

13 November 2020

Colin Webster President, Western Australian Branch Australian Trainers' Association

Dear Colin Webster,

Re: – Financial reporting – Australian Trainers' Association, Western Australian Branch – for year ending 30 June 2020 (FR2020/93)

I refer to the financial report of the Western Australian Branch of the Australian Trainers' Association in respect of the year ending 30 June 2020. The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission ('the ROC') on 16 October 2020.

The financial report has been filed. The financial report was filed based on a primary review. This involved confirming whether the financial reporting timelines required under s.253, s.265, s.266 and s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (RO Act) have been satisfied, all documents required under s.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 the report for year ending 30 June 2021 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged.

#### Reporting Requirements

The ROC website provides a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines. The website also contains the s.253 reporting guidelines and a model set of financial statements. The ROC recommends that reporting units use these model financial statements to assist in complying with the RO Act, the s.253 Reporting Guidelines and Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information is available via <a href="mailto:this link">this link</a>. Yours faithfully

Stephen Kellett Financial Reporting

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Registered Organisations Commission

Website: www.roc.gov.au

# CERTIFICATE OF PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER SECTION 268 FAIR WORK (REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS) ACT 2009.

- I, Colin Webster, President of the Australian Trainers Association, Western Australia Branch, certify:
  - ➤ that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Trainers' Association, Western Australia Branch for the financial reporting year ending 30 June 2020, referred to in s268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
  - that the full report, was provided to members on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2020; and
  - ➤ that the full report was presented to a general meeting of members of the reporting unit on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2020; in accordance with s266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

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Colin Webster

Dated, this 9th day of October, 2020

# **AUSTRALIAN TRAINERS' ASSOCIATION**

# **WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH**

ABN: 90 084 088 926

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## **OPERATING REPORT**

The Committee of Management presents its operating report for the Australian Trainers' Association – Western Australia Branch ("Reporting Unit") for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Reporting Unit during the financial year was to service the needs of the members and protect, promote and provide advice in the interests of trainers on issues affecting the horse racing industry.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

#### **RESULTS AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS**

The net profit of the Reporting Unit for the financial year amounted to \$107 (2019: Profit \$603).

A review of the operations of the Reporting Unit during the financial year shows no significant change in the nature of these activities.

#### SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL CHANGES

No significant changes in the Reporting Unit's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

Likely developments in the operations of the Reporting Unit and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Reporting Unit.

## **EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE**

As a result of the evolving nature of the COVID-19 outbreak and the rapidly evolving government policies of restrictive measures put in place to contain it, as at the date of these financial statements, the Reporting Unit is not in a position to reasonably estimate the financial effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the future financial performance and financial position of the Reporting Unit. Other than the current disclosures, there has not been any other matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Reporting Unit, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Reporting Unit in subsequent financial periods.

#### **MEMBERSHIP**

The number of members of the Reporting Unit was 87 (2019: 93).

# RESIGNATION FROM MEMBERSHIP

Members have the right to resign from the association in accordance with rule of membership 7a, which reads as follows:

"A member of the Australian Trainers' Association may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to the Chief Executive Officer of the Association."

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#### **OPERATING REPORT**

#### **EMPLOYEES**

During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Reporting Unit had no employees.

#### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

The names of Committee Members who held office during the financial year unless otherwise indicated are:

Colin Webster President

Neville Parnham Vice President

Jeff Pike Secretary

Todd Harvey

Michael Grant

Trevor Andrews

Committee member

Committee member

Committee member

Committee member

#### TRUSTEE OR DIRECTOR OF SUPERANNUATION ENTITY

No officer or member of the Reporting Unit is director or a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or a director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; and where a criterion for the officer or member being the trustee or director is that the officer or member is an officer or member of a registered organisation.

## INDEMNIFYING OFFICER OR AUDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Reporting Unit has not, during or since the financial year, in respect of any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Association or of a related entity:

- Indemnified or made any relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred as an officer or auditor, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings; or
- Paid or agreed to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred as an officer or auditor for the costs or expenses to defend legal proceedings.

With exception of the following matters,

During the financial year the Federal Branch of the Association has paid premiums to insure all officers and members of the Federal Executive against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceeding arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of the officers of the Association, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty.

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## **OPERATING REPORT**

# PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Reporting Unit or intervene in any proceedings to which the Reporting Unit is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Reporting Unit for all or any part of those proceedings. The Reporting Unit was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of Management.

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**COLIN WEBSTER** 

President

Dated this 16th day of September 2020



# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN TRAINERS' ASSOCIATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

# REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### **OPINION**

I have audited the financial report of Australian Trainers' Association-Western Australia Branch (Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2020, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; and the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officers Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Trainers' Association-Western Australia Branch as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

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

## **BASIS FOR OPINION**

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

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

# INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL REPORT AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

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

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

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



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

#### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or
  error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
  sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
  misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
  collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
  that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the Reporting Unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Reporting Unit to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the RO Act 2009. I am a member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and hold a current Public Practice Certificate.

#### 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.

C W Stirling & Co
Chartered Accountants

JOHN PHILLIPS

**Audit Partner** 

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Dated this 17<sup>th</sup> day of September 2020 Melbourne

RO Act Registration number:

AA2017/33

ASIC Registration Number:

10127

Professional Organisation:

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia

Professional Membership Number:

72565

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#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

On 16<sup>th</sup> September, the Committee of Management of the Australian Trainers' Association -Western Australia Branch (Reporting Unit) passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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 the Reporting Unit concerned; and
  - (ii) the financial affairs of the Reporting Unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of the 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) the financial records of the Reporting Unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with the other Reporting Units of the organisation; and
  - (v) no information has been sought in any request by a member of the Reporting Unit or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act; and
  - (vi) the Reporting Unit has not received an order for inspection of financial records made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act.

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

**COLIN WEBSTER** 

President

Dated this 16th day of September 2020

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#### OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Colin Webster, being the President of the Australian Trainers' Association – Western Australia Branch (Reporting Unit), declare that the following activities did not occur during the financial reporting period ending 30 June 2020.

#### The Reporting Unit did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern
- 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 periodic or membership subscriptions
- receive capitation fees from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive donations
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay capitation fees to another reporting unit
- pay affiliation fees to other 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 other employee expenses 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
- 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 any trade or other payables
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions

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#### OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

# The Reporting Unit did not:

- 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 any leases or contract liabilities
- have an 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 a 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
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

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**COLIN WEBSTER** 

President

Dated this 16th day of September 2020

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# EXPENDITURE REPORT SUBSECTION 255(2A) For the year ended 30 June 2020

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 30 June 2020.

CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURES	2020 \$	2019 \$
Remuneration and other employment – related costs and expenses – employees	-	-
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	5,596	5,795
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	-	-
<u>=</u>	5,596	5,795

**COLIN WEBSTER** 

President

Dated this 16th day of September 2020

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# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
INCOME			
Grants	3	870	930
		870	930
OTHER INCOME			
Interest	3	4,813	5,468
Sundry Income	3	20	-
Total Income		5,703	6,398
EXPENSES			
Administration Fee	7	450	450
Auditors Remuneration	8	1,500	1,500
Bank charges		5	78
Conferences		3,187	3,313
Trophies		454	454
Total Expenses		5,596	5,795
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	1.12	107	603
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss:			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		107	603

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS		¥	<u> </u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	264,253	262,427
Trade and other receivables	4 _	234	2,040
Total Current Assets	_	264,487	264,467
TOTAL ASSETS	_	264,487	264,467
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables to related parties	5 & 7	1,535	1,622
Total Current Liabilities	_	1,535	1,622
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	1,535	1,622
NET ASSETS	=	262,952	262,845
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings	_	262,952	262,845
TOTAL EQUITY	=	262,952	262,845

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# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 30 June 2018	262,242	262,242
Surplus attributable to members	603	603
Balance at 30 June 2019	262,845	262,845
Surplus attributable to members	107	107
Balance at 30 June 2020	262,952	262,952

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# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
CASH RECEIVED			
Receipts from others		1,826	(954)
Receipts from other Reporting Units	7	870	930
Interest received	3	4,813	5,468
CASH USED			
General Administration Expenses & Direct Expenses		(5,233)	(7,113)
Payment to other reporting units	7	(450)	(450)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	6	1,826	(2,119)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		1,826	(2,119)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the reporting period		262,427	264,546
Cash & cash equivalents at end of year of reporting period	4	264,253	262,427

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report covers the Australian Trainers' Association – Western Australia Branch (the "Reporting Unit") as an individual not-for-profit entity domiciled in Australia and registered under the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (RO Act)*.

# 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 Organisations*) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Reporting Unit is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements 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 Reporting Unit evaluates estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data.

# Key estimates - Impairment

The Reporting Unit assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Reporting Unit that may lead to impairment of assets. When the impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Fair value less costs to sell or current replacement costs calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# 1.4 New and Amended Accounting Standards adopted by the Association

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

# Application of AASB 16

The association has adopted AAS16 Leases, however it is not applicable at this time as the Association does not have any leases.

# Application of AAS15 and AASB 1058

The Association has applied AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities. There have been no significant changes requiring disclosure from the adoption of these accounting standards.

AASB 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. AASB 15 also includes implementation guidance to assist not-for-profit entities to determine whether particular transactions, or components thereof, are contracts with customers. If a transaction is outside the scope of AASB 15, the recognition and measurement of income arising from the transaction may instead be specified by another Standard, for example AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

AASB 1058 replaces the income recognition requirements in AASB 1004 Contributions that had previously applied to the Reporting Unit. AASB 1058 provides a more comprehensive model for accounting for income of not-for-profit entities and specifies that:

- the timing of revenue or income recognition will depend on whether a performance obligation is identified or a liability is recognised;
- not-for-profit lessees can elect to recognise assets, including leases provided at significantly less than fair value, at their fair value; and
- all not-for-profit entities can elect to recognise volunteer services at fair value if the fair value of those services can be reliably measured.

The Reporting Unit adopted AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application of 1 July 2019. In accordance with the transition approach, Reporting Unit recognised the cumulative effect of applying these new standards as an adjustment to opening retained earnings at the date of initial application, i.e., 1 July 2019. Consequently, the comparative information presented has not been restated and continues to be reported under the previous standards on revenue and income recognition. In addition, Reporting Unit has applied the practical expedient and elected to apply these standards retrospectively only to contracts and transactions that were not completed contracts at the date of initial application, i.e., as at 1 July 2019.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# 1.4 New and Amended Accounting Standards adopted by the Association continued...

The adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 did not have a material impact on the Reporting Unit's financial statements

No future accounting standards have been adopted earlier than the application date stated in the standard.

#### 1.5 Revenue

The Reporting Unit enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of grants and interest income.

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

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

#### Grants

Grants received from the Federal Branch of the organisation is accounted for on an accrual basis and is recorded as revenue in the year to which it relates.

#### Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on an accrual basis taking into account the effective interest method.

# Gains from sale of assets

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

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.6 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 twelve (12) 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.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

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

#### 1.8 Financial assets

#### Contract assets and receivables

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

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

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

# Initial recognition and measurement

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

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.8 Financial assets continued...

#### 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

# Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

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

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

## Offsetting

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

## Impairment

## **Expected credit losses**

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

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.8 Financial assets continued...

#### (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.

#### 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.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.9 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.

#### 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.

# 1.10 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

## Contract liabilities

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

# Refund liabilities

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

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Taxation

The Reporting Unit 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.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.13 Fair Value Measurement

The Reporting Unit measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through the profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through OCI, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 9 and 10.

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 reassessing 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.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# NOTE 2 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

As a result of the evolving nature of the COVID-19 outbreak and the rapidly evolving government policies of restrictive measures put in place to contain it, as at the date of these financial statements, the Reporting Unit is not in a position to reasonably estimate the financial effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the future financial performance and financial position of the Reporting Unit.

Other than the current disclosures, there has not been any other matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Reporting Unit, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Reporting Unit in subsequent financial periods.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 3 REVENUE AND INCOME	NOTE	Ψ	Ψ
GRANTS			
Grants received from other reporting unit	7	870	930
Total grants received	- -	870	930
OTHER INCOME			
Interest		4,813	5,468
Sundry income		20	-
Total interest received	-	4,833	5,468
NOTE 4 CURRENT ASSETS			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash at Bank		3,677	2,858
Term Deposits	_	260,576	259,569
Total cash and cash equivalents	-	264,253	262,427
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Other receivables		234	2,040
Total trade and other receivables	-	234	2,040
NOTE 5 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
PAYABLES TO OTHER REPORTING UNIT[S] Payables to related party	7	1,535	1,622
Total payables to other reporting unit[s]	,	1,535	1,622
Total current liabilities		1,535	1,622
Expected to be settled in no more than 3 months	-	T	

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 6 CASH FLOW		
NOTE 6A: CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash	h flow statemen	t:
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	264,253	262,427
Balance sheet	264,253	262,427
Difference		-
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit/(deficit) after income tax	107	603
Changes in assets/liabilities		
Decrease/(Increase) in current receivables	1,806	(954)
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	_	1,500
Increase/(Decrease) in current payables	(87)	(3,268)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	1,826	(2,119)
NOTE 6B: CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash inflows		
Cash from other reporting units	870	930
Cash from other sources	6,639	4,514
Total cash inflows	7,509	5,444
Cash outflows		
Cash to other reporting units	450	450
Cash to others	5,233	7,113
Total cash outflows	5,683	7,563

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### NOTE 7 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

# 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.

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue received from the Federal Branch includes the following:	·		
Grants	3	870	930
Total receipts from other reporting units	•	870	930
Expenses paid to the Federal Branch includes the following:			
Administration Fee		450	450
Total expenses paid to related parties		450	450
Amounts owed to the Federal Branch includes the following:			
Payables to related party	_	1,535	1,622

#### Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Membership subscriptions are collected and administered by the Federal Branch of the organisation in accordance with the rules of the organisation. The Federal Branch of the organisation may provide administrative services to the Reporting Unit that include without limitation; membership services, secretarial, preparation of financial reporting and related lodgements under the RO Act and with the Australian Taxation Office.

Transactions to/from related parties are generally for administrative expenses, grants for the purpose to contribute to the provision of services and funding expenses that are or would otherwise be attributed to a state branch. Outstanding balances relating to such transactions are unsecured and interest free with settlement applied to the respective payable account for the related parties within the subsequent financial year.

# NOTE 8 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

# **VALUE OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED**

Total remuneration of auditors	1,500	1,500
Financial statement audit services	1,500	1,500

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

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	NOTE _	2020 \$	2019 \$
Categories of financial instruments			
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables (fair value)	4	234	2,040
Carrying amount of financial assets	-	234	2,040
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities:			
Payables to related parties	7	1,535	1,622
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		1,535	1,622

## **CREDIT RISK**

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

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

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

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Other receivables	4	234	2,040
Total		234	2,040

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# NOTE 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

**CREDIT RISK** continued...

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

	•		•	•								
		Not past due nor impaired	Past due or impaired	Not past due nor impaired	Past due or impaired							
		2020	2020	2019	2019							
FINANCIAL ASSETS												
Other receivables	234		2,040	-								
Total		234	-	2,040	-							
Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2020												
	0 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 90									
	Days	Days	Days	90+ days	Total							
Other receivables	234		-	-	-							
	234	-	M	-								
Ageing of financial assets tha	t were past due b	out not impaired f	or 2019									
	0 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 90									
	Days	Days	Days	90+ days	Total							
Other receivables	2,040	-	-	-	-							
	2,040	-	-	-	-							

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### NOTE 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### MARKET RISK

#### Interest Rate Risk

The economic entity's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets, is as follows:

	Weighted Average		Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate Maturing			
		Effective Interest Rate			Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Financial Assets	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash at bank	-		3,677	2,858	-	-	-	-
Deposits at call	1.98	2.14		-	260,576	259,569	-	-
Total Financial Assets		3,677	2,858	260,576	259,569	-	-	

# NOTE 10 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

## Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The entity measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# NOTE 11 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:

- 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).

# NOTE 12 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Reporting Unit carries on business as an Employer's Association operating predominantly in Australia.

#### NOTE 13 ASSOCIATION DETAILS

The registered office of the association is:

Australian Trainers' Association - Western Australia Branch 400 Epsom Road FLEMINGTON VIC 3031

The principal place of business is:

Australian Trainers' Association - Western Australia Branch