Fair Work Commission

14 July 2026

Peter Barclay
Branch President
Australian Hotels Association - Australian Capital Territory Branch
Sent via email: peterb@kingomalleys.com.au
CC: gmurphy@nexiacanberra.com.au

Dear Peter Barclay

Australian Hotels Association - Australian Capital Territory Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 – (FR2025/204)

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2025 for the Australian Hotels Association - Australian Capital Territory Branch (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 26 June 2026. I also acknowledge receipt of the signed auditor's report which was lodged with the Commission on 30 June 2026.

The financial report has now been filed.

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

Please note that the financial report for the year ending 31 December 2026 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. I make the following comments to assist you when you next prepare a financial report. The Commission will confirm these concerns have been addressed prior to filing next year's report.

Date of resolution

Item 26 of the reporting guidelines requires that the committee of management statement be made in accordance with such resolution as is passed by the committee of management. Such statement must also specify the date of the resolution. I note that the date of the resolution was not provided.

The reporting unit advised the Commission on 10 July 2026, that the resolution was passed on 12 May 2026. Please ensure that in the future year, the date of the resolution is clearly reflected in the Committee of Management Statement.

Reports must be provided to members at least 21 days before general meeting

Under paragraph 265(5)(a) of the RO Act, where the report is presented to a general meeting of members, the report must be provided to members at least 21 days before that meeting. The designated officer's certificate states that the financial report was provided to members on 13 May 2026 and presented to a general meeting of members on 2 June 2026.

If these dates are correct, the reporting unit only provided members the financial report 20 days before the general meeting.

Please ensure that in the future year, where the report is presented to a general meeting of members, that members are provided with a copy of the full report at least 21 days before that meeting.

Documents must be lodged with the Commission within 14 days after general meeting

Section 268 of the RO Act requires a copy of the full report and the designated officer's certificate to be lodged with the Commission within 14 days after the general meeting of members referred to in section 266. The designated officer's certificate indicates that this meeting occurred on 2 June 2026, therefore the documents should have been lodged with the Commission by 16 June 2026.

The full report was not lodged until 26 June 2026.

The reporting unit advised the Commission on 10 July 2026, that the late lodgement was due to an administrative oversight. To avoid future instances of non-compliance with the obligations under the RO Act, I advise the reporting unit to ensure that appropriate controls and processes are in place to meet their financial reporting obligations within the statutory timeframes.

Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Fair Work Commission

Australian Hotels Association ACT

ABN: 37 315 422 917

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Financial Statements 2025

Australian Hotels Association ACT

ABN: 37 315 422 917

Section 268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Certificate by Prescribed Designated Officer

Certificate for the year ended 31 December 2025

I, Peter Barclay, being the President of the Australian Hotels Association ACT certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Hotels Association ACT for the period ended 31 December 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 13 May 2026; and
- that the full report was presented to a general meeting of members of the reporting unit on 2 June 2026 in accordance with section 266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

[redacted]

Peter Barclay
President

Dated 2 June 2026

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Independent audit report to the Members of Australian Hotels Association ACT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Australian Hotels Association ACT (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 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 my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Hotels Association ACT as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

a. the Australian Accounting Standards; and

b. any other requirements imposed by the reporting guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act).

I declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the reporting unit is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the reporting unit's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the committee of management.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, I am required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act. I have nothing to report in this regard.

[redacted]

Nexia Duesburys (Audit) — **G J Murphy**

Canberra, 12 May 2026 — **Partner**

Registration number (as registered under the RO Act): AA2017/201

Australian Hotels Association ACT

ABN: 37 315 422 917

Report required under subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	10,000	9,545
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	307,520	344,450
Donations to political parties	-	1,818
Legal costs	-	4,035

[redacted]

Peter Barclay
President

Dated 12 May 2026

Operating report

for the year ended 31 December 2025

The committee of management presents its operating report on Australian Hotels Association (ACT) (AHA ACT or reporting unit) for the year ended 31 December 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 activity of the reporting unit during the financial year was to represent and further the interests of the licensed hospitality industry of the Australian Capital Territory.

Operating results

The deficit of AHA ACT after providing for income tax amounted to $49,456 (2024: $86,436 deficit). Non-financial operating results:

- AHA ACT is one of Australia's leading industry advocacy associations, which represents and advocates for the interests of the licensed hospitality and accommodation sector in Canberra. Its members include licensed pubs, cafes, bars, restaurants, accommodation hotels, and nightclubs in Canberra.
- At both a National and Territory level, the AHA provides leadership and advocates for the industry in a variety of ways, including providing advice to assist members in areas such as regulations, minimising their impact on the environment, the responsible service of alcohol, employment matters, advocacy on key industry issues and how to integrate new products and technologies into hospitality businesses. AHA ACT works and consults with a wide spectrum of stakeholders and Government representatives in the ACT.
- Corporate partners have been assigned as sponsors to all Award categories, maximising sponsorship revenue.
- In the political arena during 2025, AHA ACT remains actively involved in advocating Industry policy positions.

Review of operations

As a federally registered employer association, AHA ACT provides a wide range of industrial relations services to assist members to comply with employment issues, regulatory, and legislative matters.

AHA ACT serves as a lobby group on behalf of industry.

AHA ACT has developed strong relationships with key local and federal parliamentary figures, and with senior public servants in relevant government departments and agencies.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of financial affairs of AHA ACT during the year.

Right of members to resign

All members of AHA ACT have the right to resign from AHA ACT in accordance with Rule 32 of Australian Hotels Association Rules, (and section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act of 2009); namely, by providing written notice to the Branch Secretary.

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

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

Number of members

The number of persons that were at the end of the financial year recorded in the register of members for Section 230 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 was 56.

A register of members of the ACT Branch has been kept and maintained during the immediately preceding calendar year as required by section 230 (1)(a) and (2).

Number of employees

No employees were employed by the ACT Branch during the financial year.

Australian Hotels Association ACT

ABN: 37 315 422 917

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

The names of each person who has been a member during the year are:

Peter Barclay	President	Full Year
Jane Collins	Vice President	Full Year
Todd Handy	Secretary/Treasurer	Full Year
Andrew Turnbull	Board Member	Full Year
Kathryn Carling	Board Member	Full Year
Ben Johnston	Board Member	Effective 25 August 2025
Laurence Kain	Board Member	Effective 13 November 2025

The address for all persons named is Level 1, 27 Murray Crescent, Griffith ACT 2603.

Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected the operations of ACT AHA, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of ACT AHA in future financial years.

Environmental Issues

AHA ACTs' operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management.

[redacted]

Peter Barclay
President

Dated 12 May 2026

Australian Hotels Association ACT

ABN: 37 315 422 917

Committee of management statement

for the year ended 31 December 2025

On / / 2026 the Committee of Management of the Australian Hotels Association ACT passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 31 December 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, that information has been provided to the member or the General Manager; and

   vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

[redacted]

Peter Barclay
President

Dated 12 May 2026

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		$	$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscriptions		**94,430**	106,130
Other sales of goods or services	3A	**173,631**	166,944
Total revenue from contracts with customers		**268,061**	273,074
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations	3B	**-**	-
Total income for furthering objectives		**-**	-
Other income			
Other income	3C	**3**	338
Total other income		**3**	338
Total income		**268,064**	273,412
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	**10,000**	9,545
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	**178,083**	151,512
Administration expenses	4C	**20,925**	57,643
Donations	4D	**-**	3,318
Depreciation and amortisation	4E	-	-
Legal costs	4F	**-**	4,035
Other expenses	4G	**94,912**	92,107
Write-down and impairment of assets	4H	-	6,512
Audit fees	12	**13,600**	35,176
Total expenses		**317,520**	359,848
Deficit for the year		**(49,456)**	(86,436)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(49,456)**	(86,436)

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

Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	**132,587**	173,606
Trade and other receivables	5B	**35,209**	45,182
Other current assets	5C	**1,171**	2,040
Total current assets		**168,967**	220,828
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	**-**	-
Total non-current assets		**-**	-
Total assets		**168,967**	220,828
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	**1,360**	446
Other payables	7B	**19,592**	13,125
Employee provisions	8A	**-**	-
Contract liabilities	5B	**73,438**	83,224
Total current liabilities		**94,390**	96,795
Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	-
Total liabilities		**94,390**	96,795
Net assets		**74,577**	124,033
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**74,577**	124,033
Total equity		**74,577**	124,033

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

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Retained earnings	Total equity
	$	$
Balance as at 1 January 2024	210,469	210,469
Deficit	(86,436)	(86,436)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	**124,033**	**124,033**
Deficit	(49,456)	(49,456)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2025	**74,577**	**74,577**

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

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from customers		**295,982**	435,735
Donations and Grants		**-**	-
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)	9B	**-**	-
Interest		**3**	338
Other		**-**	-
Cash used			
Employees		**(10,000)**	(15,551)
Suppliers		**(131,113)**	(240,778)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	9B	**(195,891)**	(166,679)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	9A	**(41,019)**	13,065
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		**-**	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		**-**	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		**(41,019)**	13,065
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**173,606**	160,541
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	**132,587**	173,606

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

Index to the notes of the financial statements

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009 (RO Act). For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, Australian Hotels Association (ACT) (AHA ACT) 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. 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 and are rounded to the nearest dollar.

1.2 Going concern

AHA ACT is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to 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

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

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised under AASB 15 when, or as, performance obligations are satisfied. Judgement is exercised in determining whether promises are sufficiently specific and the period over which promised goods or services are provided.

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

(a) Key estimates – receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

1.5 New Australian Accounting Standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year unless stated otherwise. A number of new or revised Australian Accounting Standards are effective for the first time in the current financial year. These standards have had no impact on AHA ACT.

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

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

1.6 Current versus non-current classification

AHA ACT 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 to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

AHA ACT classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.7 Revenue

AHA ACT enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements principally include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, sponsorships and event 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 AHA ACT has a contract with a customer, AHA ACT recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. AHA ACT accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a customer if the following criteria are met:

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

Membership subscriptions

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

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, AHA ACT recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect AHA ACT'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, AHA ACT 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 AHA ACT 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), AHA ACT recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

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

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

Sponsorships and events income

For sponsorship and event income, revenue is recognised at the time that related events and activities are held and is generally received in advance. Any income billed but not received at year end is recorded as part of trade debtors. Amounts unbilled and accrued at year end are recognised as contract assets. When income is received prior to the provision of services, a contract liability is recognised.

Income of AHA ACT as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Where consideration is received by AHA ACT to enable the entity to further its objectives, AHA ACT recognises the consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when AHA ACT obtains control of the cash) where, 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
- AHA ACT's recognition of the cash contribution does not give rise to any related liabilities.

AHA ACT did not receive any cash consideration during the year whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt.

Interest income

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

1.8 Employee benefits

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

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits which are expected to be settled beyond twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by AHA ACT 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.

1.9 Leases

AHA ACT assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

AHA ACT has one short term lease related to its premises. The lease is recorded at cost and recognised as an expense as incurred.

1.10 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, 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.

1.11 Financial instruments

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

1.12 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

AHA ACT's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

AHA ACT'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.

AHA ACT 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 1.7.

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.

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECLs)

i. Trade receivables and contract assets

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

1.13 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

AHA ACT's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

AHA ACT's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

These financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

1.14 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 AHA ACT transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when AHA ACT performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

1.15 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.

1.16 Plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position.

Depreciation

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

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

	2025	2024
Plant and equipment	-	-

Derecognition

An item of 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.

1.17 Taxation

AHA ACT 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.

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 AHA ACT, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of AHA ACT in subsequent financial periods.

	2025	2024
	$	$

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of AHA ACT'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

	2025	2024
Members	**94,430**	106,130
Sponsors and event attendees	**173,631**	166,944
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**268,061**	273,074

Note 3A: Other sales of goods or services

	2025	2024
Sponsorship general	**116,353**	131,902
Awards for Excellence income	**56,378**	35,402
Other Income	**900**	-
Total revenue from other sales of goods or services	**173,631**	166,944

Note 3B: Grants and/or donations

	2025	2024
Cash flow boost/Grant	**-**	-
Donations	**-**	-
Total grants and donations	**-**	-

Note 3C: Other income

	2025	2024
Merchant fees	**-**	-
Insurance recoveries	**-**	-
Interest income	**3**	338
Total other income	**3**	338

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses

	2025 $	2024 $
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	**10,000**	9,545
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	**10,000**	9,545
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	-	-
Total employee expenses	**10,000**	9,545

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

Capitation fees

Capitation fees	**13,040**	10,170
Subtotal capitation fees	**13,040**	10,170

Other expense to another reporting unit

Rent	**15,043**	14,196
Industrial services	-	(162)
Management fees	**150,000**	127,308
Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	**165,043**	141,342
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	**178,083**	151,512

	2025	2024
	$	$

Note 4C: Administration expenses

Conference and meeting expenses	**10,899**	5,486
Contractors/Consultants	**-**	40,920
Other	**10,026**	11,237
Total administration expense	**20,925**	57,643

Note 4D: Donations

Donations:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	**-**	-
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	**-**	3,318
Total Donations	**-**	3,318

Note 4E: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation		
Plant and equipment	-	-
Total depreciation	-	-

Note 4F: Legal costs

Other legal costs	**-**	4,035
Total Legal costs	**-**	4,035

Note 4G: Other expenses

Awards for Excellence	**94,912**	86,107
Accounting fees	**-**	6,000
Total other expenses	**94,912**	92,107

Note 4H: Write-down and impairment of assets

Asset write-downs and impairments of:		
Receivables	**-**	6,512
Total asset write-downs and impairments	**-**	6,512

Note 5 Current Assets

	2025	2024
	$	$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	**132,587**	173,606
Total cash and cash equivalents	**132,587**	173,606

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

Receivables		
Trade debtors	**31,592**	52,895
Total receivables	**31,592**	52,895
Less allowance for expected credit losses	**(1,019)**	(11,212)
Total allowance for expected credit losses	**(1,019)**	(11,212)
Receivables (net)	**30,573**	41,683
Other receivables:		
GST receivable	**4,636**	3,499
Other	**-**	-
Total other receivables	**4,636**	3,499
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**35,209**	45,182

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

At 1 January 2025	**11,212**	13,282
Write offs	**(10,193)**	(8,582)
Provision for expected credit losses	**-**	6,512
At 31 December 2025	**1,019**	11,212

AHA ACT has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

Receivables		
Receivables – current	**30,573**	41,683
Other contract liabilities		
Contract liabilities – current	**73,438**	83,224

The significant change between opening and closing balances of receivables primarily relates to the timing of issuing invoices for sponsorship.

The significant change between opening and closing balances of contract liabilities primarily relates to the timing of issuing invoices and receipt of money for sponsorships and subscriptions.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was $83,224.

Unsatisfied performance obligations
The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations of 31 December 2025 is $73,438. AHA ACT expects the balance of contract liabilities at 31 December to be recognised as revenue within 12 months of year end. These performance obligations relate to membership subscriptions and sponsorships.

	2025	2024
	$	$

Note 5C: Other current assets

Prepayments	**1,171**	2,040
Total other current assets	**1,171**	2,040

Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2025

	Plant and Equipment	**Total**
	$	**$**
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
carrying amount	-	-
accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-

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

Net book value 1 January 2025	-	-
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Net book value 31 December 2025	-	-
Net book value as of 31 December 2025 represented by:	-	-
Gross book value	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net book value 31 December 2025	-	-

2024

	Plant and Equipment $	Total $
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
carrying value	-	-
accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**-**	**-**

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

Net book value 1 January 2024	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Net book value 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**
Net book value as of 31 December 2024 represented by:		
Gross book value	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Net book value 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**

	2025 $	2024 $
Note 7 Current Liabilities		
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors	**1,360**	**446**
Subtotal trade creditors	**1,360**	**446**
Payables to other reporting units		
AHA National office	**-**	-
Subtotal payables to other reporting units	**-**	-
Total trade payables	**1,360**	446

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other payables

Wages and salaries accrual	**-**	-
Superannuation	**-**	-
Accounting and audit fees accrual	**13,600**	13,125
PAYG payable/(receivable)	**-**	-
Other	**5,992**	-
Total other payables	**19,592**	13,125

	2025	2024
	$	$
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	**19,592**	13,125
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	**19,592**	13,125

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions

Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Total employee provisions	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-
Total employee provisions	-	-

Note 9 Cash Flow

Note 9A: Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to statement of cash flow:

Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Statement of cash flows	**132,587**	173,606
Statement of financial position	**132,587**	173,606
Difference	-	-

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

Surplus/(deficit) for the year	**(49,456)**	(86,436)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	-	-
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	**9,973**	52,899
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	**869**	(108)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**7,381**	(25,576)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	**(9,786)**	72,286
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**(41,019)**	13,065

	2025	2024
	$	$
Note 9B: Cash flow information		
Cash inflows		
AHA National office reimbursement	**-**	-
Total cash inflows	**-**	-
Cash outflows		
AHA National office rent	**16,547**	15,615
AHA National office capitation fees	**14,344**	11,187
Australian Hotels Association NSW Management Fees	**165,000**	140,039
Queensland Hotels Association industrial services	**-**	(162)
Total cash outflows	**195,891**	166,679

Note 10 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 10A: Commitments and contingencies

At 31 December 2025, there are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities (2024: $nil).

Note 11 Related Party Disclosures

Note 11A: 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.

	2025	2024
	$	$
Revenue received from related parties includes the following:		
AHA National office reimbursement of costs	**-**	-
Expenses paid to related parties includes the following:		
AHA National office rent	**15,043**	14,196
AHA National office capitation fees	**13,040**	10,170
Queensland Hotels Association industrial services	**-**	(162)
Australian Hotels Association NSW Management Fees	**150,000**	127,308

There were no amounts owed from related parties at the end of the financial year (2024: $nil). Amounts payable to related parties are disclosed in Note 7A.

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 31 December 2025, AHA ACT 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.

	2025	2024
	$	$

Note 11B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period

Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	**-**	-
Annual leave accrued	**-**	-
Other employee benefits	**10,000**	9,545
Total short-term employee benefits	**10,000**	9,545
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	**-**	-
Total post-employment benefits	**-**	-
Other long term benefits		
Long service leave accrued	**-**	-
Total other long term benefits	**-**	-

Note 12 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided		
Audit and assistance with preparation of financial report- current year	**13,600**	13,125
Audit and assistance with preparation of financial reports- prior years	**-**	22,051
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	**13,600**	35,176

Note 13 Financial Instruments

AHA ACT has financial instruments that are cash or cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade and other payables that are carried at amortised cost.

Note 13A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

At amortised cost:		
Cash at bank	**132,587**	173,606
Trade debtors	**30,573**	41,683
Total	**163,160**	215,289
Carrying amount of financial assets	**163,160**	215,289

	2025	2024
	$	$
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors	**1,360**	446
Other payables	**19,592**	13,125
Total	**20,952**	13,571
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	**20,952**	13,571

AHA ACT assessed that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities above approximate their fair value largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest revenue	**3**	338
Impairment expense	**-**	(6,512)
Net income/(expense) from financial assets	**3**	(6,174)

Note 13C: 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. AHA ACT 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 ageing of receivables and contract assets and the expected credit losses:

	Trade receivables and contract assets					
	Days past due					
	Current	**<30 days**	**30-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**>91 days**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
31 December 2025						
Gross carrying amount	10,890	11,997	-	8,705	-	31,592
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	(1,019)	-	(1,019)
31 December 2024						
Gross carrying amount	-	22,756	14,561	-	15,577	52,895
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	(11,212)	(11,212)

For trade receivables and contract assets, customer credit risk is managed in accordance with AHA ACT's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date based on available information specific to individual debtors and knowledge of collections subsequent to year end. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. AHA ACT does not hold collateral as security. AHA ACT 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 by ensuring that funds are held with reputable financial institutions.

AHA ACT's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is the carrying amounts as illustrated above.

Note 13D: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that AHA ACT will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that sufficient cash is held to meet these liabilities. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 13D: Interest rate risk

Given the value and nature of financial instruments held by AHA ACT, it is assessed that AHA ACT has a low exposure to interest rate risk.

Note 14: Administration of financial affairs by a third party

During the financial year Australian Hotels Association NSW provided financial and management services to AHA ACT. This included the services of the general manager and finance staff. Fees for these services are billed monthly. The total paid for these services during the year was $150,000 (2024: $127,308), which is recorded as management fees in Note 4B of the financial statements.

Note 15: Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or the General Manager:

1. A member of a reporting unit, or the General Manager, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.

2. The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.

3. A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

Officer declaration statement

I, Peter Barclay, being the President of the Australian Hotels Association (ACT), declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 December 2025.

AHA ACT 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 revenue via compulsory levies
- receive donations or grants
- recognise any revenue from volunteer services
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay affiliation fees to another entity
- pay compulsory levies
- 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 a donation that exceeded $1,000
- pay wages and salaries to holders of office
- pay superannuation to holders of office
- pay leave and other entitlements to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay wages and salaries to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay superannuation to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay leave and other entitlements to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay other employee expenses to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- incur expenses due to holding a meeting as required under the rules of the organisation

- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay legal costs relating to other legal matters
- 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 annual leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have a long service leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of holders of office
- have an annual leave provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a long service leave provision in respect of employees (other than 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
- have a balance within the general fund
- receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

[redacted]

Peter Barclay
President

Dated 12 May 2026