



Fair Work
Commission

2 March 2026

John Hartree
Federal President
The Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers
Sent via email: Jhartree@aimpe.asn.au
CC: hemant.nisar@hayesknight.com.au

Dear John Hartree

**The Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2025 – (FR2025/67)**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025 for the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers. The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 19 December 2025. I also acknowledge receipt of the amended designated officer's certificate which was lodged with the Commission on 27 February 2026.

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

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

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

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



AIMPE

Australian Institute of
Marine and Power Engineers
HEAD OFFICE

Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers

s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Corrected Certificate by prescribed designated officer

Certificate for the year ended 30th June 2025

I John Hartree being the Federal President of the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on by publication on the AIMPE website on 6th November 2025 see screenshot in Attachment 1 ([AIMPE Reports](#)) and by publication in the AIMPE magazine posted to each member's home address on 11th November 2025 or thereabouts and uploaded to the website in electronic format see screenshot in Attachment 2 ([On Watch Current Edition](#)); and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management on 22nd October 2025 and to a general meeting of members of the reporting unit on 16th December 2025 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, except that the meeting of members in South Australia Branch was held on 27th November 2025.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

Name of prescribed designated officer:

John Hartree

Title of prescribed designated officer:

Federal President

Dated:

12th February 2026



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS

**Annual Financial Report For The Year Ended
30 June 2025**

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
30 June 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers (the Institute), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material 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 aspects, the financial position of Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

We declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Institute is appropriate.

Basis of 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 Institute in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including independence standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS

Responsibilities of the Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the committee of management is responsible for assessing the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the committee of management either intend to liquidate the Institute or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional 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 the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institute'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 Institute to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Institute to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Institute audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS

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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, 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.

In our opinion, no such matters were noted.



**Hemant Nisar – Director Audit Services
Registered Company Auditor**

Hayes Knight Audit (NSW) Pty Ltd

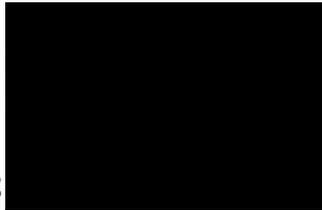
**Dated at Sydney on the 3rd of November 2025
Registered number (as registered under the RO Act): AA2025/5**

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
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.

Categories of expenditures	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	1,218,350	1,284,480
Advertising	1,625	2,289
Operating costs	830,067	711,320
Donations to political parties	-	91
Legal costs	27,273	23,866

Signature of designated officer:



Name and title of designated officer: John Hartree, Federal President

Dated at Sydney, this 26th day of OCTOBER 2025

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
OPERATING REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

The Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers (AIMPE) Federal Executive (the Committee of Management) presents its Operating Report on the reporting unit for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

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

The principal activities of the AIMPE continue to be the protection of the rights and entitlements of AIMPE members both individually and collectively, the defence of professional standards for marine engineers and the promotion of the Australian maritime industry.

The negotiation of **Enterprise Agreements** remains a major activity for AIMPE. New/replacement Enterprise Agreements were negotiated in the Offshore Oil & Gas sector completing the 2024-25 round. Several Enterprise Agreements were also negotiated in the Shipping and Tugboat sectors as well as many other ancillary areas. Over 70 current Agreements are available to members via the AIMPE website: AIMPE Enterprise Agreements & Awards

AIMPE members joined the LNG tanker Woodside Goode in September 2024 after the withdrawal of the 4 Trident operated LNG tankers in March/April 2024. This represents the beginning of a transition period from international crewing to full Australian crewing. It also sees a shift from steamship to motorship – with LNG the primary fuel in both cases. Meanwhile TT Line continued to build two new ships, in Finland, for the Bass Strait trade. In addition, another new defence support vessel arrived in September 2023 – ADV Guidance. Defence support is a growing area of employment for member as Navy and Border Force seek the assistance of the private sector.

The saga of the **Strategic Fleet** continued throughout the 2024-25 year with tenders for contracts for 3 ships closing late in 2024. AIMPE joined with AMOU and MUA to campaign for the early signing of the contracts but at 30th June 2025 there was still no announcement.

Reform of the Shipping Registration Act and the Coastal Trading Act was subject to industry consultation processes during 2024-25 and AIMPE made important submissions particularly pushing for vessels continuously operating in Australian waters to be required to transfer registration to the Australian flag.

AIMPE also pushed during 2024-25 for Federal Government assistance for **training** in the maritime industry. This was as part of a joint effort with the other maritime unions and the maritime employers' associations. As a result, \$16.9 million will be made available over 4 years to fund additional seetime opportunities for new entrants seeking to join the industry.

AIMPE and AMOU launched joint **legal action** in the Federal Circuit Court against Teekay Shipping in 2024 seeking payment of allowances for 23 members after all other avenues to resolve the dispute had failed. The litigation required identification of the members concerned so the outcome only benefits those members who were named in the application. This major unpaid monies claim was eventually settled between the parties. The settlement terms are subject to a strict confidentiality clause.

AIMPE and AMOU continued to collaborate over the delivery of **Delegates Rights training** in centres around Australia during 2024-25. The courses were supported by the ACTU and located at various labour movement venues including Hunter Unions, Unions WA and Unions Tasmania as well as AIMPE offices in Sydney and Melbourne. The courses have been well received and are scheduled to continue in 2025-26.

Significant changes in financial affairs

Regarding the financial affairs of the AIMPE in 2024-25 – membership fee income was slightly above the fee income in the previous financial year following payment of arrears and a small increase in fees. Interest income was again up on the previous year. Total expenditure was slightly increased due to the provision for bad debt. As a result, the union has recorded a surplus of \$86,187 (FY24: deficit of \$173,285).

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
OPERATING REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

Right of members to resign

Members are entitled to resign by providing a notice of resignation in writing to the Branch Secretary of the Branch to which the number belongs as provided by Rule 31.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) (include position details) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee

No member of the Federal Executive of the AIMPE is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme. No member of the Federal Executive of the AIMPE is a director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme.

The Federal Treasurer and the Federal Secretary are the AIMPE representatives on the Policy Committee of the AIMPE Superannuation Plan. These positions are advisory in nature and are honorary only. The trustee of the plan is the AMP.

No employee of the AIMPE is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme. No employee of the AIMPE is a director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme.

Number of members

The AIMPE had 1,536 members as at 30 June 2025.

This compares with 1,549 members as at 30 June 2024.

AIMPE retains a significant number of Honorary members who have retired from the maritime industry. As at 30th June 2025 AIMPE had 946 Honorary members – a decrease of 16 over the course of the year.

Number of employees

The total number of people employed by AIMPE at the beginning of 2024-25 was 10 (comprising 9 full-time staff and 1 part-time staff). Two staff members resigned in 2024-25 and a third part time staff member retired. Total numbers employed at the end of the period was 8 full time staff only. The part-time staff member was equivalent to 0.5 full time employee (FTE)

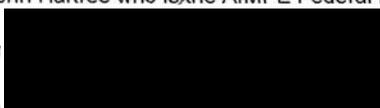
Names of committee of management members and period positions held during the financial year

The Federal Executive of the AIMPE for 2024-25 was elected on **12 June 2024** following a ballot conducted by AEC. The Federal Executive is the Committee of Management of the organisation for the purposes of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. The persons who held office on the Federal Executive (Committee of Management) during the Financial Year were:

Position	Name	Period of service
Federal President	John Hartree	01.07.24 - 30.06.25
Senior Vice President	Martin Byrne	01.07.24 - 30.06.25
Vice President	Brad Ready	01.07.24 - 30.06.25
Vice President	Paddy Francis	01.07.24 - 30.06.25
Federal Treasurer	Ian McAllister	01.07.24 - 30.06.25

This report was prepared by John Hartree who is the AIMPE Federal President.

Signature of designated officer



Name and title of designated officer: John Hartree, Federal President

Dated at Sydney, this 24th day of OCTOBER 2025

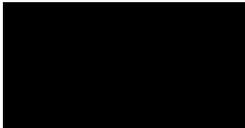
**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

On 22ND OCTOBER 2025 the AIMPE Federal Executive passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025:

The AIMPE Federal Executive declares that in its opinion:

- a) the financial statements and notes comply with 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 general purpose financial report 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 the 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 the 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 General Manager duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the General Manager; and
 - vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the AIMPE Federal Executive.

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer: John Hartree, Federal President

Dated at Sydney, this 24th day of OCTOBER 2025

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscriptions (including arrears, entrance fees and less refunds)		1,715,417	1,676,471
Membership subscriptions (unfinancial members)		239,283	-
Capitation fee and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Compulsory levies	3B	-	-
Revenue from recovery of wages activities	3G	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		1,954,700	1,676,471
Income for furthering objectives	3		
Grants and / or donations	3C	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services	3D	-	-
Total income for furthering objectives		-	-
Other income			
Investment Income	3H	99,318	98,239
Rental revenue	3I	103,571	70,511
Other income	3J	4,267	3,540
Net gains from sales of assets	3F	1,646	-
Total other income		208,802	172,290
Total income		2,163,502	1,848,761
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	1,218,350	1,284,480
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	-	-
Affiliation fees	4C	27,759	27,283
Administration expenses	4D	180,956	213,701
Provision for doubtful debt		239,283	-
Grants or donations	4E	-	91
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	103,592	117,102
Projects	4L	130,461	212,324
Audit fees	13	28,330	26,949
Legal costs	4H	27,273	23,866
Unrealised loss on change in fair value of assets	4I	2,657	3,319
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	4J	-	719
Other expenses	4K	118,654	112,212
Total expenses		2,077,315	2,022,046
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		86,187	(173,285)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Asset revaluation increment		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		86,187	(173,285)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	2,513,258	2,366,940
Trade and other receivables	5B	55,978	62,111
Other current assets	5D	18,774	-
Total current assets		2,588,010	2,429,051
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	5,976,257	6,071,835
Intangibles	6C	-	-
Financial assets	6F	60,467	63,124
Total non-current assets		6,036,724	6,134,959
Total assets		8,624,734	8,564,010
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	126,529	119,573
Contract liabilities	5B	296,598	228,568
Provisions - employee benefits	8A	581,166	658,118
Total current liabilities		1,004,293	1,006,259
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions - employee benefits	8A	1,105	24,602
Total non-current liabilities		1,105	24,602
Total liabilities		1,005,398	1,030,861
Net assets		7,619,336	7,533,149
Equity			
General funds	9A	1,604,305	1,518,118
Reserves	9B	6,015,031	6,015,031
Total equity		7,619,336	7,533,149

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	General Funds	Asset revaluation reserve	Capital realisation reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,691,403	4,484,317	1,530,714	7,986,654
Deficit for the year	(173,285)	-	-	(173,285)
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,518,118	4,484,317	1,530,714	7,533,149
Surplus for the year	86,187	-	-	86,187
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,604,305	4,484,317	1,530,714	7,619,336

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Contribution, entrance fees and levies received from members		2,147,378	1,841,240
Receipts from other reporting units	10(b)	198,662	198,307
Interest received		105,490	81,627
Dividend received		3,180	2,878
Rental income received		106,904	77,562
Other income received		4,267	7,060
Total cash received		<u>2,565,880</u>	<u>2,208,674</u>
Cash used			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,965,417)	(1,833,376)
Payments relating to projects		(130,461)	(212,324)
Payments relating to "On Watch"		(118,654)	(112,212)
Payments to other reporting units	10(b)	(198,662)	(198,307)
Total cash used		<u>(2,413,194)</u>	<u>(2,356,219)</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	10(a)	<u>152,686</u>	<u>(147,545)</u>
Investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and shares		2,727	-
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(9,095)	(6,096)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(6,368)</u>	<u>(6,096)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		146,318	(153,641)
Cash at beginning of financial year		2,366,940	2,520,580
Cash at end of financial year	5A	<u>2,513,258</u>	<u>2,366,940</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

This 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 that apply for the reporting period, and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers ("the Institute") is a not-for-profit entity.

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

The following is a summary of the material policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements.

(a) Going Concern

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

The Institute has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

(b) Comparative Amounts

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

(c) New Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Association has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

(d) New Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

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

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

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'.

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.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

(e) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

(f) 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 Institute 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. Institute 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.

(g) Revenue

The Institute enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions and rental income.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

(g) Revenue Cont'd

Membership subscriptions

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

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Institute recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Institute's promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required. Any amounts received in relation to period after 30 June 2025 are deferred and included as "membership subscription received in advance" and included as liabilities (refer Note 5B)

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

Gains from sale of assets

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

Volunteer services

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

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

(h) Current versus non-current classification

The Institute presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Institute classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

(i) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office.

In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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.

(k) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

(k) Financial instruments Cont'd

Initial recognition and measurement

The Institute's financial assets include trade receivables.

The Institute'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 Institute 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 (g).

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

The Institute's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

Impairment

Expected credit losses

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

(i) Trade receivables

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

Therefore, the Institute does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Institute 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.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

(k) Financial instruments Cont'd

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

(m) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Institute's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

(n) Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

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

(o) 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.

(p) Property, 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

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

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

Depreciation

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

The depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate	
	2025	2024
Buildings	2-10%	2-10%
Freehold Improvement	2-10%	2-10%
Plant and equipment	2-66.7%	2-66.7%
Motor vehicle	25%	25%

Derecognition

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(q) Investments

Shares in listed companies held as current assets are valued at market value at each balance date.

(r) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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.

(s) Fair value measurement

The Institute measures non-financial assets such as land and buildings, 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 principle 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 Institute. 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.

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 Institute 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.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(s) Fair value measurement Cont'd

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Institute has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

(t) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Institute has made the following judgements in the process of applying its accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Impairment review

As described in Note 1(r), management is required to test for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment testing is an area involving management judgement requiring assessment as to whether the asset can be supported by the net present value of future cashflows derived from the use of such assets.

The following estimate has been made in the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

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

Note 3 Revenue and income

	2025	2024
	\$	\$

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

Type of customer

Financial Members	1,715,417	1,676,471
Unfinancial Memebers	239,283	-
	1,954,700	1,676,471

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

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

Income funding sources

	-	-
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3A Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit

Capitation fees	-	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
	-	-

3B Compulsory levies

Total compulsory levies	-	-
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AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Note 3 Revenue and income Cont'd	2025	2024
	\$	\$
3C Grants and / or donations		
Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
3D Income recognised from volunteer services		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	-
Total income recognised from volunteer services	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
3G Revenue from recovery of wages activity		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
Interest received on recovered money	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
3H Investment Income		
Interest Income	96,138	95,361
Dividends	3,180	2,878
	<u>99,318</u>	<u>98,239</u>
	<u>99,318</u>	<u>98,239</u>
3I Rental revenue		
Properties	99,242	70,511
Car park leases	4,329	-
	<u>103,571</u>	<u>70,511</u>
	<u>103,571</u>	<u>70,511</u>
3J Other income		
Sundry	4,267	3,540
	<u>4,267</u>	<u>3,540</u>
	<u>4,267</u>	<u>3,540</u>
3F Net gains from sales of assets		
Gains from sale of plant and equipment	1,646	-
	<u>1,646</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,646</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 4 Expenses		
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
4A Employee expenses		
Holders of office:		
- Wages and salaries (includes honorariums)	364	364
- Superannuation	-	-
- Leave and other entitlements	-	-
- Separation and redundancies	-	-
- Other employee benefits	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	<u>364</u>	<u>364</u>
	<u>364</u>	<u>364</u>
Employees other than office holders:		
- Salaries and wages	1,157,655	932,584
- Superannuation	132,544	160,020
- Leave and other entitlements	(100,449)	160,801
- Separation and redundancies	-	-
- Other employee benefits	28,236	30,711
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	<u>1,217,986</u>	<u>1,284,116</u>
	<u>1,217,986</u>	<u>1,284,116</u>
Total employee expenses	<u>1,218,350</u>	<u>1,284,480</u>
	<u>1,218,350</u>	<u>1,284,480</u>
4B Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit		
Capitation fees	-	-
Other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Note 4 Expenses Cont'd

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
4C Affiliation fees		
Head office		
Australian Council of Trade Unions ACTU	10,798	10,645
International Transport Workers' Federation	4,153	3,829
Nautilus	5,027	4,686
Victoria		
Victorian Trades Hall Council	1,051	1,001
Geelong Trades Hall Council	111	-
Tasmania		
Unions Tasmania	781	733
South Australia		
SW Trades & Labor Council	33	32
Queensland		
Union Shopper	488	500
Queensland Council of Unions	3,299	3,441
Newcastle		
Newcastle Trades Hall Council	532	511
NSW District		
Workers Health Centre Affiliation	-	473
Unions NSW	1,486	1,432
Total Affiliation fees	27,759	27,283
4D Administration expenses		
	\$	\$
Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and Meeting expenses (include conference, travel and accommodation Note 14).	17,168	26,880
Property expenses	84,360	108,069
Office expenses	14,398	13,248
Information communications technology	20,649	19,954
Other expenses		
Advertising	1,625	2,289
Bank charges and government duties	8,003	8,692
Entertainment	1,358	372
Florist/death notices	946	688
Member advantage program	1,922	1,922
Motor vehicle costs	13,212	19,478
Publications/subscriptions	1,932	1,750
Staff amenities	730	1,093
Staff training	182	360
Sundry	14,471	8,906
	180,956	213,701
4E Grants or donations		
Grants:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	91
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	91

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Note 4 Expenses Cont'd

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
4F Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
Land and buildings	88,380	88,380
Property, plant and equipment	15,212	28,722
Total depreciation	103,592	117,102
Amortisation		
AIMPE App	-	-
Total amortisation	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	103,592	117,102
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
4L Projects		
Bunker Barges	-	15
Home Affairs and Defence	1,557	738
Dredges	76	833
Federal Council	21,465	24,495
Federal Executive	3,886	9,199
Federal President	2,111	-
Federal Treasurer	139	-
International Conferences - ITF/IMO	6,175	11,248
Maritime Industry Seagoing Award	29,735	44,137
Marine Parks/EPA	-	134
Navais/barges/Small Ships	1,889	1,261
NMSC/Qualification	2,190	905
Delegate training	7,527	-
Offshore expenses	21,921	82,177
Port Services Award	349	116
Queensland District MSQ	-	13
Port of Brisbane	170	213
Shipping Reform and Political Lobby	7,941	3,788
Surveyors	-	4,334
Tourism	2,957	3,284
Tugs	20,367	25,103
Project - QLD Branch Organising - QLD	-	212
Other Projects - QLD	6	119
	130,461	212,324
4H Legal costs		
Other legal costs	27,273	23,866
Total legal costs	27,273	23,866
4I Unrealised loss on change in fair value of assets		
Shares in listed companies	2,657	3,319
	2,657	3,319
4J Loss on disposal of fixed assets		
Loss on sale of plant and equipment	-	719
	-	719

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Note 4 Expenses Cont'd

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
4K Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i>	-	-
On Watch expenses	118,654	112,212
	118,654	112,212

5A Cash and cash equivalents

Current

Cash on hand	969	969
Cash at bank	562,955	270,087
Short term deposits	1,949,334	2,095,884
	2,513,258	2,366,940

5B Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current		
Receivables from other reporting unit	-	-
Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Other Receivables:		
Accrued interest income	52,759	62,111
Sundry debtors	3,219	-
Membership fee receivable from unfinancial members	239,283	-
Less allowance for expected credit losses	(239,283)	-
	55,978	62,111

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

At 1 July	-	-
Provision for expected credit losses	(239,283)	-
Write-off	-	-
At 30 June	(239,283)	-

The Institute has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

Receivables - current	239,283	-
Receivables - non-current	-	-
	239,283	-
Contract liabilities - current	296,598	228,568
Contract liabilities - non-current	-	-
	296,598	228,568

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 30 June 2025 is \$296,598. The Institute expects that all remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognised as revenue within the next 12 months. These performance obligations primarily relate to member subscription contracts.

5D Other assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Prepayments	18,774	-
Total other current assets	18,774	-

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
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6A Property, plant and equipment

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Land and buildings		
Freehold land and buildings (at 2021 valuation)		
Sydney	3,000,000	3,000,000
South Australia	750,000	750,000
Newcastle	730,000	730,000
Victoria	1,240,000	1,240,000
Queensland	400,000	400,000
	6,120,000	6,120,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(353,520)	(265,140)
Net land and buildings	5,766,480	5,854,860
Freehold Improvement		
At cost	262,016	262,016
Less accumulated depreciation	(79,993)	(73,508)
Net Freehold Improvement	182,023	188,508
Motor vehicle		
At cost	64,546	91,980
Less accumulated depreciation	(61,422)	(86,579)
Net motor vehicle	3,124	5,401
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	165,912	160,812
Less accumulated depreciation	(155,224)	(153,925)
Net furniture and fittings	10,688	6,887
Office equipment		
At cost	109,677	105,682
Less accumulated depreciation	(95,735)	(89,503)
Net office equipment	13,942	16,179
Total land, buildings, plant and equipment	5,976,257	6,071,835

Fair value of the properties was determined by using means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on nature, location or condition of the specific property. values are based on valuations performed by Presto

r income capitalisation approach. This significantly adjusted for difference in the on, being 30 June 2021, the properties' fair accredited independent valuers.

Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each current financial year.

nt and equipment between the beginning and the end of the

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Disposal	Revaluation	Depreciation/Amortisation expense	Carrying amount at the end year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and buildings	5,8	-	-	-	(88,380)	5,766,480
Freehold Improvement	508	-	-	-	(6,484)	182,023
Motor vehicle	5,401	-	(1,080)	-	(1,197)	3,124
Furniture and fittings	6,887	5,100	-	-	(1,299)	10,688
Office equipment	16,179	3,995	-	-	(6,232)	13,942
Total	6,071,835	9,095	(1,080)	-	(103,592)	5,976,257

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Movements in carrying amounts Cont'd

2024	Balance at beginning of year \$	Additions \$	Disposal \$	Revaluation \$	Depreciation/ Amortisation expense \$	Carrying amount at the end year \$
Land and buildings	5,943,240	-	-	-	(88,380)	5,854,860
Freehold Improvement	195,161	-	-	-	(6,653)	188,508
Motor vehicle	7,201	-	-	-	(1,800)	5,401
Furniture and fittings	17,621	-	-	-	(10,734)	6,887
Office equipment	20,336	6,096	(718)	-	(9,535)	16,179
Total	6,183,559	6,096	(718)	-	(117,102)	6,071,835

6C Intangibles

	2025 \$	2024 \$
AIMPE App - at cost	23,350	23,350
Less Accumulated amortisation	(23,350)	(23,350)
	-	-

Set out below are the carrying amounts of intan

the period:

As at 1 July 2024	-
Amortisation	-
As at 30 June 2025	-

6F Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	5 \$	2024 \$
Shares in listed companies - at market value	60,467	63,124

7A Trade payables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current		
Trade creditors and accruals	120,492	95,952
GST payable	2,704	23,621
Other payable	3,333	-
Payables to other reporting units	-	-
	126,529	119,573

8A Provisions - employee benefits

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Holders of office:		
Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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8A Provisions - employee benefits Cont'd

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	139,436	169,045
Long service leave	442,835	513,675
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	582,271	682,720
Total current provisions - employee benefits	582,271	682,720
Current	581,166	658,118
Non current	1,105	24,602
	582,271	682,720

The movement in the current year provisions has been charged to operational expenditure at salary levels applicable as at 30 June 2025.

Note 9 Equity

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
9A General funds		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,518,118	1,691,403
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	86,187	(173,285)
Balance at the end of the year	1,604,305	1,518,118
9B Reserves		
Asset Revaluation Reserve		
Opening balance	4,484,317	4,484,317
Transfer of gain on properties previously sold	-	-
Asset revaluation increment	-	-
Closing balance	4,484,317	4,484,317
Capital Realisation Reserve		
Opening balance	1,530,714	1,530,714
Transfer of gain on properties previously sold	-	-
Closing balance	1,530,714	1,530,714
	6,015,031	6,015,031
9C Other specific disclosures - funds		
Compulsory levy/Voluntary contribution fund - if invested in assets	-	-
Other funds required by rules	-	-
	-	-

Note 10 Cash flow

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
(a) Cash flow reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Statement of cash flows	2,513,258	2,366,940
Statement of financial position	2,513,258	2,366,940
Difference	-	-

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(a) Cash flow reconciliation Cont'd

Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with operating surplus/(deficit)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	86,187	(173,285)
Non cash flow in operating activities:		
Unrealised loss in investment	2,657	3,319
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(1,646)	718
Depreciation and amortisation	103,593	117,103
(Increase)/Decrease in trade debtors	6,131	(13,736)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayment	(18,773)	
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(100,449)	(50,679)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	74,986	(30,985)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	152,686	(147,545)

(b) Cash inflow information

Cash inflows		
Receipts/Transfers from other reporting units - (branch transfers)	198,662	198,307
Cash outflows		
Payments/Transfers to other reporting units - (branch transfers)	(198,662)	(198,307)

Note 11 Commitments and contingencies

As at 30 June 2025 the Association:

- did not have any capital commitments
- did not have any lease commitments
- was not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities

Note 12 Related party disclosures

12A Related party transactions for the reporting period

There were no related party transactions for the year ended 30 June 2025. (2024: NIL)

12B Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	190,374	183,965
Annual leave accrued	25,798	23,494
Performance bonus	-	-
Total short-term employee benefits	216,172	207,459
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	8,133	5,393
Total post-employment benefits	8,133	5,393
Other long-term benefits		
Long service leave	4,791	4,364
Total other long-term benefits	4,791	4,364
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	229,097	217,215

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

12B Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period Cont'd

Honorariums paid to elected officials are not included in the above remuneration figures. The honorariums are voluntary payments intended to cover the costs of holding office and are not considered remuneration. Honorariums are disclosed under other employee expenses (note 4A) and under project expenses.

12C Transactions with key management personnel and their family members

There was a total payment of \$19,800 as the Onwatch contract expense paid to Daniel MacAllister, the son of Ian MacAllister, for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Amounts received, or due and receivable, by Auditors for:		
Financial statement audit services	28,330	26,949
Other services	-	-
	28,330	26,949

Note 14 Meeting and conference expenses - travel and accommodation

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Head office	8,560	15,398
Newcastle branch	19	-
Victoria branch	5,154	6,539
Queensland branch	3,434	4,943
	17,168	26,880

Note 15 Financial instruments

(a) Interest rate risk

The Institute's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets is not material. The Institute's exposure to interest rate risk is detailed in note 15F.

(b) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying value of those assets, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to and forming part of those financial statements and note 15D.

The Institute does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the Institute.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Institute might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Institute manages that risk by preparing cash flow forecasts and only investing surplus cash. The Institute's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in note 15E.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

Note 15 Financial instruments Cont'd

(d) Net fair values

Assets and liabilities have been valued at their net fair value at balance date. This value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form. Financial assets where the carrying value exceeds fair net values have not been written down as the Institute intends to hold these assets to maturity.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to and forming part of the financial statements and at note 15A.

15A Categories of financial instruments

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash	563,924	271,056
Receivables	55,978	62,111
Held to maturity investments		
- Term deposits	1,949,334	2,095,884
Fair value through profit or loss		
- Shares in listed companies (at market value)	60,467	63,124
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u>2,629,703</u>	<u>2,492,175</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities		
- Contributions received in advance	296,598	228,568
- Trade and other payables	126,529	119,573
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>423,127</u>	<u>348,141</u>

15B Net income and expense from financial assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents		
- Interest	113	10,819
Held to maturity investments		
- Interest	96,025	84,542
Available for sale assets		
- Dividends	3,180	2,878
- Change in market value	(2,657)	(3,319)
Net gain from financial assets	<u>96,661</u>	<u>94,920</u>

15C Net income and expense from financial liabilities

There were no income and expense from financial liabilities for the year ended 30 June 2025. (2024: NIL)

15D 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. The Institute 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

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

15D Credit risk Cont'd

	Current	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	90+ days	Total
30/06/2025	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	-	-	-	239,283	239,283
Expected credit loss		-	-	-	(239,283)	(239,283)
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired 2024:

	Current	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	90+ days	Total
30/06/2024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

15E Liquidity risk

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

The following tables set out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by the Institute. They represent the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows relating to the liabilities at reporting date. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts included in the statement of financial position that are based on discounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2025:

	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	120,492	-	-	-	120,492
Other payables	6,037	-	-	-	6,037
Contract liabilities	296,598	-	-	-	296,598
Total	423,127	-	-	-	423,127

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2024:

	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	95,952	-	-	-	95,952
Other payables	23,621	-	-	-	23,621
Contract liabilities	228,568	-	-	-	228,568
Total	348,141	-	-	-	348,141

15F Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Institute's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its fixed term deposits.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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15F Interest rate risk Cont'd

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

	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit and loss	Equity
		\$	\$
Interest rate risk	1%	19,493	19,493
Interest rate risk	-1%	(19,493)	(19,493)

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

	Change in risk varia	Effect on	
		Profit and loss	Equity
		\$	\$
Interest rate risk	1%	20,959	20,959
Interest rate risk	-1%	(20,959)	(20,959)

Note 16 Fair value measurement

16A Financial assets and liabilities

Management of the Institute assessed that cash, trade receivables, tra
their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these in

er current liabilities approximate

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair valu

ncial assets and liabilities:

	Carrying Amount 2025 \$	Carrying Amount 2024 \$	Fair Value 2024 \$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	563,92	271,056	271,056
Receivables	55,9	62,111	62,111
Held to maturity investments	1,949	2,095,884	2,095,884
Fair value through profit or loss assets	6	63,124	63,124
Total	2,6	2,492,175	2,492,175
Financial liabilities			
Contribution received in advance		228,568	228,568
Trade and other payable		119,573	119,573
Total		348,141	348,141

16B Financial and non-financial assets and

2025	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$	
Assets				
Shares in listed companies	60,467	-	60,467	
Land and building	-	6,120,000	6,120,000	
Total Assets	60,467	6,120,000	6,180,467	
2024	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Shares in listed companies	63,124	-	-	63,124
Land and building	-	6,120,000	-	6,120,000
Total Assets	63,124	6,120,000	-	6,183,124

The fair value of land and building is based on an independent valuation obtained on 30 June 2021.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

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 read as follows:

Information to be provided to members or the General Manager:

- (i) A member of a reporting unit, or the General Manager, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE AND POWER ENGINEERS
OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT**

I, John Hartree, being the Federal President of the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

The reporting unit 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)

- 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

- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit

- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer: 

Dated at Sydney, this 26th day of OCTOBER 2025