



13 November 2017

Mr Peter Lamps
Secretary, South Australian Branch
The Australian Workers' Union

Sent via email

Dear Mr Lamps

Re: – The Australian Workers' Union, South Australian Branch - financial report for year ending 30 June 2017 (FR2017/201)

I refer to the financial report of the South Australian Branch of The Australian Workers' Union. The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission ('the ROC') on 6 November 2017.

The financial report has now 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.

You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. However I make the following comments to assist you when preparing the next financial report. Please note the report for year ending 30 June 2018 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

Committee of Management statement must be audited

The Committee of Management statement lodged with the financial report was dated 3 November 2017 which is after the financial statements were audited, according to the date on the auditor's report on 27 September 2017.

Section 257(1) of the RO Act requires the general purpose financial report, which includes the Committee of Management statement,¹ to be audited. This means the committee of management statement must be signed before or at least not later than the auditor's report.² It also means that it must be signed before the financial report is provided to the members.³

The Committee of Management is required to meet (i.e. at a 'first' meeting) and pass the resolution that contains the declarations specified in Reporting Guideline 35. This resolution is not to be confused with the presentation, to a second meeting, referred to in section 266.

¹ sub-section 253(2)(c) provides that the "general purpose financial report must consist of.....reports or statements required by the reporting guidelines" – see Reporting guidelines 34 and 35.

² The auditor's report includes a reference to the committee of management statement.

³ To comply with section 265, all the documents comprising the full report must be signed and dated before distribution/publication.

Reporting Requirements

On the ROC website is a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines. The most recent copy of the Reporting Guidelines and a model set of financial statements can also be found. The ROC recommends reporting units use this model as it will assist in ensuring compliance with the RO Act, the s.253 Reporting Guidelines and the Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information may be obtained via [this link](#).

Please note that new Reporting Guidelines will apply to organisations and branches with financial years *commencing* on or after 1 July 2017. Updates and information on the new guidelines will be provided through the ROC website and the [subscription service](#).

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Kellett', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Stephen Kellett
Financial Reporting
Registered Organisations Commission

From: Leanne Ware [<mailto:lware@awusa.asn.au>]
Sent: Monday, 6 November 2017 11:47 AM
To: ROC - Registered Org Commission
Cc: Peter Lamps; Corey McGowan; Annesly Rayan
Subject: HPRM: ON CMS FR2017/201 AWU SA BRANCH Financial Statements Year End 30 June 2017

[FR2017/201](#)

Hello

Please find attached the AWU SA Branch Financial Statements for the Year ending 30 June 2017.

Kind Regards

Leanne Ware

Finance/Administration

Australian Workers Union
South Australian Branch

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AWU SA Branch
Financials Year End 31

Australian Workers' Union SA Branch

ABN: 55 863 353 525

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2017

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016–17

Independent Audit Report	2
Designated Officer Certificate	5
Operating Report	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Financial Position	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements	13



Chartered Accountants

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS UNION SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH
ABN 55 863 353 525
AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

TO THE UNION EXECUTIVES OF AUSTRALIAN WORKERS UNION SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

HLB Mann Judd
HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants


C.M.J.
Corey McGowan
Partner

Adelaide, South Australia
27 September 2017

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd ABN: 32 166 337 097

169 Fullarton Road, Dulwich SA | Telephone +61 (0)8 8133 5000 | Facsimile +61 (0)8 8431 3502

Postal: PO Box 377, Kent Town SA 5071

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of the Australian Workers' Union South Australian Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Workers' Union South Australian Branch ("the Union") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the committee of management statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Union as at 30 June 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with:

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

We are of the opinion that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements was appropriate for the year ended 30 June 2017.

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 Union in accordance with the auditor independence 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.

Responsibilities of the Committee of Management for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Union'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 management either intend to liquidate the Union or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Union's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 Union's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Union'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 Union to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

HLB Mann Judd
HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants


Corey McGowan
Partner

Adelaide, South Australia
27 September 2017

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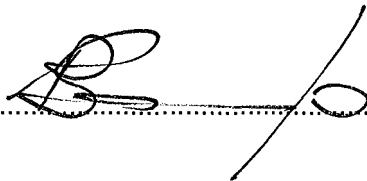
Designated Officer Certificate

s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Certificate for the year ended 30th June 2017

I Peter Lamps being the Branch Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union South Australian Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Workers' Union South Australian Branch for the period ended 30 Jun 2017 referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the Australian Workers' Union South Australian Branch
on 4th OCTOBER 2017 and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the Australian Workers' Union South Australian Branch
on 3rd NOVEMBER 2017 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of designated officer: 

Name of designated officer:.....Peter Lamps.....

Title of designated officer: Branch Secretary.....

Dated: 3rd NOVEMBER 2017

Operating Report

for the year ended 30 June 2017

The Committee of Management presents its operating report on the Australian Workers' Union South Australian Branch for the year ended 30 June 2017.

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

Employment terms and conditions

To secure improved conditions of employment for the members

To assist members in dispute resolution

To assist members who may have become injured in the course of their employment

To assist dependants of members through financial benefits and

To assist members in unfair dismissal matters before relevant tribunals

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities

Significant changes in financial affairs

Decline in membership due to redundancies and closures which occurred during the financial year.

Right of members to resign

The right of AWU members to resign from the Branch is set out in Rule 14 of The Australian Workers' Union Rules as registered under the act

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee – (All are board members only)

Justin Hanson held the position on the Statewide Superannuation Board because he is an officer of the branch until February 2017.

Justin Hanson – was appointed to the Statewide Superannuation Board by the Branch Executive.

Wayne Hanson – was appointed to the Adelaide Cemetery Board by His-Excellency the Governor of South Australian on recommendation by the Minister.

Gary Henderson – was appointed to the CITB Industry Fund Board by nomination of the Branch Secretary and appointed by the Minister.

Joseph Kane – was appointed to the CITB Industry Fund Board as a proxy by nomination by the Branch Secretary and appointed by the Minister.

Nathan Crack – was appointed to the MAQOHSC Board as a proxy by the Branch Secretary.

Peter Lamps – was appointed by the minister as a member of the Industrial Relations Consultative Council (IRCC) on the 16th March, 2016.

Peter Lamps was appointed as member of MAQOHSC Board by the Minister in October 2016.

The principal activity for Statewide is to provide a superannuation scheme for the benefit of Workers across the Local Government Industry through South Australia and the Northern Territory.

The principal activity of CITB (Construction and Industry Training Board) is an industry owned and led, non-Government agency responsible for supporting the South Australian building and construction industry by providing leadership in training and skills development for its workforce.

The principal activity of MAQOHSC (Mining and Quarry Occupational Health and Safety Committee) aims to promote high occupational health and safety standards to prevent injury and disease in the mining and quarrying industry within South Australia.

The principal activity of the IRCC (Industrial Relations Consultative Committee) is a tri partite committee which provides industrial relations advice to the Minister.

Number of members

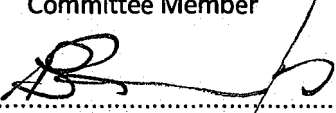
The number of persons that were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, recorded in the register of members is **5896** (2016:6355)

Number of employees

The number of persons who were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, employees of the Branch, where the number of employees includes both full-time employees, casuals and part time employees measured on a full time basis is 13.

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

Name	Position	Date
Wayne Hanson	President	08/07/16 – 30/06/17
Peter Lamps	President/Acting Secretary	01/07/16 – 08/07/16
Peter Lamps	Secretary	08/07/16 – 30/06/17
Terry Bails	Vice President	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Justin Hanson	Vice President	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Wayne Hanson	Secretary	01/07/16 – 08/07/16
Frank Mateos	Assistant Secretary	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Ian Ashmore	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Joseph Kane	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Joseph Mezzini	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Nathan Crack	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Gary Henderson	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
John Schuit	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Scott Martin	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Martin O'Connor	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 16/02/17
James Phelan	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Trish Stringer	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Stacy Ware	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Michael Hopgood	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Martin Hilton	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17
Colin Shooter	Committee Member	01/07/16 – 30/06/17

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer: **PETER LAMPS - BRANCH SECRETARY**

Dated: **27th SEPTEMBER 2017**

Committee of Management Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2017

On 3 / 11 / 2017 the Committee Of Management of the Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30th June 2017:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act);
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - (i) meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - (ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - (iv) where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - (v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and
 - (vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Registered Organisations Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.
- (f) no revenue has been derived from undertaking recovery of wages activity during the reporting period

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

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer: PETER LAMPPOS - BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 3rd NOVEMBER 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue			
Membership subscription*		2,306,858	2,476,338
Capitation fees	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Interest	3C	71,772	72,809
Other revenue		278,218	284,991
Total revenue		2,656,848	2,834,138
Other Income			
Grants and/or donations	3D	-	-
Total other income		-	-
Total income		2,656,848	2,834,138
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	1,446,616	1,564,479
Capitation fees	4B	249,051	267,660
Affiliation fees	4C	42,733	44,078
Administration expenses	4D	790,298	779,586
Grants or donations	4E	13,300	16,300
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	19	383
Finance costs	4G	7,859	8,108
Legal costs	4H	65,783	114,020
Audit fees	14	10,245	9,426
Other expenses	4K	-	-
Total expenses		2,625,904	2,804,040
Surplus (deficit) for the year		30,944	30,098
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Net gain on available for sale investments		-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Gain on revaluation of land & buildings		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		30,944	30,098

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

*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	2,600,787	2,672,128
Trade and other receivables	5B	187,443	179,114
Other current assets	5C	10,300	5,838
Total current assets		2,798,530	2,857,080
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	6B	-	18
Total non-current assets		-	18
Total assets		2,798,530	2,857,098
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	70,412	77,885
Other payables	7B	77,833	80,288
Employee provisions	8A	1,016,373	1,095,957
Total current liabilities		1,164,618	1,254,130
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		1,164,618	1,254,130
Net assets		1,633,912	1,602,968
EQUITY			
General funds	10A	-	-
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		1,633,912	1,602,968
Total equity		1,633,912	1,602,968

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	General funds \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance as at 1 July 2015		(33,428)	1,606,297	1,572,869
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)		-	30,098	30,098
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings	10A	33,428	(33,428)	-
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2016		-	1,602,968	1,602,968
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)		-	30,944	30,944
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Transfer to/from [insert fund name]	10A	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2017		-	1,633,912	1,633,912

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	200,000	200,000
Interest	71,772	77,543
Other	2,376,747	2,569,353
Total Cash received	2,648,519	2,846,896
Cash used		
Employees	1,531,673	1,585,915
Suppliers	949,819	971,112
Payments to Other reporting units	220,909	227,117
Finance Cost	17,459	18,117
Total cash used	2,719,860	2,802,261
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	71,341	44,635
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	-	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	71,341	44,635
Cash at the beginning	2,672,128	2,627,493
Cash at the end of the reporting period	2,600,787	2,672,128

Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements

Note 1	Summary of significant accounting policies
Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current assets
Note 6	Non-current assets
Note 7	Current liabilities
Note 8	Provisions
Note 9	Equity
Note 10	Cash flow
Note 11	Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
Note 12	Related party disclosures
Note 13	Remuneration of auditors
Note 14	Financial instruments
Note 15	Section 272 <i>Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009</i>

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, and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch 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

There are no accounting assumptions or estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

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

Certain new accounting standards and UIG interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period and have not been used in preparing these reports.

The Union is of the view that none of the new standards or interpretations will not have a material effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

New standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the future reporting period that are expected to have a future financial impact on Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch include:

AASB16: Leases

1.5 Revenue

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

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

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

Receivables for goods and 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.

1.6 Gains

Sale of assets

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

1.7 Capitation fees and levies

Capitation fees and levies are recognised on an accrual basis and recorded as a revenue and/or expense in the year to which it relates.

1.8 Employee benefits

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

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where an asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.11 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.

1.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.13 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the reporting unit manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the reporting units documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

Held-to-maturity investments

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the reporting unit has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Loan and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for debt instruments other than those financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that

occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the reporting units past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available-for-sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The reporting unit derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

1.14 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the reporting unit manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the reporting units documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The reporting unit derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the reporting units obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

1.15 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.16 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.

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.

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

	2017	2016
Land & buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years

Derecognition

An item of land, buildings, plant and equipment is de-recognised 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.

1.17 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 Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.18 Taxation

Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

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

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

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

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

1.19 Fair value measurement

The Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch 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 16A.

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 Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.20 Going concern

The Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

The Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2017, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of Australian Workers Union South Australian Branch.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$

Note 3 Income

Note 3A: Capitation fees*

(A) The Branch did not receive any capitation Fees from another reporting unit of the organisation
 (B) The Branch did not receive any other financial support from another reporting unit of the organisation

	-	-
Total capitation fees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 3B: Levies*

Levies	-	-
Total levies	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 3C: Interest

Deposits	71,772	72,809
Loans	-	-
Total interest	<u>71,772</u>	<u>72,809</u>

Note 3D: Grants or donations*

Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
Total grants or donations	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

* As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 4 Expenses		
Note 4A: Employee expenses*		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries – Branch Secretary	100,682	43,293
Wages and salaries – Asst. Secretary	91,546	85,561
Wages and salaries – Officials	638,697	653,789
Wages and salaries – Acting Secretary	-	100,299
Superannuation	141,752	156,271
Leave and other entitlements – Branch Secretary	65,092	83,217
Leave and other entitlements – Asst. Secretary	18,288	17,895
Leave and other entitlements – Officials	119,498	46,973
Leave and other entitlements – Acting Secretary	-	21,753
Separation and redundancies	-	-
LSL Provision	(68,312)	(8,303)
Annual Leave Provision	(11,272)	(13,133)
Payroll Tax	44,882	49,060
Other employee expenses - Workcover Levy	13,047	12,233
Fringe Benefit Tax	41,715	43,686
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	1,195,615	1,292,593
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries - Clerical	205,548	229,611
Superannuation	29,034	24,352
Leave and other entitlements - Clerical	13,745	13,905
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses – Workcover Levy	2,674	4,018
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	251,001	271,886
Total employee expenses	1,446,616	1,564,479
Note 4B: Capitation fees/Sustentation*		
AWU National Head Office	249,051	267,660
Total capitation fees	249,051	267,660

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 4C: Affiliation fees*		
Australian Labor Party	35,887	36,917
ACTU IR Levy/Affiliation to National Office	-	6,320
ACTU Growth Campaign Levy	6,496	-
UTLC Whyalla Affiliation	-	250
May Day Affiliation	350	318
Federated Vehicle Industry Affiliation	-	273
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	42,733	44,078

*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'.

Note 4D: Administration expenses

Consideration to employers for payroll deductions*	-	-
Compulsory levies*		
<i>[list each levy including purpose and name of entity]</i>	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences*	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses*	-	-
Contractors/consultants	26,653	25,145
Property expenses	292,211	284,015
Office expenses	81,942	83,463
Information communications technology	37,395	37,369
Other	335,259	332,759
Subtotal administration expense	773,460	762,751
Operating lease rentals:		
Minimum lease payments	16,838	16,835
Total administration expenses	790,298	779,586

Note 4E: Grants or donations*

Grants:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	2,300
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	13,300	14,000
Total grants or donations	13,300	16,300

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	19	383
Total depreciation	19	383
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
Total amortisation	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	19	383

Note 4G: Finance costs

Finance leases	-	-
Overdrafts/loans	-	-
Bank Charges	7,859	8,108
Total finance costs	7,859	8,108

Note 4H: Legal costs*

Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	65,783	114,020
Total legal costs	65,783	114,020

Note 4I: Other expenses

Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations*	-	-
Total other expenses	-	-

*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'.

2017 2016
\$ \$

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	228,180	368,997
Cash on hand	1,300	1,300
Short term deposits	2,371,307	2,301,831
Other	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,600,787	2,672,128

Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables

Receivables from other reporting unit[s]*

- -

Total receivables from other reporting unit[s]

- -

Less provision for doubtful debts*

- -

Total provision for doubtful debts

- -

Receivable from other reporting unit[s] (net)

- -

Other receivables:

GST receivable	32,429	31,927
Other trade receivables	155,014	147,187
Total other receivables	187,443	179,114
Total trade and other receivables (net)	187,443	179,114

Note 5C: Other Current Assets

Prepayments	10,300	5,838
Total other current assets	10,300	5,838

*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'.

2017	2016
\$	\$

Note 6 Non Current Assets

Note 6A: Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment:

at cost	2,091	2,091
accumulated depreciation	(2,091)	(2,072)
Total plant and equipment	-	19

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Plant and Equipment

As at 1 July		
Gross book value	2,091	2,091
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	2,072	(1,689)
Net book value 1 July	19	402
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
From acquisition of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	19	383
Other movement [<i>give details below</i>]	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-
Net book value 30 June	-	19
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	2,091	2,091
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,091)	(2,072)
Net book value 30 June	-	19

2017 2016
\$ \$

Note 7 Current Liabilities

Note 7A: Trade payables

Trade creditors and accruals	70,412	77,885
Operating lease rentals	-	-
Subtotal trade creditors	70,412	77,885
Payables to other reporting unit[s]* <i>[list name and amount for each reporting unit]</i>	-	-
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]	-	-
Total trade payables	-	-

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other payables

Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions*	-	-
Legal costs*		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	-	-
Prepayments received/unearned revenue	-	-
GST payable	77,883	80,288
Other	-	-
Total other payables	77,883	80,288

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	77,883	80,288
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	77,883	80,288

*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'.

2017 2016
\$ \$

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee Provisions*

Office Holders:

Annual leave	268,831	285,456
Long service leave	619,422	651,326
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

<i>Subtotal employee provisions—office holders</i>	888,253	936,782
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Employees other than office holders:

Annual leave	86,991	81,637
Long service leave	41,129	77,538
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

<i>Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders</i>	128,120	159,175
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Total employee provisions	1,016,373	1,095,957
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Current	1,016,373	1,095,957
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Non-Current	-	-
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<i>Total employee provisions</i>	1,016,373	1,095,957
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*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 9 Equity		
Note 9A: Funds		
General Fund		
Balance as at start of year	-	(33,428)
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	33,428
Balance as at end of year	-	-
<i>[insert name of individual fund/reserve]</i>		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total Reserves	-	-

Note 9B: Other Specific disclosures - Funds*

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets

<i>[list name of fund or account]</i>	-	-
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Other fund(s) required by rules

[insert name of individual fund and purpose]

Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-

*As required by Reporting Guidelines. Items to be disclosed even if nil.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$

Note 10 Cash Flow

Note 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	2,600,786	2,672,128
Balance sheet	2,600,786	2,672,128
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The difference is represented by.....

(this explanation is required only where there is a difference).

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

Profit/(deficit) for the year	30,942	30,098
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Adjustments for non-cash items

Depreciation/amortisation	19	383
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-

Changes in assets/liabilities

(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(8,328)	35,142
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(4,462)	22,017
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	(7,473)	(27,290)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(2,455)	5,721
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(79,584)	(21,436)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u>(71,341)</u>	<u>44,635</u>

Note 10B: Cash flow information*

Cash inflows

The Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	200,000	200,000
Total cash inflows	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

Cash outflows

The Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	(220,909)	(227,117)
Total cash outflows	<u>(220,909)</u>	<u>(227,117)</u>

2017 2016
\$ \$

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 11A: Commitments and Contingencies

Operating lease commitments—as lessee

Office Equipment leases

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are:

Within one year	<u>14,821</u>	16,833
After one year but not more than five years	<u>3,188</u>	20,447
More than five years	-	-
	<u>18,009</u>	<u>37,280</u>

Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

Note 12A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period

Officer	Related Party	Reason	Amount
Peter Lamps	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
	IRCC	Board Industrial Relations Consultative	480
	Mining & Quarry OHS Council	Attend Board Meetings (per Annum)	950
	Stacey Lamps	Casual Admin Work @ Award wages	2,055
		Superannuation	205
Wayne Hanson	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
	Adelaide Cemeteries Authority	Board Fees	2,048
		Superannuation	195
	Justin Hanson	Son	0
	Marcus Hanson	Son	0
Frank Mateos	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
Joseph Kane	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
	CITB (proxy)	Board Fees	0
Gary Henderson	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
	CITB	Accommodation and non cash benefit	1,000
	CITB	Board Fees	3,000
	Thoroughbred Racing SA	Industry Entry Pass (per Meeting)	20
Leanne Ware	Stacy Ware	Daughter	0
Stacy Ware	Leanne Ware	Mother	0
Michael Hoggood	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
	Lynda Hoggood	Cleaner	5,200
Scott Martin	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
	Shirley Curtis	Part Time Office Wages - Whyalla Office	17,052
Marcus Hanson	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	3,548
		Superannuation	353
	Wayne Hanson	Father	0
	Justin Hanson	Brother	0
Justin Hanson	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	10,429
		Superannuation	1,544
	Wayne Hanson	Father	0
	Marcus Hanson	Brother	0
	Statewide Superannuation Trust	Board Fees including Superannuation	10,000
	Tea Tree Gully Council elected Member	Council Elected Position	12,675
	RESIGNED FEB 2017		
Nathan Crack	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600
	Mining & Quarry OHS Council	Attend Board Meetings (Estimated)	500
Martin Hilton	Australian Super Steel Division	Accommodation and flights	2,304
Trish Stringer	Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union	Wages	6,000
		Superannuation	600

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 30 June 2017, the Australian Workers Union SA Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2016: \$Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

During the year, the Australian Workers Union SA Branch received a management fee of \$200,000 from the Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union, for services rendered during the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: \$200,000).

The Australian Workers Union SA Branch has rented office space from Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union at \$12,500 per month July 16 - June 17. A total of \$150,000 was paid during the year (2016 \$150,000). All motor vehicles are rented from the Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union. A total of \$180,000 was paid during the year (2016 \$180,000).

All dealings are in the ordinary course of business.

As at 30 June 2017 the Australian Workers Union SA Branch is owed a balance of \$27,422 (30 June 2016 \$12,508) by the Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union.

The management fee, rental and motor vehicle rental charges and various operating costs met by the Amalgamated AWU (SA) State Union during the year on behalf of the Australian Workers' Union SA Branch have been debited and charged to the loan balance respectively

2017 2016
\$ \$

Note 12B: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

Relates to Branch Secretary, Acting Branch Secretary and Assistant Branch Secretary as in Accordance with the rules of the union, Officials are not deemed to be Key Management Personnel.

Short-term employee benefits

Salary (including annual leave taken)	275,608	352,017
Annual leave accrued	23,225	90,382
Total short-term employee benefits	298,833	442,399

Post-employment benefits:

Superannuation	27,561	35,202
Total post-employment benefits	27,561	35,202

Other long-term benefits:

Long-service leave	(693)	66,413
Total other long-term benefits	(693)	66,413

Total	325,701	544,014
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Note 13

Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services	10,245	9,426
Total remuneration of auditors	10,245	9,426

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

Note 14 Financial Instruments

The Union's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, receivables and payables.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash on Hand	2,602,286	2,672,128
Trade and Other Receivables	106,580	179,114
Total	2,708,866	2,851,242
Carrying amount of financial assets	2,708,866	2,851,242
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities:		
Trade and Other Payables	148,245	158,173
Total	148,245	158,173
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	148,245	158,173

2017 2016
\$ \$

Note 14B: Credit Risk

The Committee of Management is responsible for monitoring and managing the company's compliance with its risk management strategy and consists of senior management members. The committee's overall risk management strategy is to assist the union in meeting its financial targets while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the finance committee on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

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

Financial assets		
Trade & Other Receivables	187,443	179,114
Total	187,443	179,114
Financial liabilities		
Trade & Other Payables	148,245	158,174
Total	148,245	158,174

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2017

	0 to 30 days \$	31 to 60 days \$	61 to 90 days \$	90+ days \$	Total \$
Receivables	187,443	-	-	-	187,443
Total	187,443	-	-	-	187,443

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2016

	0 to 30 days \$	31 to 60 days \$	61 to 90 days \$	90+ days \$	Total \$
Receivables	179,114	-	-	-	179,114
Total	179,114	-	-	-	179,114

Note 14C: Liquidity Risk

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2017

	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1– 2 years \$	2– 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Trade & Other Payables	-	148,245	-	-	-	148,245
Total	-	148,245	-	-	-	148,245

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2016

	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1– 2 years \$	2– 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Trade & Other Payables	-	158,174	-	-	-	158,174
Total	-	158,174	-	-	-	158,174

Note 14D: Market Risk

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed interest rate financial instruments.

The financial instruments that expose the union to interest rate risk are limited to term deposits and cash on hand.

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the union's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2017

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
			Profit and loss \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	-	[+ 10%]	7,177	7,177

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2016

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
			Profit and loss \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	-	[+ 10%]	7,280	7,280

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

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

Information to be provided to members or 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).