19 December 2019

Mr Bryan de Caires
Secretary
Australian Security Industry Association Ltd

By e-mail: ceo@asial.com.au

Dear Mr de Caires

Australian Security Industry Association Ltd
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 - FR2019/242

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019 for the Australian Security Industry Association Ltd (**the reporting unit**). The financial report was lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**ROC**) on 29 November 2019.

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

Whilst the 2019 report has been filed the following should be addressed in the preparation of the next financial report.

1. Operating report

Period of membership of committee of management

Regulation 159(c) of the RO Regulations requires the operating report to disclose the period each listed officer served on the committee of management during the reporting period. To satisfy the regulation the reporting unit should disclose the dates of membership during the reporting period for each member or state that members of the committee of management held positions for the entire reporting period unless indicated otherwise.

2. General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR)

Future Australian Accounting Standards

Australian Accounting Standard *AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* paragraph 30 requires that the entity disclose Australian Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective with an assessment of the future impact on the entity.

At a minimum, new accounting standards *AASB 16 Leases, AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* should have been disclosed at

Note 1.4 to the GPFR. In this regard the information outlined in paragraph 31 of AASB 108 is considered relevant to members.

<u>Leases</u>

Note 3D to the GPFR discloses rental revenue of $62,162 for the 2018-19 financial year. However, the GPFR does not provide for the operating lease disclosures required under *AASB 117 Leases* paragraph 56.

Should you wish to discuss the matters raised in this letter, or if you require further information on the financial reporting requirements of the Act, I may be contacted on (03) 9603 0707 or by email at ken.morgan@roc.gov.au

Yours faithfully

KEN MORGAN
Financial Reporting Specialist
Registered Organisations Commission

29th November 2019

E: regorgs@roc.gov.au

AUSTRALIAN SECURITY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION LIMITED

The peak body for security professionals

Lodgement of Financial Statements & Accounts

Certificate of Secretary

I, Bryan de Caires, being the Secretary of the Australian Security Industry Association Limited, certify that:

1. The document lodged herewith, being the 2019 Annual & Financial Report of the Australian Security Industry Association Limited incorporating the General Purpose Financial Report, Operating Report and Committee of Management's Statement together with the Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 June 2019, is a copy of the full report referred to in *s268* of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and

2. Notification was provided to Members via email on the 9th September 2019, via the Association's e-newsletter on the 17th September 2019, and via the Association's web site that the 2019 Annual & Financial Report was available for their perusal, along with details of the Annual General Meeting, Minutes of the 2018 Annual General Meeting; and

3. That the full report was presented to the 50th Annual General Meeting of Members held on the 27th November 2019, in accordance with *s266* of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and*

4. As noted in the 2019 Annual & Financial Report a donation of $25,000 was made to Lifeline during the course of the year. No loans, grants or political donations were made over the past year.

Yours sincerely

Bryan de Caires
Chief Executive Officer & Secretary

Attachment: 2019 ASIAL Annual & Financial Report.

2019 ASIAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Directors' Operating Report

Your board of directors submit this operating report for the year ended 30 June 2019. The names of the company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated. A brief profile of each Director is set out on pages 16 and 17 of this Annual and Financial Report.

Directors

Rod Anderson	Brian Foster
John Gellel	John Hadden (part)
Fred Khoury (part)	Kevin McDonald
Rachaell Saunders	Michael Smith
Suzette Po-Williams	

Following Board elections conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission in October 2018, Fred Khoury replaced John Hadden on the Board.

Key objectives of the Association

- *To promote a positive image of the industry;*
- *To promote the highest levels of professionalism and standards in the industry;*
- *To provide strong advocacy acting as a respected and unified voice for the industry;*
- *To provide value to members to ensure that membership continues to be viewed as a 'mark of distinction' valued by consumers.*

Strategy for achieving these objectives

Through both short and long-term measures, the Association has in place strategies to achieve its strategic priorities. These include:

- *Providing advocacy through engagement with regulators, government and industry submissions;*
- *Providing industry representation as a Registered Organisation of Employers under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009;*
- *Providing media comment on industry issues;*
- *Providing member services as an approved security industry association in the ACT, QLD and VIC;*
- *Performing the role as a cabling registrar under the Australian Communications and Media Authority's Cabling Provider Rules;*
- *Promoting the use of ASIAL members through consumer awareness campaigns;*
- *Providing professional development opportunities and industry certification schemes;*
- *Ongoing development of the Association's Customer Relationship Management system to ensure member needs are fully serviced;*
- *Continuous development of the Association's communications channels to ensure that they best serve the needs of members and the broader community;*
- *Offering practical and affordable member benefits and services.*
- *Drive industry research and data sharing*
- *Promote the industry's role and capabilities*
- *Drive leadership, raise ethical and professional standards ss*
- *Achieve nationally uniform and consistent security licensing*
- *Forge stakeholder collaboration*

Measurement of the Association's performance

The Association measures performance through member acquisition and retention rates; growth in member subscription and non-subscription revenue; event attendance; media exposure and profile; and financial performance against budget.

Corporate Structure

The Company is limited by guarantee. The liability of each member in respect of liabilities of the company, as specified in the Constitution, is limited to $100.

Nature of operations and principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was as an Industry Association serving the needs of employers and members within the Australian Security Industry. No significant change in the nature of this activity occurred during the year.

Number of recorded Members

The number of Members recorded in the Register of Members of the Organisation as at 30 June 2019 for the purposes of section 254 (2) (f) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 was 2,578.

Employees

The company employed 13 employees as at 30 June 2019 (2018:13 employees).

Rights of Members to resign

In accordance with section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, a member may resign from membership of the Organisation by written notice addressed and delivered to the Chief Executive Officer as per rule 11 of the ASIAL Constitution.

Details of Trustee of Superannuation Entities

No member of the Board was:

i. A trustee of a superannuation entity of an exempt public sector superannuation scheme or

ii. A director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or exempt public sector superannuation scheme where the criterion for the member being a trustee or director is that the member is an officer or member of ASIAL.

Operating Results for the Period and Review of Operations

The Association earned a net profit for the year of $64,239 (2018: $1,101,421). The Association's reserves grew to $4,678,506.

The Association remains committed to its policy of reinvesting surpluses into the maintenance and improvement of services to members, whilst using the balance to build sufficient reserves for when they may be needed.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant change in the state of affairs of the Company occurred during the financial year.

Significant Events after Balance Date

No significant events have taken place after the balance date.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

Directors have budgeted for a surplus of $4,930 for the coming year. The Association's consumer awareness campaign will continue through funding from the member marketing fee. The Association has in place a number of ongoing strategic partnerships which will support initiatives aimed at raising standards and compliance among members.

Loans, grants and political donations

The Association made a donation of $25,000 to Lifeline during the course of the year.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings to which the person is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all, or any part of these proceedings.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

During the year, the company has paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring directors and officers against: (a) liability arising from wrongful acts committed in their capacity as directors and officers of the company, but excluding dishonesty, fraud, malicious conduct or wilful breach of duty; and (b) the costs of legal representation in relation to such liabilities. The premium paid was $8,002, which also includes cover for the company in respect of loss it suffers as a result of wrongful, wilful or fraudulent acts of its directors, officers and employees. This contract complies with Section 199B of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

Auditors

Following a resolution at the Annual General Meeting of Members held on the 28th November 2018, SDJA were appointed to act as auditors in accordance with Section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Directors' Emoluments and Transactions

No emoluments have been received or are due and receivable by Directors from the company or any related body corporate.

Directors Meetings

Attendance by each director at board and board committee meetings, held during the period each director held office this year, is shown below. The number of meetings is in brackets.

Directors Attendance at Board meetings

Rod Anderson (1/5)	Brian Foster (5/5)
John Gellel (5/5)	John Hadden (2/2)
Fred Khoury (3/3)	Kevin McDonald (5/5)
Rachaell Saunders (5/5)	Michael Smith (4/5)
Suzette Po-Williams (5/5)	

Attendance at National Reference Group meetings

Rod Anderson (1/1)	Brian Foster (1/1)
John Hadden (1/1)	John Gellel (0/1)
Janine Hill (1/1)	Michael Smith (1/1)
Kevin McDonald (1/1)	Neil McLean (1/1)
Rachaell Saunders (1/1)	John Fleming (0/1)
Peter Johnson (1/1)	Rob Seth (1/1)
Suzette Po-Williams (1/1)	Chris Delaney (1/1)
Chevelle Millhouse (0/1)	Darryl Milling (1/1)

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration, as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, is set out on page 23.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Kevin McDonald
Director

John Gellel
Director

Crows Nest, 2 September 2019

Directors' Declaration

On 2 September 2019 the Directors of Australian Security Industry Association Limited passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2019:

The Directors declare that in their opinion:

a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

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 Directors were held in accordance with the rules of the reporting unit concerned; and

   ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the reporting unit concerned; and

   iii. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and

   iv. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and

   v. 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 Directors.

On behalf of the Board.

Kevin McDonald
Director

John Gellel
Director

Crows Nest, 2 September 2019

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Australian Security Industry Association Limited

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Australian Security Industry Association Limited For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2019

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contravention of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely,

SDJA

SDJA

Simon Joyce

Director

Sydney, New South Wales

2 September 2019

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Report Required Under Subsection 255(2A)

The Board of Directors presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 30 June 2019.

CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURES	2019	2018
	$	$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	1,279,278	1,375,445
Advertising	234,722	154,322
Operating costs	1,044,436	1,064,868
Donations to political parties	–	–
Legal costs	18,547	3,883

On behalf of the Board.

Kevin McDonald
Director

John Gellel
Director

Crows Nest, 2 September 2019

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Independent Audit Report to the Members of Australian Security Industry Association Limited For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2019

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Security Industry Association Limited (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2019, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; the directors' declaration and the subsection 255(2A) report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Security Industry Association Limited as at 30 June 2019, 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) the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

   (ii) complying with the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

c) any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act).

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Reporting Unit in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Directors' 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Reporting Unit are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Act 2001*, and the RO Act, and for such internal control as the Directors 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.

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In preparing the financial report, the Directors are 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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Reporting Unit or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional 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 Reporting Unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Reporting Unit to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors 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.

We declare that we are an audit firm where at least one member is a registered auditor and an auditor registered under the RO Act.

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/28.

SDJA

SDJA

Simon Joyce
Director

2 September 2019
Sydney, New South Wales

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
REVENUE			
Membership subscriptions		1,535,408	1,559,465
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	–	–
Levies	3B	–	–
Investment income	3C	54,390	64,553
Rental revenue	3D	62,162	61,753
Other operating revenue	3E	962,342	964,168
TOTAL REVENUE		**2,614,302**	**2,649,939**
OTHER INCOME			
Grants or donations	3F	–	–
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3G	–	–
Other non-operating income		26,920	–
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		**26,920**	–
TOTAL INCOME		**2,641,222**	**2,649,939**
EXPENSES			
Expenses directly related to operating activities		(314,838)	(526,268)
Employee expenses	4A	(1,279,278)	(1,375,445)
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	–	–
Affiliation fees	4C	–	–
Administration expenses	4D	(821,898)	(633,567)
Grants or donations	4E	(25,000)	-
Depreciation	4F	(57,750)	(24,441)
Finance costs		-	-
Legal costs	4G	(18,547)	(3,883)
Audit fees	14	(32,936)	(34,000)
Share of net loss from associate		–	–
Write-down and impairment of assets	4H	–	–
Net losses from sale of assets		(26,736)	(914)
Other expenses	4I	–	–
TOTAL EXPENSES		**(2,576,983)**	**(2,598,518)**
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		**64,239**	**51,421**
Other comprehensive income Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
- Gain on revaluation of land and buildings		–	1,050,000
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**64,239**	**1,101,421**

Statement of Financial Position

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	2,726,638	2,572,679
Trade and other receivables	5B	421,933	468,247
Other current assets	5C	75,598	77,117
CURRENT ASSETS		**3,224,169**	**3,118,043**
NON-CURRENT			
Land and buildings	6A	3,525,134	3,545,616
Plant and equipment	6B	14,300	73,259
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**3,539,434**	**3,618,875**
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,763,603**	**6,736,918**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Trade payables	7A	105,091	101,156
Other payables	7B	1,767,305	1,819,020
Employee provisions	8A	141,353	139,460
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**2,013,749**	**2,059,636**
NON-CURRENT			
Other payables	7B	29,698	19,191
Employee provisions	8A	41,650	43,824
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**71,348**	**63,015**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,085,097**	**2,122,651**
NET ASSETS		**4,678,506**	**4,614,267**
EQUITY			
Property revaluation reserve	9A	1,335,042	1,335,042
Retained earnings		3,343,464	3,279,225
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,678,506**	**4,614,267**

Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Property revaluation reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
		$	$	$
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2017		285,042	3,227,804	**3,512,846**
Profit for the year		–	51,421	**51,421**
Other comprehensive income:				
Revaluation of land and buildings	9A	1,050,000	–	**1,050,000**
Total comprehensive income		1,050,000	51,421	**1,101,421**
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2018		**1,335,042**	**3,279,225**	**4,614,267**
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2018		1,335,042	3,279,225	**4,614,267**
Profit for the year		–	64,239	**64,239**
Other comprehensive income:		–	–	**–**
Total comprehensive income		**–**	**64,239**	**64,239**
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2019		**1,335,042**	**3,343,464**	**4,678,506**

Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
CASH RECEIVED			
Receipts from members and others		2,533,236	2,769,332
Receipt from other reporting units/controlled entities	10B	–	–
CASH USED			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,490,784)	(2,678,573)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entities	10B	–	–
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10A	**42,452**	**90,759**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
CASH RECEIVED			
Interest received		54,390	50,909
Rental income received		62,162	61,753
CASH USED			
Purchase of plant and equipment	6B	(5,045)	(10,764)
Net cash provided by investing activities		**111,507**	**101,898**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
CASH RECEIVED			
Other		–	–
CASH USED			
Other		–	–
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		–	–
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		153,959	192,657
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,572,679	2,380,022
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	5A	**2,726,638**	**2,572,679**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Australian Security Industry Association Limited is a not-for-profit entity.

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

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

- Land and buildings – refer to note 1.13
- Employee provisions – refer to note 1.7

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

Any new and revised standards that became effective for the first time in the current financial year have been adopted. The adoption of these amendments has not had a material impact on the entity. No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date stated in the standard.

Impact on adoption of AASB 9

(a) Initial application

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (**AASB 9**) replaces AASB139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (**AASB 139**) for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The reporting unit has applied AASB 9 retrospectively, with an initial application date of 1 July 2018. The reporting unit has not restated the comparative information, which continues to be reported under AASB 139. The adoption of AASB 9 did not have significant impact on the reporting unit and there have been no changes in classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

A number of new and revised standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the entity. Management is currently assessing the impact such standards will have on the entity.

1.5 Revenue

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

Revenue from membership subscriptions is accounted for on an accrual basis and is recorded as revenue in the year to which it relates.

Receivables for services, which have 30-day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

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

Rental revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.6 Gains and losses

Sale of assets

Gains and losses from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

1.7 Employee benefits

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

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

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

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

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

1.8 Cash

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

1.9 Financial instruments

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

1.10 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

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

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

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

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

Upon initial recognition, the reporting unit can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The reporting unit has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

a) the reporting unit has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

b) the reporting unit has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment

i) Trade receivables

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

Therefore, the reporting unit does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The reporting unit has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

ii) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

- Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses from possible default events within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL).
- Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the debt, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).
- The reporting unit considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the reporting unit may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the reporting unit is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

1.11 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The reporting unit 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 are satisfied.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1.12 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.

1.13 Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

Revaluations—Land and Buildings

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

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

The freehold land and buildings were independently valued at 20 June 2018 by AON Valuation Services. The valuation was based on the fair value less cost to sell. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current strong demand for land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increment of $1,050,000 being recognised for the year ended

30 June 2018. Together with a revaluation of $285,042 brought forward from 2017, the accumulated reserve came to $1,335,042 at 30 June 2018.

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 applying to each class of depreciable asset are:

	2019	2018
Buildings – straight line basis	**2.5%**	2.5%
Plant and equipment – diminishing value basis	**10-66%**	10-66%

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.

1.14 Investment property

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

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

1.14 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 reporting unit were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.15 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.16 Fair value measurement

The reporting unit measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 13A.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the reporting unit. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The reporting unit uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

1.17 Acquisition of assets and or liabilities that do not constitute a business combination

The entity did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

Note 2 Going concern

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

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

Note 3 Income

	2019 $	2018 $
3A. CAPITATION FEES AND OTHER REVENUE FROM ANOTHER REPORTING UNIT		
Capitation fees	–	–
Other revenue from another reporting unit	–	–
3B. LEVIES		
Compulsory or voluntary levies or appeals	–	–
	–	–
3C. INVESTMENT INCOME		
Interest on deposits	54,390	64,553
	54,390	**64,553**
3D. RENTAL REVENUE		
Properties	62,162	61,753
	62,162	**61,753**
3E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		
Cabling providers	164,810	158,389
Events, exhibitions and sponsorships	259,270	253,113
GOLDOC	–	110,800
Marketing and partnerships	336,126	270,644
Other operating revenue	202,136	171,222
	962,342	**964,168**
3F. GRANTS OR DONATIONS		
Grants	–	–
Donations	–	–
	–	–
3G. REVENUE FROM RECOVERY OF WAGES ACTIVITY		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	–	–
Interest received on recovered money	–	–
	–	–

Note 4 Expenses

	2019 $	2018 $
4A. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES		
Holders of office		
Holders of office – wages and salaries	203,431	462,456
Holders of office – superannuation	21,220	51,379
Holders of office – leave and other entitlements	19,933	15,290
Holders of office – separation and redundancies	–	–
Holders of office – other expenses	–	8,204
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	244,584	537,329
EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN OFFICE HOLDERS		
Employees – wages and salaries	820,383	625,126
Employees – superannuation	84,975	73,267
Employees – leave and other entitlements	57,075	82,616
Employees – separation and redundancies	–	2,208
Employees – other expenses	72,261	54,899
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	1,034,694	838,116
Total employee expenses	**1,279,278**	**1,375,445**
4B. CAPITATION FEES AND OTHER EXPENSE TO ANOTHER REPORTING UNIT		
Capitation fees	–	–
Other expenses from another reporting unit	–	–
	–	–
4C. AFFILIATION FEES		
Affiliation fees/subscriptions	–	–
	–	–
4D. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	–	–
Compulsory levies	–	–
Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences	–	–
Conference and meeting expenses	12,911	993
Contractors/consultants	122,091	4,716
Marketing	234,722	154,322
Property expenses	5,604	15,756
Office expenses	99,806	136,534
Information communications technology	117,631	96,604
Other	229,133	224,642
	821,898	**633,567**

Note 4 Expenses (continued)

	2019 $	2018 $
4E. GRANTS OR DONATIONS		
Grants:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	–	–
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	–	–
Donations:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	–	–
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	25,000	–
	25,000	–
4F. DEPRECIATION		
Depreciation		
Land buildings	20,482	1,460
Plant and equipment	37,268	22,981
Total depreciation	**57,750**	**24,441**
4G. LEGAL COSTS		
Litigation	–	-
Other legal costs	18,547	3,883
	18,547	**3,883**
4H: WRITE-DOWN AND IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS		
Asset write-downs and impairments of:		
Land and buildings	–	–
Plant and equipment	–	–
Intangible assets	–	–
Other	–	–
Total write-down and impairment of assets	–	–
4I. OTHER EXPENSES		
Penalties – via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009	–	–
	–	–

Note 5 Current Assets

	2019 $	2018 $
5A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	618,181	790,730
Short-term deposits	2,108,457	1,781,949
	2,726,638	**2,572,679**

$7,197 (2018: $7,091) of the short-term bank deposits are bonds paid to the company by tenants.

	2019 $	2018 $
5B. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Current		
Receivables from other reporting units	–	–
Less allowance for expected credit losses	–	–
Receivable from other reporting units	–	–
Receivables from non-reporting units	421,933	478,247
Less provision for doubtful debts	–	(10,000)
Receivable from non-reporting units	**421,933**	**468,247**
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**421,933**	**468,247**

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

	2019 $	2018 $
At 1 July	10,000	10,000
Provision for expected credit losses	(10,000)	–
Write-off	–	–
At 30 June	–	10,000
5C. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	75,598	77,117
	75,598	**77,117**

Note 6 Non-current Assets

	2019 $	2018 $
6A. LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land and building at revaluation	3,550,000	3,550,000
Freehold land and building accumulated depreciation	(24,866)	(4,384)
	3,525,134	**3,545,616**

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of land and buildings

Balance as at start of year	**3,545,616**	**2,497,076**
Additions		
Revaluations		1,050,000
Disposals		
Depreciation	(20,482)	(1,460)
Balance as at end of year	**3,525,134**	**3,545,616**

The revalued land and buildings is the principal place of business at 41 Hume Street, Crows Nest, NSW, 2065. Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under AASB 13, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for the difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at the date of revaluation, 20 June 2018, the property's fair value is based on valuation performed by AON Valuation Services, an accredited independent valuer.

	2019 $	2018 $
6B. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Office equipment, furniture and fittings at cost	117,177	303,422
Office equipment, furniture and fittings accumulated depreciation	(102,877)	(230,163)
	14,300	**73,259**

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of office equipment furniture and fittings

Balance as at start of year	**73,259**	**85,476**
Additions	5,045	10,764
Disposals	(26,736)	–
Depreciation	(37,268)	(22,981)
Balance as at end of year	**14,300**	**73,259**

Note 7 Current Liabilities

	2019 $	2018 $
7A. TRADE PAYABLES		
Trade creditors and accruals	105,091	101,156
Payables to other reporting units	–	–
	105,091	**101,156**
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
7B. OTHER PAYABLES		
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	–	–
Legal costs	–	–
Prepayments received/unearned revenue	1,686,198	1,723,946
Net GST payable	86,171	83,674
Centre for compliance fund	17,577	17,577
Other current payables	7,057	13,014
	1,797,003	**1,838,211**
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	1,767,305	1,819,020
More than 12 months	29,698	19,191
Total other payables	**1,797,003**	**1,838,211**

Note 8 Provisions

	2019 $	2018 $
8A. EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS		
Office Holders:		
Annual leave	25,922	55,915
Long service leave	59,958	77,513
Separations and redundancies	–	–
Other	–	–
Subtotal employee provisions – office holders	**85,880**	**133,428**
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	43,520	25,032
Long service leave	53,603	24,824
Separations and redundancies	–	–
Other	–	–
Subtotal employee provisions – employees other than office holders	**97,123**	**49,856**
Total employee provisions – office holders and employees	**183,003**	**183,284**
Current employee provisions	141,353	139,460
Non current employee provisions	41,650	43,824
	183,003	183,284

Note 9 Equity

	2019 $	2018 $
9A. PROPERTY REVALUATION RESERVE		
Balance as at start of year	1,335,042	285,042
Transferred to reserve	–	–
Transferred out of reserve	–	–
Other comprehensive income	–	1,050,000
Balance as at end of year	**1,335,042**	**1,335,042**
9B. EQUITY – OTHER SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES – FUNDS		
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets	–	–
Other funds required by rules	–	–
Balance as at start of year	–	–
Transferred to reserve	–	–
Transferred out of reserve	–	–
Balance as at end of year	–	–

9C. SHARE CAPITAL

There are no issued shares. The company is limited by guarantee. The liability of each member in respect of liabilities of the company is limited to $100.

Note 10 Cash Flow

	2019 $	2018 $
10A. CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	2,726,638	2,572,679
Balance sheet	2,726,638	2,572,679
Difference	–	–
Reconciliation of profit to net cash from operating activities:		
Surplus for the year	64,239	51,421
Adjustments for non-cash/non-operating items:		
Depreciation/amortisation	57,750	24,441
Net losses from sale of assets	26,736	914
Interest received	(54,390)	(50,909)
Rental income	(62,162)	(61,753)
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	46,314	(7,617)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	1,519	21,463
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	3,935	25,054
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(41,208)	65,139
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(281)	22,606
Net cash provided by operating activities	**42,452**	**90,759**
10B. CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Receipts from/payments to other reporting units/controlled entities		
Cash inflows:	–	–
Total cash inflows	–	–
Cash outflows:	–	–
Total cash outflows	–	–

Note 11 Related Party Disclosures

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.

	2019 $	2018 $
Amounts received from related parties includes the following:	–	–
Expenses paid to related parties include the following:	–	–
Amounts owed by related parties include the following:	–	–
Amounts owed to related parties include the following:	–	–
Loans from/to related parties include the following:	–	–
Assets transferred from/to related parties include the following:	–	–
11B. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	491,964	462,456
Annual leave accrued	40,823	55,915
Performance bonus	–	–
Total short-term employee benefits	532,787	518,371
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	46,737	51,379
Total post-employment benefits	46,737	51,379
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	75,870	77,513
Total other long-term benefits	75,870	77,513
Termination benefits	–	–
Total	**655,394**	**647,263**
11C: TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND THEIR CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS		
Loans to/from key management personnel	–	–
Other transactions with key management personnel	–	–

Note 12 Financial Instruments

	2019 $	2018 $
12A. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
Financial Assets		
Cash and bank balances:		
Cash at bank	618,181	790,730
	618,181	**790,730**
Fair value through profit or loss	–	–
Held-to-maturity investments:		
Short term deposits	2,108,457	1,781,949
	2,108,457	**1,781,949**
Available-for-sale assets	–	–
	–	–
Loans and receivables:		
Trade receivables	421,933	468,247
	421,933	**468,247**
Carrying amount of financial assets	**3,148,571**	**3,040,926**
Financial Liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss:	–	–
Other financial liabilities:		
Trade creditors and accruals	105,091	101,156
GST payable	86,171	83,674
Other current payables	7,057	13,014
Employee provisions	183,003	183,284
Total	**381,322**	**381,128**
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	**381,322**	**381,128**
12B. NET INCOME AND EXPENSE FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Held-to-maturity		
Interest revenue	54,390	64,553
Bank charges and merchant fees	(1,309)	(1,505)
Net gain from held-to-maturity	**53,081**	**63,048**
Loans and receivables		
Net gain from loans and receivables	–	–
Available-for-sale		
Net gain from available-for-sale	–	–
Fair value through profit and loss		
Held for trading		
Net gain from held for trading	–	–
Designated as fair value through profit and loss		
Net gain from assets designated as fair value through profit and loss	–	–
Net gain at fair value through profit and loss	–	–
Net gain from financial assets	**53,081**	**63,048**

The net income from financial assets not at fair value from profit and loss is $53,081 (2018: $63,048).

Note 12 Financial Instruments (continued)

	2019 $	2018 $
12C. NET INCOME AND EXPENSE FROM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
At amortised cost		
Net gain financial liabilities – at amortised cost	–	–
Fair value through profit and loss		
Held for trading		
Total held for trading	–	–
Designated as fair value through profit and loss:		
Total designated as fair value through profit and loss	–	–
Net gain at fair value through profit and loss	–	–
Net gain from financial liabilities	–	–

The net income from financial liabilities not at fair value from profit and loss is $nil (2018: $nil).

12D. CREDIT RISK

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

	2019 $	2018 $
Financial assets		
Held-to-maturity investments	2,108,457	1,781,949
Loans and receivables	421,933	468,247
	2,530,390	**2,250,196**
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	105,091	101,156
GST payable	86,171	83,674
Other current payables	7,057	13,014
Employee provisions	183,003	183,284
	381,322	**381,128**

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

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired
No financial asset, individually, was past its due date and there were no other recoverability issues identified. Therefore, no financial asset was assessed as being impaired.

12E. LIQUIDITY RISK

The entity does not have any financial liabilities that are subject to contractual maturities.

12F. MARKET RISK

Interest rate risk
The entity earns interest on the cash transaction accounts as well as short-term deposits. Interest rates on the transactions accounts are minimal, while the interest rate on short-term deposits are fixed at the beginning of the term. The entity earned an average of 2.62% on cash accounts held during the year. Accounts receivable and accounts payable do not attract any interest. Therefore, the entity's exposure to interest rate risk is nil to low.

Price risk
The entity does not hold any financial assets nor liabilities that are sensitive to price risk.

12G. ASSET PLEDGED/OR HELD AS COLLATERAL

The entity does not have any assets pledged nor held as collateral.

12H. CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The entity does not have any liabilities arising from financing activities.

13 Fair Value Measurement

13A. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Management of the reporting unit assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments. See Note 12A for a list of these financial assets and liabilities.

13B. FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The following tables provide an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – 30 JUNE 2019	Date of valuation	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Assets measured at fair value				
Cash and bank balances	30-Jun-19	2,726,638	–	–
Loans and receivables	30-Jun-19	421,933	–	–
Other current assets	30-Jun-19	75,598	–	–
Land and buildings	30-Jun-19	–	3,525,134	–
Plant and equipment	30-Jun-19	14,300	–	–
		3,238,469	3,525,134	–
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Trade payables	30-Jun-19	105,091	–	–
Other payables	30-Jun-19	1,767,305	–	–
Employee provisions	30-Jun-19	183,003	–	–
Total		**2,055,399**	–	–

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – 30 JUNE 2018				
Assets measured at fair value	Date of valuation	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Cash and bank balances	30-Jun-18	2,572,679	–	–
Loans and receivables	30-Jun-18	468,247	–	–
Other current assets	30-Jun-18	77,117	–	–
Land and buildings	30-Jun-18	–	3,545,616	–
Plant and equipment	30-Jun-18	73,259	–	–
Total		**3,238,469**	3,545,616	–
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Trade payables	30-Jun-18	101,156	–	–
Other payables	30-Jun-18	1,819,020	–	–
Employee provisions	30-Jun-18	183,284	–	–
Total		**2,103,460**	–	–

Note 14 Remuneration of auditors

	2019 $	2018 $
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	25,000	28,000
Other services	7,936	6,000
Total remuneration of auditors	**32,936**	**34,000**

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

Note 15 Commitments

The reporting unit has no lease, capital nor expenditure commitments for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Note 16 Administration of financial affairs by a third party

The reporting unit did not have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: None).

Note 17 Payments to former related parties

The reporting unit did not make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit during the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: None).

Note 18 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2019, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the reporting unit.

Note 19 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

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

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

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

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Supporting members, promoting standards and safeguarding public interests.