Australian Government
Registered Organisations Commission

9 December 2020

David James
President
National Electrical and Communications Association-Queensland Branch

Sent via email: necaq@neca.asn.au
CC: suwarti.asmono@crowehorwath.com.au

Dear David James,

National Electrical and Communications Association-Queensland Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2020 – (FR2020/83)

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2020 for the National Electrical and Communications Association-Queensland Branch (**the reporting unit**). The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**the ROC**) on 1 December 2020.

The financial report has now been filed.

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 2021 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

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

AASB 16 - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 16 *Leases* paragraph 47 requires an entity as a lessee to present in the statement of financial position or disclose in the notes specific information in regard to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

It appears that information regarding right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not disclosed in the reporting unit's financial report. However, it is unclear from the information provided in the financial report whether the disclosures under AASB 16 paragraph 47 are not actually required or should be made.

Please note that in future years the reporting unit's general purpose financial report must include all relevant and required financial disclosures in accordance with AASB 16.

Reporting Requirements

The ROC website provides a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines. The website also contains the s.253 reporting guidelines and a model set of financial statements.

The ROC recommends that reporting units use these model financial statements to assist in complying with the RO Act, the s.253 reporting guidelines and Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information is available via this link.

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please contact me on (03) 9603 0764 or via email at kylie.ngo@roc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Kylie Ngo
Registered Organisations Commission

National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch

ABN 96 409 004 653

Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Annual Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Contents

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Independent Auditor Report to the Members of National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2020, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the committee of management statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the officer declaration statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

The committee of management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the operating report accompanying the financial report. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the reporting unit's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the committee of management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the committee of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the reporting unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the reporting unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the reporting unit to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the reporting unit audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the committee of management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, we are required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act, we have nothing to report.

Crowe Audit Australia

Crowe Audit Australia

Suwarti Asmono
Partner

Sydney New South Wales
Date: 28 October 2020

Registration number (as registered by the Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/236

Certificate by Prescribed Designated Officer
For the year ended 30 June 2020

I, Peter Lamont, being the Secretary of the National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch for the period ended 30 June 2020 referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on ...30.../...10.../2020 ; and
- that the full report was presented to a general meeting of members of the National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch on ....25/...11.../2020 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of prescribed designated officer

....

Name of prescribed designated officer Oliver Judd
Title of prescribed designated officer SECRETARY

Dated: 25/11/2020 ....
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Report Required Under Subsection 255(2A)
For the year ended 30 June 2020

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch for the year ended 30 June 2020.

	2020	2019
Categories of expenditure	**$**	$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	487,874	584,963
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	447,976	869,441
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	187	-

Signature of prescribed designated officer

P. Lamont

....

Name of prescribed designated officer PETER LAMONT
Title of prescribed designated officer SECRETARY

Dated: 28/10/2020 ....

Operating Report
For the year ended 30 June 2020

The Committee of Management presents its report on the National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch ("the Branch") for the financial year ended 30th June 2020.

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 of the Branch during the financial year were to represent the interests of its members in the electro technology industry. The main activities were providing industrial relations advice, Work, Health and Safety advice and technical advice.

Non-Financial Results

The Branch's policy function advocates on behalf of the Branch's members to government, the media and other relevant opinion makers to try to create and maintain a conducive business and regulatory environment for its members. This is principally accomplished through submissions to government inquiries, media releases and directly liaising with politicians, regulators and public servants.

The Branch also disseminates information to members regarding political and regulatory developments, in order to assist them in complying with regulations and to take advantage of and mitigate risks relating to issues affecting their businesses

Significant changes in financial affairs

No significant change in the financial affairs of the Branch occurred during the year.

Significant events

No significant events occurred relating to the Branch during the year.

After balance date events

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

Right of members to resign

Members may resign from the Branch in accordance with Rule 15, Resignation from Membership, of the Federal rules of the National Electrical and Communications Association. Rule 15 conforms with Section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Number of members

The Branch had 283 (2019: 323) members at financial year end.

Number of employees

The Branch had 3 full time equivalent (2019: 7.8 FTE) employees at financial year end.

Operating Report (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustees or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee where being a member or officer of a registered organisation is a criterion for them holding such position

To the best of knowledge and belief, no officer or member of the organisation, by virtue of their office or membership of the Branch is:
(i) A trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
(ii) A director of a company that is the trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme;

Where a criterion for the officer or member being the trustee or director is that the officer or member is an officer or member of a registered organisation.

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

Name	Position	Period
David James	President	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Dave McInnes	Vice President	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Russel Thompson	Treasurer	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Gavin Peterson	Committee Member	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Josh Stanbury	Committee Member	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Ian Forbes	Committee Member	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Heidi Jonsson	Committee Member	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Gerry Phelan	Committee Member	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Scott Gowdie	Committee Member	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Trish Elsden	Committee Member	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
Peter Lamont	Secretary	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020

Unless otherwise stated, committee members have been in office for the full financial year.

Signature of prescribed designated officer

P. Lamont
....

Name of prescribed designated officer PETER LAMONT
Title of prescribed designated officer SECRETARY

Dated: 28/10/2020

Committee of Management Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2020

On ...28.../...10...../2020 the Committee of Management of theNational Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch ("the Branch") passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2020:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;

b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the **RO Act**);

c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Branch for the financial year to which they relate;

d) 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

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

- i. meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a Branch concerned; and
- ii. the financial affairs of the Branch 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 Branch have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
- iv. where the organisation consists of two or more Branch's, the financial records of the Branch's have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other Branch's of the organisation; and
- v. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the Branch or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and
- vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

Signature of prescribed designated officer

....

Name of prescribed designated officer PETER LAMONT
Title of prescribed designated officer SECRETARY

Dated: 28/10/2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscription		348,382	365,110
Other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	265,955	675,247
Membership services		68,462	3,341
Product sales		27,150	102,592
Total revenue from contracts with customers		**709,949**	**1,146,290**
Other income			
Net gains from sale of assets	3B	1,172	-
Investment income	3C	62	499
Other income	3D	245,472	317,743
Total other income		**246,706**	**318,242**
Total revenue and other income		**956,655**	**1,464,532**
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	(487,874)	(584,963)
Cost of sales - membership services		(11,132)	(42,454)
Cost of goods sold - product sales		(20,338)	(1,508)
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	(64,894)	(35,140)
Affiliation and subscription fees	4C	(3,828)	-
Administration expenses	4D	(293,612)	(319,839)
Depreciation and amortisation	4E	(3,193)	(3,548)
Legal costs	4F	(187)	-
Audit fees	12	(5,200)	(5,300)
Project expenses		-	(442,038)
Other expenses	4G	(45,779)	(19,614)
Total expenses		**(936,037)**	**(1,454,404)**
Profit for the year		**20,618**	**10,128**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**20,618**	**10,128**

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	331,891	275,340
Trade and other receivables	5B	133,582	214,065
Prepayments	5C	16,146	63,541
Inventory	5D	-	18,688
Total current assets		**481,619**	**571,634**
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	6A	31,563	5,934
Total non-current assets		**31,563**	**5,934**
Total assets		**513,182**	**577,568**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	25,104	54,552
Other payables	7B	19,333	29,427
Contract liabilities	7C	299,818	299,751
Employee provisions	8A	31,797	88,548
Total current liabilities		**376,052**	**472,278**
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	18,005	6,783
Total non-current liabilities		**18,005**	**6,783**
Total liabilities		**394,057**	**479,061**
Net assets		**119,125**	**98,507**
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**119,125**	98,507
Total equity		**119,125**	**98,507**

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Retained earnings	Total equity
	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**88,379**	**88,379**
Profit for the year	10,128	**10,128**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	**-**
Closing balance as at 30 June 2019	**98,507**	**98,507**
Balance at 1 July 2019	**98,507**	**98,507**
Profit for the year	20,618	**20,618**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	**-**
Closing balance as at 30 June 2020	**119,125**	**119,125**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from customers		506,690	321,276
Receipts from other reporting units	9B	495,966	827,978
Interest	3C	62	499
Cash used			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(764,167)	(993,481)
Payment to other reporting units	9B	(154,350)	(154,933)
Net cash from operating activities	9A	**84,201**	**1,339**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		2,461	-
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(30,111)	-
Net cash (used by) investing activities		**(27,650)**	**-**
Net increase in cash held		**56,551**	**1,339**
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		275,340	274,001
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	**331,891**	**275,340**

Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AASB**) that apply for the reporting period, and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, National Electrical and Communications Association New South Wales Branch ("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 measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Committee of Management make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates. The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Branch based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Branch operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Branch unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Branch determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1.8, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian accounting standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

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

• AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which replaces AASB 118 Revenue, and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit-Entities, which replaces in the income recognition requirements of AASB 1004 Contributions.
• AASB 16 Leases and amending standards, which replaces AASB 117 Leases.

The impact of applying the above standard is detailed in Note 16.

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

1.5 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

An associate is an entity over which the Branch has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the individual assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint operation.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and its joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current Asset Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the interest in that associate, the Branch discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

The Branch did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
1.7 Revenue
The Branch enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, grants, and donations.

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

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

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

Membership subscriptions
For membership subscription arrangements that meet the criteria to be contracts with customers, revenue is recognised when the promised goods or services transfer to the customer as a member of the Branch.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Branch recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Branch promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

If there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, the Branch allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling prices of each promised good or service. In performing this allocation, standalone selling prices are estimated if there is no observable evidence of the price that the branch charges for that good or service in a standalone sale. When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the customer obtains control of the good (for example, books or clothing) or as the service transfers to the customer (for example, member services or training course), the Branch recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Branch has elected to apply the practical expedient to not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component because the period from when the customer pays and the good or services will transfer to the customer will be one year or less.

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from the branch at their standalone selling price, the Branch accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Income of the Branch as a Not-for-Profit Entity
Consideration is received by the Branch to enable the entity to further its objectives. The Branch recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the branch obtains control of the cash) because, based on the rights and obligations in each arrangement:
- the arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer; and
- the branch recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

During the year, the Branch received cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration will be recognised as income upon receipt:
- government grants.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Revenue (continued)

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

1.8 Employee benefits

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

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits which are expected to be settled beyond twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the reporting unit in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

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

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The Branch recognises a provision for termination as part of a broader restructuring when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations. A provision for voluntary termination is recognised when the employee has accepted the offer of termination.

1.9 Leases

The Branch assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Branch as a lessee

The Branch applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Branch recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
1.9 Leases (continued)
Right-of-use assets
The Branch recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	2020	2019
Plant and equipment	1 to 5 years	N/A

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Branch at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Branch recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Branch and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Branch exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Branch uses the implicit the interest rate or incremental borrowing rate if the implicit lease rate is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Branch's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are below $5,000. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
1.13 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Branch's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Branch initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are ‘solely payments of principal and interest’ (**SPPI**) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Branch's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in five categories:
•(Other) financial assets at amortised cost
•(Other) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
•Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income
•(Other) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
•(Other) financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Branch measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
• The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (**EIR**) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Branch's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
1.13 Financial assets (continued)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or

• The Branch has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

a) the Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

b) the Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses

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

(i) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Branch applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (**ECLs**) which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Therefore, the Branch does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Branch has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost unless or at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Branch's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, trade payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, the Branch recognises an allowance for expected credit losses using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:
• Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses from possible default events within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL).
• Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the debt, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Branch considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Branch may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Branch is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
1.15 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

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

Refund liabilities

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

1.16 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

1.17 Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

Revaluations—Land and Buildings

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

	2020	2019
Right of use	5 Years	N/A
Plant and equipment	2-5 years	2-5 years

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

1.17 Land, buildings, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

1.18 Intangibles

Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of the Branch's intangible assets are:

	2020	2019
Software	2-5 years	2-5 years

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.21 Fair value measurement

The Branch measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through the profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through OCI, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Branch. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Branch determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Branch has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

1.22 Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis. The committee of management believe there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

No financial support was received from other reporting units during the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the Branch's revenue by type of arrangements is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer.

	2020 $	2019 $
Type of customer		
Members	443,994	471,043
Other reporting units	265,955	675,247
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**709,949**	**1,146,290**

Note 3A: Other revenue from another reporting unit

	2020 $	2019 $
Related parties		
National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office		
Project income	37,683	442,038
ECA Training Pty Ltd		
Other income	76,800	76,800
NECA Legal Pty Ltd		
Other income	11,836	4,041
Australian Cabler Registration Service Pty Ltd		
Directors fee	60,000	45,000
Management fee	79,636	42,073
Other		
Other income	-	65,295
Total other revenue from other reporting unit	**265,955**	**675,247**

Note 3B: Net gains from sale of assets

	2020 $	2019 $
Plant and equipment	1,172	-
Total net gains from sale of assets	**1,172**	**-**

Note 3C: Investment income

	2020 $	2019 $
Interest		
Deposits	62	499
Total investment income	**62**	**499**

Note 3D: Other income

	2020 $	2019 $
Insurance commission	37,274	36,106
Events and conferences		
Conferences	8,000	1,882
Excellence awards - ticket sales	23,718	83,412
Sponsorship income	115,100	145,500
Roadshow income	3,299	26,434
Other events	10,179	24,409
Other income	47,902	-
Total other income	**245,472**	**317,743**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	138,268	138,577
Superannuation	13,135	13,162
Leave and other entitlements	(1,177)	6,032
Total employee expenses holders of office	**150,226**	**157,771**
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	283,482	355,414
Superannuation	27,021	34,022
Leave and other entitlements	(49,240)	(1,896)
Separation and redundancies	50,296	-
Other employee expenses	26,089	39,652
Total employee expenses employees other than office holders	**337,648**	**427,192**
Total employee expenses	**487,874**	**584,963**

Note 4B: Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit

	2020 $	2019 $
Capitation fees		
National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	32,901	35,140
Subtotal capitation fees	**32,901**	**35,140**
Other expense to another reporting unit		
Related parties		
ECA Training Pty Ltd		
Other expenses	27,312	-
Australian Cabler Registration Service Pty Ltd		
Other expenses	4,681	-
Total other expense to another reporting unit	**31,993**	**-**
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	**64,894**	**35,140**

Note 4C: Affiliation and subscription fees

	2020 $	2019 $
Affiliation fees	-	-
Subscriptions	3,828	-
Total affiliation fees and subscriptions	**3,828**	**-**

Note 4D: Administration expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Conference and meeting expenses	151,406	155,419
Property expenses	8,437	72,353
Office expenses	8,001	16,669
Information communications technology	8,705	9,624
Computer expenses	28,551	21,215
Travel and accommodation expenses	9,245	25,270
Motor vehicle expenses	5,422	14,290
Other	1,462	4,999
Subtotal administration expense	**221,229**	**319,839**
Leases		
Short-term lease payments	72,383	-
Total administration expenses	**293,612**	**319,839**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 $	2019 $
Note 4 Expenses (continued)		
Note 4E: Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	3,193	3,548
Total depreciation	**3,193**	**3,548**
Note 4F: Legal costs		
Other legal costs	187	-
Total legal costs	**187**	**-**
Note 4G: Other expenses		
Insurance	6,909	5,734
Bad debts	18,775	10,717
Other expenses	20,095	3,163
Total other expenses	**45,779**	**19,614**
Note 5 Current assets		
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	331,565	275,040
Cash on hand	326	300
Total cash and cash equivalents	**331,891**	**275,340**
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Receivables from other reporting units		
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch	-	33,262
Receivables from related parties		
ECA Training Pty Ltd	7,040	7,625
NECA Legal Pty Ltd	-	1,085
Australian Cabler Registration Service Pty Ltd	-	71,500
Total receivables from other reporting units	**7,040**	**113,472**
Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	**-**
Total allowance for expected credit losses	**-**	-
Receivable from other reporting units (net)	**7,040**	**113,472**
Other receivables:		
Trade receivables	154,025	110,687
Other receivables	8,095	6,708
Total other receivables	**162,120**	**117,395**
Less allowance for expected credit losses	(35,578)	(16,802)
Total allowance for expected credit losses	**(35,578)**	**(16,802)**
Other receivables (net)	**126,542**	**100,593**
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**133,582**	**214,065**

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Balance at beginning of year	**(16,802)**	**-**
Increase in provision recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(18,776)	(16,802)
Reversal of unused provision recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive incor	-	-
Balance at end of year	**(35,578)**	**(16,802)**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 5 Current assets (continued)
Note 5C: Prepayments

Prepayments - general	64	29,744
Prepayments - event costs	16,082	33,797
Total other current assets	**16,146**	**63,541**

Note 5D: Inventory

Inventory	-	18,688
Total inventory	**-**	**18,688**

Note 6 Non-current assets
Note 6A: Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost	44,615	36,367
Less accumulated depreciation	(13,052)	(30,433)
Total plant and equipment	**31,563**	**5,934**

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of asset

	Plant and equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	**9,482**	**9,482**
Additions	-	**-**
Disposals	-	**-**
Depreciation	(3,548)	**(3,548)**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**5,934**	**5,934**
Balance at 1 July 2019	**5,934**	**5,934**
Additions	30,111	**30,111**
Disposals	(1,289)	**(1,289)**
Depreciation	(3,193)	**(3,193)**
Balance at 30 June 2020	**31,563**	**31,563**

Note 7 Current liabilities
Note 7A: Trade payables

Trade creditors and accruals	18,529	40,978
Total trade creditors	**18,529**	**40,978**
Payables to other reporting units		
National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	634	12,222
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch	457	1,352
Payables to related parties		
ECA Training Pty Ltd	5,484	-
Total payables to other reporting units	**6,575**	**13,574**
Total trade payables	**25,104**	**54,552**

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 $	2019 $
Note 7B: Other payables		
Wages and salaries	4,444	16,712
Superannuation	1,849	5,554
GST payable	12,040	14,192
Other payables	1,000	(7,031)
Total other payables	**19,333**	**29,427**
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	44,437	83,979
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	**44,437**	**83,979**
Note 7C: Contract liabilities		
Current		
Income in advance	299,818	299,751
Total contract liabilities	**299,818**	**299,751**
Note 8 Other liabilities		
Note 8A: Employee provisions		
Office holders:		
Annual leave	13,966	15,143
Total employee provisions - office holders	**13,966**	**15,143**
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	17,831	57,749
Long service leave	18,005	22,439
Total employee provisions - employees other than office holders	**35,836**	**80,188**
Total employee provisions	**49,802**	**95,331**
Current	31,797	88,548
Non Current	18,005	6,783
Total employee provisions	**49,802**	**95,331**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 $	2019 $
Note 9 Cash flow		
Note 9A: Cash flow reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	331,891	275,340
Balance sheet	331,891	275,340
Difference	**-**	**-**
Reconciliation of profit to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit for the year	20,618	10,128
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	3,193	3,548
Net (gain) on disposal of non-current assets	(1,172)	-
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	80,483	16,240
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	47,395	(9,055)
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	18,688	(18,686)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(29,448)	-
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(10,094)	(19,926)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	67	1,008
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(45,529)	18,082
Net cash from operating activities	**84,201**	**1,339**

	2020 $	2019 $
Note 9B: Cash flow Information		
Cash inflows from operations		
Other reporting units		
National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	86,010	544,056
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch	33,262	61,600
National Electrical and Communications Association - Western Australian Branch	-	17,600
Related parties		
ECA Training Pty Ltd	90,155	94,900
NECA Trade Services Pty Ltd	15,911	-
NECA Legal Pty Ltd	14,525	14,775
Australian Cabler Registration Service Pty Ltd	256,103	95,047
Total cash inflows	**495,966**	**827,978**
Cash outflows		
Other reporting units		
National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	111,714	140,264
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch	4,482	14,379
Related parties		
ECA Training Pty Ltd	38,154	-
NECA Trade Services Pty Ltd	-	290
Total cash outflows	**154,350**	**154,933**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 10 Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
There are no material financial contingencies to report at balance date.

Note 11 Related party disclosures
Note 11A: Related party transactions for the reporting period
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

During the year the Branch received subscriptions from committee member related entities on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Remuneration of committee members during the year was Nil (2019: Nil).

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

	2020	2019
Revenue received from:	**$**	$
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 3A: Other revenue from another reporting unit	265,955	675,247
Expenses paid to:		
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 4B: Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	64,894	35,140
Amounts owed by		
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables	7,040	113,472
Amounts owed to		
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 7A: Trade payables	6,575	13,574

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 30 June 2020, the Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2019: $nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 $	2019 $
Note 11B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	138,268	138,577
Annual leave accrued	(1,177)	6,032
Total short-term employee benefits	**137,091**	**144,609**
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	13,135	13,162
Total post-employment benefits	**13,135**	**13,162**
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	-	-
Total other long-term benefits	**-**	**-**
Termination benefits		
Total key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period	**150,226**	**157,771**

Note 11C: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

Loans to/from key management personnel

The Branch has not provided or received any loans with key management personnel (2019: $nil)

Other transactions with key management personnel

Committee members, directors and their related entities are able to use the services provided by the National Electrical and Communications Association. Such services are made available on terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other members.

Note 12 Remuneration of auditors

	2020 $	2019 $
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	3,000	4,800
Other services	2,200	500
Total remuneration of auditors	**5,200**	**5,300**

The auditor is Crowe Audit Australia. The fees are stated net of GST.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 13 Financial instruments

The main risks the Branch are exposed to, through its financial instruments, are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, and equity price risk.

The Branch financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short term investments, accounts receivable and payable, bank loans and overdrafts, loans to and from related parties.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9, as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Note 13A: Categories of financial instruments			
Financial Assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	331,891	275,340
Trade and other receivables	5B	133,582	214,065
Prepayments	5C	16,146	63,541
Inventory	5D	-	18,688
Total financial Assets at amortised cost		**481,619**	**571,634**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade payables	7A	25,104	54,552
Other payables	7B	19,333	29,427
Contract liabilities	7C	299,818	299,751
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost		**344,255**	**383,730**

The Committee of Management has overall responsibility for the establishment of the Branch's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Association’s activities.

The day to day risk management is carried out under policies and objectives which have been approved by the Committee of Management. The Chief Financial Officer has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk and assessment of market forecasts for interest rate movements. The Committee of Management receives monthly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

The Branch does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 13 Financial instruments (continued)

Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial assets	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Amortised cost			
Interest revenue	3B	62	499
Net income and expense from financial assets		**62**	**499**

Note 13C: 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 Branch and arises principally from the Branch's receivables.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, 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 Branch has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or Branch of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of Trade and Other Receivables are provided in Note 5B.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 5B.

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

	2020 $	2019 $
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	169,160	230,867
Total financial assets	**169,160**	**230,867**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 13 Financial instruments (continued)
Note 13C: Credit risk

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on financial assets using a provision matrix:

30 June 2020	Trade and other receivables					
		Days past due				
	On Demand	<30 days $	30-60 days $	61-90 days $	>91 days $	Total $
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	6%	93.63%	28.65%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	29,875	17,481	2,999	110,710	**161,065**
Expected credit loss	-	-	1,048	2,808	31,722	**35,578**

30 June 2019	Trade and other receivables					
		Days past due				
	On Demand	<30 days $	30-60 days $	61-90 days $	>91 days $	Total $
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0.0%	0.69%	2.40%	25.92%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	38,319	72,780	55,279	57,781	**224,159**
Expected credit loss	-	-	499	1,327	14,976	**16,802**

The Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 30 June 2020 and 2019 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 13C.

Note 13D: Liquidity risk

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

- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- 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

Typically, the Branch ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.
The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.
The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 13 Financial instruments (continued)
Note 13D: Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2020

	On Demand	**< 1 year $**	**1– 2 years $**	**2– 5 years $**	**>5 years $**	**Total $**
Trade and other payables	-	44,437	-	-	-	**44,437**
Contract liabilities		299,818	-	-	-	**299,818**
Total	**-**	**344,255**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**344,255**

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2019

	On Demand	< 1 year $	1– 2 years $	2– 5 years $	>5 years $	Total $
Trade and other payables	-	83,979	-	-	-	**83,979**
Contract liabilities	-	299,751	-	-	-	**299,751**
Total	**-**	**383,730**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**383,730**

Note 14E: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments held within the Branch will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. The exposure to market risk is a result of the asset allocation strategy prescribing investments across certain asset classes. The Branch is only exposed to interest rate risk and other price risk as detailed below.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial market instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Branch is affected by interest rate risk due to its directly held cash balances. The Branch does not have any floating rate debt instruments for both 2020 and 2019. The exposure to interest rate risk has a direct impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position of the Branch.

Interest rate risk is measured and monitored by the calculation of the duration of the investment portfolios which approximates the percentage change in portfolio valuation from a percentage change in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk is measured and monitored by the calculation of the duration of the investment portfolios which approximates the percentage change in portfolio valuation from a percentage change in market interest rates. The only component of the financial instruments directly impacted by interest rates volatility for the purposes of quantifying the interest rate sensitivities are the cash holdings either within the individual portfolios or the master custodian accounts for the investment portfolio.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 13 Financial instruments (continued)
Note 13E: Market risk (continued)
The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Branch's exposure to changes in interest rates on its directly held cash balances. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2020

	Change in risk variable %	Effect on Profit $	Effect on Equity $
Interest rate risk	2%	6,638	6,638
Interest rate risk	-2%	(6,638)	(6,638)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2019

	Change in risk variable %	Effect on Profit $	Effect on Equity $
Interest rate risk	2%	5,507	5,507
Interest rate risk	-2%	(5,507)	(5,507)

Management of the Branch assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
• Fair values of the reporting unit’s interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer’s borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 30 June 2020 was assessed to be insignificant.
• Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
• Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Branch based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 30 June 2020 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the Branch’s financial assets and liabilities:

	Note	Carrying amount 2020 $	Fair value 2020 $	Carrying amount 2019 $	Fair value 2019 $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	331,891	331,891	275,340	275,340
Trade and other receivables	5B	133,582	133,582	214,065	214,065
Inventory	5D	-	-	18,688	18,688
Total		**465,473**	**465,473**	**508,093**	**508,093**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		44,437	44,437	83,979	83,979
Contract liabilities	7C	299,818	299,818	299,751	299,751
Total		**344,255**	**344,255**	**383,730**	**383,730**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 14 Association Details

The principal place of business of the Branch is:

National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch
Suite 1.5 Ian Barclay Building, 460-492 Beaudesert Road
Salisbury QLD 4107

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

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.
2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.
3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 16 New Australian Accounting Standards

Impact on adoption of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058)

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers supersedes AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers.

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

AASB 1058 replaces the income recognition requirements in AASB 1004 Contributions that had previously applied to the Branch. AASB 1058 provides a more comprehensive model for accounting for income of not-for-profit entities and specifies that:
• the timing of revenue or income recognition will depend on whether a performance obligation is identified or a liability is recognised;
• not-for-profit lessees can elect to recognise assets, including leases provided at significantly less than fair value, at their fair value; and
• all not-for-profit entities can elect to recognise volunteer services at fair value if the fair value of those services can be reliably measured.

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

The adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 had noimpact on the Branch financial statements. No adjustments were required. Comparative information has not been restated.

Impact on adoption of AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases supersedes AASB 117 Leases, Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Interpretation 115 Operating Leases—Incentives and Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under AASB 16 is substantially unchanged from AASB 117. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in AASB 117. Therefore, AASB 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Branch is the lessor.

The Branch has adopted AASB 16 using the modified retrospective method of transition, with the date of initial application of 1 July 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Branch elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at 1 July 2019.

Note 18 New Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

The Branch has lease contracts for vehicles and other equipment. Before the adoption of AASB 16, NECA classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease.

Upon adoption of AASB 16, the Branch applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to Note 1.9 Leases for the accounting policy beginning 1 July 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Branch.

Leases previously classified as finance leases

The Branch did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under AASB 117). The requirements of AASB 16 were applied to these leases from 1 July 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Branch recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Branch also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

The adoption of AASB 16 had noimpact on the Branch financial statements. No adjustments were required. Comparative information has not been restated.

Reporting unit as a lessor

The Branch is not required to make any adjustments on transition to AASB 16 where it is a lessor.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

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

AASB 2020-1 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

Officer declaration statement

I, Peter Lamont, being the Secretary of the National Electrical and Communications Association Queensland Branch ("the Branch") declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2020.

The Branch did not:
- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive donations or grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay affiliation fees to other entity
- pay compulsory levies
- pay a grant that was $1,000 or less
- pay a grant that exceeded $1,000
- pay a donation that was $1,000 or less
- pay a donation that exceeded $1,000
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- have a long service leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have other employee provisions in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have a balance within the general fund
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signature of prescribed designated officer

P. Lamont
....

Name of prescribed designated officer PETER LAMONT
Title of prescribed designated officer SECRETARY

Dated: 28/10/2020