



27 January 2026

Joshua Peak
Secretary/Treasurer
Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association-South Australian and Northern Territory Branch

Sent via email: secretary@sda.com.au

CC: jessicad@galpins.com.au

Dear Joshua Peak

**Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association-South Australian and Northern Territory Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2025 – FR2025/52**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025 for the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association-South Australian and Northern Territory Branch (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 12 December 2025.

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

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

1. Non-compliance with previous request

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

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

Failure to address these issues may lead to the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission exercising his powers under section 330 of the RO Act.

2. General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR)

Incorrect legislative references

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

I note that Note 17 to the General Purpose Financial Report refers to Commissioner instead of General Manager.

Reporting guideline activities – not disclosed

Item 20 of the reporting guidelines states that if any activity described within items 9-19 of the reporting guidelines has not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included in the GPFR or in an officer's declaration statement.

The notes/officer's declaration statement contained nil activity information for all prescribed reporting guideline categories except the following:

- Item 13(b) – pay capitation fees or any other expense to another reporting unit
- Item 13(h) – pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative 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.

Yours sincerely

Fair Work Commission

**SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN & NORTHERN TERRITORY BRANCH**

**CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

I, Joshua Peak being the Secretary/Treasurer of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian & Northern Territory Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian & Northern Territory Branch for the period ended 30 June 2025 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 31 October 2025; and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 11 December 2025 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

Name of prescribed designated officer: Joshua Peak

Title of prescribed designated officer: Branch Secretary/Treasurer

Dated: 12 December 2025

Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association
South Australian and Northern Territory Branch

Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2025

AUDITED REPORT

**FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association South Australian and Northern Territory Branch (Federal Body)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association South Australian and Northern Territory Branch (Federal Body) (the Association) 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 then ended, 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 our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association South Australian and Northern Territory Branch as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cashflows for the year ended on that date in accordance with

- Australian Accounting Standards and
- 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).

As part of the audit of the financial statements, we have concluded that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements of the Reporting Unit is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

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

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

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Responsibilities of the Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to 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 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

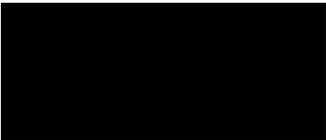
In accordance with the requirements of Section 257(7) of the RO Act, we are required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in Section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act. We have nothing to report in this regard, and our opinion on the financial report is not modified.

In addition,

- i. there were kept by the Association, in relation to the year ended 30 June 2025 satisfactory records including
 - a) records of the sources and nature of the income of the Association, including from members; and
 - b) records of the nature and purposes of expenditure of the Association.
- ii. We have obtained all information and explanations required in accordance with Section 257(2) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the RO Act - AA2020/7.

GALPINS ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS & BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

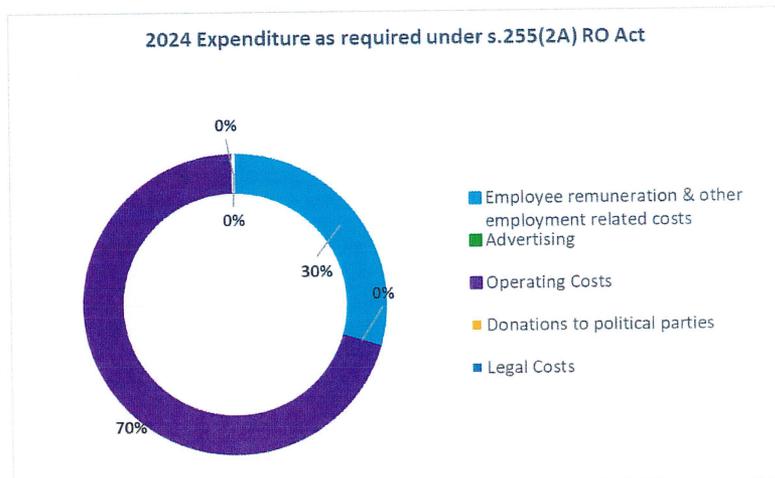
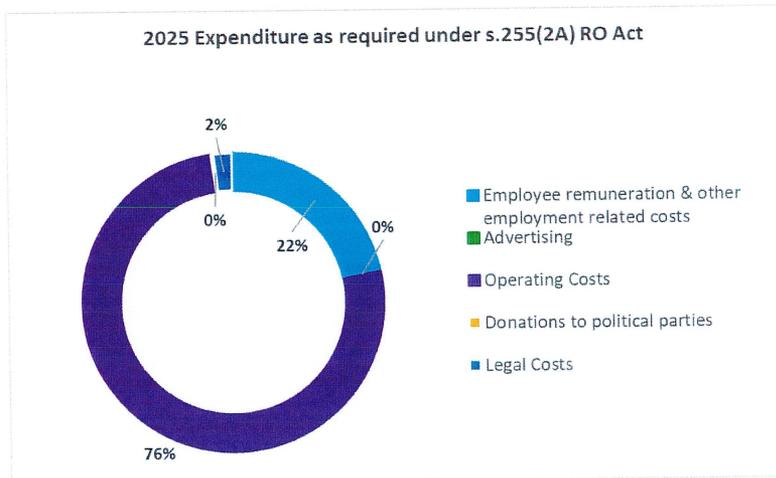


Jessica Kellaway CA, CPA, Registered Company Auditor
Partner

31 / 10 / 2025

**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.



Signature of designated officer

Name and title of designated officer: Joshua Peak, Branch Secretary/Treasurer

Dated: 30/10/2025

OPERATING REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The Committee of Management presents its operating report on the Reporting Unit for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

1. Principal Activities

Review of principal activities, the results of those activities and any significant changes in those activities during the year:

The principal activities of the association are defending and enhancing the wages and working conditions of its members, and the promotion of the interests and rights of workers. In addition to industrial representation and advocacy, members are also provided with a range of services and benefits.

The Association maintained awards and agreements and was principally involved in the 2025 Annual Wage Review by the Fair Work Commission. The review resulted in an increase to award wages and the minimum wage of 3.5%. This increase flowed through to many agreements negotiated by the SDA.

New Agreements were made with a number of retail companies including Kmart, Officeworks, and H&M. A campaign for a Majority Support Determination was successful at Savers in South Australia. News laws passed by the Federal Government have seen bargaining growth across the retail and fast-food sectors. The Association in South Australia is seeking to utilise all four bargaining streams including a groundbreaking application at the Fair Work Commission to bring McDonald's back to the bargaining table using the Supported Bargaining Multi-Employer stream and a campaign to win the first ever Chemist Warehouse Agreement.

The Association has continued with its significant campaign on Customer Violence & Abuse in Retail and Fast Food, "No One Deserves A Serve". This included advocating for new protections for workers in South Australia including the introduction of Workplace Protection Orders and new rules seeking to require major shopping centres to employ a minimum number of trained security guards.

The Association was successful in new laws enacted in South Australia that ban child sex offenders from working in workplaces that also employ children - the first jurisdiction to pass this measure. A national report commissioned by the SDA – Safety Not Guaranteed – aims to see reforms secured across the country to make work safer for young people.

The Association is continuing to pursue multiple underpayment claims, including Federal Court action against McDonalds, ALDI, and KFC and action in the South Australian Employment Tribunal against the Cheesecake Shop and Chemist Warehouse. The Association has continued the important work of representing individual members in work related grievances or other individual matters.

The Association reached a settlement with Eudunda Farmers Limited (EFL), in legal action that look over three and half years to complete. This legal action will see hundreds of current and former employees receive \$5.5 million in back pay for their time working at EFL.

The Association continues to focus on developing workplace leaders and achieved a record number of Workplace Delegates across worksites over the past year. The Association has substantially expanded the training programme for Delegates across South Australia, the Northern Territory and Broken Hill.

The Association continues to work with elected Health and Safety Representatives (HSRs) across our coverage and aims to continue to increase the number of HSRs in future year. The Association continued to deliver HSR Training, in partnership with SA Unions, including commencing Level 2 training.

There have been no significant changes in the association's financial affairs during the year.

Number of employees:

5

2. Membership

Right of members to resign:

Members have the right to resign as detailed in Rule 8 (Resignation, Clearances and Cessation of Membership) of the South Australian & Northern Territory Branch Rules.

Number of members:

33,363

3. Committee of Management

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

Joshua Peak (Secretary/Treasurer)

Jordan Mumford (Assistant Secretary)

Lyn Rivers (President)

Leanne Mason (Vice President)

Angela Sciancalepore (Vice President and Committee Member since September 2024)

Bente Rasmussen (Committee Member)

Helen Bryant (Committee Member)

Brianna Hogben (Committee Member since September 2024)

Josh Magnusson (Committee Member since September 2024)

Jasemin Hamdemir (Committee Member since September 2024)

Beth Kendall (Committee Member since September 2024)

Robert O'Rielly (Vice President & Committee Member until September 2024)

Sven Taapken (Committee Member until September 2024)

Olivia Smith-Munro (Committee Member until September 2024)

Tony Viegas (Committee Member since September 2024)

4. Affiliations & Directorships

The Association is affiliated with the Australian Labor Party (ALP) in South Australia and the Northern Territory and the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia (UTLC). Delegates were credentialled to various state, territory, and national meetings of the ALP. The Secretary-Treasurer is the President of the ALP in South Australia, and is a member of the ALP National Executive, ALP National Executive Committee, the Executive of the UTLC, the South Australian Skills Commission, and an alternate member of the SafeworkSA Advisory Committee.

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

None

Signature of designated officer:




Name and title of designated officer: Joshua Peak, Branch Secretary/Treasurer

Dated: 30/10/2025

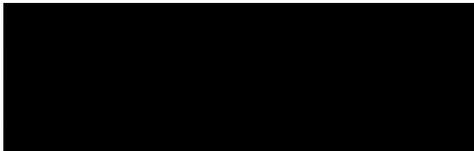
**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

On 30 October 2025 the Committee of Management of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2025:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

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

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

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer: Joshua Peak, Branch Secretary/Treasurer

Dated: 30/10/2025

**OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

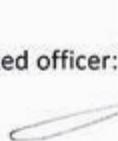
I, Joshua Peak being the Secretary/Treasurer of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- 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)
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive donations or grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- pay a grant that exceeded \$1,000
- pay a donation that was \$1,000 or less
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay other employee expenses to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a receivable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable with other reporting unit(s)

- have a payable to an employer 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 separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have other employee provisions in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- 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
- receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signature of prescribed designated officer:



Name of prescribed designated officer: Joshua Peak

Title of prescribed designated officer: Branch Secretary/Treasurer

Dated: 30/10/2025

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

| | Notes | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|--|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Members subscriptions | 3 | 965,715 | 958,205 |
| Affiliation income | 3A | 640,174 | 641,514 |
| Levies | 3B | 96,026 | 96,227 |
| Investment income | 3C | - | 1,435 |
| Other revenue | 3D | 29,733 | 23,770 |
| Total revenue | | <u>1,731,648</u> | <u>1,721,151</u> |
| Other income | | | |
| Income recognised from volunteer services | | - | - |
| Total other income | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total income | | <u><u>1,731,648</u></u> | <u><u>1,721,151</u></u> |
| Expenses | | | |
| Employee expenses | 4A | 387,154 | 497,942 |
| Affiliation fees | 4B | 755,555 | 736,963 |
| Levies | 4C | 226,426 | 108,631 |
| Administration expenses | 4D | 219,393 | 180,334 |
| Grants or donations | 4E | 5,282 | - |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 4F | 38,360 | 35,066 |
| Legal costs | 4G | 34,768 | 1,503 |
| Audit fees | 13 | 7,500 | 7,050 |
| Other expenses | 4H | 104,063 | 112,390 |
| Total expenses | | <u>1,778,501</u> | <u>1,679,879</u> |
| Surplus/(deficit) for the year | | (46,853) | 41,272 |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | <u><u>(46,853)</u></u> | <u><u>41,272</u></u> |

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

| | Notes | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5A | 234,060 | 364,442 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5B | 447,563 | 414,917 |
| Total current assets | | <u>681,623</u> | <u>779,359</u> |
| Non-Current Assets | | | |
| Property, Plant & Equipment | 6A | 1,061,064 | 1,040,980 |
| Total non-current assets | | <u>1,061,064</u> | <u>1,040,980</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>1,742,687</u> | <u>1,820,339</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | 7A | 1,681 | - |
| Other payables | 7B | 21,329 | 67,640 |
| Employee provisions | 8A | 139,708 | 125,877 |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>162,718</u> | <u>193,517</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Employee provisions | | - | - |
| Total non-current liabilities | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total Liabilities | | <u>162,718</u> | <u>193,517</u> |
| Net assets | | <u>1,579,969</u> | <u>1,626,822</u> |
| EQUITY | | | |
| General fund/Retained Earnings | | 1,579,969 | 1,626,822 |
| Total equity | | <u>1,579,969</u> | <u>1,626,822</u> |

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

| | Notes | General Funds \$ | Retained Earnings \$ | Total Equity \$ |
|---|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Balance as at 1 July 2023 | 9A | 1,585,550 | - | 1,585,550 |
| Adjustments for errors | | - | - | - |
| Adjustment for changes in accounting policies | | - | - | - |
| Surplus/(deficit) | | 41,272 | - | 41,272 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | - |
| Transfer to/from fund(s) | | - | - | - |
| Transfer from retained earnings | | - | - | - |
| Closing balance as at 30 June 2024 | | 1,626,822 | - | 1,626,822 |
| Balance as at 1 July 2024 | 9A | 1,626,822 | - | 1,626,822 |
| Adjustments for errors | | - | - | - |
| Adjustment for changes in accounting policies | | - | - | - |
| Surplus/(deficit) | | (46,853) | - | (46,853) |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | - |
| Transfer to/from fund(s) | | - | - | - |
| Transfer from retained earnings | | - | - | - |
| Closing balance as at 30 June 2025 | | 1,579,969 | - | 1,579,969 |

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

| | Notes | 2025 \$ | 2024 \$ |
|---|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Interest | | - | 1,435 |
| Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s) | 10B | - | |
| Other | | 1,851,010 | 1,891,687 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Employees | | (372,322) | (483,353) |
| Suppliers | | (444,384) | (341,013) |
| Payments to other reporting units/controlled entity(s) | 10B | (1,122,509) | (911,145) |
| Net cash from (used by) operating activities | 10A | (88,205) | 157,611 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment | | 30,454 | 21,818 |
| Other | | - | - |
| Cash used | | | |
| Purchase of plant and equipment | | (72,631) | (6,021) |
| Other | | - | - |
| Net cash from (used by) investing activities | | (42,177) | 15,797 |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Contributed equity | | - | - |
| Other | | - | - |
| Cash used | | | |
| Repayment of borrowings | | - | - |
| Other | | - | - |
| Net cash from (used by) financing activities | | - | - |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash held | | (130,382) | 173,408 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period | | 364,442 | 191,034 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period | 5A,10A | 234,060 | 364,442 |

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes

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Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

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

1.2 Going concern

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

1.3 Comparative amounts

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

1.4 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

None

1.5 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 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

This Standard amends AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements (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.

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.

The amendments have had an impact on the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's disclosures of accounting policies but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the reporting unit's financial statements.

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

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch include:

AASB 18 (NFP/super) Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements has been issued to improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss.

The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 are:

- The presentation of newly defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- The disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPM)
- Enhanced requirements for grouping information (i.e., aggregation and disaggregation)

AASB 18 is accompanied with limited consequential amendments to the requirements in other accounting standards, including AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows.

AASB 18 introduces three new categories for classification of all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss: operating, investing and financing. Additionally, entities will be required to present subtotals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

For the purposes of classifying income and expenses into one of the three new categories, entities will need to assess their main business activity, which will require judgement. There may be more than one main business activity.

AASB 18 also requires several disclosures in relation to MPMs, such as how the measure is calculated, how it provides useful information and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by AASB 18 or another standard.

AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028 for NFP entities. These amendments are applied retrospectively.

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

This amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments to:

- Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the ‘settlement date’, i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition.
- Introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met
- For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the SPPI test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets.
- Require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income

The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

**AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements
Volume 11 – Amendments to AASB 107**

This amendment replaces the term ‘cost method’ in paragraph 37 of AASB 107 with the phrase ‘at cost’, following deletion of the definition of ‘cost method’.

This amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

**AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements
Volume 11 – Amendments to AASB 7**

The AASB has made the following narrow-scope amendments to AASB 7:

- Gain or loss on derecognition (B 38) – updated the language on unobservable inputs, adding a cross reference to AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.
- Introduction to implementation guidance (IG 1) – clarified that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of AASB 7, nor does it create additional requirements.
- Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price (IG 14) – amended mainly to make the wording consistent with requirements in AASB 7 and with the terminology used in AASB 9 and AASB 13.
- Credit risk disclosures (IG 20B) – amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the AASs are not illustrated in the example.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11 – Amendments to AASB 9

The AASB has made the following narrow-scope amendments to AASB 9:

- Derecognition of lease liabilities – clarified that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with AASB 9, the lessee is required to apply AASB 9.3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in AASB 16 and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with AASB 9.
- Transaction price – to avoid confusion, replaced the reference to ‘transaction price as defined by AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*’ with ‘the amount determined by applying AASB 15’.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

1.6 Acquisition of assets and or liabilities does not constitute a business combination.

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

1.7 Current versus non-current classification

In accordance with AASB 101, The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no right at the end of the reporting period 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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.8 Revenue

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, levies, grants, and donations.

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

Revenue from contracts with members and customers

Where the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch has a contract with a member or customer, the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the member or customer. The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a member or 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 member or customer (or to other parties on behalf of the member or customer) that are sufficiently specific so that it can be determined when the performance obligation has been satisfied.

Membership subscriptions

Membership subscriptions are consideration received by the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch from members in accordance with the rules that enables the entity to further its objectives as set out in the rules. The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income for the period of membership it represents based on the rights and obligations of members.

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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

If there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the

relative standalone selling prices 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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch charges for that good or service in a standalone sale.

When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the member or customer obtains control of the good (for example, books or clothing) or as the service transfers to the member or customer (for example, member services or training course), the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

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

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch at their standalone selling price, the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Capitation fees

Where the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers services as part of its sufficiently specific promise to the branch/other reporting unit.

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

Levies

Levies paid by a member (or other party) in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer is recognised as revenue when or as Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch transfers the services as part of its sufficiently specific promise to the branch/other reporting unit.

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

Income of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch as a Not-for-Profit Entity

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

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

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

- Membership subscriptions
- Affiliation fees & levies
- Training services provided to members

Gains from sale of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal (which is at the date the recipient 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 obtains amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Interest income

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

Rental income

Leases in which the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch is a lessor and does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases 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 revenue 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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognises a provision for termination as part of a broader restructuring when it has developed a detailed

formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations. A provision for voluntary termination is recognised when the employee has accepted the offer of termination.

1.10 Leases

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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. Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from commencement.

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 a Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.14 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's financial assets include trade receivables and loans to related parties.

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's financial assets are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost because both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECLs)

(i) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

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

(ii) Trade receivables and contract assets

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

1.15 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost unless 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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch 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. Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees

Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

1.17 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.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line or diminishing value over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, to most closely reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Association will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted as appropriate.

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

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Land & buildings | 40 years | 40 years |
| Motor Vehicles | 4 years | 4 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. The useful life of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's intangible assets are:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Intangibles | 5 to 10 years | 5 to 10 years |

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

SaaS arrangements are software product offerings in which Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not control the underlying software used in the arrangement. Where costs incurred to configure or customise a SaaS arrangement result in the creation of a resource which is identifiable, and where Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch has the power to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the underlying resource and to restrict the access of others to those benefits, such costs are recognised as a separate intangible software asset and amortised over the useful life of the software on a straight-line basis. The amortisation period is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and any changes are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Where costs incurred to configure or customise do not result in the recognition of an intangible software asset, Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognises those costs as an expense when the supplier provides the services. However, Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch recognise those costs as a prepayment if, and to the extent that, the supplier performing the configuration and customisation activities is the vendor of the SaaS product (or an agent of the vendor) and those activities do not represent a distinct service in addition to the SaaS access. This is because, in that circumstance, Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch cannot separately benefit from the configuration and customisation activities and instead those activities are set up activities performed by the SaaS vendor so that it can provide the SaaS access to Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch. In the process of applying Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's accounting policy on configuration and customisation of costs incurred in implementing SaaS arrangements, management has made the following judgements:

- Determining whether cloud computing arrangements contain a software licence intangible asset
 - Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch evaluates cloud computing arrangements to determine if it provides a resource that Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch can control. Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch determines that a software licence intangible asset exists in a cloud computing arrangement when both of the following are met at the inception of the arrangement:

- Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch has the contractual right to take possession of the software during the hosting period without significant penalty.
- It is feasible for the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch to run the software on its own hardware or contract with another party unrelated to the supplier to host the software.
- Capitalisation of configuration and customisation costs in SaaS arrangements
Where Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch incurs costs to configure or customise SaaS arrangements and such costs are considered to enhance on-premise software that belongs to Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch or to provide code that can be used by Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch in other arrangements, Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch applies judgement to assess whether such costs result in the creation of an intangible asset that meets the definition and recognition criteria in AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*.

For the year ended 30 June 2025, \$0 (2024: \$0) of costs incurred in implementing SaaS arrangements were recognised as intangible assets.

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 *Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch* were deprived of the asset, its recoverable amount is its fair value.

In other cases, for the purposes of determining recoverable amount, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units).

Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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

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

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

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

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

1.24 Fair value measurement

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through the profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through OCI, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1—Quoted (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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties.

1.25 Inventory

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

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

Inventories held for distribution

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not hold any inventories for distribution in the future for no or nominal consideration. The future economic benefit or service potential of the inventory is reflected by the amount Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch would need to pay to acquire the economic benefit or service potential if it were necessary to achieve Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's objectives. Where the economic benefit or service potential cannot be acquired in a market, the replacement cost is estimated. If the purpose of the inventory changes it will be measured as per above.

Donated inventory

Where Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch has acquired inventories for consideration that is significantly less than fair value principally to enable Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch to further its objectives, Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch initially measures the cost of those inventories at current replacement cost.

The difference between the consideration paid by Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch to acquire the inventories and its current replacement cost is recognised as income in accordance with the accounting policy for other income of a not-for-profit entity (see section 1.9)

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2025, and prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch.

2025 2024
\$ \$

Note 3 Revenue & Income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch revenue by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer

Type of customer

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Members | 965,715 | 958,205 |
| Related Parties | 736,199 | 737,741 |
| Government | - | - |
| Other parties | 29,734 | 25,205 |
| | <u>1,731,648</u> | <u>1,721,151</u> |

Note 3A: Affiliation fees

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Shop Distributive & Allied Employees Association South Australian Branch - State Body | 640,174 | 641,514 |
| Total affiliation fees | <u>640,174</u> | <u>641,514</u> |

Note 3B: Levies

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Shop Distributive & Allied Employees Association South Australian Branch - State Body | 96,026 | 96,227 |
| Total levies | <u>96,026</u> | <u>96,227</u> |

Note 3C: Investment income

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Interest | | |
| Deposits | - | 1,435 |
| Total investment income | <u>-</u> | <u>1,435</u> |

Note 3D: Other Revenue

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Rent Received | 10,278 | 10,492 |
| Gains from Sale of assets | 16,267 | 11,037 |
| Training Income | 3,188 | - |
| Other Income | - | 2,241 |
| Total investment income | <u>29,733</u> | <u>23,770</u> |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 4 Expenses | | |
| Note 4A: Employee expenses | | |
| Holders of office: | | |
| Wages and salaries | 39,309 | 32,166 |
| Leave paid out | - | 5,332 |
| Accrued leave and other entitlements | 4,855 | 1,717 |
| Superannuation | 5,903 | 5,656 |
| Subtotal employee expenses holders of office | <u>50,067</u> | <u>44,871</u> |
| Employees other than holders of office: | | |
| Wages and salaries | 283,719 | 342,417 |
| Leave paid out | 3,617 | 48,252 |
| Accrued leave and other entitlements | 8,976 | 8,380 |
| Superannuation | 39,575 | 53,319 |
| Other employee expenses | 1,200 | 703 |
| Subtotal employee expenses other than holders of office | <u>337,087</u> | <u>453,071</u> |
| Total employee expenses | <u><u>387,154</u></u> | <u><u>497,942</u></u> |
| Note 4B: Affiliation fees | | |
| Affiliation Fees to another reporting unit - SDA National Office | 743,260 | 724,208 |
| Other Affiliation Fees - Australian Labor Party NT Branch | 12,295 | 12,755 |
| Total affiliation fees/subscriptions | <u><u>755,555</u></u> | <u><u>736,963</u></u> |
| Note 4C: Levies | | |
| Levies Paid to another reporting unit | | |
| (a) SDA National Office | | |
| International Fund Levy | 111,489 | 108,631 |
| IT Contribution | 76,625 | - |
| Litigation Levy | 38,312 | - |
| Total levies | <u><u>226,426</u></u> | <u><u>108,631</u></u> |

2025 2024
\$ \$

Note 4D: Administrative expenses

Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Accountancy Fees | 15,000 | - |
| Conference and meeting expenses | 53,200 | 69,113 |
| Office expenses | 111,127 | 94,383 |
| Information communications technology | 40,066 | 16,838 |
| Total administration expenses | 219,393 | 180,334 |

Note 4E: Grants or donations

Grants:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less | - | - |
| Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000 | - | - |

Donations:

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less | - | - |
| Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000 | 5,282 | - |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Total grants or donations | 5,282 | - |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|

Note 4F: Depreciation

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 38,360 | 35,066 |
| Total depreciation | 38,360 | 35,066 |

Note 4G: Legal costs

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Litigation | - | - |
| Other legal costs | 34,768 | 1,503 |
| Total legal costs | 34,768 | 1,503 |

Note 4H: Other expenses

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Fringe benefits tax | 2,172 | 8,034 |
| Payroll tax | 21,998 | 25,702 |
| Motor Vehicle expenses | 14,635 | 20,640 |
| Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions | 1,604 | 2,667 |
| All other expenses | 63,654 | 55,347 |
| Total other expenses | 104,063 | 112,390 |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 5 Current Assets | | |
| Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Cash at bank | 233,924 | 364,242 |
| Cash on hand | 136 | 200 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | <u>234,060</u> | <u>364,442</u> |
| Note 5B: Trade and other receivables | | |
| Receivables from other reporting units | | |
| | - | - |
| Total receivables from other reporting units | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Less allowance for expected credit losses | | |
| None | - | - |
| Total allowance for expected credit losses | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Receivable from other reporting units (net) | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Other receivables: | | |
| Receivables | 6,971 | 760 |
| Prepayments | 440,592 | 414,157 |
| Total other receivables | <u>447,563</u> | <u>414,917</u> |
| Total trade and other receivables (net) | <u>447,563</u> | <u>414,917</u> |

Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2025

| | Buildings & Investment | Plant and Equipment | Total |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Property, Plant and Equipment: | | | |
| Carrying Amount | 1,062,327 | 72,631 | 1,134,958 |
| accumulated depreciation | (64,707) | (9,187) | (73,894) |
| Total Property, Plant and Equipment | <u>997,620</u> | <u>63,444</u> | <u>1,061,064</u> |

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

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Net book value 1 July 2024 | <u>1,024,390</u> | <u>16,590</u> | <u>1,040,980</u> |
| Additions: | | | |
| By purchase | - | 72,631 | 72,631 |
| Depreciation expense | (26,770) | (11,590) | (38,360) |
| Other movement | - | - | - |
| Disposals: | | | |
| Sale | - | (14,187) | (14,187) |
| Other | - | - | - |
| Net book value 30 June 2025 | <u>997,620</u> | <u>63,444</u> | <u>1,061,064</u> |

Net book value as of 30 June 2025 represented by:

| | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Gross book value | 1,062,327 | 72,631 | 1,134,958 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (64,707) | (9,187) | (73,894) |
| Net book value 30 June 2025 | <u>997,620</u> | <u>63,444</u> | <u>1,061,064</u> |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Total non-current assets | <u>1,061,064</u> | <u>1,040,980</u> |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 7 Current Liabilities | | |
| Note 7A: Trade payables | | |
| Trade creditors and accruals | 1,681 | - |
| Subtotal trade creditors | <u>1,681</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Payables to other reporting units | | |
| None | | - |
| Subtotal payables to other reporting units | | - |
| Total trade payables | <u><u>1,681</u></u> | <u><u>-</u></u> |
| Settlement is usually made within 30 days. | | |
| Note 7B: Other payables | | |
| Superannuation | 4,783 | 4,982 |
| Payroll tax | 7,906 | 1,787 |
| Fringe benefits tax | - | (366) |
| GST payable | 3,939 | 55,204 |
| Other | 4,701 | 6,033 |
| Total other payables | <u><u>21,329</u></u> | <u><u>67,640</u></u> |
| Total other payables are expected to be settled in: | | |
| No more than 12 months | 21,329 | 67,640 |
| More than 12 months | - | - |
| Total other payables | <u><u>21,329</u></u> | <u><u>67,640</u></u> |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 8 Provisions | | |
| Note 8A: Employee provisions | | |
| Office holders: | | |
| Annual leave | 8,426 | 6,350 |
| Long service leave | 20,637 | 17,858 |
| Subtotal employee provisions - office holders | <u>29,063</u> | <u>24,208</u> |
| Employees other than office holders: | | |
| Annual leave | 58,102 | 51,766 |
| Long service leave | 52,543 | 49,903 |
| Separations and redundancies | - | - |
| Other | - | - |
| Subtotal employee provisions - employees other than office holders | <u>110,645</u> | <u>101,669</u> |
| Total employee provisions | <u>139,708</u> | <u>125,877</u> |
| Current | 139,708 | 125,877 |
| Non current | - | - |
| Total employee provisions | <u>139,708</u> | <u>125,877</u> |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 9 Equity | | |
| Note 9A: Other funds | | |
| General fund | | |
| Balance as at start of year | 1,626,822 | 1,585,550 |
| Net profit/(deficit) | (46,853) | 41,272 |
| Transferred to reserve | - | - |
| Transferred from reserve | - | - |
| Balance as at end of year | <u>1,579,969</u> | <u>1,626,822</u> |
| Total reserves | - | - |
| Note 10 Cash flow | | |
| Note 10A: Cash flow reconciliation | | |
| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to cash flow statement | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents as per: | | |
| Cash flow statement | 234,060 | 364,442 |
| Statement of financial position | <u>234,060</u> | <u>364,442</u> |
| Difference | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities | | |
| Profit/(deficit) for the year | (46,853) | 41,272 |
| Adjustments for non-cash items | | |
| Depreciation/amortisation | 38,360 | 35,066 |
| Net write-down of non-financial assets | | |
| Fair value movements in investment property | | |
| (Gain)/Loss on disposal of assets | (16,267) | (11,037) |
| Changes in assets/liabilities | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in net prepayments | (26,435) | 4,525 |
| (Increase)/decrease in net receivables | (6,211) | 23,623 |
| Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables | 1,681 | (4,950) |
| Increase/(decrease) in other payables | (46,311) | 59,013 |
| Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions | 13,831 | 10,099 |
| Net cash from (used by) operating activities | <u>(88,205)</u> | <u>157,611</u> |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 10B: Cash flow information | | |
| Cash inflows from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s) | | |
| None | - | - |
| Total cash inflows from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s) | - | - |
| Cash outflows to other reporting unit/controlled entity(s) | | |
| SDA National Office - affiliation fees | 842,871 | 792,300 |
| SDA National Office - levies | 126,431 | 118,845 |
| SDA National Office - IT Contribution | 84,287 | - |
| SDA National Office - Litigation Levy | 42,144 | - |
| SDA National Office - IMIS Contribution | 26,776 | - |
| Total cash outflows to other reporting unit/controlled entity(s) | <u>1,122,509</u> | <u>911,145</u> |

There were no transfers to or withdrawals from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity.

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

There are no known contingent liabilities, assets and commitments at the close of the financial year.

Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

Note 12A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

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

Revenue received from related parties:

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| SDA South Australian Branch - State Body, affiliation fees | 640,174 | 641,514 |
| SDA South Australian Branch - State Body, levies | 96,026 | 96,227 |

Expenses paid to related parties:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fees & Levies | | |
| SDA National Office, affiliation fees | 743,260 | 724,208 |
| SDA National Office, levies | 226,426 | 108,631 |
| Total Fees & Levies | <u>969,686</u> | <u>832,839</u> |

Amounts prepaid to related parties:

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| SDA National Office, affiliation fees | 383,123 | 360,137 |
| SDA National Office, levies | 57,469 | 54,020 |
| Total prepaid amounts to SDA National Office | <u>440,592</u> | <u>414,157</u> |

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 Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2024: \$Nil).

This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

SDA National Fees & Levies are paid annually in March for the financial year for accounting purposes. The service period for the fees relates to 1 July to 31 December. The prepaid amount relates to the advance payment of the consideration for the services related to the period 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025, for which expense is recognised over time. This will be recognised as affiliation fees and levies expense.

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

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Short-term employee benefits | | |
| Gross wages and salaries | 39,309 | 32,166 |
| Annual leave paid out | - | 5,332 |
| Accrued annual leave | 2,076 | (144) |
| Total short-term employee benefits | <u>41,385</u> | <u>37,354</u> |
| Post-employment benefits: | | |
| Superannuation | 5,903 | 5,656 |
| Total post-employment benefits | <u>5,903</u> | <u>5,656</u> |
| Other long-term benefits: | | |
| Accrued long service leave | 2,779 | 1,861 |
| Total other long-term benefits | <u>2,779</u> | <u>1,861</u> |
| Termination benefits | - | - |
| Total termination benefits | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period | <u>50,067</u> | <u>44,871</u> |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------|------|
| | \$ | \$ |

Note 12C: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

Loans to/from key management personnel

None

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | - | - |
|--|---|---|

Other transactions with key management personnel

None

Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| | 7,500 | 7,050 |
|--|-------|-------|

Other services

| | |
|--|---|
| | - |
|--|---|

Total remuneration of auditors

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| | 7,500 | 7,050 |
| | 7,500 | 7,050 |

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

2025 2024
\$ \$

Note 14: Financial Instruments

The entity's financial instruments consist of a bank cheque account, cash management account and term deposit plus accounts receivable and payable.

Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Fair value through profit or loss:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| Cheque account | 233,362 | 362,480 |
| Cash Management account | 561 | 1,762 |
| Cash on hand | 137 | 200 |

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 234,060 | 364,442 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|

Loans and receivables:

| | | |
|------------------|-------|-----|
| Prepaid Expenses | 6,971 | 760 |
|------------------|-------|-----|

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Total | 6,971 | 760 |
|--------------|--------------|------------|

Carrying amount of financial assets

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 241,031 | 365,202 |
|----------------|----------------|

Financial Liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss:

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| Accounts payable | 1,681 | - |
|------------------|-------|---|

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|
| Total | 1,681 | - |
|--------------|--------------|----------|

Other financial liabilities:

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Other payables | 21,329 | 67,640 |
|----------------|--------|--------|

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 21,329 | 67,640 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|

Carrying amount of financial liabilities

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 23,010 | 67,640 |
|---------------|---------------|

Note 14B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

Held-to-maturity

Interest revenue
Exchange gains/(loss)
Impairment
Gain/loss on disposal

Net gain/(loss) held-to-maturity

Loans and receivables

Interest revenue
Exchange gains/(loss)
Impairment
Gain/loss on disposal

Net gain/(loss) from loans and receivables

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------|-------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Available for sale | | |
| Interest revenue | | |
| Dividend revenue | | |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | | |
| Gain/loss recognised in equity | | |
| Amounts reversed from equity: | | |
| Impairment | | |
| Fair value changes reversed on | | |
| Gain/loss on disposal | | |
| Net gain/(loss) from available for sale | | |
| Fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Held for trading: | | |
| Change in fair value | | |
| Interest revenue | - | 1,435 |
| Dividend revenue | | |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | | |
| Total held for trading | - | 1,435 |
| Designated as fair value through profit and loss: | | |
| Change in fair value | | |
| Interest revenue | | |
| Dividend revenue | | |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | | |
| Total designated as fair value | | |
| Net gain/(loss) at fair value through | - | 1,435 |
| Net gain/(loss) from financial assets | - | 1,435 |

The net income/expense from financial assets not at fair value from profit and loss is \$0.00 (2024: \$0.00).

Note 14C: Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits held with banks. Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

| | Trade receivables and contract assets | | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------|----------|-------|
| | Current | <30days | 30-60 days | 61-90 days | >91 days | |
| 30 June 2025 | 6,971 | - | - | - | - | 6,971 |
| Expected Credit loss rates | 0% | | | | | |
| Estimate total gross carrying amount at default | 6,971 | - | - | - | - | 6,971 |
| Expected Credit loss | | | | | | |
| 30 June 2024 | 760 | - | - | - | - | 760 |
| Expected Credit loss rates | 0% | | | | | |
| Estimate total gross carrying amount at default | 760 | - | - | - | - | 760 |
| Expected Credit loss | | | | | | |

The Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not sell on credit. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. Generally, receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association South Australian and Northern Territory Branch does not hold collateral as security. Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association South Australian and Northern Territory Branch evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's policy of only depositing funds with Australian financial institutions with appropriate credit ratings.

Note 14D: Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the entity's reputation.

The entity ensures it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a 90 day period. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. The entity does not maintain any lines of credit.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2025

| | On Demand | < 1 year \$ | 1– 2 years \$ | 2– 5 years \$ | >5 years \$ | Total \$ |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Trade and other payables | - | 1,681 | - | - | - | 1,681 |
| Total | - | 1,681 | - | - | - | 1,681 |

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2024

| | On Demand | < 1 year \$ | 1– 2 years \$ | 2– 5 years \$ | >5 years \$ | Total \$ |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Trade and other payables | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Note 14E: Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rate, price risk and/or currency risk will affect the entity's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising return.

Interest rate risk

The entity adopts a policy of ensuring its exposure to changes in interest rates is limited to investing in high return deposits without a fixed term.

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

| | Change in Risk variable risk variable % | Effect on | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---------|
| | | Profit and loss | Equity |
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Interest rate risk | [+ 0.5%] | 1,170 | 1,170 |
| Interest rate risk | [- 0.5%] | (1,170) | (1,170) |

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

| | Change in Risk variable risk variable % | Effect on | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---------|
| | | Profit and loss | Equity |
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Interest rate risk | [+ 0.5%] | 1,821 | 1,821 |
| Interest rate risk | [- 0.5%] | (1,821) | (1,821) |

Price risk

Price risk is the potential for the decline in the price of an asset or security relative to the rest of the market. It excludes market risk, or the potential for an entire market to go down in value. As such, price risk is the component of investing risk that can be reduced with diversification. The nature of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch's assets, being cash and pre-payments (non-financial) are not subject to price risk.

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

| | Change in Risk variable risk variable % | Effect on | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|--------|
| | | Profit and loss | Equity |
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Other price risk | 0 [+ 0.5%] | - | - |
| Other price risk | 0 [- 0.5%] | - | - |

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

| | Change in Risk variable risk variable % | Effect on | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|--------|
| | | Profit and loss | Equity |
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Other price risk | 0 [+ 0.5%] | - | - |
| Other price risk | 0 [- 0.5%] | - | - |

Note 14F: Asset Pledged/or Held as Collateral

None

Note 15: Fair Value Measurement

Note 15A: Financial Assets and Liabilities

Management of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch 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.

Note 16 Administration of financial affairs by a third party

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of entity providing service: | Withers Advisory |
| Terms and conditions: | Normal commercial rates and conditions |
| Nature of expenses/consultancy service: | Administration and financial reporting |

Detailed breakdown of revenues collected and/or expenses incurred

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue | | |
| Other revenue | - | - |
| Total Revenue | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Expenses | | |
| Administration expenses | 15,000 | - |
| Total Expenses | <u>15,000</u> | <u>-</u> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of entity providing service: | Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association South Australian Branch - State Body |
| Terms and conditions: | No charge |
| Nature of expenses/consultancy service: | Administration services |

Detailed breakdown of revenues collected and/or expenses incurred

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue | | |
| Other revenue | - | - |
| Total Revenue | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Expenses | | |
| Administration expenses | - | - |
| Total Expenses | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

Note 17 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

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