



13 January 2020

Ms Sarah Pope
President
Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

By e-mail: info.centre@pansw.org.au

Dear Ms Pope

**Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 - FR2019/250**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019 for the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales (**the reporting unit**). The financial report was lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**ROC**) on 20 December 2019.

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

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

1. General purpose financial report (GPFR)

GPFR accounting policies

Note 1 to the general purpose financial report includes a number of accounting policies that are not applicable to the reporting unit, including Note 1.12 Leases, Note 1.19 Land, buildings, plant and equipment, Note 1.20 Investment property, Note 1.21 Intangibles, Note 1.22 Impairment of non-financial assets, Note 1.23 Non-current assets held for sale.

Please ensure in future that the financial report contains only accounting policies that are applicable to the reporting unit's circumstances.

Discrepancies in GPFR

Total comprehensive income:

The Statement of Comprehensive Income incorrectly discloses 'Total comprehensive income for the year' as nil instead of (\$1,288) and the comparative year as nil instead of (\$889).

Net cash provided by operating activities:

The Cash Flow Statement 'Net cash provided by operating activities' of (\$1,103) is different to the Note 9 'Net cash provided by operating activities' of (\$1,288).

In future please ensure that these figures are checked for accuracy prior to the finalisation of the financial report.

Nil disclosures disclosed more than once

The **officer's declaration statement (ODS)** provides reporting units with an option to disclose nil activities not reported elsewhere within the financial report.

Reporting guideline 21 states that if any activity described within items 10-20 of the reporting guidelines has not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included in the financial statements, the notes **or** in an ODS. Nil activities should be disclosed only **once**.

I note that the reporting unit's ODS includes the following items for which there was already a disclosure in the body of the notes.

- Item 14(d) – pay compulsory levies – is disclosed in both the officer's declaration statement and Note 4A;
- Item 15(a) – have a receivable with another reporting unit – is disclosed in both the officer's declaration statement and Note 5B;
- Item 15(b) – have a payable with another reporting unit – is disclosed in both the officer's declaration statement and Note 7A;

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

Yours faithfully



KEN MORGAN
Financial Reporting Specialist
Registered Organisations Commission

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Contents

Certificate by Prescribed Designated Officer.....	3
Independent Audit Report	4
Report Required Under subsection 255(2A).....	9
Operating Report	10
Committee of Management Statement	11
Statement of Comprehensive Income	12
Statement of Financial Position	13
Statement of Changes in Equity	14
Statement of Cash Flows	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16
Officer Declaration Statement	37

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

s.268 *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*

CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER

Certificate for the period ended June 2019

I, Courtney Brett being the Treasurer of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales, certify:

- That the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales for the year ended 30th June 2019 referred to in S268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and

(a) That the full report was provided to members on the 20th November 2019; and

(b) That the full report was presented to a general meeting of members on the 13th of December 2019 in accordance with S266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of Prescribed Designated Officer: _____



Prescribed Designated Officer: Courtney Brett

Title: Treasurer

Dated:  December 2019

L. K. Tsia

Telephone: 9267 6533
AH: 9344 8723
Fax: 9283 4908

Chartered Accountant B COM., F.C.A

Suite 201, 2nd Floor
309 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Independent Audit Report

To the members of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2019, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of **Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales** as at 30 June 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

I declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Reporting Unit is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

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

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

L. K. Tsia

Telephone: 9267 6533
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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.

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

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Reporting Unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Reporting Unit to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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I communicate with the Committee of Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the RO Act, the Registered Auditor Number is (AA2017/6). I am a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand and hold a current Public Practice Certificate.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, I am required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the ROA Act.

No matters requiring disclosure in accordance with these sections of the ROA Act were identified.

SIGNED AT SYDNEY this 18th Day of November 2019



LOI KAH TSIA, B. Com., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant
RO Act Registered Auditor Number (AA2017/6)
Suite 201, 2nd Floor
309 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

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Sydney NSW 2000

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

- (a) In my opinion, the GPFR of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales is presented fairly in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- (b) In relation to recovery of wages activity and based on representations made to me by the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales and the audit work undertaken for the year ended 30th June 2019, it appears that there were no recovery of wages activity for the year then ended;
- (c) That as part of the audit of the financial statements I have concluded that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the reporting entity's financial statements is appropriate; and
- (d) Also declared that:
- (i) I am an auditor registered under the RO Act. The registered auditor number is (AA2017/6);
 - (ii) I am a member of my firm L K Tsia Chartered Accountant;
 - (iii) I am a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, FCA with the registration number 17835; and
 - (iv) I hold a current practising certificate issued to me by the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

SIGNED AT SYDNEY this 18th Day of November 2019



LOI KAH TSIA, B. Com., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant
RO Act Registered Auditor Number (AA2017/6)
Suite 201, 2nd Floor
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SYDNEY NSW 2000

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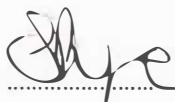
Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

Report required under subsection 255(2A)

For the year ended June 2019

The committee of management presents expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW for the year ended June 2019.

Categories of expenditures:	2019 (A\$)	2018 (A\$)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	–	–
Advertising	–	–
Operating costs	4,353	3,355
Donations to political parties	–	–
Legal costs	–	–

President: 

Sarah Pope

Treasurer: 

Courtney Brett

Dated this  day of November 2019.

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

OPERATING REPORT

The Committee of Management presents its report on the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW for the financial year ended June 2019.

- a. The Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW's principal activities throughout the year were determined by meeting with our membership regarding the upcoming Police Association Salaried Officers Enterprise Agreement, committee of management election and associated workplace issues. Minutes of meetings are recorded and retained by our Secretary.
- b. There have been no significant changes in the financial affairs of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW during the past year.
- c. A member may resign from membership of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW at any time by notice in writing addressed and delivered to the Secretary, in accordance with Rules 14-18.
- d. No officers of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW hold any position in relation to Superannuation entities.
- e. Prescribed information:
 - i. At 30 June 2019 the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW had 55 members.
 - ii. At 30 June 2019 the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW had NIL (0) employees.
 - iii. Committee of Management -

Anthony Bear (President) - 01.07.2018 to 01.03.2019

Sarah Pope (President) – 01.03.2019 to 30.06.2019

Sarah Pope (Vice President) – 01.07.2018 to 28.02.2019

Ben Lee (Vice President) – 01.03.2019 to 30.06.2019

Gabe Doyle (Secretary) - 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019

Courtney Brett (Treasurer) - 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019

Signature of Designated Officer: _____



Name of Designated Officer: Courtney Brett

Title: Treasurer

Dated:  Day of November 2019

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

For the year ended 2019

On the 15th day of November 2019, the Committee of Management of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales passed the following resolution in relation to the general-purpose financial report (GPFR) of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW for the financial year ended 30th June 2019.

The Committee of Management declares in relation to the GPFR that in its opinion:

- (a) The financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards
- (b) The financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the **RO Act**);
- (c) The financial statements and notes gives a True and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (e) During the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - (i) meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales; and
 - (ii) the financial affairs of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW have been managed in accordance with the rules of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales; and
 - (iii) the financial records of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW have been kept and maintained in accordance with the R O Act; and
 - (iv) the financial records of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW have been kept as far as practicable, in a consistent manner; and
 - (v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and
 - (vi) There has been compliance with any order for inspection of financial records made by the Commission under section 273 of the R O Act.

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

Signature of Designated Officer:  _____

Name of Designated Officer: Sarah Pope

Title: President

Dated: 12th Day of November 2019

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
Revenue	Notes	\$	\$
Membership subscription	3A	3032	2432
Capitation fees	3B	-	-
Interest Received	3C	33	34
Total revenue		<u>3,065</u>	<u>2,466</u>
Other Income			
Grants and/or donations	3D	-	-
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3E	-	-
Total other income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total income		<u><u>3,065</u></u>	<u><u>2,466</u></u>
Expenses			
Administration Expenses	4A	3,418	2,305
Affiliation Fees	4B	-	-
Audit Fees	4C	750	750
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4D	-	-
Employee Expenses	4E	-	-
Member Welfare Costs	4F	185	300
Grants or donations	4G	-	-
Legal costs	4H	-	-
Penalties via R O Act or R O Regulations	4I	-	-
Total expenses		<u>4,353</u>	<u>3,355</u>
Surplus (Deficit) for the year		<u>(1,288)</u>	<u>(889)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30th June 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
Accumulated Funds			
Retained Earnings		45,801	47,089
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Police Bank Easy Access Account	5A	46,736	47,839
Police Bank Budget Saver Account	5A	0	0
Subscriptions receivable	5B	-	-
Total Current Assets		<u>46,736</u>	<u>47,839</u>
Non-Current Assets	6	-	-
Total Assets		<u>46,736</u>	<u>47,839</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables	7	-	-
Other Payables		935	750
Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		<u>935</u>	<u>750</u>
Net Assets		<u>45,801</u>	<u>47,089</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30th June 2019

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 30.06.2016	49,655	49,655
Net Surplus for the year 2017	<u>(1,677)</u>	<u>(1,677)</u>
Balance as at 30.06.2017	47,978	47,978
Net Surplus for the year 2018	<u>(889)</u>	<u>(889)</u>
Balance as at 30.06.2018	47,089	47,089
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year 2019	<u>(1, 288)</u>	<u>(1,288)</u>
Balance as at 30.06.2019	<u><u>45,801</u></u>	<u><u>45,801</u></u>

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 30th June 2019

		2019	2018
Cash from Operating Activities	Notes		
Receipts from members	9B	3,032	2,432
Legal Levy		-	-
Interest Received		33	34
Cash Used			
Payment of expenses	9B	<u>(4,168)</u>	<u>(3,355)</u>
Net cash provided by operating Activities		<u>(1,103)</u>	<u>(889)</u>
<u>Cash from Investing Activities</u>			
Net Cash provided by investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Cash from Financial Activities</u>			
Net Cash outflow from financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(1,103)	(889)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		<u>47,839</u>	<u>48,728</u>
Cash at the end of the financial year		<u>46,736</u>	<u>47,839</u>

Cash Reconciliation

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash at the end of the financial year is reconciled to the following items in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash with Financial Institutions	9A		
Police Bank S1 Easy Access		46,736	47,839
Police Bank S2 Budget Manager		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>46,736</u>	<u>47,839</u>

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2019

1. Statement of significant accounting policies.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales is a not-for-profit entity.

The Financial statements of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales have been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs and do not take into account changing money values or except where stated. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange to assets. The accounting policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates.

There are no accounting assumptions or estimates that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

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

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

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

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments and relevant amending standards, which replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The application of this amendment did not have an impact on the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW.

- AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and other amendments, which clarify certain requirements in:
 - AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – clarification of scope.
 - AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value
 - AASB 140 Investment Property – change in use

The application of this amendment did not have an impact on the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW.

- AASB Interpretation 22 foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations, which clarifies that the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.

The application of this amendment did not have an impact on the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW.

Impact on adoption of AASB 9

(a) Initial Application

AASB 9 Financial Instruments (AASB 9) replaces AASB139 Financial Instruments: recognition and Measurements (AASB 139) for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW has applied AASB 9 retrospectively, with an initial application date of 1 July 2018. The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW has not restated the comparative information, which continues to report under AASB 139. Differences arising from the adoption of AASB 9 have been recognised directly in opening retained earnings and other components of equity as at 1 July 2018. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of AASB 9 are as follows:

Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/(decrease)):

	Ref	1-Jul-18
	adjustments	\$
Classification and Measurement	(i)	-
Impairment	(ii)	-
Other Adjustments	(iii)	-
		- ----- -----

	Ref adjustments	1-Jul-18 \$
Assets		
Trade and other receivables	(ii)	-
Investments in associates	(iii)	-
Other Non-current assets	(ii)	-
Total Assets		
Total Adjustments on equity		
Retained Earnings	(i), (ii) (iii)	-
Other components of equity	(i), (ii) (iii)	-

The nature of these adjustments are described below.

(i) Classification and measurement

Under AASB 9, debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, or fair value through OCI. The classification is based on two criteria; the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW business model was made as of the date of the initial application, 1 July 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The classification and measurements requirements of AASB 9 did not have a significant impact to the Police Association Salaried Officer Union NSW.

- Trade receivables and other non-current financial assets (i.e., Loan to a related party) previously classified as loans and receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These are now classified and measured as det instruments at amortised cost.
- Quoted debt instruments previously classified as available for sale (AFS) financial assets are now classified and measured as debt instruments at fair value through OCI as they failed the SPPI test.
- Equity investments in non-listed companies previously classified as AFS financial assets are now classified and measured as equity instruments designated at FVTOCI. The Police Association Salaried Union NSW elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category as it intends to hold these investments for the foreseeable future. There were no impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for these investments in prior periods.
- Listed equity investments previously classified as AFS financial assets are now classified and measured as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW financial liabilities.

In summary, upon adoption of AASB 9 , the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW applied the following required or elected reclassifications:

1 July 2018	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through OCI
	\$	\$	\$
AASB 139 measurement category			-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-
Available for Sale	-	-	-
	-	-	-

(ii) Impairment Loss

The adoption of AASB 9 has fundamentally changed the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW accounting impairment losses for financial assets by replacing AASB 139's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking ECL approach. AASB 9 requires the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW to recognise an allowance for ECL's for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit and loss and contract assets, i.e. those held at amortised cost and at FVTOCI.

Upon adoption of AASB 9 the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW was not required to recognise additional impairment on the trade receivables and loan receivable from related party transactions.

Set out below is the reconciliation of the ending impairment allowances in accordance with AASB 139 to the opening loss allowances determined in accordance with AASB 9.

	Allowance for impairment under AASB 1139 as at 30 June 2018	Re-measurement	ECL under AASB 9 as at 1 July 2018
	\$	\$	\$
Trade Receivables	-	-	-
Loan to a related Party	-	-	-
	-	-	-

(iii) Other adjustments

No other items of the financial statements were impacted by the adoption of AASB 9.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

New standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign off date that are applicable to the future reporting period will not have a future financial impact on the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW include:

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

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*.

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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union plans to adopt AASB 15 on the required effective date 1 July 2018 of using full retrospective method.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2019, the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW performed a preliminary assessment of AASB 1058 and 15.

AASB 2017-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

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.

The amendments apply retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW.

AASB 2018-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to AASB 119 specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period using the actuarial assumptions used to re-measure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event
- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to re-measure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognised in profit or

loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.

These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW.

AASB 2017-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments clarify that an entity applies AASB 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in AASB 9 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments apply retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.

Since the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW does not have such long-term interests in its associate and joint venture, the amendments will not have an impact on its financial statements.

AASB 2018-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015–2017 Cycle

These improvements include:

- **AASB 11 Joint Arrangements**

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in AASB 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

Amendment applies to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.

These amendments are currently not applicable to the Group but may apply to future transactions.

- **AASB 123 Borrowing Costs**

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Amendment applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have any impact on the financial statement of Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW.

1.5 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act¹.

1.7 Revenue

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

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

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

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

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

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

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

1.7 Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW should purchase, construct otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Police Association Salaried Officer Union NSW with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

1.9 Gains ***Sale of assets***

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

1.10 Capitation fees and levies

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

No capitation fees are applicable to the Police Association Salaried Officers Union, under the rule of the Union Membership Subscriptions are paid by members.

1.11 Employee benefits

There is no provision for employee benefits as the Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW does not employ any staff. The Committee of Management volunteer their time to the Union therefore no provisions are required.

1.12 Leases

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

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

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

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

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

1.13 Borrowing costs

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

1.14 Cash

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

1.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.16 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in five categories:

- (Other) financial assets at amortised cost
- (Other) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income
- (Other) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- (Other) financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

When the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and

there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment

(i) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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.

1.17 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1.18 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

1.19 Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

Revaluations—Land and Buildings

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

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

Depreciation

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

and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

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

	2019	2018
Land & buildings	x years	x years
Plant and equipment	x to x years	x to x years

Derecognition

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

1.20 Investment property

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

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

1.21 Intangibles

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

	2019	2018
Intangibles	x to x years	x to x years

Derecognition

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

1.22 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

1.23 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

1.24 Taxation

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. Fringe Benefits Tax (**FBT**) and the Goods and Services Tax (**GST**) are not applicable to this organisation.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

1.25 Fair value measurement

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets 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 Note 16A.

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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW. 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW 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 Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

1.26 Going concern

Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis².

Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

Note 2. Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2019, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of Police Association Salaried Officer Union of NSW.

		2019	2018
Note 3	Income		
Note 3A:	Membership Subscriptions		
	Subscriptions received from members via payroll deductions	3,032	2,432
	Total Membership Subscriptions	<u>3,032</u>	<u>2,432</u>
Note 3B:	Capitation Fees and other revenue from another reporting unit		
	Capitation Fees	-	-
	Other Revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
	Total Capitation Fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3C:	Investment Income		
	Interest received	33	34
	Total Interest Received	<u>33</u>	<u>34</u>
Note 3D:	Grants or donations		
	Grants	-	-
	Donations	-	-
	Total Grants or Donations	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3E:	Revenue from recovery of wages		
	Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
	Interest received on recovered money	-	-
	Total revenue from recovery of wages activity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 4 **Expenses**

	2019	2018
Note 4A: Administration Expenses		
Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory Levies	-	-
Fees/Allowances – meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and Meeting expenses	3,418	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Administration Expenses	3,418	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Note 4B: Affiliation Fees		
The Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW is not affiliated with any other Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW. Therefore no affiliation fees applicable.		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Affiliation Fees	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Note 4C: Audit Fees		
Audit fees charged/ incurred during this reporting period.		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Audit Fees	750	750
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Note 4D: Capitation Fees		
Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW is not a subsidiary of any entity nor a member of another Police Association Salaried Officers Union NSW whereby capitation fees are applicable.		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Capitation Fees	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Note 4E: Employee Expenses		
Police Association Salaried Officers Union does not employ any staff. No employee expenses are applicable.		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Employee Expenses	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Note 4F: Member Welfare Costs		
Police Association Salaried Officers Union		

	NSW member welfare expenses.		
	Total Member Welfare Costs	185	-
Note 4G:	Grants or donations	2019	2018
	No grants or donations have been paid in this Period		
	Total Grants or Donations	-	-
Note 4H:	Legal Costs		
	Legal costs that were incurred during the reporting period.		
	Total Legal Costs	-	-
Note 4I:	Other Expenses		
	Penalties- via Ro Act or RO Regulations		
	Total Other Expenses	-	-
Note 5	Current Assets		
		2019	2018
Note 5A:	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash at Bank	46,736	47,839
	Cash on Hand	-	-
	Short Term Deposits	-	-
	Other	-	-
	Total cash and Cash equivalents	46,736	47,839
Note 5B:	Trade and other receivables		
	Receivables from other reporting units	-	-
	Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
	Receivable from other reporting units (net)	-	-
	Other receivables	-	-
	Total Trade and other receivables	-	-

Note 6 **Non-current assets**

Police Association Salaried Officers Union does not have any non-current assets to report.

Note 7 **Current Liabilities**

Note 7A	Trade Payables	2019	2018
	Trade Creditors and Accruals.	935	-
	Payables to other reporting units	-	-
	Total Trade Payables	<u>935</u>	<u>750</u>

Note 7B **Other Payables**

	Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
	Legal Costs	-	-
	Total Other Payables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 8 **Provisions**

Note 8 **Employee Provisions**

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union of NSW does not employ any staff. The committee of management volunteer their time to manage the Union. No employee provisions to report.

	Total employee provisions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
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Note 9 **Cash Flow**

Note 9A

Cash Flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per

Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statements:

Cash and cash equivalents as per:	2019	2018
Cash Flow statement	46,736	47,839
Balance Sheet	46,736	47,839
Difference	-	-

Note 9B

Reconciliation of profit/(Deficit) to net cash from

Operating activities:

Profit/(Deficit) for the year	(1,288)	(889)
Adjustment for non-cash items	-	-
Changes in Assets/liabilities		
(Increase)Decrease in Receivable	-	-
Increase(Decrease) in Payable		
Net Cash from (used by) operating activities:	(1,288)	(889)

Cash Inflows

Membership Subscriptions	3,032	2,432
Membership Legal Levy	-	-
Interest	33	34
Total Cash Inflows	3,065	2,466

Cash Outflows

Administration Fees	3,418	2,305
Audit Fees	750	750
Legal Expenses	-	-
Member Welfare Costs	185	300
Total Cash Outflows	4,353	3,355
Net Cash Outflow	(1,288)	(889)

Cash Flow Information

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union Cash Inflows comes primarily from Membership subscriptions. No cash inflows come from other reporting entities. No other outflows were paid to a reporting entity.

Note 10. Administration of financial affairs by another entity.

The administration of financial affairs is administered by the Committee of Management of the Police Association Salaried Officers Union by way of volunteering their time. No other entity is involved in the administrative processes of the Union.

Note 11. Related Party Disclosures

There were no related party transactions throughout the 2019 financial year for the Police Association Salaried Officers Union Of NSW.

Note 12. Financial Instruments

The Police Association Salaried Officers Union financial instruments consist mainly of cash and accounts receivable and payable.

Risk management is reviewed by the Committee of Management if issues arise from membership meetings regarding the financial risks to the Union. The Police Association considers the following financial risk exposures:

Credit Risk on liquid funds is minimal; as our assets are held in low risk, hold at call reputable financial institutions.

Liquidity risk management: The responsibility for the management of liquidity risks rests with the Committee of Management. Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining adequate working capital to meet ongoing commitments.

Note 13. Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner

In accordance with the requirements of the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009, the attention of members is drawn to the provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 272 which read as follows:

- (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 the application made under subsection (1).

Police Association Salaried Officers Union of New South Wales

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Courtney Brett, being the Treasurer of the Police Association Salaried officers Union of NSW, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30th June 2019.

The reporting unit did not:

- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- pay compulsory levies
- have a receivable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity

Signed by the officer: _____



Title: Treasurer

Dated: 12th Day of November 2019