HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED

ABN: 78 133 372 200

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2013

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Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2013

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HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 OPERATING REPORT

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Ian Laidlaw Christina Arciuli resigned (24/07/2012) Maureen Harding Mario Nasso Brian Flohm Peter Warbrick Sebastiana Todaro resigned (24/07/2012) Tony Auciello resigned (25/10/2012) Craig Braun John Brenan resigned (25/10/2012)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Review of Principal Activities

The principal activity of the entity during the financial year was:

a) To safeguard and promote the interests of hairdressing, beauty and related industries in respect of legislation, and to propose legislation which would promote those industries.

b) To maintain registration as an industrial organisation of employers under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009
 c) To consider all matters affecting hairdressers, beauty therapists and related professions, and to initiate and petition Parliament or Ministers thereof; and to promote deputations in relation to meausres affecting those professions.

d) To obtain Parliamentary or other legal acknowledgment of the rights and status of hairdressors, beauty therapists and related professions.

e) To represent the profession or any individual business entity involved in the hairdressing, beauty and /or related industries before any industrial tribunal or commission.

f) To organise exhibitions, demonstrations, lectures, conferences and seminars on subjects pertaining to the hair, beauty and related industries.

g) To provide industrial and other expert assistance to members in respect of all questions affecting the profession.

h) To do all such other things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects.

The results of those activities have been as follows:

- The Association has grown membership in All States and Territories to become a truly national body.

- The Association has successfully represented members in both industrial courts and tribunals and to government and shadow government.

- The Association has provided Seminars and presented at educational seminars to inform Members.

There have not been any significant changes in the nature of these activities.

Right of Members to resign

Members may resign, in accordance with section 174, as per the provisions of rule 22.

Superannuation trustees

There are no officers or members of the organisation which are-

- Trustees of a superannatuon entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme, or

- Dirctors of a entity that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme where a criterion for being a trustee or director is that the officer or member is an officer or member of a registered organisation.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The entity's short term objectives are to:

- be the major industrial union for employers in the hairdressing, beauty and related industried.

- be recognised as a leader in offering mentoring and specialist support services for our membvers in the hairdressing, beauty & related industries.

The entity's long term objectives are to:

- be sustainable and strive for continuous improvements so as to offer the best outcomes for our members.

- establish and maintain relationships with all state and federal government departments that impact on the activities of the entity and our members.

HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 OPERATING REPORT

Strategies

To achieve its stated objectives, the entity has adopted the following strategies:

- the entity strives to attract and retain quality staff who are committed to working with members and this is evidenced by low staff turnover. The entity believes that attracting and retaining quality staff will assist with the success of the entity in both the short and long term.

- sfaff work in partnership with members and this is evidenced by ongoing support of the entity's projects and initiatives. The entity ensures members understand and are committed to the objectives of the entity through ongoing education in order for the projects to succeed.

- staff are committed to creating new and maintaining existing programs in support of the members, committed staff allow the entity the ability to engage in continuous improvement.

- the entity's staff strive to meet consistent standards of best practive and provide clear expectations of professional accountabilities and ensures staff are operating in the best interests of the members.

Key Performance Measures

The entity measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the entity and whether the entity's short-term and long-term objectives are being achieved.

Information on Directors

lan Laidlaw Experience	 President
Christina Arciuli	34 years experience in the industry
Experience	 30 years experience in the industry
Maureen Harding	 Treasurer
Experience	 42 years experience in the industry
Mario Nasso	 Secretary
Experience	 46 years experience in the industry
Brian Flohm	 Vice President
Experience	 61 years experience in the industry
Peter Warbrick	
Experience	 29 years experience in the industry
Sebastiana Todaro	
Experience	 40 years experience in the industry
Tony Auciello	-
Experience	 33 years experience in the industry
Craig Braun	•
Experience	 14 years experience in the industry
John Brenan	· · · · · ·
Experience	 35 years experience in the industry

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 9 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		
less La Maria	No. eligible to attend	No. attended	
lan Laidlaw	9	9	
Christina Arciuli	1	1	
Maureen Harding	9	8	
Mario Nasso	9	5	
Brian Flohm	9	8	
Peter Warbrick	9	5	
Sebastiana Todaro	1	-	

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HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 OPERATING REPORT

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Tony Auciello		
Craig Braun	4	-
John Brenan	9	6
John Dienan	4	-

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity.

Number of Members

The number of members as at 30 June 2013 was 964 (2012: 776).

Number of Employees

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The number of employees as at 30 June 2013 measured on a full time basis was 2.5.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2013 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director	- Andle
	i lan Laidlaw
Director	MARANG J.P. 183055
	Maureen Harding
Dated this	[day] IST day of OCTOBER [month] 2013

till Rogers Spencer Steer

Hair & Beauty Australia Limited

ABN 78 133 372 200

Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Board of Directors

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2013, there have been.

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 i) in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit ii)

HILL ROGERS SPENCER STEER ASSURANCE PARTNERS

Brett Hange Partner

Registered Company Auditor Number: 345850

Dated this

30th day of September 2013

Sydney

Assurance Partners

T +61 2 9232 5111 Level 5, I Chifley Square GPO Box 7066 www.hr-ss.com.au Practising as Hill Rogers Spencer ABN 56 435 338 966 F +61 2 9233 7950 Sydney NSW 2000 Australia Sydney NSW 2001 info@hr-ss com au Steer Assurance Partners Member of KS International, an association of global independent accounting firms

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HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013	2012
Revenue	•	\$	\$
Other income	2	427,762	353,657
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	2,018	5,054
Audit, legal and consultancy fees	3	(31,596)	(30,252)
Marketing expenses		(6,000)	(9,250)
Employee benefits expense		(6,269)	(17,304)
- Office holders		(131,379)	(126,600)
- Employees		(95,402)	(94,050)
Sundry expenses		(94,599)	(146,299)
Current year surplus before income tax Income tax expense		64,535	(65,044)
Net current year surplus		-	-
nor ourient year surplus		64,535	(65,044)
Other comprehensive income:			
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	_
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	64,535	(65,044)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the entity		64,535	(65,044)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

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	Note	2013 \$	2012
ASSETS		Φ	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand	4	158,011	89,290
Financial assets	5	644,250	615,127
Other current assets	6	9,593	9,933
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		811,854	714,350
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	590,954	610,792
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		590,954	610,792
TOTAL ASSETS		1,402,808	1,325,142
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	8	40,923	27,792
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		40,923	27,792
TOTAL LIABILITIES			
NET ASSETS		40,923	27,792
		1,361,885	1,297,350
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		63,251	(1,284)
Reserves	14	1,298,634	1,298,634
TOTAL EQUITY		1,361,885	1,297,350

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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

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Delense and the end	Note	Retained Surplus \$	General Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2011 Comprehensive Income		63,760	1,298,634	1,362,394
Deficit for the year attributable to the entity Other comprehensive income for the year	_	(65,044)	-	(65,044)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity Balance at 30 June 2012	_	(65,044)		(65,044)
	_	(1,284)	1,298,634	1,297,350
Comprehensive Income Surplus for the year attributable to the entity Other comprehensive income for the year	_	64,535	-	64,535
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		64,535	-	64,535
Balance at 30 June 2013		63,251	1,298,634	1,361,885

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For a description of each reserve, refer to Note 14.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013	2012
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		\$	\$
Receipts from membership fees and commission Payments to suppliers and employees		437,972	346.642
Interest received		(360,479)	(439,267)
Interest paid		32,107	35,736
Net cash generated from operating activities		-	(3,598)
	11 _	109,600	(60,487)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment Payment for held-to-maturity investments		(11,757)	(1,485)
Net cash used in investing activities		(29,122)	(20,673)
	teresta de la constante de la c	(40,879)	(22,158)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Repayment of finance lease liabilities			
Net cash used in financing activities		•	(19,617)
	Philippen	-	(19,617)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		68,721	(102,262)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4 -	89,290	191,552
	4	158,011	89,290

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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The financial statements cover HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED is a entity limited by guarantee.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001 and the Fair Work (Registered Organisatons) Act 2009 and Regulations. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 24th September by the directors of the entity.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Freehold Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	4%
Plant and equipment	10-30%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(c) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the entity commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of shortterm profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a 'loss event') has occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if the management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the writing off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the entity recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(e) Employee Provisions

Provision is made for the entity's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee provisions that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee provisions payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows attributable to employee provisions.

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(f) Cash on Hand

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Cash on hand includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(h) 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 (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST receivable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of reporting period.

(k) Comparative Figures

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

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

(I) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the entity during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the entity.

(n) Economic Dependence

HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED is dependent on the membership fees for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the member will not continue to support HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

(o) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the entity has decided not to early adopt.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue — Membership fees received — Commission received	2013 \$ 364,849 	2012 \$ 281,725 <u>33,404</u> 315,129
Other revenue — interest received on investments and fixed interest securities	31,623	38,528
Total revenue	<u> </u>	38,528 353,657

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Other income		
- Rental income		
— Other	2,018	4,945
- Capitation fees	-	109
— Levies	-	· -
Total other income	2,018	5,054
The second se		5,034
Total revenue and other income	429,780	358,711
Note 3 Surplus for the Year		
Expenses	2013	2012
Depreciation and amortisation:	\$	\$
 — land and buildings 		
— furniture and equipment	24,960	24,960
Total depreciation and amortisation	6,636	5,292
	31,596	30,252
Auditor fees		
audit services	6,000	0.050
 taxation services 	0,000	9,250
Total Audit Remuneration	6,000	0.050
		9,250
Note 4 Cash on Hand		
	2013	2012
CURRENT	\$	\$
Cash at bank - unrestricted		
Cash float	157,713	89,232
Total cash and cash equivalents as stated in the statement of financial p	298 Disition 158,011	58
Total cash and cash equivalents as stated in the cash flow statement	158,011	89,290 89,290
		09,290
Note 5 Financial Assets		
	2013	2012
CURBENT	\$	\$
Westpac Bank Term Deposit		
rocipuo bunk renn beposit	644,250	615,127
	644,250	615,127
Note 6 Other Current Assets		
	2013	2012
Dronoumente	\$	\$
Prepayments	9,593	9,933
	9,593	9,933
Note 7 Property, Plant and Equipment		
	2013	0040
	\$	2012 \$
LAND AND BUILDINGS	Ψ	φ
Buildings at fair value		
At cost Less accumulated depreciation	624,000	624,000
Total buildings	(49,988)	(25,028)
Total land and buildings	574,012	598,972
~	574,012	598,972

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PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment At cost Less accumulated depreciation	30,201 (13,259)	18,443 (6,623)
Total plant and equipment	16,942	11,820
rota plant and equipment	16,942	11,820
Total property, plant and equipment	590,954	610,792

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2012	Land and Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at the beginning of the year Additions at cost Additions at fair value	623,932 - -	15,627 1,485	639,559 1,485
Disposals Revaluations Depreciation expense	- - (24.060)	-	-
Carrying amount at end of year 2013	(24,960) 598,972	(5,292) 11,820	(30,252) 610,792
Balance at the beginning of the year Additions at cost	598,972 -	11,820 11,758	610,792 11,758
Additions at fair value Disposals Revaluations	-	-	-
Depreciation expense Carrying amount at end of year	(24,960) 574,012	(6,636) 	- (31,596) 590,954

Asset revaluations

The buildings were independently valued at 30 June 2011 by Noonan Property The valuation was based on the fair value less cost to sell. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current strong demand for land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties.

At 30 June 2013 the directors have performed a directors' valuation on the freehold land and buildings. The directors have reviewed the key assumptions adopted by the valuers in 2012 and do not believe there has been a significant change in the assumptions at 30 June 2013. The directors therefore believe the carrying amount of the land correctly reflects the fair value less cost to sell at 30 June 2013.

Note 8 Accounts Payable and Other Payables

	Note	2013	2012
CURRENT	note	\$	\$
Accounts payable		9,445	3,491
Other current payables		17,913	19,036
Employee benefit		6,806	3,765
GST Payable		6,759	1,500
	8(a)	40,923	27,792
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
 (a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade Trade and other payables 	and other payables		
Total current Total non-current		40,923	27,792
		40,923	27,792
Less annual leave entitlement		(6,806)	(3,765)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	12	34,117	24,027
	14		

Note 9 Events After the Reporting Period

No events have occurred after reporting date requiring disclose.

Note 10 Related Party Transactions

Key Management Personnel

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Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) is considered key management personnel.

Key Management Personnel Compensation	2013	2012
— Short-term benefits	\$	\$
— Post-employment benefits	131,379	126,600
— Other long-term benefits	-	-
	131,379	126 600

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

Note 11 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of Cashflow from Operating Activities with Current Year Surplus Profit after income tax Non cash flows	2013 \$ 64,535	2012 \$ (65,044)
Depreciation and amortisation expense Changes in assets and liabilities	31,596	30,252
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses Increase/(decrease) in provision (Increase)/decrease in prepayments	11,380 (1,292) 3,041 340	3,188 (11,105) 1,819 (11,234) (8,363) (20 103)
	109,600	(60

Note 12 Financial Risk Management

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.

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

Financial assets	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Cash on hand Held-to-maturity investments	4	158,011	89,290
 investments in fixed interest securities Total financial assets 	5	644,250 802,261	615,127 704,417
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost — trade and other payables Total financial liabilities	8(a)	<u> </u>	24,027
Financial Rick Management Policies			= 1,0217

Financial Risk Management Policies

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

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the entity is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the entity is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the entity.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The entity has no significant concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved Board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard and Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

Cook on hand	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Cash on hand			
— AA Rated		158,011	89,290
	4	158,011	89,290

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the entity might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The entity manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and

· comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The entity's policy is to ensure no more than 30% of borrowings should mature in any 12 month period.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The entity does not hold directly any derivative financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1	Year	1 to 5	years	Over 5	years	Tot	ol
Eineneist Bebiltet	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Financial liabilities due for payment Accounts payable	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave and								
deferred income)	34,117	24,027		-		-	34,117	24,027
Total expected outflows	34,117	24,027	-	-	-	_	34,117	24,027
Financial Assets - cash flows realisable								L-1,0L1
Cash on hand Other financial	158,011	89,290	-	-	-	-	158,011	89,290
assets	644,250	615,127		-	-	-	644,250	615,127
Total anticipated inflows	802,261	704,417	-	-	-	_	802,261	704,417
Net (outflow) / inflow on financial								704,417
instruments	768,144	680,390	-	-	20.		768,144	680,390

(c) Market Risk

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk anses on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The entity is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

The financial instruments which expose the entity to interest rate risk are limited to fixed interest securities and cash on hand.

Sensitivity Analysis

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

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Year ended 30 June 2013	Profit \$	Equity \$
+/- 1% in interest rates	+/-6442	+/-6442
Year ended 30 June 2012	Profit \$	Equity \$
+/- 1% in interest rates	+/-6151	+/-6151

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the entity has no material exposures to currency risk.

There have been no changes in any of the assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair value may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair values is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Differences between fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the entity. Most of these instruments, which are carried at amortised cost (i.e. accounts receivables, loan liabilities), are to be held until maturity and therefore the fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the entity.

		2013 20 Carrying Carrying)12	
	Footnote	Amount \$	Fair Value \$	Amount \$	Fair Value \$
Financial assets				<u> </u>	Ψ
Cash and cash equivalents Held-to-maturity financial assets	(i)	158,011	158,011	89,290	89,290
 fixed interest securities 	(ii)	644,250	644,250	615,127	615,127
Total financial assets		802,261	802,261	704,417	704,417
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and other payables Total financial liabilities	(i)	34,117	34,117	24,027	24,027
		34,117	34,117	24,027	24,027

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

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(i) Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other debtors and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables excludes amounts relating to the provision of annual leave which is outside the scope of AASB 139.
 (ii) Eatrication of held to matter the provision of the provision of

(ii) Fair values of held-to-maturity investments are based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

Note 13 Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the entity to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its mentoring programs and that returns from investments are maximised within tolerable risk parameters. The finance committee ensures that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

The finance committee operates under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The entity's capital consists of financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

Management effectively managed the entity's capital by assessing the entity's financial risks and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the consideration of debt levels.

There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the entity since the previous year. The strategy of the entity is to maintain a gearing ratio below 10%.

The gearing ratios for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012 are as follows:

Total borrowings	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Less cash and cash equivalents Net debt	4	(158,011)	(89,290)
Total equity (retained surplus and reserves) Total capital		1,361,885 1,203,874	1,297,350
Gearing ratio		N/A	 N/A

Note 14 Reserves

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General Reserves

Retained earning transferred from Professional Hairdressers Association on business combination in 2011.

Note 15 Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is: HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED LEVEL 3, SUITE 304 5 HUNTER STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000

The principal place of business is: HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED LEVEL 3, SUITE 304 5 HUNTER STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000

Note 16 Members' Guarantee

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The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2013 the number of members was 964.

HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN: 78 133 372 200 COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

On 1/10/2013 the committee of Management of Hair and Beauty Australia passed the following in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) of the organisation for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

The committee of Management declares that in its opinion.

a) the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 18, are in accordance with the Corporation Act 2001

b) the financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Stardands;

c) the financial statements and notes comply with the reporting guidelines of the General Manager of Fair Work Australia:

d) the financial satements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting entity for the financial year to which they relate;

e) there are resonable grounds to believe that the reporting entity for the financial year to which they relate; and when they become due and payable; and

f) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of the year:

(i) meeting of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the orgaisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and

(ii) the financial affairs of the reporting entity 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 entity have been kept and maintained in accordance with the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and the Fair work (Registered Organisations) Regulations; and

(iv) the information sought in any request of a member of the reporting entity or the General Manager duly made under section 272 of the Fair Work (Rigistered Organisations) Act 2009 has been furnished to the member or General Managers; and

(v) there has been compliance with any order for inspection of financial records made by Fair Work Australia under section 273 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009:

g) Notice under section 272 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009:

(i) A member of a reporting entity, or the General Manager, may apply to the reporting entity for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting entity to be made available to the person making the

(ii) 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 entity.

(iii) A reporting entity must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

Director

Director

de Laidle
lan Laidlaw
1.1/Karg J.P. 183055
Maureen Harding
[day] IST day of OCTOBER [month] 2013

Dated this

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Hair and Beauty Australia Limited

ABN 78 133 372 200

Independent Audit Report to the members of Hair and Beauty Australia Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Hair and Beauty Australia Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Act 2001and the Fair Work (Registered Organizations) Act 2009 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

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In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been provided to the directors of Hair and Beauty Australia Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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Assurance Partn	iers				
T +61 2 9232 5111	Level 5, 1 Chifley Square	GPO Box 7066			
F +6! 2 9233 7950	Sydney NSW 2000 Australia	Sydney NSW 2001	www.hr-ss.com.au info@hr-ss.com.au	Practising as Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners	ABN 56 435 338 966
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Prember of KS international, an association of global independent accounting firms Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

till Rogers Spencer Steer

Hair and Beauty Australia Limited

ABN 78 133 372 200

Independent Audit Report to the members of Hair and Beauty Australia Limited

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Hair and Beauty Australia Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance (a) for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001. (b)
- the financial report also complies with Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organizations) Act (C) 2009.

HILL ROGERS SPENCER STEER **ASSURANCE PARTNERS**

Brett Hanger Partner

Registered Company Auditor Number: 345850

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Dated this gth day of October 20/3

Sydney

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HAIR & BEAUTY AUSTRALIA

Mr Stephen Kellett Fair Work Australia Terrace Towers 80 William Street East Sydney NSW 2011

19 February 2014

Dear Mr Kellett

RE: Secretary's Statement – Hair and Beauty Australia Limited

In my capacity to act on behalf of the Secretary, I confirm the following to be accurate;

- 1. On 24th September 2013 the Committee of Management were presented with both the full and concise financial statements of Hair and Beauty Australia Limited for the financial year ending June 2012 as audited by Hill Rogers Spencer Steer.
- 2. On 25th November 2013 the full audited financial statements were made available to all members of Hair and Beauty Australia.
- 3. On 25 November 2013 the full financial statements were presented to Members at the Annual General Meeting of Hair and Beauty Australia.

Should you require any further information please don't hesitate to contact myself on 02 9221 9911 or via email at christina@askhaba.com.au

Sincerely,

Christina Acriuli Executive Director On Behalf of Hair and Beauty Australia



Ms Kerri-Ann Allen Hair and Beauty Australia kerri-ann@askhaba.com.au

Dear Ms Allen,

Hair and Beauty Australia Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2013 - [FR2013/363]

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report of the Hair and Beauty Australia. The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission on 19 February 2014 .

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

Please note that the financial report for the year ending 30 June 2014 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

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

Disclosure of employee expenses/provisions to office holders and other employees

The Reporting Guidelines require reporting units to disclose in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes to the financial statements employee expenses to holders of office (item 17(f)) and employee expenses to other employees (item 17(g)).

I note that the statement of comprehensive income does not distinguish between employee expenses for office holders and other employees. Employee expenses for office holders and other employees should be separately disclosed.

The employee expense note to the financial statements has disclosed wages and salaries separately for officer holders and employees, but does not separately disclose superannuation, leave and other entitlements, separation and redundancies and other employee expenses provided for officers and employees.

The employee provisions note to the financial statements has disclosed annual leave and long service leave separately for office holders and employees, but does not separately disclose separation and redundancies and other employee provisions provided for officers and employees.

11 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC 3000 GPO Box 1994 Melbourne VIC 3001 Email : <u>orgs@fwc.gov.au</u> Internet : www.fwc.gov.au The Reporting Guidelines require that all employee and office holder benefits be detailed separately (refer to items 17(f), 17(g), 21(c) and 21(d)).

Reports must be provided to Members at least 21 days before the General Meeting of Members

The designated officer's certificate states that the financial report was provided to members on 24 November 2013 and presented to a general meeting of members on the same date. 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.

If these dates are correct, the reporting unit only provided members the financial report on the same day as the general meeting.

Please note that subsection 265(5) is a civil penalty provision and future failure to meet this timeline may result in an inquiry into the organisation and the General Manager of the FWC may apply under s.310(1) of the RO Act to the Federal Court of Australia for a pecuniary penalty order to be imposed on your organisation and, potentially, an officer whose conduct led to the non-compliance.

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

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please contact me on (03) 8661 7812 or via email at <u>nick.salzberg@fwc.gov.au</u>.

Yours sincerely

Nick Salzberg Regulatory Compliance Branch Fair Work Commission

11 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC 3000 GPO Box 1994 Melbourne VIC 3001 Email : <u>orgs@fwc.gov.au</u> Internet : www.fwc.gov.au