

16 January 2020

Paul Richardson Director – Finance, Governance and Administration United Workers' Union

Sent via email: Paul.Richardson@unitedworkers.org.au

CC: reporting@unitedworkers.org.au ian.hinds@bglpartners.com.au

Dear Paul,

#### **National Union of Workers**

Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 – (FR2019/174)

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019 for the National Union of Workers (**the reporting unit**). The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**the ROC**) on 28 November 2019.

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 (**RGs**) have been complied with. A primary review does not examine all disclosure requirements.

You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. I make the following comments in relation to the lodged financial report.

#### General purpose financial report

#### Nil activities disclosure

Item 21 of the RGs states that if any of the activities identified within items 10-20 of the RGs have not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included either in the financial statements, the notes or in the officer's declaration statement. The officer's declaration statement contained nil activity information for all prescribed RG categories except the following:

- Have a payable to employer as consideration for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions (RG 16(a));
- Have a liability for other employment provisions for holders of offices (RG 16(c)(iv)); and
- Have a liability for other employment provisions for employees (other than holders of offices) (RG 16(d)(iv)).

### **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 RGs 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 RGs 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 <a href="mailto:kylie.ngo@roc.gov.au">kylie.ngo@roc.gov.au</a>.

Yours sincerely,

**Kylie Ngo** 

**Registered Organisations Commission** 

#### REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS COMMISSION

### s 268 - Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

### **National Union of Workers**

#### F2019/174

#### CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER

I, Timothy John Kennedy being the National Secretary of the United Workers' Union (**the Union**) certify:

- 1. That the document lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission on 28 November 2019 is the full report of the former **National Union of Workers National Office** referred to in section 268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.
- 2. That the full report was provided to members of the National Union of Workers on 8 November 2019.
- 3. That the full report was presented to the National Executive of the Union on 28 November 2019 in accordance with section 266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

TIMOTHY JOHN KENNEDY

NATIONAL SECRETARY
UNITED WORKERS' UNION

Dated this 28th day of November 2019

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Operating Report	i - v
Financial Report	
Statements of Profit of Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	1
Balance Sheets	2
Statements of Changes in Equity	3
Statements of Cash Flows	4
Report required under subsection 255(2A)	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 – 53
Officer Declaration Statement	54
Statement by the Committee of Management	55
Independent Auditor's Report	56

This financial report covers both National Union of Workers – National Office as an individual entity (which includes the National Office and the General Branch) and the controlled entities consisting of National Union of Workers – National Office and its subsidiaries. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

On 15 November 2011, the General Manager issued a certificate amending the reporting units so that the National Office and the General Branch of the National Union of Workers are combined for the purpose of financial reporting (R2011/115).

The principal place of business is:
National Union of Workers - National Office
833 Bourke Street
DOCKLANDS VIC 3008

The financial report was authorised for issue by the National Committee of Management on 18 October 2019.

### **OPERATING REPORT**

Your Committee present their report on the National Union of Workers - National Office and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

### **Members of National Committee of Management:**

The names of the National Committee of Management (NCOM) and period positions were held during the financial year:

Name Position

Caterina Cinanni General President
Susie Allison General Vice President

Gary Maas General Vice President (resigned 1 August 2018)
Dario Mujkic General Vice President (from 3 August 2018)
Ron Herbert General Vice President (until 3 September 2018)

Sam Roberts General Vice President

Jill BattGeneral Vice President (until 3 September 2018)Imogen BeynonGeneral Vice President (from 3 September 2018)Martin CartwrightGeneral Vice President (from 3 September 2018)Sharon MorrisGeneral Vice President (from 3 September 2018)

Tim Kennedy General Secretary

Paul Richardson Assistant General Secretary

Martin Cartwright Branch Secretary (until 3 September 2018)

Elections for new offices were conducted in May 2018 by the Australian Electoral Commission (E2018/25) with new and re-elected officers commencing their term on 3 September 2018. Except where otherwise noted all persons were members of the committee for the entire reporting period.

## Review of Principal activities and results of operations

National Office:

The principal activities of the Union were to improve the wages and working conditions of its members. This was undertaken through bargaining with employers, maintaining the content of modern awards and by appearing before industrial tribunals, principally the Fair Work Commission.

During the reporting period the Union continued to campaign on issues of importance to its members and working men and women generally.

The Union continued to commit significant resources to organising workers employed in the farms sector who are part of the supermarket supply chain. The Union advocates for decent permanent employment for working men and women through "Jobs You Can Count On".

Decisions of the National Committee of Management and the National Council were implemented in furtherance of the above during the reporting period.

### **OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)**

Review of Principal activities and results of operations (Continued)

#### **General Branch:**

The principal activities of the Union were to improve the wages and working conditions of its members. This was undertaken through bargaining with employers, maintaining the content of modern awards and by appearing before industrial tribunals, principally the Fair Work Commission.

During the reporting period the Union continued to campaign on issues of importance to its members and working men and women generally.

The Union continued to commit significant resources to organising workers employed in the farms sector who are part of the supermarket supply chain. The Union advocates for decent permanent employment for working men and women through "Jobs You Can Count On".

Decisions of the Branch Committee of Management were implemented in furtherance of the above during the reporting period.

### Significant changes in state of affairs

On 30 August 2019, members of both the National Union of Workers and United Voice voted to amalgamate and create the United Workers Union. A copy of the declarations of the amalgamation ballot conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission are available at <a href="https://www.fwc.gov.au/cases-decisions-orders/major-cases/united-voice-national-union-workers-proposed-amalgamation">www.fwc.gov.au/cases-decisions-orders/major-cases/united-voice-national-union-workers-proposed-amalgamation</a>.

The Fair Work Commission (FWC) at the conclusion of a hearing on 1 October 2019 to determine an amalgamation date for the United Workers Union pursuant to s73 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 fixed the date as 11 November 2019. [2019 FWC 6756] A copy of the decision of FWC can be viewed at the Union's website – <a href="https://www.nuw.org.au/your-union">www.nuw.org.au/your-union</a>.

As a result, these financial statements have been prepared on a liquated basis, as the reporting unit will not continue to operate post amalgamation. As a result, the entity's assets and liabilities have been recorded at their fair value.

No other significant changes in the financial affairs of the entity's operations have occurred during the year.

### **After Balance Date Events**

As detailed in Note 23, the members of both the National Union of Workers and United Voice voted to amalgamate and create the United Workers Union.

### **National Union of Workers details**

#### **National Fund:**

The number of full time equivalents employees of at 30 June 2019 was 54.1 (2018: 57.1).

The number of financial members of the whole National Union of Workers at 30 June 2019 was 66,247 (2018: 67,245).

### General Branch:

The number of full time equivalents of the General Branch employees at 30 June 2019 was 28.5 (2018:25.9).

The number of financial members of the General Branch at 30 June 2019 was 15,037 (2018:15,135).

### **OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### Rights of members to resign

### **National Fund and General Branch**

The rules provide at Rule 54.2 – Resignation from membership, that a member of the union may resign from the union in accordance with the Rule. The Rule is similar to s174 and meets all of the requirements of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

### **Directorships of Superannuation Fund**

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the following officers and employees are superannuation fund trustees or directors of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee. In each case the officer or employee was nominated for the position by the reporting unit.

Officer/ Employee	Position	Trustee Company	Name of Superfund	SGC Contribution
Timothy Kennedy	Director	LUCRF Pty Ltd	LUCRF Super	\$7,698
Paul Richardson	Director	LUCRF Pty Ltd	LUCRF Super	\$5,412
Caterina Cinanni	Director	LUCRF Pty Ltd	LUCRF Super	\$5,700
Sam Roberts	Director	LUCRF Pty Ltd	LUCRF Super	\$5,412
Susie Allison	Director	LUCRF Pty Ltd	LUCRF Super	\$5,412

A superannuation contribution of the amount specified by legislation of LUCRF director's fees is paid to the individual officers nominated superannuation fund. For the reporting period the contribution was as appears in the table above.

### **Directorships of Boards**

In terms of the Unions policy on disclosure, the following information is provided regarding directorships of boards and/or entities held by officers during the reporting period:

Name	Board	Principal activity	Reason
Caterina Cinanni	Trade Union Education Foundation	Oversight and development of training	Nominated by the reporting unit
Paul Richardson	Labour Union and Investment Property Services Pty Ltd	Investments	Because he is an officer of the reporting unit (non beneficial shareholder)
	ACTU Member Connect Pty Ltd	Provider of services to ACTU affiliates	Nominated by the reporting unit
	APHEDA Inc	Overseas Aid Agency	Nominated by peak council (ACTU)
	Manufacturing Skills Australia	Industry Skills Council	Nominated by the reporting unit
	ACTU Education Inc	Governing body for trade union education	Nominated by the reporting unit
Tim Kennedy	Per Capita	Policy development	Because he is an officer of the reporting unit
	Labour Union and Investment Property Services Pty Ltd	Investments	Because he is an officer of the reporting unit (non beneficial shareholder)
Sam Roberts	Labour Union and Investment Property Services Pty Ltd	Investments	Because he is an officer of the reporting unit
Susie Allison	McKell Institute	Policy development	Because she is an officer of the reporting unit
Dario Mujkic	Co-operative Power Australia	Energy Co-operative	Because he is an officer of the reporting unit

### **OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **Directorships of Boards (Continued)**

None of the above officers received any remuneration associated with their membership or directorship of any board of which they are a member.

No officer received any remuneration from a related third party of the Union in connection with the performance of their duties. Rule 68(c) prohibits officers undertaking external or secondary employment without the permission of the National Committee of Management. On 15 April 2019, the committee of management approved the secondment of General Vice President Mujkic to United Voice, Victorian Branch for the purposes of assisting with bargaining. No remuneration was received for the reporting period.

The Union maintains a register of interests of all officers and observes procedures for dealing with conflicts of interests in accordance with the provisions of the Amendment Act.

The salary, classifications and pay scale of all appointed officers and staff of the Union is as determined from time to time by Union's National Council in accordance with the Rules.

All officers in accordance with Rule 14D are required to undertake approved training within six months of assuming office. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Registered Organisations Commission, officers who are reelected to the same office are not required to undertake approved training (FS018). A register of participation in approved training is maintained by the Union.

Costs associated with the delivery of the training and attendance are met by the Union.

On 26 September 2018, the Registered Organisations Commission granted exemptions in accordance with s293M of the Act, from the requirement to undertake approved training on the basis that the following officers had a proper understanding of their responsibilities due to their experience and qualifications

Name	Office	Reference
Susie Allison	General Vice President	GT 2018/12
Imogen Beynon	General Vice President	GT 2018/13
Dario Mujkic	General Vice President	GT 2018/15

Members wishing to obtain additional information or detail on any of these matters may do so by contacting the Union on 1300 275 689 or by email – info@nuw.org.au

A copy of the Union's rules along with additional material relevant to governance is available for download on the website – nuw.www.org.au/your-union

### **OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### Remuneration and Disclosures

The Union's Rules were altered with effect from 3 July 2017 to reflect the new reporting and disclosure obligations arising from the operation of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Amendment Act 2016. ([2017] FWCD 3231). (the Amendment Act)

As required under the Amendment Act, the Union will file an Officers Disclosure Statement with Registered Organisations Commission by 31 December 2019. The statement will also be posted on the Unions website (www.nuw.org.au). This replaces the previous disclosures on remuneration that otherwise would be contained in the annual financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the National Committee of Management:

Signature of designated officer:

Name of designated officer: I MOTHY KENNEDY

Title of designated officer: GENERAL SECRETARY

Dated: (8/16/19

# STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Consolidated Group		Parent	Entity
		2019	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue from continuing operations	4	10,333,505	10,216,209	11,931,607	10,233,822
Other income	5	359,332	584,071	359,332	-
Administrative expenses		(798,550)	(849,113)	(798,227)	(847,858)
Affiliation fee and capitation fee	7	(656,481)	(660,559)	(656,481)	(660,559)
Campaign expenses		(182,924)	(187,960)	(182,924)	(187,960)
Delegates & members expenses		(205,865)	(144,792)	(205,865)	(144,792)
Industrial & services expenses		(82,159)	(102,926)	(82,159)	(102,926)
Legal and professional fees		(367,250)	(207,061)	(240,913)	(120,989)
Motor vehicle expenses		(268,004)	(294,461)	(268,004)	(294,461)
Occupancy expenses		(715,860)	(738,689)	(712,671)	(707,617)
Official expenses		(110,837)	(121,347)	(110,837)	(121,347)
Salaries and related expenses	8	(7,372,197)	(7,499,940)	(7,372,197)	(7,499,940)
Telephone and internet expenses		(97,643)	(114,482)	(97,643)	(114,482)
Travel & related expenses		(719,523)	(520,957)	(719,523)	(520,957)
Impairment expenses		(79,349)	(4,025)	(79,349)	(4,025)
Grant expenses		(4,774)	-	(4,774)	-
		(11,661,416)	(11,446,312)	(11,531,567)	(11,327,913)
Share of net profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity					
method		315,665	268,728	315,665	268,728
Profit (Loss) before income tax		(652,914)	(377,304)	1,075,037	(825,363)
Income tax expense	9	(247,502)	(116,597)		
Profit (Loss) attributable to members		(900,416)	(493,901)	1,075,037	(825,363)
Other comprehensive income Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Share of gain on revaluation of land and buildings of associates and joint ventures		238,424	39,738	238,424	39,738
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(661,992)	(454,163)	1,313,461	(785,625)

## BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Consolidat	ted Group	Parent	Entity
		2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10	5,498,594	7,285,666	5,097,599	4,057,490
Trade and other receivables	11	613,422	932,026	610,606	839,473
Other assets	12	129,718	119,724	129,718	119,724
Financial assets	13	5,321,895	-	5,896,897	-
Intangibles assets	14	29,423	-	29,423	-
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,763,324	-	1,763,324	-
Investment properties	16	219,594	-	219,594	-
Total current assets		13,575,970	8,337,416	13,747,161	5,016,687
Non-current assets					
Financial assets	13	-	4,943,162	_	5,518,164
Intangibles assets	14	-	53,753	-	53,753
Property, plant and equipment	15		1,196,440	_	1,196,440
Investment properties	16	-	233,302	_	233,302
Total non-current assets		-	6,426,657		7,001,659
Total assets		13,575,970	14,764,073	13,747,161	12,018,346
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	17	595,679	976,692	594,832	725,043
Borrowings	18	-	-	575,002	-
Income tax provision	19	·	115,661		-
Employee benefit obligations	20	2,157,122	2,186,559	2,157,122	2,186,559
Total current liabilities		2,752,801	3,278,912	3,326,956	2,911,602
Total liabilities		2,752,801	3,278,912	3,326,956	2,911,602
Net assets		10,823,169	11,485,161	10,420,205	9,106,744
MEMBERS' FUND					
Reserves	21	956,333	762,812	956,333	757,852
Retained profits	22	9,866,836	10,722,349	9,463,872	8,348,892
Total members' fund		10,823,169	11,485,161	10,420,205	9,106,744

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Consolidated Group	Reserves \$	Retained profits	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,720,762	10,218,562	11,939,324
(Loss) for the year	-	(493,901)	(493,901)
Other comprehensive income	39,738	-	39,738
Transfer from/to reserve	(997,688)	997,688	
Balance at 30 June 2018	762,812	10,722,349	11,485,161
Balance at 1 July 2018	762,812	10,722,349	11,485,161
(Loss) for the year	-	(900,416)	(900,416)
Other comprehensive income	238,424	-	238,424
Transfer from/to reserve	(44,903)	44,903	
Balance at 30 June 2019	956,333	9,866,836	10,823,169
Parent Entity			
Balance at 1 July 2017	745,030	9,147,339	9,892,369
(Loss) for the year	-	(825,363)	(825,363)
Other comprehensive income	39,738	-	39,738
Transfer from/to reserve	(26,916)	26,916	
Balance at 30 June 2018	757,852	8,348,892	9,106,744
Balance at 1 July 2018	757,852	8,348,892	9,106,744
Profit for the year	-	1,075,037	1,075,037
Other comprehensive income	238,424	-	238,424
Transfer from/ to reserve	(39,943)	39,943	
Balance at 30 June 2019	956,333	9,463,872	10,420,205

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Consolidat	ed Group	Parent I	Entity
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activiti	ies				
Receipts from other reporting units	29(a)	4,750,183	4,601,074	4,750,183	4,601,074
Membership fees received		6,046,250	6,103,113	6,046,250	6,103,113
Receipts from controlled entities	29(b)	-	-	1,611,965	26,400
LUCRF service fee		657,576	237,676	657,576	237,676
Other income		99,315	275,005	334,206	270,701
Payments to suppliers and		(40,000,400)	(44.070.744)	(40.044.040)	(44 500 200)
employees	00(-)	(12,098,436)	(11,670,714)	(12,044,213)	(11,528,389)
Payments to other reporting units	29(c)	(599,870)	(570,264)	(599,870)	(570,264)
Dividends/Distribution received		366,072	339,854	366,072	339,854
Interest received		62,903	68,805	50,840	62,419
Income tax (paid) refund	-	(363,163)	18,816		
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities	29(d)	(1,079,170)	(596,635)	1,173,009	(457,416)
Cash flows from investing activiti					
Proceeds from sale of property, plan	nt		0.740.070		40.050
and equipment		154,521	2,719,250	154,521	10,250
Payment for property, plant,		(064 460)	(40.246)	(064 460)	(40.246)
equipment and other assets		(861,168)	(49,346)	(861,168)	(49,346)
Payment for investments	4!	(1,255)		(1,255)	
Net cash inflow (outflow) from invactivities	esting	(707,902)	2,669,904	(707,902)	(39,096)
Cash flows from financing activit	ies				
Loan received		-	-	575,002	-
Loan repayment received		-	-	-	-
Net cash inflow from investing ac	tivities	-	<u>-</u>	575,002	-
Net (decrease) increase in cash a	nd cash				
equivalents		(1,787,072)	2,073,269	1,040,109	(496,512)
Cash and cash equivalents at					
beginning of financial year	<u>-</u>	7,285,666	5,212,397	4,057,490	4,554,002
Cash and cash equivalents at end					
of financial year	10(a)	5,498,594	7,285,666	5,097,599	4,057,490

## REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 30 June 2019.

	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019 \$	<b>201</b> 8 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$
Categories of expenditure				
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	7,586,050	7,693,888	7,586,050	7,693,888
Advertising	.,,	11,500	.,	11,500
Operating costs	3,845,687	3,295,139	3,721,355	3,295,139
Donations to political parties		300		-
Legal costs	150,330	111,789	144,813	98,017

Due to the specific requirements under subsection 255(2A) of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, there will likely be some other costs incurred by the reporting unit which do not fall within the above categories. Accordingly the expenditure reported in this report may not represent 100% of the expenditure actually incurred by the reporting unit.

Signature of designated officer:

Name of designated officer:

TIMOTHY KEND

Title of designated officer:

GENERAL GEORETARY

Dated: (8/10/19

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial report includes separate financial statements for National Union of Workers – National Office as an individual entity ("The Parent Entity) and the consolidated group consisting of National Union of Workers – National Office and its subsidiaries ("The Group").

### (a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the National Union of Workers – National Office is a not-for-profit entity.

Modified Liquidated Basis of Preparation

As referred to in the Operating Report, on 30 August 2019, members of both the National Union of Workers and United Voice voted to amalgamate and create the United Workers Union.

Due to the intention to amalgamate and therefore no longer operate out of the entity, the Committee of Management have determined that the going concern basis of preparation (as applied in previous years) is no longer appropriate. Accordingly the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis. The Committee of Management have applied the requirements of paragraph 25 of AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements which states that 'when the financial report is not prepared on a going concern basis, that fact shall be disclosed, together with the basis on which the financial report is prepared and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern'.

Impact of adopting the modified liquidation basis of preparation on measurement, classification of assets and liabilities, and disclosures in the financial report

Under the liquidation basis of preparation, assets and liabilities are measured at their liquidation value. Despite the fact that the National Union of Workers will be deregistered, the intention is to amalgamate the National Union of Workers and United Voice and therefore the liquidation basis whereby the value of assets is recorded at their net realisable value and liabilities are recorded at their expected settlement amount is not considered appropriate.

The accounts have therefore been prepared on a modified liquidation basis whereby all assets and liabilities are recorded on a going concern basis but are recorded as current to recognise the fact that the National Union of Workers will cease to exist within a twelve month period.

In adopting this modified liquidation basis, the Committee of Management have continued to apply the disclosure requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, to the extent they are relevant, and have modified them where this is considered appropriate. In particular, the financial report does not include all of the disclosures required by the following standards on the basis that the disclosures are not considered relevant for decision-making by users as described below:

• AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Given that the entire reporting unit is to be discontinued, the disclosures under AASB 5 that separate between continuing and discontinuing operations are not considered relevant to users.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (a) Basis of Preparation (Continued)

Modified Liquidated Basis of Preparation (Continued)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for changes specified related to the adoption of the modified liquidation basis of preparation.

Comparative information has not been restated, and is measured and presented on a going concern basis.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards

Australian Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). A statement of full compliance with IFRS cannot be made due to the group applying the not for profit sector requirements contained in AIFRS

New and amended standards adopted by the group

The group adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Board (AASB) that are relevant to the operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

The group has assessed the impact of other new and amended standards that came into effect for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2018. These standards did not result in changes to the group's accounting policies and had no effect on the amounts reported for current or prior year financial statements.

Early adoption of standards

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

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments)
- certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property measured at fair value
- assets held for sale measured at fair value less cost of disposal, and
- retirement benefit obligations plan assets measured at fair value.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (b) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of National Union of Workers – National Office ("parent entity") as at 30 June 2019 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. National Union of Workers – National Office and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the Consolidated Group.

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group.

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions with parties external to the Group. Disposals to minority interests result in gains and losses for the Group that are recorded in the income statement. Purchases from minority interests result in goodwill, being the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of identifiable net assets of the subsidiary.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Minority interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement and balance sheet respectively.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of National Union of Workers – National Office.

#### (c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue is recognised for the major operating activities as follows:

### Membership Subscriptions

Membership subscriptions are recognised when the right to receive the fee has been established and the receipt of the fee is certain.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (c) Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Sustentation Fees

Sustentation fees are recognised when the right to receive the fees has been established.

Directors' fees

Directors' fees are recognised when the right to receive the fee has been established.

Investment revenue

Investment revenue is recognised in the period in which it is earned.

#### Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when the right to receive the revenue has been established.

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

#### (d) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (e) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

In accordance with section 50-15 of the Income Tax Assessment Act, the parent entity as a registered trade union is exempt from income tax.

#### (f) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (g) Cash and cash equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

### (h) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO as classified as operating cash flow.

### (i) Financial assets

### 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 group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the group 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 Group'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 Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

## (i) Financial assets (continued) 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

The Group only has the following financial assets: Financial assets at amortised cost

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group 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 Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

### Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (i) Financial assets (continued)

### 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**

### (i) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Group 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 Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group 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.

#### ii) 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group 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.

### (j) 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowing.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (j) Financial liabilities (Continued)

#### 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.

### (k) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

#### (I) Fair value measurement

The Group 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. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in the Note.

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 group. 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 group 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (I) Fair value measurement (Continued)

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 Group 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 group 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.

#### (m) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the group 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.

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 group 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.

#### (n) Investment property

Investment property, principally comprising freehold office buildings, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the entity. Investment property is carried at cost as is allowed by AASB 140. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (o) Intangible assets

Costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to either the software or website intangible assets. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service, direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project. Costs are amortised at the point at which the asset is ready for use. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over a period of 5 years.

### (p) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated to allocate cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate	Depreciation basis
Buildings	2.5%	Diminishing Value
Motor Vehicles	18.75 – 25%	Diminishing Value
Office equipment	7.5 – 40%	Diminishing Value
Furniture and fittings	10 – 11.25%	Diminishing Value
Computer equipment	37.5 – 66.66%	Diminishing Value

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold; it is Group policy to transfer the amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (q) Employee benefits

### (i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

### (ii) Other long term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the period in which the employees rendered the related services. They are therefore recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

### (iii) Retirement benefit obligations

Contributions to the defined contribution section of the group's superannuation fund and other independent defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an expense as they become payable.

#### (r) Comparative figures

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (s) New accounting standards and interpretations

In the current year, the group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to their operation and effective for the accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2018.

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the group include:

Standard	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018

### Impacts of initial application of AASB 9 Financial Instruments and related amending Standards

In the current year, the group applied AASB Financial Instruments (as amended) and the related consequential amendments to other Accounting Standards that are effective for annual periods that begins on or after 1 January 2018.

AASB 9 introduced new requirements for:

- The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities;
- Impairment of financial assets, and
- General hedge accounting

The following table explains the original measurement categories under AASB 139 and the new measurement categories under AASB 9 for each class of financial asset and financial liabilities as at 1 July 2018:

	AASB 139	AASB 9	AASB 139	AASB 9	AASB 139	AASB 9
	classification	classification	carrying	carrying	carrying	carrying
			amount \$	amount \$	amount \$	amount \$
			Conso	lidated	Par	ent
Financial						
Assets						
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	1,051,750	932,026	959,197	839,473
Equity securities	Available for sale	FVOCI – equity instrument	714,478	714,478	714,478	714,478
Financial Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities	976,692	976,692	725,043	725,043

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (s) New accounting standards and interpretations (Continued)

The effect of classification of changes arising from transitioning from AASB 139 to AASB 9 are shown below:

Group	Available-for-sale financial assets	Equity FVTOCI (AFS under AASB 139) \$	Loans and receivables \$	Amortised cost (L&R under AASB 139) \$
Opening balance under AASB 139, 1 July 2018	714,478	-	1,051,750	i
Re-classification	(714,478)	714,478	(1,051,750)	932,026
Opening balance under AASB 9, 1 July 2018	-	714,478	-	932,026

Parent	Available-for-sale financial assets	Equity FVTOCI (AFS under AASB 139) \$	Loans and receivables \$	Amortised cost (L&R under AASB 139) \$
Opening balance under AASB 139, 1 July 2018	714,478	-	959,197	
Re-classification	(714,478)	714,478	(959,197)	839,473
Opening balance under AASB 9, 1 July 2018	-	714,478	-	839,473

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, AASB 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under AASB 139. The expected credit loss model requires the group to account for the expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

Specifically, AASB 9 requires the group to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost or at FVTOCI;
- Lease receivables;
- Trade receivables and contract assets; and
- Financial guarantee contracts to which the impairment requirements of AASB 9 apply.

In particular, AASB 9 requires the group to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the group is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. AASB 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

The assessment of impairment of financial assets under AASB 9 didn't have an impact on the group's financial position, profit or loss, other comprehensive income or total comprehensive income in either 2017 or 2018.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (t) New and amended standards adopted by the group

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods. The group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of	AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16)
Standard	
Nature of change	AASB 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces AASB 117 Leases, AASB Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, AASB Interpretation-115 Operating Leases-Incentives and AASB Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.
	AASB 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under AASB 117. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.
	Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.
	Lessor accounting under AASB 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under AASB 117. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in AASB 117 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.
	When this standard is first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2019, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
Application date	For NFP entities, AASB 16 will commence from financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for AASB 16. The group plans to adopt AASB 16 on the required effective date of using full retrospective method.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### (t) New accounting standards and interpretations (Continued)

Title of	AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058) and AASB 15 Revenue from
Standard	Contracts with Customers (AASB 15)
Nature of change	AASB 1058 clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit (NFP) entities in conjunction with AASB 15. AASB 1058 and AASB 15 supersede all the income recognition requirements relating to private sector NFP entities, and the majority of income recognition requirements relating to public sector NFP entities, previously in AASB 1004 Contributions.
	When this standard is first adopted, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
Application date	For NFP entities, both AASB 1058 and 15 will commence from financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for AASB 15. The Group plans to adopt AASB 15 on the required effective date of using full retrospective method.
Title of Standard	AASB 2017-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
Nature of change	The amendments to AASB 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the solely payments of principal and interest criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.
	When this standard is first adopted, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
Application date	The amendments apply retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### (a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### *Impairment*

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

### Liquidation value and liquidation expenses

Under the liquidation basis of accounting, assets and liabilities are measured at liquidation value. The liquidation value of assets and liabilities is the estimated value for which assets are realised and liabilities settled.

### (b) Critical judgments in applying the group's accounting policies

#### Employee entitlements

Management judgement is applies in determining the following key assumptions in the calculation of long service leave at balance date:

- future increase in wages and salaries;
- future on-costs rates; and
- experience of employees departures and period of service.

### 3: 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 subsection (1) to (3) of sections 272, which read as follows:

Information to be provided to members or the 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 2019

4: Revenue	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
From continuing operations				
- sustentation fees				
- NUW NSW Branch	1,285,328	1,343,165	1,285,328	1,343,165
- NUW Vic Branch	2,339,518	2,260,583	2,339,518	2,260,583
- membership subscriptions	5,509,839	5,478,525	5,509,839	5,478,525
	9,134,685	9,082,273	9,134,685	9,082,273
Other revenue				
- interest	60,743	66,745	48,680	60,358
- reimbursements from Branches				
- NUW Vic Branch	122,627	104,065	122,627	104,065
- NUW NSW Branch	18,788	-	18,788	-
- LUCRF service fee	416,299	400,909	416,299	400,909
- management fee	-	18,143	-	18,143
- director fees	317,927	318,323	335,927	342,323
- investment income	40,231	61,115	40,231	61,115
- dividends	7,972	7,665	1,600,137	7,665
- rent	104,807	90,919	104,807	90,919
- donations	10,210	11,620	10,210	11,620
- sponsorship	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
- contribution – ACTU Change the Rules	2,870	10,620	2,870	10,620
- other revenue	85,346	32,812	85,346	32,812
	10,333,505	10,216,209	11,931,607	10,233,822
5: Other income	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and	-	•	•	•
equipment and investments	130,419	584,071	130,419	-
Net gain on revaluation of investments	228,913		228,913	
	359,332	584,071	359,332	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6: Expenses	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
•	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
(Loss) profit before income tax expenses includes the following specific expenses:	•	•	•	•
Depreciation	283,514	370,686	283,514	370,686
Amortisation of intangible assets	24,330	45,342	24,330	45,342
-	307,844	416,028	307,844	416,028
Defined contribution superannuation expense	896,047	939,004	896,047	939,004
Rental expenses relating to operating leases Minimum lease payments	520,421	518,275	520,421	518,275
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	4,611	-	4,611
Compulsory levies	-	11,510	-	11,510
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction	12,790	18,934	12,790	18,934
Conference and meeting allowances	141,212	119,546	141,212	119,546
Conference and meeting expenses	17,186	10,451	17,186	10,451
Donations:				
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	200	750	200	750
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	125,556	25,000	125,556	25,000
Sponsorship	52,359	12,807	52,359	12,807
Grants:				
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	21,774	26,385	21,774	26,385
Legal fees				
Litigation	305,241	340,956	305,241	340,956
Litigation funded (a)	(285,559) 19,682	(259,488)	(285,559) 19,682	(259,488) 81,468
	19,002	81,468	19,002	01,400
Other legal matters	130,648	30,321	125,131	16,549
Total legal fees	150,330	111,789	144,813	98,017

### (a) Litigation Funding

Funding has been provided by an external entity for certain legal fees. This funding is in terms of the indemnity given by the funder under a litigation funding agreement for a class action of which the NUW – General Branch is a party. In terms of the agreement the funders are entitled to claim the amount paid from any successful judgment or out-of-court settlement.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 7: Affiliation & capitation fees

Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
2019	2018	2019	2018
\$	\$	\$	\$
424,972	439,815	424,972	439,815
-	5,000	-	5,000
309	295	309	295
31,494	25,336	31,494	25,336
14,950	14,874	14,950	14,874
1,915	2,968	1,915	2,968
7,322	6,756	7,322	6,756
7,753	7,679	7,753	7,679
3,819	3,819	3,819	3,819
1,900	-	1,900	-
96,224	89,022	96,224	89,022
8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
-	1,500	-	1,500
34,500	31,520	34,500	31,520
2,725	3,270	2,725	3,270
13,678	12,936	13,678	12,936
6,920	7,769	6,920	7,769
656,481	660,559	656,481	660,559
	2019 \$  424,972  309 31,494 14,950 1,915 7,322 7,753 3,819 1,900 96,224 8,000 - 34,500 2,725 13,678 6,920	2019       2018         \$       \$         424,972       439,815         -       5,000         309       295         31,494       25,336         14,950       14,874         1,915       2,968         7,322       6,756         7,753       7,679         3,819       3,819         1,900       -         96,224       89,022         8,000       -         -       1,500         34,500       31,520         2,725       3,270         13,678       12,936         6,920       7,769	2019       2018       2019         \$       \$         424,972       439,815       424,972         -       5,000       -         309       295       309         31,494       25,336       31,494         14,950       14,874       14,950         1,915       2,968       1,915         7,322       6,756       7,322         7,753       7,679       7,753         3,819       3,819       3,819         1,900       -       1,900         96,224       89,022       96,224         8,000       8,000       -         -       1,500       -         34,500       31,520       34,500         2,725       3,270       2,725         13,678       12,936       13,678         6,920       7,769       6,920

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

8: Salaries and related expenses	ind related expenses Consolidated Group		Parent Entity		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Employees other than holders of office					
- wages and salaries	4,899,831	4,935,855	4,899,831	4,935,855	
- superannuation	751,644	772,026	751,644	772,026	
- leave and other entitlements	30,272	(48,002)	30,272	(48,002)	
- other employee expenses (note a)	442,610	443,174	442,610	443,174	
	6,124,357	6,103,053	6,124,357	6,103,053	
Holders of office (NCOM)					
- wages and salaries	876,366	934,694	876,366	934,694	
- superannuation	136,161	152,796	136,161	152,796	
- leave and other entitlements	23,464	57,207	23,464	57,207	
- other employee expenses (note a)	79,164	83,923	79,164	83,923	
	1,115,155	1,228,620	1,115,155	1,228,620	
Other staff costs (note b)	132,685	168,267	132,685	168,267	
	7,372,197	7,449,940	7,372,197	7,449,940	

<sup>(</sup>a) Other employee expenses primarily comprise employee insurance, payroll tax and workcover.

<sup>(</sup>b) Other staff costs primarily comprise contract staff, recruitment expenses and training expenses.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

9: Income tax expense	Consolidate	ed Group	Parent I	Entity
·	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Income of tax expense:	·	·	•	·
Current tax	247,502	116,597	-	-
Deferred tax	· -	, -	-	-
-	247,502	116,597		
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable:				
Profit (Loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	(652,914)	(377,304)	1,075,037	(825,363)
Prima facie income tax payable on (loss) profit before income tax at 27.5% (2018 – 27.5%)	(179,551)	(103,759)	295,635	(247,609)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:				
Other adjustments	-	(27,253)	-	-
Prior year adjustment for subsidiary	247,502	-	-	-
Tax losses not recognised	37,740	-	-	-
Non-taxable income	141,811	247,609	(295,635)	247,609
Income tax expense attributable to (loss) profit	247,502	116,597	<u> </u>	
10: Cash and cash equivalents	Consolidate	ed Group	Parent E	=ntity
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash In hand	444	205	444	205
Cash at bank	4,833,349	5,972,461	4,742,155	3,002,285
Term deposits	664,801	1,313,000	355,000	1,055,000
	5,498,594	7,285,666	5,097,599	4,057,490
(a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statements of cash				
flows as follows:	F 400 F04	7.005.000	5 007 500	4.057.400
Balances as above Bank overdrafts	5,498,594 -	7,285,666 -	5,097,599 -	4,057,490 -
Balances per statement of cash flows	5,498,594	7,285,666	5,097,599	4,057,490

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

11: Trade and other receivables	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivable from other reporting units				
NUW NSW Branch	107,371	130,752	107,371	130,752
NUW Victorian Branch	251,188	274,646	251,188	274,646
	358,559	405,398	358,559	405,398
Loss Allowance				
	358,559	405,398	358,559	405,398
Other				
Other receivables	254,863	526,628	252,047	434,075
Distribution receivables – IPP Trust	178,222	178,222	178,222	178,222
Loss Allowance	(178,222)	(178,222)	(178,222)	(178,222)
	254,863	526,628	252,047	434,075
	613,422	932,026	610,606	839,473

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore classified as current. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction amount. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. Trade receivables consists of many members and customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single party or group of counter parties having similar characteristics and the maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the value of our receivables. The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables is as follows.

#### (d) Movements in the loss allowance

	2019 \$	2018 \$
At 1 July Loss allowance	178,222	178,222
At 30 June	178,222	178,222

#### Fair value of trade and other receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

12: Other assets		Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Prepayments		129,718	119,724	129,718	119,724
13: Financial assets					
		Consolidate	ed Group	Parent I	Entity
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Available-for-sale financial assets	а	· .	, 714,478	•	, 714,478
Financial assets at fair value thought other			, -		, -
comprehensive income (FVOCI)	а	756,010	-	756,010	-
Other investments	b	-	-	575,002	575,002
Investments accounted for using the equity					
method	С	4,565,885	4,228,684	4,565,885	4,228,684
		5,321,895	4,943,162	5,896,897	5,518,164
		Consolidate	ed Group	Parent I	Entity
		2019	2018	2019	2018
(a) Financial assets at fair value thought other comprehensive income (FVOCI)					
Listed investment, at fair value		\$	\$	\$	\$
- shares in listed trusts and shares	d	732,179	-	732,179	-
Unlisted investment, at cost					
- units in unit trusts	е	23,688	-	23,688	-
- shares in unlisted companies	f	143	<u> </u>	143	
		756,010	<u>-</u>	756,010	
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Listed investment, at fair value					
- shares in listed trusts and shares	d	-	690,747	-	690,747
Unlisted investment, at cost - units in unit trusts	0	_	23,688	_	23,688
- shares in unlisted companies	e f	-	23,000 43	_	23,000
- shares in uninsted companies	1	<u>-</u>	714,478	<u> </u>	714,478
		Consolidate	ed Group	Parent I	Entity
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
(b) Other investments:					
Shares in subsidiaries			<u>-</u> _	575,002	575,002
			<u>-</u>	575,002	575,002

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 13: Financial assets (Continued)

(c) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the group as at 30 June 2019 which, in the opinion of the directors, are material to the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Nature of ownership	% of ownership 2019	% of ownership 2018	Carrying amount 2019 \$	Carrying amount 2018 \$
833 Bourke Street Unit Trust	Australia	Associate (1)	15.89%	15.89%	3,757,906	3,519,481
87 St Vincent Unit Trust	Australia	Associate (2)	25%	25%	737,257	548,620
IPP Pty Ltd & Trust	Australia	Associate (3)	8%	8%	70,722	160,583
				- -	4,565,885	4,228,684

<sup>-</sup> the above are private entities and therefore no quoted prices are available.

<sup>(1) 833</sup> Bourke Street Unit Trust operates as a property investor. The National Office and Victorian Branch of the National Union of Workers jointly hold units in the trust. These units are registered in the name of the "National Union of Workers". Because of this, it is considered that the necessary significant influence exists to require that the investment is accounted for using the equity method.

<sup>(2) 87</sup> St Vincent Unit Trust operates as a property investor.

<sup>(3)</sup> IPP Pty Ltd and the associated trust provide marketing, graphic design and communication services. The National Office and Victorian Branch of the National Union of Workers jointly hold shares in Industrial Printing and Publishing Pty Ltd and units in IPP Property Trust. These units and shares are registered in the name of the "National Union of Workers". Because of this, it is considered that the necessary significant influence exists to require that the investment is accounted for using the equity method.

<sup>(</sup>i) There are no commitments or contingent liabilities in respect of the associates.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 13: Financial assets (Continued)

- (c) Investments accounted for using the equity method (Continued)
- (ii) Summarised financial information for associates

The tables below provide summarised financial information for those associates that are material to the group. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associates and not National Union of Workers-National Office's share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policy.

	833 Bourke St	Unit Trust	87 St Vincent	Unit Trust	IPP Pty Ltd	& Trust
Summarised balance sheet	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$
Total current assets	309,639	327,887	125,138	370,007	586,626	335,366
Total non-current assets	23,500,000	22,000,000	2,850,000	1,850,000	5,912,215	5,980,929
Total assets	23,809,639	22,327,887	2,975,138	2,220,007	6,498,841	6,316,295
Total current liabilities	167,575	185,823	26,111	25,525	2,984,199	2,849,283
Total non-current liabilities	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	1,623,783	1,443,721
Total liabilities	167,575	185,823	26,111	25,525	4,607,982	4,293,004
Net assets	23,642,064	22,142,064	2,949,027	2,194,482	1,890,859	2,023,291
Reconciliation to carrying amounts						
Opening net assets 1 July	22,142,064	21,892,064	2,194,482	2,194,482	2,023,291	2,472,199
Profit (loss) for the period	3,320,512	2,035,012	901,768	82,516	(132,432)	(448,908)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution/Dividends paid	(1,820,512 <u>)</u>	(1,785,012)	(147,223)	(82,516)	<u> </u>	
Closing net assets	23,642,064	22,142,064	2,949,027	2,194,482	1,890,859	2,023,291
Group's share in %	15.89%	15.89%	25%	25%	8%	8%
Group's share in \$	3,757,906	3,519,481	737,257	548,620	150,071	160,583
Additional impairment	-	-	-	-	(79,349)	-
Carrying amount	3,757,906	3,519,481	737,257	548,620	70,722	160,583
_						

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 13: Financial assets (Continued)

Summarised statement of

comprehensive income

Revenue

(c) Investments accounted for using the equity method (Continued)

2019

\$

3,341,497

833 Bourke St Unit Trust

2018

1,813,520

(ii) Summarised financial information for associates (Continued)

Profit from continuing	0.000.540	0.005.040	004 700	00.510	(400,400)	(440,000)
operation Profit from discontinued	3,320,512	2,035,012	901,768	82,516	(132,432)	(448,908)
operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	3,320,512	2,035,012	901,768	82,516	(132,432)	(448,908)
Other comprehensive income	-				<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income	3,320,512	2,035,012	901,768	82,516	(132,432)	(448,908)
Distribution / Dividends received from associates	289,370	283,728	36,806	20,629	-	-
			Consolidated	l Group	Parent En	ititv
			2019	2018	2019	2018
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(d) Movements in fair value of the financial year:	of listed investn	nent during	•	,	•	,
Opening balance			690,747	694,772	690,747	694,772
Net Additions			1,155	-	1,155	-
Fair value adjustment			40,277	(4,025)	40,277	(4,025)
Closing balance			732,179	690,747	732,179	690,747
(e) Movements in unlisted in trusts) – at cost during the file	,	in unit				
Opening balance			23,688	23,688	23,688	23,688
Addition – at cost			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Closing balance		_	23,688	23,688	23,688	23,688
(f) Movements in unlisted inv trusts) – at cost during the fil	,	in unit				
Opening balance	, ,		43	43	43	43
Addition – at cost			100	-	100	-
Closing balance		_	143	43	143	43

87 St Vincent Unit Trust

2018

106,348

2019

937,308

IPP Pty Ltd & Trust

2018

\$

4,121,769

2019

\$

4,274,739

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

14: Intangible assets	Consolidate	ed Group	Parent Entity		
•	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Website					
Costs	279,584	279,584	279,584	279,584	
Less: accumulated amortisation	(256,323)	(236,923)	(256,323)	(236,923)	
	23,261	42,661	23,261	42,661	
Software					
Costs	24,650	24,651	24,650	24,651	
Less: accumulated amortisation	(18,488)	(13,559)	(18,488)	(13,559)	
	6,162	11,092	6,162	11,092	
Total intangible assets	29,423	53,753	29,423	53,753	
Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of	f Intangibles:				
Website					
Opening net book amount	42,661	83,073	42,661	83,073	
Amortisation	(19,400)	(40,412)	(19,400)	(40,412)	
Closing net book amount	23,261	42,661	23,261	42,661	
Software					
Opening net book amount	11,092	16,022	11,092	16,022	
Amortisation	(4,930)	(4,930)	(4,930)	(4,930)	
Closing net book amount	6,162	11,092	6,162	11,092	
Total intangible assets	29,423	53,753	29,423	53,753	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

15: Property, plant and equipment	Consolidate	ed Group	Parent Entity		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Buildings					
At cost	282,205	282,205	282,205	282,205	
Less accumulated depreciation	(78,031)	(73,864)	(78,031)	(73,864)	
	204,174	208,341	204,174	208,341	
Total property	204,174	208,341	204,174	208,341	
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					
Motor vehicles					
At cost	1,076,179	951,060	1,076,179	951,060	
Less accumulated depreciation	(295,552)	(847,760)	(295,552)	(847,760)	
	780,627	103,300	780,627	103,300	
Office equipment					
At cost	154,130	148,511	154,130	148,511	
Less accumulated depreciation	(121,352)	(116,779)	(121,352)	(116,779)	
	32,778	31,732	32,778	31,732	
Computer equipment					
At cost	392,685	384,695	392,685	384,695	
Less accumulated depreciation	(324,590)	(263,253)	(324,590)	(263,253)	
	68,095	121,442	68,095	121,442	
Furniture, fixtures and fittings					
At cost	1,275,660	1,272,319	1,275,660	1,272,319	
Less accumulated depreciation	(598,010)	(540,694)	(598,010)	(540,694)	
	677,650	731,625	677,650	731,625	
Total plant and equipment	1,559,150	988,099	1,559,150	988,099	
Total property, plant and equipment	1,763,324	1,196,440	1,763,324	1,196,440	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 15: Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

### (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

2018 – Group	Freehold buildings	Furniture, fixture & fittings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening net book amount	212,593	789,372	338,305	38,237	140,993	1,519,500
Additions	-	61	- (44.004)	2,467	46,818	49,346
Disposals Depreciation	(4,252)	(57,808)	(11,284) (223,721)	(3,412) (5,560)	(787) (65,582)	(15,483)
Closing net book amount	208,341	731,625	103,300	31,732	121,442	(356,923) 1,196,440
Closing flet book amount	200,541	731,023	103,300	31,732	121,442	1,190,440
2019 – Group	Freehold buildings	Furniture, fixture & fittings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening net book amount	208,341	731,625	103,300	31,732	121,442	1,196,440
Additions	-	3,340	844,220	5,619	7,989	861,168
Disposals	- (4.467)	- (E7 24E)	(24,475)	- (4 572)	(64.226)	(24,475)
Depreciation Closing net book amount	(4,167) 204,174	(57,315) 677,650	(142,418) 780,627	(4,573) 32,778	(61,336) 68,095	(269,809)
Closing her book amount	204,174	677,000	100,021	32,110	00,093	1,763,324
2018 - Parent	Freehold	Furniture,	Vehicles	Office	Computer	Total
	buildings	fixture &		equipment	equipment	
	Φ.	fittings	•	Φ.	•	Φ.
Opening not book amount	\$ 212,593	\$ 789,372	\$ 338,305	\$ 38,237	\$ 140,993	\$ 1.510.500
Opening net book amount Additions	212,593	769,372 61	336,305	36,23 <i>1</i> 2,467	46,818	1,519,500 49,346
Disposals	_	-	(11,284)	(3,412)	(787)	(15,483)
Depreciation	(4,252)	(57,808)	(223,721)	(5,560)	(65,582)	(356,923)
Closing net book amount	208,341	731,625	103,300	31,732	121,442	1,196,440
	200,011	,	,		,	.,,
2019 - Parent	Freehold	Furniture,	Vehicles	Office	Computer	Total
	buildings	fixture &		equipment	equipment	
	Φ.	fittings	Φ.	Φ.	•	Φ.
One miner weather all amount	\$	\$ 724 C25	\$ 402.200	\$ 24.722	\$ 424.442	\$ 4.406.440
Opening net book amount Additions	208,341	731,625	103,300	31,732 5,619	121,442 7,989	1,196,440 861,168
Disposals	-	3,340	844,220 (24,475)	5,019	905, ا	(24,475)
Depreciation	(4,167)	(57,315)	(142,418)	(4,573)	(61,336)	(269,809)
Closing net book amount	204,174	677,650	780,627	32,778	68,095	1,763,324
5.55mg not 550k amount						.,. 00,024

### (b) Non-current assets pledged as security

None of the non-current assets pledged as security by the parent entity and its controlled entity.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

16: Investment property				
	Consoli	dated	Parent e	entity
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At cost or fair value	330,839	330,839	330,839	330,839
Less accumulated depreciation	(111,245)	(97,537)	(111,245)	(97,537)
<u>-</u>	219,594	233,302	219,594	233,302
(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for investment properties				
Rental income	133,353	117,364	133,353	117,364
Direct operating expenses from property that				
generated rental income	(39,055)	(38,391)	(39,055)	(38,391)
Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income				
	94,298	78,973	94,298	78,973
(b) Leasing arrangements Investment properties are leased to tenants under long-term operating leases with the rental payable monthly. Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of investment properties not recognised in the financial statements are receivable as follows:				
Within one year	89,012	89,012	89,012	89,012
Later than one year but not later than five years  Later than five years	311,542	400,554	311,542	400,554
Later than ive years	400,554	489,566	400,554	489,566
(c) Movements	0 "11		<b>D</b> 45	
	Consolidat	•	Parent E	•
	2019 ¢	2018 ¢	2019	2018 \$
Opening net book amount	\$ 233,302	<b>\$</b> 2,198,730	\$ 233,302	<b>3</b> 247,065
Disposals	233,302	(1,951,665)	233,302	247,000
Depreciation charge	- (13,708)	(1,931,003)	- (13,708)	(13,763)
Closing net book amount	219,594	233,302	219,594	233,302
Closing het book amount	413,334	200,002	£ 13,334	233,302

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

17: Trade and other payable
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	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Unsecured				
Trade payables	166,564	148,953	166,564	148,851
Legal cost payables – litigation	24,137	26,943	24,137	26,943
Amount payables to other reporting units				
- NUW Victorian Branch	31,350	36,685	31,350	36,685
Other payables	373,628	764,111	372,781	512,564
	595,679	976,692	594,832	725,043

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

18:	Bori	owing
-----	------	-------

18: Borrowing				
	Consolidate	Consolidated Group		Entity
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amount due to subsidiary		<u> </u>	575,002	
19: Tax provision				
	Consolidate	ed Group	Parent E	Entity
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income tax payable		115,661	<u>.</u>	
20: Employee benefit obligations	Consolidate	ed Group	Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Holders of office (NCOM):				
Annual leave	325,568	384,928	325,568	384,928
Long service leave	430,566	420,938	430,566	420,938
Total holders of office	756,134	805,866	756,134	805,866

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

20: Employee benefit obligations (Continued)	Consolidat	Consolidated Group		Entity
	2019	2019 2018		2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Employees other than holders of office:				
Annual leave	668,448	660,066	668,448	660,066
Long service leave	732,540	720,627	732,540	720,627
Total employees other than office holders:	1,400,988	1,380,693	1,400,988	1,380,693
	_			
Total employee provisions	2,157,122	2,186,559	2,157,122	2,186,559

#### (a) Employee benefits - long service leave

A provision has been recognised for future employee benefits relating to long service leave for employees. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on an assessment of the individual employee's circumstances. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been included in Note 1.

21: Reserves	Consolidated Group		Consolidated Group Parent Entity		Entity
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Strike/Distress fund reserve	а	-	42,813	-	42,813
ACTU Change the rules reserve	b	13,490	10,620	13,490	10,620
Asset revaluation reserve	С	942,843	704,419	942,843	704,419
Capital profit reserve	d		4,960		
		956,333	762,812	956,333	757,852
(a) Strike / Distress fund reserve		Consolidat	ed Group	Parent	Entity
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Movements in reserve were as follows:					
Balance 1 July		42,813	80,349	42,813	80,349
Net transfer from retained profits consists of:					
- Interest received		132	836	132	836
- Contributions received		7,725	30,900	7,725	30,900
- Expenses incurred		(17,291)	(69,272)	(17,291)	(69,272)
- Closure of distress fund bank account		(33,379)	<u> </u>	(33,379)	
Net transfer from retained profits		(42,813)	(37,536)	(42,813)	(37,536)
Balance 30 June	_		42,813		42,813

The strike/distress fund reserve was established to cover emergency assistance to members.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

21: Reserves	(Continued)

(b) ACTU Change the rules reserve	Consolidate	d Group	Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Movements in reserve were as follows:				
Balance 1 July	10,620	-	10,620	-
Net transfer from retained profits consists of:				
- Contributions received	2,870	10,620	2,870	10,620
- Expenses incurred		<u>-</u>		
Net transfer from retained profits	2,870	10,620	2,870	10,620
Balance 30 June	13,490	10,620	13,490	10,620

The ACTU Change the rules reserve consists of voluntary contributions received and payments made in connection with the ACTU Change the rules campaign.

(c) Asset revaluation reserve	<b>Consolidated Group</b>		Parent E	Entity
	2019	2019 2018		2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Movements in reserve were as follows:				
Balance 1 July	704,419	1,635,453	704,419	664,681
Share of revaluation surplus	238,424	39,738	238,424	39,738
Movement during the year		(970,772)		-
Balance 30 June	942,843	704,419	942,843	704,419

The asset revaluation reserve records the revaluation of capital assets.

(d) Capital profit reserve	Consolidated Group		Parent	Entity
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Movements in reserve were as follows:				
Balance 1 July	4,960	4,960	-	-
Movement during the year	(4,960)	<u>-</u>		
Balance 30 June	<u> </u>	4,960		

The capital profit reserve records non-taxable profits on sale of capital assets.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

22: Retained profits	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019 2018		2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Movements in retained profits were as follows:				
Balance 1 July	10,722,349	10,218,562	8,348,892	9,147,339
Transfer to reserves	-	(10,620)	-	(10,620)
Transfer from reserves	44,903	1,008,308	39,943	37,536
Net (loss) profit for the year	(900,416)	(493,901)	1,075,037	(825,363)
Balance 30 June	9,866,836	10,722,349	9,463,872	8,348,892

No specific funds or accounts have been operated in respect of compulsory levies or voluntary contributions.

### 23: Events occurring after reporting date

On 30 August 2019, members of both the National Union of Workers and United Voice voted to amalgamate and create the United Workers Union. A copy of the declarations of the amalgamation ballot conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission are available at www.fwc.gov.au/cases-decisions-orders/major-cases/united-voice-national-union-workers-proposed-amalgamation.

Under the proposed structure, all reporting units of the National Union of Workers (80V) and United Voice (108V) (with the exception of the National Council) are to be abolished. Under the scheme, the following is to occur:

- 1. All assets and liabilities of the National Union of Workers and United Voice will be consolidated into the United Voice National Council.
- 2. United Voice National Council is to be renamed the United Workers Union
- 3. Officers of both the former National Union of Workers and United Voice will be translated into the new offices of the United Workers Union
- 4. Members of the former National Union of Workers and United Voice will become members of the United Workers Union.
- 5. Employees of the National Union of Workers and United Voice will become employees of the United Workers Union.

A copy of the rules of the United Workers Union which include at Schedule 5 the transitional matters is available at www.anewunion.org.au/blog/

Upon the amalgamation date the United Workers Union will commence operations, resulting in the existing National Union of Workers and United Voice reporting units to cease operations.

Apart from the above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report, that has or may significantly affect the activities of the Group, the results of those activities or the state of affairs of the Group in the ensuing or any subsequent financial year.

#### 24: Contingencies

At 30 June 2019, no contingencies exist.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

25: Commitments	Consolidate	d Group	Parent Entity	
	2019 2018		2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation	to non-cancellable	operating leases	are payable as f	ollows:
Within one year	196,184	196,184	196,184	196,184
Later than one year but not later than five years	587,072	783,256	587,072	783,256
More than 5 years				
	783,256	979,440	783,256	979,440

The group leases office and equipment under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within one to five years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated

26: Auditor's remuneration	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity and non-related audit firms:				
(a) Audit and other assurance services – parent entity audit				
Audit or review of the financial report	45,550	44,730	45,550	44,730
Other audits	4,125	4,855	4,125	4,855
Other services	7,300	7,200	7,300	7,200
-	56,975	56,785	56,975	56,785
(b) Remuneration of other auditors of subsidiaries				
Audit or review of the financial report	4,500	4,300	-	-
Other services	1,820	3,000		
	6,320	7,300	-	-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 27: Related party transactions

#### (a) Parent entity

The parent entity within the Group is National Union of Workers – National Office.

#### (b) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(b):

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Equity holding	Equity holding
Labour Union Investment & Property Services Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	<b>2019</b> 100%	<b>2018</b> 100%

#### (c) Transactions with related parties

	Consolidat	Consolidated Group		
	2019	2018		
	\$	\$		
Sales of goods and services				
Sustentation fees received from Branches	3,624,846	3,603,748		
Purchases of goods and services				
Reimbursements to Branches	141,415	104,065		

#### (d) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services

These balances are included in the notes on receivables and payables.

There is no allowance account for impaired receivable in relation to any outstanding balances, and no expense has been recognised in respect of any impaired receivables due from related parties.

#### (e) Other transactions

- As part of directorship arrangement, director fees earned by any officers or employees who are directors of a company or trustee of superannuation scheme due to their positions of the entity, are paid to the group directly. The superannuation contributions related to the director fees paid are paid to the officer's superannuation fund.
- There were no transactions between the officers of the branch other than those relating to reimbursement by the branch in respect of expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Such transactions have been on conditions no more favourable than those which is reasonable to expect would have been adopted by parties at arm's length.

#### (f) Loans to key management personnel

There are no loans between key management personnel and the group.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 27: Related party transactions (Continued)

(g) The names of the National Committee of Management (NCOM) and period positions held during the financial year

Name	Position
Caterina Cinanni	General President
Susie Allison	General Vice President
Gary Maas	General Vice President (resigned 1 August 2018)
Dario Mujkic	General Vice President (from 3 August 2018)
Ron Herbert	General Vice President (until 3 September 2018)
Sam Roberts	General Vice President
Jill Batt	General Vice President (until 3 September 2018)
Imogen Beynon	General Vice President (from 3 September 2018)
Martin Cartwright	General Vice President (from 3 September 2018)
Sharon Morris	General Vice President (from 3 September 2018)
Tim Kennedy	General Secretary
Paul Richardson	Assistant General Secretary
Martin Cartwright	Branch Secretary (until 3 September 2018)

Elections for new offices were conducted in May 2018 by the Australian Electoral Commission (E2018/25) with new and re-elected officers commencing their term on 3 September 2018. Except where otherwise noted all persons were members of the committee for the entire reporting period.

(h) Key management personnel compensation	Consolidat	ed Group	Parent Entity		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
The aggregate compensation made to key management personnel of the Group is as follows:					
Short-term employee benefits					
Salary (including leave taken)	802,952	908,826	802,952	908,826	
Annual leave accrued	99,645	107,787	99,645	107,787	
Total short-term employee benefits	902,597	1,016,613	902,597	1,016,613	
Post-employment benefits:					
Superannuation	136,161	152,796	136,161	152,796	
Total post-employment benefits	136,161	152,796	136,161	152,796	
Other long-term benefits:					
Long-service leave accrued	25,907	28,025	25,907	28,025	
Total other long-term benefits	25,907	28,025	25,907	28,025	
Termination benefits	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
Total	1,064,665	1,197,434	1,064,665	1,197,434	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 28: Analysis of comprehensive income of parent entity

In order for the members of the General Branch to more readily understand the operations of the branch the following analysis is presented:

anaryolo lo procontos.	\$	This year \$	\$	\$	Last year \$	\$
	General Branch	National Office	Total	General Branch	National Office	Total
Revenue from continuing operations Other income	74,829 -	11,856,778 359,332	11,931,607 359,332	44,270 -	10,189,552	10,233,822
Administrative expenses Affiliation fee Campaign expenses	(73,018) (123,466)	(725,209) (533,015) (182,924)	(798,227) (656,481) (182,924)	(170,996) (113,403) (11,510)	(676,862) (547,156) (176,450)	(847,858) (660,559) (187,960)
Delegates and members expenses Industrial and service expenses Legal and professional fees	(204,261) (53,502) (48,001)	(1,603) (28,657) (192,913)	(205,864) (82,159) (240,914)	(139,238) (39,761) (71,274)	(5,554) (63,165) (49,715)	(144,792) (102,926) (120,989)
Motor vehicle expenses Occupancy expenses Official conference expenses	(198,203) - (57,434) (3,536,950)	(69,801) (712,671) (53,403) (3,835,247)	(268,004) (712,671) (110,837) (7,372,197)	(214,090) (312,886) (47,204) (3,923,757)	(80,371) (394,731) (74,143) (3,576,183)	(294,461) (707,617) (121,347) (7,499,940)
Salaries and related expenses Telephone and internet expenses Travel and related expenses Impairment of financial assets	(3,330,930) (1,421) (523,792)	(96,222) (195,731) (79,349)	(97,643) (719,523) (79,349)	(70,758) (316,055)	(43,724) (204,902) (4,025)	(114,482) (520,957) (4,025)
Grant expenses  Total expenses  Share of net profit of associates & joint	(4,820,048)	(4,774)	(4,774)	(5,430,932)	(5,896,981)	(11,327,913)
ventures accounted for using the equity method (Loss)/Profit before income tax Income tax expense	(4,745,219)	315,665 5,820,256	315,665 1,075,037	(5,386,662)	268,728 4,561,299	268,728 (825,363)
(Loss)/Profit attributable to members  Other comprehensive income	(4,745,219)	5,820,256 238,424	1,075,037 238,424	(5,386,662)	4,561,299 39,738	(825,363)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	(4,745,219)	6,058,680	1,313,461	(5,386,662)	4,601,037	(785,625)

Attention is drawn to Rule 32 of the NUW Rules which effectively considers all income including membership contributions being part of the National Fund (National Office). The General Branch is funded by an allocation of money by the National Fund (National Office). This is reflected in the above analysis.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 29: Cash flow information

(a) Receipts from other reporting units

(Sustentation fees and reimbursements)	Consolidat	ed Group	Parent Entity		
(,	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Branches					
New South Wales	1,490,117	1,514,001	1,490,117	1,514,001	
Other reporting units					
Victoria	3,227,704	3,087,073	3,227,704	3,087,073	
United Voice Queensland Branch	32,362	-	32,362	-	
·	4,750,183	4,601,074	4,750,183	4,601,074	
(b) Receipts from controlled entities	Consolidated Group		Parent E	-	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Dividend received from Labour Union Investment & Property Services Pty Ltd		_	1,592,165	-	
Director fees from Labour Union Investment &					
Property Services Pty Ltd	<u> </u>		19,800	26,400	
	<u> </u>		1,611,965	26,400	
(c) Payments to other reporting units	Consolidat	ed Group	Parent Entity		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Branches					
New South Wales	31,902	27,564	31,902	27,564	
Victoria	436,543	542,700	436,543	542,700	
Other reporting units					
United Voice - WA Branch	19,816	-	19,816	-	
United Voice National Council	95,844	-	95,844	-	
United Voice Queensland Branch	15,765		15,765		
	599,870	570,264	599,870	570,264	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 29: Cash flow information (Continued)

(d) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with (loss) profit after income tax	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
(Loss) profit after income tax	(900,416)	(493,901)	1,075,037	(825,363)	
Non-cash flows in (loss) profit					
Depreciation & amortisation	307,844	416,028	307,844	416,028	
Unrealised (gain) on investments	(228,913)	-	(228,913)	-	
Impairment expenses	79,349	4,025	79,349	4,025	
Non-cash distribution	10,510	36,249	10,510	36,249	
Net (profit) loss on disposal of property, plant and					
equipment	(130,042)	(579,460)	(130,042)	4,611	
Changes in assets and liabilities					
(Increase) Decrease in receivables	308,610	(133,142)	218,873	(127,821)	
(Decrease) Increase in payables	(381,015)	(7,663)	(130,213)	9,039	
(Decrease) Increase in income tax provision	(115,661)	135,413	-	-	
(Decrease) Increase in provisions	(29,436)	25,816	(29,436)	25,816	
Net cash flows from operating activities	(1,079,170)	(596,635)	1,173,009	(457,416)	

### 30: Capital management

The group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return on investments. The Committee of Management ensure that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

The capital structure of the group consists of cash and cash equivalents, listed securities and members' funds, comprising reserves and retained earnings.

The Committee of Management effectively manages the group's capital by assessing the group's financial risk and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the consideration of debts levels. There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by Committee of Management to control capital of the group since the previous year. No operations of the group are subject to external imposed capital requirements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 31: Financial risk management

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the group. The group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, other price risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies as advised to the National Committee of Management (NCOM). The management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks as part of regular meetings. This identification and analysis includes an analysis of interest rate exposure and the evaluation of strategies in the context of most recent economic conditions.

#### (a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

#### (ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Group and classified on the balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the group only maintains a small portfolio.

The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

The Group's equity investments are publicly traded and are listed on the ASX.

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the indexes on the Group's post-tax profit for the year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity indexes had increased/(decreased) by 10% (2018 - 10%) with all other variables held constant and all the Group's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index.

	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Effect on equity:				
Increase of equity index by 10%	73,218	69,074	73,218	69,074
Decrease of equity index by 10%	(73,218)	(69,074)	(73,218)	(69,074)

Equity would further increase/decrease as a result of gains/ (losses) on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

The price risk for the unlisted securities is immaterial in terms of the possible impact on profit or loss or total equity. It has therefore not been included in the sensitivity analysis.

#### (iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The group has no borrowings and is therefore not exposed to interest rate risk on liabilities. The group has investments in a variety of interest-bearing assets which have fixed interest rates and therefore are not subject to interest rate volatility.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 31: Financial risk management (Continued)

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. Currently the investments are held in Australian banks. The group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets.

The credit quality of financial assets can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings as follows:

	Consolidat	ed Group	Parent Entity		
	2019 2018		2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Cash at bank:					
AA- Rating	5,227,302	6,846,282	4,826,307	3,618,107	
BBB Rating	270,848	439,179	270,848	439,178	
	5,498,150	7,285,461	5,097,155	4,057,285	

#### (c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close-out market positions

#### (d) Sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June the effect on the (deficit)/surplus as a result of changes in interest rates, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Effect on results:					
Increase of interest rates by 2%	109,963	145,709	101,943	81,145	
Decrease of interest rates by 2%	(109,963)	(145,709)	(101,943)	(81,145)	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 31: Financial risk management (Continued)

## (e) Maturity profile of financial instruments

The maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities held are detailed below

### Group 2019

	Weighted Average Interest rate	Floating Interest rate	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Non Interest bearing	Total
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets Cash at bank	1.01	4,833,349	664 904			444	E 400 E04
Amounts due from branches	1.01	4,033,349	664,801 -	-	-	358,559	5,498,594 358,559
Other receivables	_	_	-	-	-	254,863	254,863
Investments	7	5,321,895	-			-	5,321,895
		10,155,244	664,801			613,866	11,433,911
Financial Liabilities							
Trade creditors		-	-	-	-	222,051	222,051
Other payables						373,628	373,628
						595,679	595,679
Net Financial Assets		10,155,244	664,801	-	-	18,387	10,838,232

### Group 2018

	Weighted Average Interest rate	Floating Interest rate	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Non Interest bearing	Total
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets			·	·	•	·	
Cash at bank	0.95	5,972,461	1,313,000	-	-	205	7,285,666
Amounts due from branches		-	-	-	-	405,398	405,398
Other receivables		-	-	-	-	526,628	526,628
Investments	7	4,943,162	-	-	-	-	4,943,162
		10,915,623	1,313,000			932,231	13,160,854
<b>-</b> 1 111 1 1114							
Financial Liabilities							
Trade creditors		-	-	-	-	212,581	212,581
Other payables						764,111	764,111
						976,692	976,692
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		10,915,623	1,313,000	_		(44,461)	12,184,162

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

## 31: Financial risk management (Continued)

### (e) Maturity profile of financial instruments (Continued)

## Parent 2019

	Weighted Average Interest rate	Floating Interest rate	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Non Interest bearing	Total
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets							
Cash on hand	0.95	4,742,155	355,000	-	-	444	5,097,599
Amounts due from branches		-	-	-	-	358,559	358,559
Other receivables Investments	6	- - 006 007	-	-	-	252,047	252,047
mvestments	0	5,896,897 10,639,052	355,000			611,050	5,896,897 11,605,102
		10,039,032	333,000			011,030	11,000,102
Financial Liabilities							
Trade creditors						222.054	222.054
Other payables		_	-	-	_	222,051 372,781	222,051 372,781
Borrowing		_	_	_	-	575,002	575,002
Donowing						1,169,834	1,169,834
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		10,639,052	355,000			(558,784)	10,435,268
Net i manoiai Assets (Elasinties)		10,000,002	000,000			(000,104)	10,400,200
Parent 2018							
	Weighted Average Interest rate	Floating Interest rate	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Non Interest bearing	Total
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets							
Cash on hand	1.52	3,002,285	1,055,000	-	-	205	4,057,490
Amounts due from branches		-	-	-	-	405,398	405,398
Other receivables	6	- E E10 161	-	-	-	434,075	434,075
Investments	6	5,518,164 8,520,449	1,055,000			839,678	5,518,164 10,415,127
		0,320,449	1,055,000			039,070	10,415,121
Financial Liabilities							
Trade creditors		_	_	_	_	212,479	212,479
Other payables		_	_	_	_	512,564	512,564
1, 2, 7, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,						725,043	725,043
Net Financial Assets		8,520,449	1,055,000			114,635	9,690,084

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 32: Fair Value Measurements

#### (a) Financial assets and liabilities

Management of the entity 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 group'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 2019 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 entity 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 2019 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 group's financial assets and liabilities:

Group	2019		2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash on hand	5,498,594	5,498,594	7,285,666	7,285,666
Trade and other receivables	613,422	613,422	932,026	932,026
Financial assets	5,321,895	5,321,895	4,943,162	4,943,162
Total financial assets	11,513,260	11,513,260	13,160,854	13,160,854
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	595,679	595,679	976,692	976,692
Total financial liabilities	595,679	595,679	976,692	976,692

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 32: Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

### (b) Financial and Non-financial Assets and Liabilities Fair Value Hierarchy

The following tables provide an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
·	\$	\$	\$	\$
2019				
Financial assets				
Fin assets at fair value thought other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	732,179	-	23,831	756,010
Total financial assets	732,179	-	23,831	756,010
Non-financial assets				
Land and building	-	-	204,174	204,174
Investment property	-	-	219,594	219,594
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value	-	-	423,768	423,768
Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2018				
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	690,747	-	23,731	714,478
Total financial assets	690,747	-	23,731	714,478
Non-financial assets				
Land and building	-	-	208,341	208,341
Investment property	-	-	233,302	233,302
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value	-	-	441,643	441,643

Fair value of the entity's land and building is estimated based on appraisals performed by independent, professionally-qualified property valuers. The significant inputs and assumptions are developed in close consultation with management. The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the Committee at each reporting date

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2018: \$NIL).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 32: Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

### (c) Disclosed fair value measurements

The following assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value in the balance sheet but their fair values are disclosed in the notes:

- accounts receivable and other debtors:
- accounts payable and other payables

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

Description	Fair Value Hierarchy Level	Valuation Technique	Inputs Used
Accounts receivable and other debtors	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow	Market interest rates for similar assets
Land and building	3	Direct comparison method	Sales values for for similar assets
Accounts payable and other payables	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow	Market interest rates for similar liabilities

There has been no change in the valuation technique(s) used to calculate the fair values disclosed in the financial statements.

#### OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, <u>Timothy</u> <u>Kennedy</u>, being the officer of the National Union of Workers – National Office, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2019.

#### The reporting unit 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 revenue via compulsory levies
- receive grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- pay capitation fees or any other expense to another reporting unit
- pay compulsory levies
- pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signature of designated officer:

Name of designated officer:

Title of designated officer:

CENERAL SECRETARY

Dated:

18/10/19

#### STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

On 18/10/2019, the National Committee of Management of National Union of Workers – National Office passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2019:

The National Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

- 1. the financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards;
- 2. 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);
- 3. the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- 4. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- 5. during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
  - a. meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
  - b. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
  - c. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
  - d. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
  - e. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and
  - f. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

Signature of designated officer:

Name of designated officer:

Title of designated officer:

GENERAL SECRETARY

Dated: 18 10 19





Suite 5, First Floor 240 Bay Street **BRIGHTON VIC 3186** 

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**BGL & Associates Pty Ltd** ACN 006 935 459

Trading as BGL Partners

ABN 96 006 935 459

Report on Audit of the Financial Report

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of the National Union of Workers - National Office and consolidated entities which comprises the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in funds and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statement including comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Committee of Management Statement and the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

#### In our opinion:

(i) the accompanying financial report of National Union of Workers – National Office:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

NATIONAL UNION OF WORKERS - NATIONAL OFFICE

- a) presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Union of Workers National Office as at 30 June 2019 and the results of its operations, its changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complying the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- c) any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.
- (ii) the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the entity's financial statements is appropriate.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

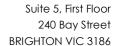
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report.

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

#### Independence

We are independent of the group in accordance with auditor independent requirements ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethnical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.







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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL UNION OF WORKERS - NATIONAL OFFICE (Continued)

#### 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.

#### Committee of Management 's responsibility for the financial report

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

In preparing the financial report, the Committee of Management are responsible for assessing the Group'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 group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor 's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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





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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL UNION OF WORKERS - NATIONAL OFFICE (Continued)

BGL & Associates Pty Ltd ACN 006 935 459 Trading as BGL Partners

Auditor 's responsibility for the audit of the financial report (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment 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 entity'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 in the preparation of the financial report. We also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the disclosures in the financial report about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity 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 statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Group or activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the 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.





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL UNION OF WORKERS - NATIONAL OFFICE (Continued)

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

BGL Partners Chartered Accountants

I. A. Hinds - C.A. - Partner

Bly L Parties

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under RO Act): AA2017/87

Melbourne

18 October 2019





2 July 2019

Timothy Kennedy General Secretary National Union of Workers Sent via email: tkennedy@nuw.org.au

Dear Timothy Kennedy,

Re: Lodgement of Financial Report - FR2019/174
Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act)

The financial year of the National Union of Workers (the reporting unit) ended on 30 June 2019. This is a courtesy letter to remind you of the reporting unit's obligations regarding financial reporting.

#### **Loans Grants and Donations Statement**

The reporting unit is required to lodge a statement showing the relevant particulars in relation to each loan, grant or donation of an amount exceeding \$1,000 for the reporting unit during its financial year. Section 237 of the RO Act requires this statement to be lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (the ROC) within 90 days of the end of the reporting unit's financial year, that is on or before 28 September 2019.

The attached fact sheet *Loans Grants and Donations* (FS 009) summarises the requirements of the Loans Grants and Donations Statement. A sample statement of loans, grants or donations is available on our website.

It should be noted that s.237 is a civil penalty provision. If a loan, grant or donation over \$1000 has been made, failure to lodge a statement of loans, grants and donations (including failure to lodge on time) may result in legal proceedings being issued with the possibility of a pecuniary penalty (up to \$105,000 for each contravention for a body corporate and up to \$21,000 for each contravention for an individual) being imposed upon your organisation and/or an officer whose conduct led to the contravention.

#### **Financial report**

The RO Act sets out a particular chronological order in which your financial report must be prepared, audited, provided to members, presented to a meeting and then lodged with the ROC. The attached document *Summary of Financial Reporting timelines* (FS 008) summarises these requirements.

We emphasise that the reporting unit is required to present its audited financial report to a meeting (either of members or of the committee of management, depending on your rules) no later than 31 December 2019 (s.266). The full financial report must be lodged with the ROC within 14 days of that meeting (s.268).

When assessing your financial report, we will continue to focus closely on timelines as well as how loans, grants and donations are reported. The financial report must break down the amounts of grants and donations and these figures will be compared to the loans, grants and donations statement (see attached *Loans Grants and Donations* fact sheet FS 009).

Website: www.roc.gov.au

You can visit our website for more information regarding <u>financial reporting</u>, and fact sheets regarding <u>financial reporting processes and requirements</u>. A model set of financial statements developed by the ROC is also available on our website. It is not obligatory to use this model but it is a useful resource to ensure compliance with the RO Act, the Reporting Guidelines and the Australian Accounting Standards.

It should be noted that s.268 of the RO Act is a civil penalty provision. Failure to lodge the full financial report (including failure to lodge on time) may result in legal proceedings being issued with the possibility of a pecuniary penalty (up to \$105,000 for each contravention for a body corporate and up to \$21,000 for each contravention for an individual) being imposed upon your organisation and/or an officer whose conduct led to the contravention (s.268).

#### **Auditor's report**

When assessing the financial report we will also focus on the structure and content of the auditor's report to ensure that it complies with the revisions made to the Auditing Standards which came into effect from 15 December 2016. Please find <a href="here">here</a> a link to guidance note *Illustrative Auditor's Report* (GN 004) relating to these requirements (which can also be located on our website).

### REMINDER

## YOUR AUDITOR MUST BE REGISTERED (s.256)

You must ensure that your auditor is registered by the Registered Organisations Commissioner. A list of registered auditors is available on our <u>website</u>.

#### Contact

Should you require any clarification in relation to the above, please email <a href="mailto:regorgs@roc.gov.au">regorgs@roc.gov.au</a>.

Yours faithfully,

**Kylie Ngo Registered Organisations Commission** 

Website: www.roc.gov.au



## Fact sheet

## Summary of financial reporting timelines – s.253 financial reports General Information:

- The <u>full report</u> consists of the General Purpose Financial Report, Committee of Management Statement, Operating report, s.255(2A) Report and signed Auditors' Report
- For an explanation of each of the steps below see our Fact sheet—financial reporting process.

#### STEP 1:

Reporting unit must prepare the General Purpose Financial Report, Committee of Management Statement, s.255(2A) Report and Operating Report as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year:



#### STEP 2:

Committee of Management statement – resolution to be passed by the Committee of Management in relation to the General Purpose Financial Report (1st meeting)



#### **STEP 3:**

Registered Auditor to prepare and sign the Auditor's Report and provide to the Reporting unit within a reasonable timeframe

## IF RULES PROVIDE FOR PRESENTATION OF FULL REPORT AT GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

(this is the default process in the RO Act)

#### STEP 4:

Provide *full report* to members at least 21 days before the General Meeting



#### STEP 5:

Present *full report* to a General Meeting of Members within 6 months of the reporting unit's end of financial year (2nd meeting)



#### STEP 6:

Prepare and sign the designated officer's certificate then lodge *full report* and the designated officer's certificate with the ROC within 14 days of the 2nd meeting

## IF RULES PROVIDE FOR PRESENTATION OF FULL REPORT AT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT MEETING

(Special rules must be in the rulebook to use this process)

#### STEP 4:

Provide full report to members within 5 months of the reporting unit's end of financial year



#### STEP 5:

Present *full report* to Committee of Management Meeting within 6 months of the reporting unit's end of financial year (2nd meeting)



### STEP 6:

Prepare and sign the designated officer's certificate then lodge full report and the designated officer's certificate with the ROC within 14 days of the 2nd meeting

#### Misconceptions

Over the years, staff of the Commission have noted that there are some common misunderstandings made in relation to the Financial Reporting Process. They include:

Misco	onception	Requ	irement
×	The Committee of Management statement is just copied from the Reporting Guidelines	<b>√</b>	The Committee of Management statement must have the date of the Committee of Management resolution recorded upon it and it must be signed and dated BEFORE the auditor signs their report
			Further, if any of the statements within it need to be modified to suit the reporting unit (for instance not holding meetings) these changes must also be made
×	The Auditor's Report does not need to be signed until just before it is lodged with the ROC	<b>√</b>	The Auditor's Report must be signed and dated BEFORE the full report (including the Auditor's Report) is sent to members and presented to the second meeting
×	The Designated Officer's Certificate must be signed before the report is sent to members	<b>√</b>	The Designated Officer's Certificate declares what the reporting unit HAS ALREADY DONE to provide the report to members and present it to the meeting. It must be signed and dated AFTER sending the report to members and the second meeting
×	Documents can be dated when they should have been signed or when the events in the document occurred	<b>√</b>	Documents must always be dated at the date they are actually signed by an officer or auditor
×	Any auditor can audit a financial report	<b>✓</b>	Only registered auditors can audit the financial report
×	The Committee of Management statement can be signed at any time	<b>√</b>	The resolution passing the Committee of Management Statement must occur and the statement signed and dated BEFORE the auditor's report is signed and dated
×	Any reporting unit can present the Full Report to a second COM meeting	<b>√</b>	Only reporting units with a 5% rule in their rulebook are able to present their report to a second Committee of Management Meeting. Otherwise, it must be presented to a General Meeting of members
*	Everything can be done at one Committee of Management meeting	<b>√</b>	If the rules allow for presenting the report to the Committee of Management, there must still be two meetings. The first meeting resolves the Committee of Management statement (including signing and dating it). Between the two meetings the Auditor's report is signed and dated. Only then can the full report be presented to the second Committee of Management meeting (if the rules allow)
×	The reporting unit has 6 months and 14 days to lodge their financial report with the ROC	<b>√</b>	The reporting unit must lodge the financial report within 14 days of the second meeting

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FS 009 (14 December 2018)

## **Fact sheet**

#### Loans, Grants & Donations

#### The Loans, Grants & Donations Requirements

The Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act) requires an organisation or branch to lodge a loans, grants and donations statement (the statement) within **90 days** of the ending of the financial year.

Under the Commissioner's Reporting Guidelines, a reporting unit's General Purpose Financial Report (the financial report) must break down the amounts of grants and donations (see below). The figures in the financial report will be compared to the loans, grants and donations statement.

#### The Loans, Grants & Donations Statement

Section 237 of the RO Act applies to every loan, grant and donation made by an organisation or branch during the financial year that exceeds \$1000. The following information must be supplied to the Registered Organisations Commission (the ROC) for each relevant loan, grant or donation:

- the amount,
- · the purpose,
- the security (if it is a loan),
- the name and address of the person to whom it was made,\* and
- the arrangements for repaying the loan.\*

The statement must be lodged within 90 days of the end of the financial year and the ROC has a <u>Template Loans</u>, <u>Grants and Donations Statement</u> on its website. The ROC encourages branches and organisations to lodge the statement even if all of the figures are NIL.

<sup>\*</sup>The last two items are not required if the loan, grant or donation was made to relieve a member of the organisation (or their dependent) from severe financial hardship.

#### **Common misconceptions**

Over the years, staff of the Commission have noted that there are some common misunderstandings made in relation to the Statement. They include:

Misconce	eption	Requiren	nent
×	Only reporting units must lodge the Statement.	✓	All branches and organisations, regardless of whether they lodge a financial report, must lodge the statement within 90 days of the end of the financial year. An organisation cannot lodge a single statement to cover all of its branches.
×	Employees can sign the Statement.	<b>√</b>	The statement must be signed by an elected officer of the relevant branch.
×	Statements can be lodged with the financial report.	<b>√</b>	The deadline for the statement is much shorter (90 days) and if it is lodged with the financial report it is likely to be late.

#### **Grants & Donations within the Financial Report**

Item 14(e) of the Commissioner's Reporting Guidelines requires the reporting unit to separate the line items relating to grants and donations into grants or donations that were \$1000 or less and those that exceeded \$1000.

As such, the note in the financial report relating to grants and donations will have four lines.

In the ROC's Model Statements the note appears as follows:

#### Note 4E: Grants or donations\*

Grants:	2017	2016
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	-

The Commissioner's Reporting Guidelines requires that these line items appear in the financial statements, the notes or in the officer's declaration statement, even if the figures are NIL.

#### Implications for filing the Financial Report

During their review of the financial report staff of the ROC may confirm that the figures in the financial report match the disclosures made in the statement. Any inconsistencies in these figures will be raised with the organisation or branch for explanation and action.

This may involve lodging an amended loans, grants or donations statement. Any failure to lodge a loans, grants or donations statement or lodging a statement that is false or misleading can attract civil penalties under the RO Act.

If a reporting unit did not fully comply with these requirements in their last financial report, its filing letter will have included a statement reminding the reporting unit of its obligations.

It is strongly recommended that all reporting units review their filing letters from the previous financial year to ensure any targeted concerns are addressed in their latest financial report. Failure to address these individual concerns may mean that a financial report cannot be filed.

Previous financial reports and filing letters are available from the website.

#### **Further information**

If you have any further questions relating to the loan, grant and donation disclosure requirements in the statement or the financial report, please contact the ROC on regorgs@roc.gov.au

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