

9 September 2014

Mr Daniel Hill
Secretary
Western Australia Branch
Health Services Union
dhill@hsuwa.asn.au



CC: Anderson Munro & Wyllie: Christopher McLaughlin by email: reception@amwaudit.com.au

Dear Mr Hill,

**Health Services Union - Western Australia Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2014 - [FR2014/244]**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report of the Health Services Union - Western Australia Branch. The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission on 28 August 2014.

The financial report has now been filed. You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. Thank you for correcting the issues highlighted in last year's correspondence.

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 2015 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

Reporting Requirements

On the FWC website a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines are available. The most recent copy of the reporting guideline and a model set of financial statements can also be found. The FWC recommends reporting units use this model as it will assist in ensuring compliance with the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, the s.253 Reporting Guidelines and the Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information may be obtained via [this link](#).

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please contact me on (03) 8661 7974 or via email at catherine.bebbington@fwc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

CATHERINE BEBBINGTON
Regulatory Compliance Branch

FAIR WORK COMMISSION

Tel: 03 8661 7974

Fax: 03 9655 0410

catherine.bebbington@fwc.gov.au

GPO Box 1994, Melbourne Victoria 3001

www.fwc.gov.au

11 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
GPO Box 1994
Melbourne VIC 3001

Email : orgs@fwc.gov.au
Internet : www.fwc.gov.au

Designated Officer's Certificate
S268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

I Daniel Patrick Hill being the Branch Secretary of the Health Services Union WA Branch certify:

- That the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Health Services Union WA Branch for the period ending 30 June 2014 referred to in s268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- That the full report was provided to members on 19 August 2014; and
- That the full report was presented to a meeting of the Committee of Management of the reporting unit on 25 August 2014, in accordance with S266(3) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature:



Date: 28 August 2014

**HEALTH SERVICES UNION
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH**

ABN 39 370 757 126

**GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

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HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

OPERATING REPORT

In accordance with section 254 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 ("Act") the Branch Committee of Management ("the Committee") present their operating report on the Health Services Union Western Australian Branch ("the Branch") for the financial year 30 June 2014.

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

The principal activities and results of those activities during the year were as follows:

- Representing individual members in grievance disputes with employers resulting in members being treated fairly and their rights respected.
- Representing all members at various workplaces regarding disputes with employers resulting in a fair outcome.
- Negotiating Enterprise Agreements resulting in increased wages and conditions for members covered by those Agreements.
- Negotiating agreements at a number of worksites resulting in the settlement of disputes or in flexibility in working arrangements.
- Providing union Workplace Representatives with training and education to enable them to better represent members in the workplace.
- Providing union members with training and education resulting in them better understanding their rights and responsibilities in the workplace and under their Enterprise Agreement.
- Providing members with professional indemnity insurance resulting in increased security for members.
- Providing members with a range of ancillary services resulting in improved lifestyle and protection for members.

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

Significant Changes in Financial Affairs

No matters or circumstances arose during the reporting year which significantly affected the financial affairs of the Branch.

The Branch's profit for the year amounted to \$1,455 (2013: Loss \$5,749)

Right of Members to resign

Subject to Rule 10 of the rules of the Union and sec 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 a member has the right to resign from membership by giving written notice addressed and delivered to the Branch Secretary.

Officers & employees who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee

Nil.

Number of Members

The number of persons that were members of the union at 30 June 2014 was 5,769 (2013: 5,549).

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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Number of Employees

As at 30 June 2014, there are currently 2 Officers and 12 appointed persons who are employees of the Branch. These employees hold joint positions with the Health Services Union of WA (HSUWA) a Union registered under the WA Industrial Relations Act, and by agreement between the Branch and the HSUWA salary and conditions of employment are provided by the HSUWA.

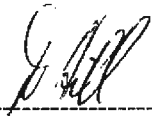
Members of the Committee of Management

The names of the Committee Members in office at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

1. Daniel Hill Branch Secretary (1 July 2013 - continuing)
2. Christopher Panizza Branch Assistant Secretary (1 July 2013 – continuing)
3. Cheryl Hamill Branch President (1 July 2013 - continuing)
4. Anthony Farrall Branch Vice President (1 July 2013 - continuing)
5. Alison Beagley Branch Junior Vice President (1 July 2013 – resigned 24 February 2014)
6. David Shaw Branch Trustee (1 July 2013 - continuing)
7. Robyn O'Brien Branch Trustee (1 July 2013 – continuing)
8. John Shehade Branch Committee Member (1 July 2013 – continuing)
9. Douglas Anderson Branch Committee Member (1 July 2013 – resigned 16 December 2013)
10. Dean Clair Branch Committee Member (1 July 2013 – continuing)
11. Shaun Keshavarz Branch Committee Member (1 July 2013 - continuing)
12. Kim Larsen Branch Committee Member (1 July 2013 - continuing)
13. Jodie Freeman Branch Committee Member (1 July 2013 – resigned 28 April 2014)
14. Jodie Freeman Branch Junior Vice President (28 April 2014 – continuing)
15. Brendan McKernan Branch Committee Member (1 July 2013 - continuing)
16. Ric Skipworth Branch Committee Member (16 December 2013 – continuing)
17. Sarah Silver Branch Committee Member (28 April 2014 – continuing)

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Members passed on the 28th July 2014



Daniel Hill

Branch Secretary

Dated: 11th day of August 2014

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

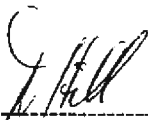
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

On the 28th July, 2014 the Committee of Management of Health Services Union Western Australian Branch ("the Branch") passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2014:

The Branch Committee of Management of the Health Services Union Western Australian Branch declares that in its opinion:

1. the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
2. the financial statements and notes comply with the reporting guidelines of the General Manager of Fair Work Australia ("General Manager");
3. the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Branch's financial performance, financial position and cash flows, and the changes in equity for the year then ended;
4. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Branch will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
5. during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - a. meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the Branch; and
 - b. the financial affairs of the Branch have been managed in accordance with the rules of the Branch; and
 - c. the financial records of the Branch have been kept and maintained in accordance with the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 ("Act")* and *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009 ("Regulations")*; and
 - d. the Organisation consists of more than two reporting units and the financial records of the Branch have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - e. no information was sought by any member of the Branch or the General Manager of Fair Work Australia duly made under section 272 of the Act; and
 - f. no orders have been made by the Fair Work Commissioner under section 273 of the Act during the year.
6. no revenue has been derived from undertaking recovery of wages activity during the reporting period.

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



Daniel Hill

Branch Secretary

Dated 11th day of August, 2014

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Revenue			
Membership Subscription		7,999	5,479
Capitation Fees	2A	-	-
Levies	2B	-	-
Interest Received		2	3
Grants or donations	2C	-	-
Transfers		111,143	63,869
Total income		119,144	69,351
Expenses			
Employee Expenses	3A	-	-
Capitation Fees	3B	(116,529)	(74,340)
Affiliation Fees	3C	-	-
Administration Expenses	3D	(1,160)	(760)
Grants or Donations	3E	-	-
Legal Costs	3F	-	-
Other Expenses	3G	-	-
		(117,689)	(75,100)
Net Profit/(Loss) Attributable to Members of the Branch		1,455	(5,749)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year attributable to Members of the Branch		1,455	(5,749)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2014**

	Note	2014	2013
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4A	9,970	9,116
Trade and Other Receivables	4B	2,870	2,269
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		12,840	11,385
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		12,840	11,385
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	5A	-	-
Employee Provisions	6A	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Provisions	6A	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-	-
NET ASSETS		12,840	11,385
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		12,840	11,385
TOTAL EQUITY		12,840	11,385

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

STATEMENT OF CHANGES OF EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2012	17,134	17,134
Loss For The Year	(5,749)	(5,749)
Balance at 30 June 2013	<u>11,385</u>	<u>11,385</u>
Profit For The Year	1,455	1,455
Balance at 30 June 2014	<u><u>12,840</u></u>	<u><u>12,840</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		2014	2013
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt from Members		7,398	8,161
Transfers from HSU of WA		111,143	63,869
Payment to National Office		(116,529)	(74,340)
Payment to Suppliers		(1,160)	(760)
Interest Received		2	3
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	7A	<u>854</u>	<u>(3,067)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Used in Investing Activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Used in Financing Activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents During the Year		854	(3,067)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		9,116	12,183
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	4A	<u>9,970</u>	<u>9,116</u>

RECOVERY OF WAGES ACTIVITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

No recovery of wages activities occurred in the reporting period.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 39 370 757 126

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

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 Branch is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost, except for certain assets and liabilities at 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.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

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

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when, the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the entity retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods, the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

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

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

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

(b) Gains

Sale of Assets

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

(c) Capitation Fees and Levies

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

(d) Employee Benefits

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

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Employee Benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Branch in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

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

The Branch recognises an obligation to provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations as per the requirements of the relevant industrial conditions or obligations set out by Fair Work Commission.

(e) Leases

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

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

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

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

Rental revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(f) Borrowing Costs

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

(g) Cash

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

(h) Financial Instruments

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

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**(i) Financial Assets**

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

(i) Fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

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

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Financial Assets (Continued)

(iii) Available-for-sale

The Branch is aware of the accounting policies and standards that are required in the circumstances where listed shares and listed redeemable notes are held as investments by the Branch but no such shares or notes are held by the Branch.

(iv) Loan and receivables

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

(v) Effective interest method

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

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

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

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

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

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Financial Assets (Continued)

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

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

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

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

(vii) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(j) Financial Liabilities

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

(i) Fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Financial Liabilities (Continued)

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

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

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

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

(ii) Other financial liabilities

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

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(k) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

(l) Inventories on Hand

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are measured at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**(m) Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment*****Asset Recognition Threshold***

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

Revaluations—Land and Buildings

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and equipment	4.5% - 50%
Motor vehicles	25%
Buildings and improvements	2.5%

Derecognition

An item of land, buildings, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the profit and loss.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Investment Property

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

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

(o) Impairment for Non-Financial Assets

All assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to the extent that there is an impairment trigger. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the Branch was deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

(p) Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

(q) 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.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) 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 company 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.

(s) Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The Branch evaluates 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 Branch.

Key estimates

Impairment

Nil

Key judgments

Available-for-sale investments

Nil

(t) New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

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

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

The Branch has assessed the new and amended pronouncements applicable to future reporting periods and has determined that their effect on the Branch is NIL.

(ta) Going Concern

The Branch is not reliant on financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis. However the Branch is reliant on the financial support of the Health Services Union of WA (Union of Workers). See Note 8.

The Branch provides no financial support to ensure another reporting unit can continue on a going concern basis.

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Note 2: Income

No income was received during the reporting period for Capitation Fees, Levies, Grants or Donations or support from another reporting unit of the organisation.

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Note 2A: Capitation Fees		-	-
Note 2B: Levies		-	-
Note 2C: Grants or Donations		-	-

Note 3: Expenses

During the reporting period no expenses were incurred as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions, compulsory levies imposed, legal costs or penalties imposed on the Branch under the RO Act with respect to its conduct.

Note 3A: Employee Expenses

Holders of office:

- Wages and salaries		-	-
- Superannuation		-	-
- Leave and other entitlements		-	-
- Other employee expenses		-	-
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office		-	-

Employees other than office holders:

- Wages and salaries		-	-
- Superannuation		-	-
- Leave and other entitlements		-	-
- Other employee expenses		-	-
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders		-	-
Total employee expenses		-	-

Note 3B: Capitation Fees

National Office Membership		(116,529)	(74,340)
		(116,529)	(74,340)

NOTE 3C: AFFILIATION FEES

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Note 3D: Administration Expenses

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Audit fees	1,100	760
Bank charges	60	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowance – meeting & conferences	-	-
Meetings of members, committees etc. & conferences & travel	-	-
	<u>1,160</u>	<u>760</u>

Note 3E: Grants or Donations

Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 3F: Legal Costs

Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 3G: Other Expenses

Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 4: Current Assets

The Branch has no fund or account operated in respect of compulsory levies or voluntary contributions, and therefore has no such monies invested in any assets. The Branch has no fund or account (other than the general fund) the operation of which is required by its rules or by the rules of the organisation, and therefore no transfers and/or withdrawal(s) from such an account.

Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	9,970	9,116
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>9,970</u>	<u>9,116</u>

Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables

Receivables from other reporting unit	-	-
Less provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Total receivables - net	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other receivables:		
– ATO refunds	2,870	2,269
Total other receivables	<u>2,870</u>	<u>2,269</u>
Total trade and other receivables	<u>2,870</u>	<u>2,269</u>

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Note 5: Current Liabilities

The Branch has no payables or other financial liability to any other reporting unit of the organisation.

The Branch has no payables to employers as consideration for the employer making payroll deductions for membership subscriptions, or in respect of legal costs and other expenses related to litigation or other legal matters.

Note 5A: Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2014	2013
		\$	\$
Payables to other reporting units		-	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions		-	-
Legal costs		-	-
Total trade and other payables		-	-

Note 6: Provisions

Note 6A: Employee Provisions

Office holders:

- Annual leave		-	-
- Long service leave		-	-
Subtotal employee provisions – office holders		-	-

Employees other than office holders:

- Annual leave		-	-
- Long service leave		-	-
Subtotal employee provisions – employees other than office holders		-	-

Total employee provisions

Current		-	-
Non current		-	-
Total employee provisions		-	-

Note 7: Cash Flow

Note 7A: Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of profit to net cash from operating activities:

Profit/(loss) for the year	1,455	(5,749)
Changes in assets/liabilities		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(601)	2,682
Net cash generated from operating activities	854	(3,067)

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Note 7B: Cash Flow Information

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Cash inflows		
Transfer from HSUWA savings to cover capitation fees payment	111,143	63,869
Total cash inflows	<u>111,143</u>	<u>63,869</u>
Cash outflows		
National Office Membership (HSUA)	(116,529)	(74,340)
Total cash outflows	<u>(116,529)</u>	<u>(74,340)</u>

Note 8: Related Party Disclosures

The Health Services Union of WA (Union of Workers) is registered as an industrial organisation under the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act 1979 (WA) and has since the inception of the HSU WA Branch in September 1992 provided financial and other resource support to the Branch. The HSU of WA has in correspondence dated 20 September 2013 formalised the nature of that support and resolved to continue to fund the operations of the Branch by way of transfer of funds from time to time and/or the provision of staff and other resources.

The HSU of WA has undertaken to consult with the Branch should it become necessary to alter or cease this support and in any event will give at least three month's notice of any such alteration or cessation.

Note 8A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant year.

Revenue received from the following:

– Health Services Union of WA (Union of Workers)	111,143	63,869
	<u>111,143</u>	<u>63,869</u>

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The terms of the revenue received from the related party are as per Note 8 above. There have been no guarantees required or provided by the Branch for any of the revenue received from the related party. For the year ended 30 June 2014 there are no amounts owed to the Branch by a related party, declared person or body (2013: \$Nil)

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Note 8B: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Short-term employee benefits:			
- Salary (including annual leave taken)		-	-
- Annual leave accrued		-	-
- Remuneration for attending meeting & conferences & travel allowance		-	-
- Committee honorariums		-	-
- Meeting expenses		-	-
Total short-term employee benefits		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Post-employment benefits:			
- Superannuation		-	-
Total post-employment benefits		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other long-term benefits:			
- Long service leave		-	-
Total long-term benefits		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 8C: Remuneration Paid to the Employee (Other than Office Holders)

Short-term employee benefits:			
- Salary (including annual leave taken)		-	-
- Annual leave accrued		-	-
Total short-term employee benefits		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Post-employment benefits:			
- Superannuation		-	-
Total post-employment benefits		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other long-term benefits:			
- Long service leave		-	-
Total long-term benefits		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 8D: Disclosure of Remuneration and Non-Cash Benefits by Officers

Rule 85 of the Unions Rules requires disclosure by Officers of remuneration and cash benefits paid to the Officer because the Officer is a member of, or holds a position with, a board because the officer is an officer of the Union; or because the Officer was nominated, proposed, recommended or suggested for the membership of, or position with, the board by the Union, a Branch or a peak council; or by any related party of the Union, in connection with the performance of the Officer's duties as an Officer.

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Note 8D: Disclosure of Remuneration and Non-Cash Benefits by Officers (continued)

The following disclosures are made:

Dan Hill, WA Branch Secretary and National Trustee – Nominated by the National Executive - Director, Community Services and Health Industry Skills Council – Directors Fees \$8,001.04 GST Inclusive and paid to the HSU of WA (see Note 8)

Dan Hill, WA Branch Secretary and National Trustee – Suggested by UnionsWA (peak body) – Member State Training Board – Sitting Fees \$9,206 GST inclusive and paid to UnionsWA

Note 8E: Disclosure of Remuneration Paid to the Highest Paid Officers

Rule 86 of the Unions Rules requires disclosure of certain details relating to remuneration paid to the highest paid Officers of the Branch. Pursuant to Note 8 remuneration and employment benefits provided to Officers of the Branch are made by the Health Services Union of WA (Union of Workers) and the payments disclosed are therefore not otherwise accounted for in the Branch GPFR. The following disclosures are made:

Dan Hill, WA Branch Secretary and National Trustee (all payments made by the HSU of WA)
Salary \$138,147.67
Employer Superannuation contribution \$23,575.11
Private Use of Union Supplied Vehicle (Non-Cash Benefit) \$15,149.92 (Reportable Fringe Benefit amount)

Christopher Panizza, WA Branch Assistant Secretary and Member of National Executive (all payments made by the HSU of WA)
Salary \$110,078.84
Employer Superannuation contribution \$16,635.84
Salary Packaging Super \$7,800.00
Private Use of Union Supplied Vehicle (Non-Cash Benefit) \$12,151.91 (Reportable Fringe Benefit amount)

Note 9: Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided		
– Financial statement audit services	1,100	760
– Other services & membership audit	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	<u>1,100</u>	<u>760</u>

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Note 10: Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2014, or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the Branch.

Note 11: Financial Risk Management

The Branch's financial instruments consist of deposits with banks and accounts receivable and payable..

The totals 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:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,970	9,116
Trade and other receivables	2,870	2,269
<i>Total financial assets</i>	12,840	11,385
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Trade and other payables	-	-
<i>Total financial liabilities</i>	-	-

Risk is managed by the Branch Committee monitoring the financial performance of the HSUWA (a related party. See Note 8 and 8A) and its continuing capacity and willingness to financially support the operations of the Branch.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for the operations. The Branch does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2014.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The Branch is not exposed to any specific financial risks.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Branch is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Branch Committee's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(i) Credit risk

The Branch is not exposed to any credit risk.

The Branch does not monitor the credit risks in relation to cash and cash equivalent, which are transacted through creditworthy financial institutions. The management believes that these institutions are being subject to strict prudential norms imposed by Legislation, Reserve Bank and other regulatory authorities.

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Note 11: Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Branch will encounter difficulties in meeting the contractual obligations of its financial liabilities (principally due to shortage of funds).

Liquidity risk is kept continually under review and managed to ensure that cleared funds are held to meet the obligations on the respective due dates.

Liquidity risk is managed through:

- (a) Monitoring short term forecasted in-flows and the committed cash outflows of financial liabilities;
- (b) Monitoring the unused withdrawal facilities with banks.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The Branch 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		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets — cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	9,970	9,116	-	-	-	-	9,970	9,116
Trade and other receivables	2,870	2,269	-	-	-	-	2,870	2,269
Total anticipated inflows	12,840	11,385	-	-	-	-	12,840	11,385
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	12,840	11,385	-	-	-	-	12,840	11,385

Note 11: Financial Risk Management (Continued)**(iii) Market risk****(a) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and cash-flows of Branch's financial instruments will be affected by changes in the market interest rates.

The management of the Branch believes that the risk of interest rate movement would not have material impact on Branch's operations.

(b) Other price risk

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) of securities held.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Branch'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

	Profit \$	Equity \$
Year ended 30 June 2014		
+/-1% in interest rates	-	-
Year ended 30 June 2013		
+/-1% in interest rates	-	-

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the Branch 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.

Net 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 judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment 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 Branch. Most of these instruments, which are carried at amortised cost (ie accounts receivables, loan liabilities), are to be held until maturity and therefore the fair.

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Note 11: Financial Risk Management (Continued)

value figures calculated bear little relevance to the Branch.

	Note	2014		2013	
		Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	9,970	9,970	9,116	9,116
Trade and other receivables	(i)	2,870	2,870	2,269	2,269
Total financial assets		12,840	12,840	11,385	11,385
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		-	-	-	-

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

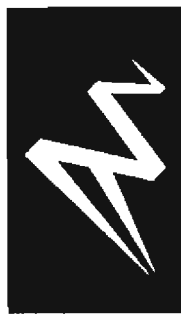
- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other debtors and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables excludes amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB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

Note 12: Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or the General Manager of Fair Work Australia:

- (1) A member of a reporting unit, or the General Manager of Fair Work Australia, 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).



Anderson Munro & Wyllie

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Street Address:

Unit B
210 Winton Road
JOONDALUP WA 6027

Postal Address:

PO Box 229
JOONDALUP DC WA 6919

By Appointment:

Level 28, AMP Tower
140 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

T: (08) 9300 0400 E: reception@amwaudit.com.au

W: www.amwaudit.com.au ABN 59 125 425 274

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEALTH SERVICES UNION WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Health Services Union Western Australian Branch ("the Branch") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by members of the committee.

Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The committee of the Branch is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and *Fair Work Act 2009 (Commonwealth)*. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 2(b), the Committee of Management also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 committee, 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

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.



Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion:

- (1) The general purpose financial report of the Health Services Union Western Australian Branch is in accordance with:
 - a. the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (Commonwealth)*, including:
 - (i) presenting fairly of the Branch's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations); and
 - b. the financial statements also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.
- (2) The Branch has kept satisfactory accounting records for the financial year including records of:
 - a. the sources and nature of the Branch's income, including membership subscriptions and other income from members; and
 - b. the nature of and reasons for the Branch's expenditure.
- (3) All the information and explanations that officers or employees of the Branch were required to provide have been provided;
- (4) There was no deficiency, failure or shortcoming in any matter referred to in (1) to (3) above; and
- (5) Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Branch's financial statements is appropriate.

Anderson Munro & Wyllie

ANDERSON MUNRO & WYLLIE

Chartered Accountants

Address: Unit 8, 210 Winton Road, Joondalup, Western Australia

/s/

CHRISTOPHER MCLAUGHLIN

Director & Registered Company Auditor (or declaration as such)

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 12th day of August 2014