14 November 2019

Mr Michael Unger
National President
Civil Contractors Federation

By e-mail: ccfnat@civilcontractors.com

Dear Mr Unger

Civil Contractors Federation
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 - FR2019/161

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019 for the Civil Contractors Federation (**the reporting unit**). The financial report was lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**ROC**) on 4 November 2019.

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

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

1. Timescale requirements

As you are aware, an organisation is required under the RO Act to undertake certain steps in accordance with specified timelines. Information about these timelines can be found on the ROC website. In particular, I draw your attention to the fact sheet titled *Financial reporting process* which explains the timeline requirements, and the fact sheet titled *Summary of financial reporting timelines* which sets out the timelines in diagrammatical format.

I note that the following timescale requirements were not met:

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

Under section 265(5)(a) of the RO Act, where the report is presented to a general meeting of members, the report must be provided to members at least 21 days before that meeting. The designated officer's certificate states that the financial report was provided to members on 19 September 2019 and presented to a general meeting of members on 29 September 2019.

If these dates are correct, the reporting unit only provided members with the financial report 10 days before the general meeting.

Please note that subsection 265(5)(a) is a civil penalty provision.

Documents must be lodged with ROC within 14 days after general meeting

Section 268 of the RO Act requires a copy of the full report and the designated officer's certificate to be lodged with the ROC within 14 days after the general meeting of members referred to in section 266. The designated officer's certificate indicates that this meeting occurred on 29 September 2019. If this is correct the documents should have been lodged with the ROC by 13 October 2019.

As indicated above, the full report was lodged on 4 November 2019.

Please note that section 268 is a civil penalty provision.

2. Designated Officer's Certificate

Multiple reports included

The financial report included two certificates by the prescribed designated officer. The certificate addressed to the Australian Government, Registered Organisations Commission has been used by the ROC to assess compliance against s. 268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.* To avoid confusion please ensure that only one certificate is included with future reports.

Wording for presentation of full report to general meeting of members

The certificate by the prescribed designated officer should state that the full report was presented "…to a general meeting of members of the reporting unit…" instead of "…to members of the reporting unit…".

3. General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR)

New Australian Accounting Standards

Australian Accounting Standard *AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* paragraph 28 requires that the entity disclose particular information in relation to Australian Accounting Standards adopted during the period. This information was not provided for *AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts* with *Customers* which have been adopted during the period

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

Yours faithfully

K.Morgan

KEN MORGAN
Financial Reporting Specialist
Registered Organisations Commission

19th October 2019

Australian Government
Registered Organisation Commission

Civil Contractors Federation (National)
s.268 *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*

Certificate By Prescribed Designated Officer[1]

Certificate for the year ended 30th June 2019

I Michael Unger being the National President of the Civil Contractors Federation (National) certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Civil Contractors Federation for the period ended 30th June 2019 referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 19th September 2019; and
- that the full report was presented to members of the reporting unit on 29th September 2019 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

Name of prescribed designated officer	Michael Unger
Title of prescribed designated officer:	National President

Dated: 19/10/19

Signature:

[1] Regulation 162 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009* defines a 'prescribed designated officer' of a reporting unit for the purposes of s.268(c) as:
(a) the secretary; or
(b) an officer of the organisation other than the secretary who is authorised by the organisation or by the rules of the organisation to sign the certificate mentioned in that paragraph.

CIVIL CONTRACTORS FEDERATION

ABN 41 639 349 350

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 June 2019

Contents

CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

I, Michael Unger, being the President of the Civil Contractors Federation (CCF) certify:

(i) That the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the CCF for the period ended 30 June 2019 referred to in Section 268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and

(ii) That the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 19 September 2019.

....

Michael Unger (President)

Designated Officer

Dated this 19th day of September 2019.

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Michael Unger, being the President of the Civil Contactors Federation, declare that all activities required to be disclosed during the reporting period ended 30 June 2019 have been disclosed in the financial report.

....

Michael Unger – President

Designated Officer

Dated: 19th September 2019

Operating Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The Committee of Management presents its operating report on CCF for the year ended 30 June 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES ***S254(2)(A)***

The principal activities of the CCF during the financial year were to promote, protect and advance the interest of the civil construction industry in Australia for the public benefit including being the peak body representing the civil construction industry in Australia.

The CCF operates predominantly in one business and geographical segment, being a representative body of civil construction businesses throughout Australia. It provides professional services, information and advice, industrial relations, industry networking opportunities, training (business, occupational health and safety) and business certification. The CCF represents the industry to all levels of Government.

RESULTS OF PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES ***S254(2)(A)***

The CCF generated a profit of $64,195 (2018: loss of $122,526). In 2019, CCF's revenue grew by $413,716 primarily due to the increase in National levies and sponsorships. The net assets of CCF grew this year to $443,028. At reporting date, CCF has a working capital surplus of $437,905 and can pay its debts when they fall due.

CCF continued to service its Branches until they were disbanded at 31 December 2018, and replaced by state-based companies (which it now services). CCF also services the general public in all facets of the civil construction industry including: ongoing industrial relations advice, advocacy at a Federal level, training and certification to the wider industry.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN NATURE OF PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES ***S254(2)(A)***

There were no significant changes in the nature of CCF's principal activities during the financial year, save for the disbandment of the Branches, which were replaced by State-based companies.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ***S254(2)(B)***

No matters or circumstances arose during the reporting year which significantly affected the financial affairs of the CCF, except as otherwise disclosed in this report.

Operating Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

OFFICERS OR MEMBERS WHO ARE SUPERANNUATION FUND TRUSTEE(S) OR DIRECTOR OF A COMPANY THAT IS A SUPERANNUATION FUND TRUSTEE WHERE BEING A MEMBER OR OFFICER OF A REGISTERED ORGANISATION IS A CRITERION FOR THEM HOLDING SUCH POSITION ***S254(2)(D)***

Two former (2) officers held positions as a trustee or director of a superannuation entity or exempt public-sector superannuation scheme where the criterion for holding such position is that they are an officer or member of the organisation.

Mr Andrew Mahar
Mr Steve Traicevski

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ***S254(2)(f) and RO reg 159(a)***

The number of persons who, at the end of the financial year, were recorded on the Register of members was 1,200 Members and 691 Associate Members. At the end of the previous financial year there were 1,256 Members and 732 Associate Members

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ***S254(2)(f) and RO reg 159(b)***

The number of persons who were, at the end of the financial year, employees of the CCFNO was 2 (2018: 2).

NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS ***S254(2)(f) and RO reg 159(c)***

The persons who held office as members of the Board of the CCF during the financial year were:

Title	Name	Period of Office
National President	Michael Unger	1-7-2018 to 30-06-2019
Treasurer	Nick Zardo	1-7-2018 to 30-06-2019
Board Member	Andrew Maher	1-7-2018 to 7-12-2018
Board Member	Steve Traicevski	7-12-2018 to 30-06-2019
Board Member	Michael Boyle	1-7-2018 to 18-03-2019
Board Member	Lee Fahey	18-03-2019 to 30-06-2019
Vice President	Peter Kendall	1-7-2018 to 30-06-2019
Board Member	Adrian Granger	1-7-2018 to 30-06-2019
Board Member	Michael Cull	1-7-2018 to 30-06-2019
Board Member	Gerard Beltrame	1-7-2018 to 14-02-2019
Board Member	Paul Davison	14-02-2019 to 30-06-2019
Board Member	David Della-Bona	1-7-2018 to 30-06-2019

Operating Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

MANNER OF RESIGNATION *S254(2)(c)*

Members may resign from the CCF in accordance with Section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and Rule 9 of the Civil Contractors Federation Constitution and Rules, which reads as follows:

"9 - RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

(a) A Member may resign from the Federation by written notice addressed and delivered to the Chief Executive Officer.

(b) A notice of resignation from membership of the Federation takes effect:

(i) at the end of two weeks after the notice is received by the Federation: or

(ii) on the day specified in the notice;

whichever is later.

(c) Any dues payable but not paid by a former Member of the Federation in relation to a period before the Member's resignation from the Federation took effect, may be sued for and recovered in the name of the Federation, in a court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due to the Federation.

(d) A notice delivered to the person mentioned in sub rule (1) shall be taken to have been received by the Federation when it was delivered.

(e) A notice of resignation that has been received by the Federation is not invalid because it was not addressed and delivered in accordance with sub rule (a) of Rule 9.

(f) A resignation from membership of the Federation is valid even if it is not effected in accordance with this section if the Member is informed in writing by or on behalf of the Federation that the resignation has been accepted."

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Michael Unger, President

Dated: ....19th September 2019

National Board Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

On 19th September 2019 the Civil Contractors Federation Committee of Management passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) of the reporting unit for the financial year ended 30 June 2019:

The Committee of Management declares in relation to the GPFR 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 it has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and

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

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

Signature of designated officer: ..

Name and title of designated officer: Michael Unger, President

Dated: 19th September 2019

stannards
ACCOUNTANTS and ADVISORS

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE BOARD OF THE
CIVIL CONTRACTORS FEDERATION**

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

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements in relation to the audit; and

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

Stannards Accountants & Advisors

Stannards Accountants & Advisors
1/60 Toorak Road, South Yarra VIC 3141

MB Shulman
Registered Company Auditor (163888)
Holder of Current Public Practice Certificate
Approved Auditor (FWC Act and Regulations – AA2017/45)

Dated: 19/9/19.

Stannards Accountants and Advisors Pty Ltd
A.C.N. 006 857 441
Postal: PO Box 581, South Yarra, Vic 3141
Level 1, 60 Toorak Road, South Yarra, Vic 3141
Tel: (03) 9867 4433 Fax: (03) 9867 5118
Email: advisors@stannards.com.au
stannards.com.au

Section 255(2A) Expenditure Report
For the Year ended 30 June 2019

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

	2019 $	2018 $
CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURE		
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	413,649	383,104
Advertising	-	3,750
Operating Costs	666,202	485,128
Donations to Political Parties	1,250	-
Legal Costs	21,876	4,000
Total	**1,102,977**	**875,982**

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Michael Unger, President

Date: 19th September 2019

Statement of Profit or Loss
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019	2018 $
Revenue	3	1,167,172	753,456
Accountancy Fees	4b	(24,000)	(24,000)
Audit Fees	4b	(7,060)	(8,060)
Bad Debts	4a	-	-
Computer and IT Costs		(27,203)	(31,916)
Depreciation / Amortisation	4c	(244,443)	(3,327)
Functions and Events Expenses		(93,404)	(193,253)
Insurance		(48,023)	(51,395)
Meeting Expenses		(33,780)	(39,788)
National Communication Costs		(8,035)	(7,885)
National Lobbying / Representation / Travel		(15,564)	(18,933)
Rent		(48,932)	(47,040)
Salaries & Other Benefits - Officeholders		-	-
Salaries & Other Benefits - Employees	4e	(413,649)	(383,104)
Subscriptions & Publications		(6,525)	(29,513)
Other Expenses	4d	(88,345)	(37,768)
Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before income tax expense		108,209	(122,526)
Significant Items of Income and Expense	4g	(44,014)	-
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		64,195	(122,526)
Income tax expense	1a	-	-
Profit / (Loss) after income tax expense attributable to the Federation		64,195	(122,526)

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	[redacted]	$
Profit / (Loss) for the period	[redacted]	(122,526)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Deficit) for the period	64,195	(122,526)

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019	2018
			$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	258,854	192,683
Trade and other receivables	6	245,103	318,003
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		503,957	510,686
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and equipment	7	17,844,008	8,246
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		17,844,008	8,246
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,347,965**	**518,932**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	41,878	126,903
Provisions	9	24,174	13,196
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		66,052	140,099
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Related Party Loans	12(g)	17,838,885	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		17,838,885	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**17,904,937**	**140,099**
NET ASSETS		**443,028**	**378,833**
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Accumulated Surplus		443,028	378,833
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS		**443,028**	**378,833**

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Members' Fund for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019 $	2018 $
Balance at beginning of financial year	378,833	501,359
Surplus / (Loss) attributable to members	64,195	(122,526)
Balance at end of financial year	443,028	378,833

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and customers		353,320	117,610
Interest Received		1,862	41
Receipts from CCF Branches	12f	628,570	550,371
Other Revenue		15,000	18,375
Payments to CCF Branches	12f	-	(36,732)
Payments to suppliers		(932,581)	(787,215)
Net cash provided by operating activities	13b	66,171	(137,550)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Plant Acquired		-	(3,130)
Net cash (used) in investing activities		-	(3,130)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		66,171	(140,680)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		192,683	333,363
Cash at the end of the financial year	13a	258,854	192,683

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 Civil Contractors Federation 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.

The financial report covers Civil Contractors Federation as an Individual entity. Civil Contractors Federation is a Federation incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Prior Year Comparatives

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

Disbandment of Branches / Establishment of State-Based Companies

In accordance with a resolution made by the National Board of CCF on 16 November 2018, with effect from 31 December 2018, CCF adopted a new constitution and rules which were certified by the Fair Work Commission. It was also resolved that effective as at 31 December 2018, all assets, liabilities and undertakings of the branches be transferred for $nil consideration to CCF at which point in time, the branches would be disbanded. Set out below is a summary of the assets, liabilities and undertakings transferred by the branches to CCF as at 31 December 2018: - refer Note 12(h) for full details of transfers by branch.

	$
Cash	4,252,761
Website Costs	18,845
Land & Buildings	18,080,205
Plant & Equipment	1,645,594
Trade Receivables	4,303,600
Inventory & Other Assets	1,329,448
Trade and Other Payables	(6,908,323)
Borrowings	(1,401,834)
Employee Entitlements	(758,583)
Net Assets Transferred to CCF	**20,561,713**

On the basis that $nil consideration was paid by CCF for this transfer, an amount of $20.562 million has been reported as a "Significant item of Income" by CCF in the Statement of Profit/Loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Disbandment of Branches/ Establishment of State-Based Companies

Effective from 1 January 2019, again in accordance with a resolution made by the National Board of CCF on 16 November, 2018, it was also resolved that the net assets (excluding Land & Buildings), previously transferred to CCF by the disbanded branches, be transferred to newly established state-based companies limited by guarantee at that date for $nil consideration. Set out below is a summary of the assets, liabilities and undertakings transferred to the companies by CCF as at 1 January 2019 (refer to Note 12(h) for full details of transfers to the companies):

	$
Cash	4,252,761
Website Costs	18,845
Loans Receivable	18,080,205
Plant & Equipment	1,645,594
Trade Receivables	4,303,600
Inventory & Other Assets	1,329,448
Trade and Other Payables	(6,908,323)
Borrowings	(1,401,834)
Employee Entitlements	(758,583)
Net Assets Transferred Out to State Companies	**20,561,713**

On the basis that $nil consideration was received by CCF for this transfer, an amount of $20.562 million has been reported as a "Significant Item of Expense" in the Statement of Profit/Loss.

Accounting Policies

a. **Income Tax**
The CCF is registered under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and is believed to be exempt from income tax including capital gains tax, by virtue of the provisions of s.50-15 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

b. **Cash and cash equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held at-call with banks or financial institutions, investments in money market instruments maturing in less than three months, net of bank overdrafts.

c. **Plant and Equipment**

Each class of plant and equipment are carried at cost or fair value, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost and valuation

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Board to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to present value in determining recoverable amounts.

The depreciation rates used for each class of assets are:

Class of Fixed Assets	Straight Line Depreciation Rate
Plant & Equipment	33%
Buildings	2.5%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

The assets' carrying value is written down immediately to recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d. Trade and other Receivables

Trade and other receivable are recognised initially at fair value and are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The collectability of debts is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for impairment (expected credit losses) on receivables is established based on credit loss experience and other objective evidence that CCF will not be able to collect all amounts due, according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement as an expense.

e. Trade and other Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when CCF becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 30 days.

f. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the CCF becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the CCF commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified as "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers.*

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in the profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Financial Assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different basis;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the entity made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the CCF's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the entity no longer controls the asset (ie has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the entity elected to classify under fair value through comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluaton reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets;
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the profitability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The entity used the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB9:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- If there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for the financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie delivery of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the CCF measures any change in lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the entity assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the entity applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meets its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the CCF recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes the transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the Board assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. A prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen, impairment losses are recognised In the Income Statement.

g. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for CCF's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and vesting sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The CCF's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employee's long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any measurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The CCF's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

No provision is made for sick leave as there is no vested liability to pay for accumulated leave and the sick leave to be taken in future reporting periods is not expected to be greater than entitlements which are expected to accrue in those periods.

Superannuation

Contributions are made by the CCF to employee superannuation funds and are expensed when incurred. The CCF is not obliged to contribute to these funds other than to meet its liabilities under the superannuation guarantee system and is under no obligation to make up any shortfall in the funds' assets to meet payments due to employees.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

h. Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the CCF are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Leased assets are depreciated on a written down value basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the CCF will obtain ownership of the asset over the term of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

i. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense and is included in receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis, except the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

j. Revenue

Revenue comprising CCF branch/ state-company contributions is recognised proportionately over the period to which it relates. Any contribution received in advance for the next period is included in deferred income.

Member subscriptions revenue is recorded on an accruals basis of accounting.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the service.

No government grant income was received during the year (2018: $nil). Where it is received, it is not recognised as income until conditions attaching to its receipt have been reasonably complied with by the CCF.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

No change to comparative information were required given the adoption of AABS15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

All revenue is recognised at the point of sale/service recognition, and is sourced in Australia. There are no unsatisfied performance obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

k. Operating Segment

The CCF is incorporated under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and domiciled in Australia.

The CCF operates predominantly in one business and geographical segment, being a representative body of civil engineering contractors, providing professional services, information and advice including industrial relations advice, dispute resolution, training (business, occupational health and safety), changes to acts and legislation, changes to award rates of and work practices to members of the CCF throughout Australia.

l. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The CCF 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.

Fair value is the price the CCF would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

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 either 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) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie. 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).

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 CCF's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) 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.

m. Capitation Fees / National Office Contributions

These fees are recognised on an accruals basis, and recorded as income in the year to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

n. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Board evaluates estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report 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, obtained both externally and within the CCF.

Key Estimates – Impairment
The Board assesses impairment on each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the CCF that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

No impairment has been recognised in respect of any assets for the year ended 30 June 2019, except as stated in this report.

Key Judgements - Doubtful Debts/ Credit Loss Provision
The Board have assessed each debtor and have estimated no provision for doubtful debts/ credit loss is required (2018: $nil). The Board believes that the full amount of the debtors is recoverable.

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

The net book value of assets and/or liabilities transferred to/(by) CCF for no consideration has been used to account for the restructure of the Federation on 31 December 2018. The assets and liabilities which were recognised as at that date of transfers are set out in Note: 1 Disbandment of Branches/Establishment of State-Based Companies. CCF did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, or a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

p. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatory applicable to the CCF, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the CCF's when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- AASB 16: *Leases* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

The CCF has chosen not to early-adopt AASB 16. However, the CCF has conducted a high-level assessment of the impact of this new standard as follows.

A core change under AASB 16: Leases is that most leases will be recognised on the balance sheet by lessees, as the new standard does not differentiate between operating and finance leases.

An asset and a financial liability are recognised in accordance with this new standard. There are, however, two exceptions allowed. These are short-term and low-value leases.

Given that the CCF activities as a lessor and lessee will not be materially impacted by this new standard, the CCF does not expect any significant impact on its financial statements from this perspective. Nontheless, starting next year, additional disclosures will be required.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

AASB 16 will be applied by the CCF from its mandatory adoption date of 1 July 2019. The simplified transition approach will be the CCF's chosen approach.

q. Information to be provided to Members or Commissioner, Registered Organisations Commission

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).

NOTE 2: FUND ANALYSIS

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019, there was no applicable fund or accounts operated in respect of compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the CCF; and there was no transfer and/or withdrawal from a fund, account, asset or controlled entity which is kept for a specific purpose. There was no balance held within a general fund, nor any compulsory or voluntary contributions and funds invested in specific assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

	2019	2018 $
NOTE 3: REVENUE		
Operating activities:		
Sponsorships	250,000	148,000
National Office Contributions (Capitations – refer note 12)	625,176	511,500
Functions and Events	33,272	75,153
Rental Income - Properties	241,320	-
Consulting Fees	-	-
Financial Support	-	-
Other Revenue from another reporting unit	-	
Revenue Derived from Undertaking Recovery of Wages Activity	-	-
Interest Received	1,862	41
Donations > $1,000	-	-
Donations < $1,000	-	-
Grants > $1,000	-	-
Grants < $1,000	-	-
Member Subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory & Voluntary Levies	-	-
Publications Income	542	387
Sundry Revenue	15,000	18,375
Total Revenue	1,167,172	753,456

NOTE 4: SURPLUS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The operating profit / (loss) of the CCF before income tax expense has been determined after:

	2019	2018 $
a. Bad and Doubtful Debts/ Credit Losses		
Bad debts written off	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	-	-
b. Auditor's Remuneration – audit of financial statements		
Accounting fees – Other Parties	24,000	24,000
Auditor's remuneration – Financial Statement Audit (other fees: $nil (2018: $nil))	7,060	8,060
	31,060	32,060
c. Depreciation and amortisation		
Plant and equipment	3,078	3,327
Buildings	241,365	-
	244,443	3,327

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

	2019 $	2018 $
NOTE 4: SURPLUS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (cont'd)		
d. Other expenses comprise:		
Advertising and Promotion	-	3,750
Bank charges	874	888
Cleaning	-	2,628
Consultancy fees	47,541	4,154
Compulsory & Voluntary Levies	-	-
Couriers and freight	109	125
Interest paid	-	-
Licence fees and memberships	208	4,954
Member database	-	-
Office expenses and meetings	3,906	1,145
Photocopier / printer costs	3,766	4,329
Recruitment	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	3,045	181
Legal costs – Litigation	-	-
Legal costs – Consultation (Other Matters)	21,876	4,000
Stationery and printing	955	1,055
Amenities	413	5,184
Sundry Costs	4,401	5,375
Penalties – via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009	-	-
Consideration to Employers for Payroll Deductions of Membership Subscriptions	-	-
Attendance Allowance / Fees – Meetings & Conferences	-	-
Capitation Fees and other expenses to another reporting unit	-	-
Conference Expenses	-	-
Donations < $1,000	1,250	-
Donation > $1,000	-	-
Grants < $1,000	-	-
Grants > $1,000	-	-
Affiliation Fees	-	-
	88,345	37,768

	2019 $	2018 $
e. Employee related expenses		
Salaries	350,295	349,200
Superannuation	43,067	27,930
Separation and Redundancy Payments	-	
Payroll Tax	12,526	20,767
Training and recruitment	-	
Leave and Other Entitlements	7,761	(14,793)
	413,649	383,104

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

NOTE 4: SURPLUS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (cont'd)

f. Expenses – Financial Affairs Administered by Other Entities

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019, external costs paid to Civil Contractors Federation Queensland were incurred relating to accounting and bookkeeping to CCF.

Monthly invoicing occurs for this service. For the financial year ended 30 June 2019, a total of $24,000 was payable to this entity (2018: $24,000).

	2019	2018 $
g. Significant Items		
Gain on transfer of net assets to CCF from disbanded branches – Note 1, 12(h)	20,561,713	-
Loss on transfer of net assets to newly established state companies by CCF – Note 1, 12(h)	(20,561,713)	-
Restructuring costs	(44,014)	-
	(44,014)	-

	2019 $	2018 $
NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Current		
Cash at bank	258,854	192,683

The weighted average interest rate for cash as at 30 June 2019 is 2.05% (2018: 2.09%)

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

a. Current		
Debtors	177,641	150,762
Other Debtors and Prepayments	63,062	162,841
Security Deposit	4,400	4,400
	245,103	318,003

b. Terms and Conditions

Details of the sundry debtors owing from related parties are outlined at Note 12.
No debtors are outside of agreed trading terms.

c. Credit Losses

There is no allowance for credit losses against trade and other receivables, nor has there been any provision movement or write off during the year (2018: $nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

NOTE 7: PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	2019 $	2018 $
Land – at cost	6,053,005	-
Buildings – at cost	16,053,046	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,267,211)	-
	11,785,835	-
Plant and equipment and furniture and fittings – at cost	19,985	19,985
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(14,817)	(11,739)
	5,168	8,246
Total – net book value	17,844,008	8,246

	2019 $	2018 $
Plant and equipment and furniture and fittings		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	8,246	8,443
Additions	-	3,130
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation / Depreciation expense	(3,078)	(3,327)
Carrying amount at end of the year	5,168	8,246
Buildings		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	-	-
Transfers – Disbanded Branches	12,027,200	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation / Depreciation expense	(241,365)	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	11,785,835	-
Land		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	-	-
Transfers – Disbanded Branches	6,053,005	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation / Depreciation expense	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	6,053,005	-
Total	17,844,008	8,246

Land and buildings were transferred to CCF by the disbanded branches at "written down value" at the date of the transfer. The property values at transfer date and reporting date are believed to approximate "fair market value". Properties have not been subject to formal independent valuations, however, due regard has been by the CCF to "active market prices" of similar properties in terms of nature, size, condition and location.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

	2019	2018
		$
NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
a. Current		
Trade Creditors *	26,930	122,756
Sundry Payables	14,948	4,147
	41,878	126,903

*Includes $6,382 payable to legal advisors for consulting matters (2018: $4,632)

b. Terms and Conditions

Creditors and other payables are settled within the terms of payments offered, which is usually within 30 days. These balances are unsecured and no interest is applicable on these accounts. All payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Amount payable to related parties are set out in Note 12.

NOTE 9: PROVISIONS	2019 $	2018 $
Current		
Provision for Annual Leave	24,174	13,196
Provision for Long Service Leave	-	-
	24,174	13,196
Number of employees at year end	2	2

Of the amounts owing above, they are payable as follows:-

	Annual Leave		Long Service Leave and Retirement Allowance		Total	
	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $
Officeholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Staff	24,174	13,196	-	-	24,174	13,196
Total	24,174	13,196	-	-	24,174	13,196

	Separation and Redundancy Provisions		Other Employee Provisions		Total	
	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $
Officeholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

Provision for Employee Benefits
Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the CCF does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the CCF does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service

NOTE 10: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits paid/accrued during the year	Elected Officials (Office holders)		Employees (other than Elected Officials)		Total	
	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $
Wages and Salaries	-	-	350,295	349,200	350,295	349,200
Annual Leave and Long Service Leave	-	-	7,761	(14,793)	7,761	(14,793)
Redundancy Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Tax	-	-	12,526	20,767	12,526	20,767
Superannuation	-	-	43,067	27,930	43,067	27,930
Total	-	-	413,649	383,104	413,649	383,104

No bonuses or share based payments were made to office holders/employees in 2019 or 2018.

NOTE 11: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Policies
The CCF's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short term investments and accounts receivable and payable.

The CCF does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2019.

i. **Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies**
The CCF's accounting policies are included in Note 1, while the terms and conditions, including the effective weighted average interest rate of each class of financial asset and financial liability both recognised and unrecognised at the balance date are included under the appropriate note for that instrument.

ii. **Treasury Risk Management**
The Committee members meet on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

iii. Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the CCF is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity and credit risk.

Liquidity risk
The CCF manages this risk by monitoring its credit terms on trade debtors.

Interest rate risk
The CCF has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rates risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on current year results and equity which could result from a change in this risk.

As at 30 June 2019, the effect on profit and equity as a result of the changes in interest rates with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2019	2018
	[redacted]	$
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,589	1,927
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,589)	(1,927)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,589	1,927
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,589)	(1,927)

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign currency risk as the CCF is not materially exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

Interest Rate Risk

The CCF'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 classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:-

			Fixed Interest Rate Maturities				
	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate $	1 year or less $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Non Interest Bearing $	Total $
30 June 2019							
Assets:							
Cash	2.05	258,854	-	-	-	-	258,854
Trade and Sundry Debtors		-	-	-	-	245,103	245,103
		258,854				245,103	503,957
Liabilities:							
Sundry Creditors & Other Liabilities		-	-	-	-	(41,878)	(41,878)
		-	-	-	-	(41,878)	(41,878)
Net financial assets		258,854	-	-	-	203,225	462,079
30 June 2018							
Assets:							
Cash	2.09	192,683	-	-	-	-	192,683
Trade and Sundry Debtors		-	-	-	-	318,003	318,003
		192,683	-	-	-	318,003	510,686
Liabilities:							
Sundry Creditors & Other Liabilities		-	-	-	-	(126,903)	(126,903)
		-	-	-	-	(126,903)	(126,903)
Net financial assets		192,683	-	-	-	191,100	383,783

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

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 report.

The CCF believes it is not materially exposed to any individual credit risk on any instrument.

iv. Net Fair Values
The aggregate net fair values and carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 12: RELATED PARTIES

a. National Office Board members

The names of the members of the CCF Board who held office during the year are as follows:

Michael Unger, Nick Zardo, Andrew Maher, Michael Boyle, Peter Kendall, Adrian Granger, Michael Cull, Lee Fahey, Steve Traicevski, Paul Davison and Gerard Beltrame.

Members of the CCF Board received no attendance fees during the year, nor did they accrue any entitlements.

The officeholders received no 'non cash' benefits (2018: $nil). No officeholder of CCF during the year and/or the prior year had any material personal interest in a matter that he/she has or did acquire, or a relative of the officeholder has or did acquire.

No officeholder or officer of the CCF (this year or last year) received any remuneration because they were a member of, or held position with a Board or peak council because: -

i) The officeholder held such a position with the Board or peak council only because they were an officeholder of the CCF; or
ii) They were nominated for the position by the CCF; or
iii) They received remuneration from any third party, in connection with the performance of their duties as an officeholder of the CCF.

	2019 $			2018 $		
b. Key Management Personnel Remuneration	**Short Term Benefits** (Salary) $	**Post Employment Benefits** (Superannuation) $	**Total** $	**Short Term Benefits** (Salary) $	**Post Employment Benefits** (Superannuation) $	**Total** $
Total Compensation	260,294	24,728	285,022	260,294	24,728	285,022

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

	2019 $			2018 $		
c. Annual Leave and Long Service Leave Accrued for Key Management Personnel at end of the Year	**Annual Leave $**	**Long Service Leave $**	**Total $**	**Annual Leave $**	**Long Service Leave $**	**Total $**
Total Leave Provision	16,064	-	16,064	3,496	-	3,496

No termination benefits or share based payments were received (2018: $nil).

d. Transactions with National Office, Branches and Related Entities

Entities related to CCF Board members paid membership fees, received training, purchased statutory awards and updates from the entity during the year on the same commercial terms and conditions offered to all other members.

e. Related Party balances at year end

Amounts receivable/(payable) at reporting date – CCF state-based companies/former branches	2019 $	2018 $
Victoria	15,750	(493)
Queensland	96,278	2,813
South Australia	3,035	(7,568)
Western Australia	5,213	29,435
New South Wales	13,572	22,367
Northern Territory	(230)	-
Tasmania	2,161	-
Australian Capital Territory	507	-
	136,286	46,554

f. Balance Reconciliation- related entities

	2019	2018
Victoria Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	(493)	10,164
CCF Levy income	118,593	88,000
Sundry income	3,395	1,433
Sundry charges	-	(1,003)
Receipts	(105,745)	(99,490)
Payment made	-	403
Carrying amount at end of the year	15,750	(493)
Queensland Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	2,813	5,445
CCF Levy income	135,237	104,500
Sundry income	4,440	3,372
Sundry charges	-	(31,028)
Receipts	(46,212)	(111,847)
Payment made	-	32,371
Carrying amount at end of the year	96,278	2,813

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

	2019 $	2018 $
South Australia Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	(7,568)	8,813
CCF Levy income	135,174	104,500
Sundry income	598	5,523
Sundry charges	-	(14,559)
Receipts	(125,169)	(114,750)
Payments made	-	2,905
Carrying amount at the end of the year	3,035	(7,568)
Western Australia Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	29,435	35,026
CCF Levy income	51,344	88,000
Sundry income	-	-
Sundry charges	(294)	(2,278)
Receipts	(75,272)	(91,313)
Payment made	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	5,213	29,435
NSW Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	22,367	2,206
CCF Levy income	135,000	88,000
Sundry income	83,573	20,534
Sundry charges	-	(7,843)
Receipts	(227,368)	(81,304)
Payments made	-	774
Carrying amount at the end of the year	13,572	22,367
Northern Territory Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	-	2,066
CCF Levy income	21,344	16,500
Sundry income	907	1,337
Sundry charges	-	-
Receipts	(22,481)	(19,903)
Payment made	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	(230)	-
Tasmania Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	-	2,066
CCF Levy income	18,050	16,500
Sundry income	507	1,337
Sundry charges	-	(279)
Receipts	(16,396)	(19,903)
Payment made	-	279
Carrying amount at end of the year	2,161	-
ACT Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	-	-
CCF Levy income	10,434	5,500
Sundry income	-	6,361
Sundry charges	-	-
Receipts	(9,927)	(11,861)
Payment made	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	507	-

No payments (except as noted herein) to a former related party of CCF occurred for the period to 30 June 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

g. **Related Party Payables at reporting date (arising from establishment of state-based companies)**	**2019**	**2018**
	$	**$**
CCF (Vic) Ltd	2,267,615	-
CCF (Qld) Ltd	6,915,211	-
CCF (SA) Ltd	6,736,006	-
CCF (WA) Ltd	1,920,053	-
	17,838,885	-

CCF (Vic) Ltd		
Land & Buildings transferred to CCF	2,299,265	-
Rent	(31,650)	-
Loan – 30 June 2019	2,267,615	-
CCF (Qld) Ltd		
Land & Buildings transferred to CCF	7,017,211	-
Rent	(102,000)	-
Loan – 30 June 2019	6,915,211	-
CCF (SA) Ltd		
Land & Buildings transferred to CCF	6,829,756	-
Rent	(93,750)	-
Loan – 30 June 2019	6,736,006	-
CCF (WA) Ltd		
Land & Buildings transferred to CCF	1,933,973	-
Rent	(13,920)	-
Loan – 30 June 2019	1,920,053	-

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 2019, the CCF has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2018: $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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

h. Asset Transfers

As set out in Note 1 to the financial report, the following net assets were transferred to CCF by the state branches when they were disbanded on 31 December 2018:

	VIC $	QLD $	SA $	WA $	NSW $	NT $	TAS $	ACT $	Total transfer to CCF $
Cash	1,751,408	197,473	1,509,701	86,621	18,873	541,922	71,945	74,818	4,252,761
Website Costs	0	0	0	0	18,845	0	0	0	18,845
Land & Buildings	2,299,265	7,017,211	6,829,756	1,933,973	0	0	0	0	18,080,205
Plant & Equipment	686,654	379,095	209,804	156,601	200,187	613	12,640	0	1,645,594
Trade Receivables	749,342	538,750	127,618	176,708	2,636,904	42,060	30,293	1,925	4,303,600
Inventory & Other Assets	117,467	192,764	165,769	77,693	775,755	0	0	0	1,329,448
Trade and Other Payables	(2,508,980)	(861,258)	(911,730)	(563,804)	(1,847,198)	(136,278)	(76,244)	(2,831)	(6,908,323)
Borrowings	(1,240,491)	(37,629)	0	0	(108,734)	0	(14,980)	0	(1,401,834)
Employee Entitlements	(153,824)	(86,112)	(333,361)	(18,347)	(159,219)	(5,079)	(2,641)	0	(758,583)
Total	**1,700,841**	**7,340,294**	**7,597,557**	**1,849,445**	**1,535,413**	**443,238**	**21,013**	**73,912**	**20,561,713**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

h. Asset Transfers

As set out in Note 1 to the financial report, the following net assets were transferred by CCF to state companies limited by guarantee on 1 January 2019:

	VIC $	QLD $	SA $	WA $	NSW $	NT $	TAS $	ACT $	Total transfer by CCF $
Cash	1,751,408	197,473	1,509,701	86,621	18,873	541,922	71,945	74,818	4,252,761
Website Costs	0	0	0	0	18,845	0	0	0	18,845
Owing by CCF	2,299,265	7,017,211	6,829,756	1,933,973	0	0	0	0	18,080,205
Plant & Equipment	686,654	379,095	209,804	156,601	200,187	613	12,640	0	1,645,594
Trade Receivables	749,342	538,750	127,618	176,708	2,636,904	42,060	30,293	1,925	4,303,600
Inventory & Other Assets	117,467	192,764	165,769	77,693	775,755	0	0	0	1,329,448
Trade and Other Payables	(2,508,980)	(861,258)	(911,730)	(563,804)	(1,847,198)	(136,278)	(76,244)	(2,831)	(6,908,323)
Borrowings	(1,240,491)	(37,629)	0	0	(108,734)	0	(14,980)	0	(1,401,834)
Employee Entitlements	(153,824)	(86,112)	(333,361)	(18,347)	(159,219)	(5,079)	(2,641)	0	(758,583)
Total	**1,700,841**	**7,340,294**	**7,597,557**	**1,849,445**	**1,535,413**	**443,238**	**21,013**	**73,912**	**20,561,713**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

NOTE 13: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2019	2018 $
a. Reconciliation of Cash		
Cash at Bank	258,854	192,683
	258,854	192,683
b. Reconciliation of Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) from Ordinary Activities after income tax	64,195	(122,526)
Add/(Less):		
Non Cash Flows in (Loss) from Ordinary Activities:		
Depreciation / Amortisation	244,443	3,327
Rental Income	(241,320)	-
	67,318	(119,199)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	72,900	(66,780)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	10,978	(8,046)
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors, Accruals and Other Liabilities	(85,025)	56,475
	66,171	(137,550)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

NOTE 14: LEASE COMMITMENTS

a. Operating Leases

Property located at Unit 13, 11 National Circuit (2 years remaining on lease after 1 August 2019): -

	2019	2018
		$
Due: -		-
Within 1 year	47,927	-
1 – 5 years	49,844	-
> 5 years	-	-
	97,771	-

The lease expires in August 2021, rent increases at a fixed rate of 4% annually each anniversary date.

b. Finance Leases

At 30 June 2019, the entity has no finance lease commitments (2018: $nil).

c. Property – CCF

The properties owned by CCF are currently under "month by month" tenancy arrangements with CCF state companies, hence no lease receivable commitments are reported.

NOTE 15: CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At 30 June 2019, the entity has no capital commitments (2018: $nil).

NOTE 16: CONTINGENT ASSETS OR LIABILITIES

The CCF is not aware of any other material contingent assets and/or liabilities at balance date.

NOTE 17: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The CCF is dependent on ongoing funding in the form of contributions from branches/ state-based companies which will continue indefinitely under agreement between CCF and the companies. The CCF did not receive any other financial support from any other reporting unit during the year.

During the period CCF did not provide any form of financial support to another reporting unit or entity to facilitate their continuing as a going concern.

NOTE 18: FEDERATION DETAILS

The registered office and the principal place of business of the CCF is:

Civil Contractors Federation
Unit 13, Level 3 Engineering House
11 National Circuit
Barton ACT 2600

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

NOTE 19: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The CCF measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- freehold land and buildings.

The CCF does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

a. Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the 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. It all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques

The CCF selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the CCF are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:-

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the CCF gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)

a. Fair Value Hierarchy (cont'd)

The following tables provide the fair values of the CCF's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation with the fair value hierarchy.

	Note	30 June 2019 Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets:	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets recognised at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial assets					
Freehold land & buildings	7	17,838,840	-	-	-
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value	7	17,838,840	-	-	-

	Note	30 June 2018 Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets:	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets recognised at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial assets					
Freehold land & buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value	-	-	-	-	-

b. Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Fair Values

Description	Fair Value at 30 June 2019 $	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
Non-financial assets	17,838,840*	Market Value	Market Valuation
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	n/a	n/a
Available-for-sale financial assets:	-	n/a	n/a
	17,838,840	n/a	n/a

* 30 June 2018 - $nil

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (cont'd)

c. Disclosed Fair Value Measurements

The following assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial positon, but their fair values are disclosed in the notes:-

- accounts receivable and other debtors; and
- accounts payable and other payables.

The following table provides the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the disclosed fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety and a description of the valuation techniques(s) and inputs used:

Description	Fair Value at Hierarchy Level	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
Assets			
Accounts receivable and other debtors	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets

Description	Fair Value at Hierarchy Level	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other payables	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets
Hire purchase liabilities	2	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Current commercial borrowing rates for similar instruments

NOTE 20: OTHER DISCLOSURES

The CCF did not receive financial support from any other reporting unit during the year. Except as disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, there were no expenses or allowances in connection with holding meetings of members of the CCF and any conferences or meetings of councils, committees, panels or other bodies for the holding of which the CCF was wholly or partly responsible.

There were no payables to employers as consideration for the employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions at reporting date, nor payables for any legal services at reporting date (except as disclosed in Note 8), nor any payables for penalties imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009.

NOTE 21: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events of significance after the reporting date.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CIVIL CONTRACTORS FEDERATION

To the Members of Civil Contactors Federation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Civil Contractors Federation, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2019, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Civil Contractors Federation (CCF) as at 30 June 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Jason Wall, CA
Peter Angelini, CA
Nick Jeans, CPA

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ACCOUNTANTS and ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
(Cont'd)

Committee of Management Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of CCF is responsible for the preparation of the financial report 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 CCF'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 CCF or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Reporting Unit to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the CCF audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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ACCOUNTANTS and ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
(Cont'd)

We have communicated with the Committee of Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during our audit.

No revenue has been derived from undertaking recovery of wages activity during the 2019 financial year.

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

Stannards Accountants & Advisors

Stannards Accountants and Advisors

Michael B Shulman
Partner

Melbourne, VIC
Dated: 19/9/19

Registered Company Auditor (163888)
Holder of Current Public Practice Certificate
Approved Auditor (FWC Act and Regulations – AA2017/45)