TEXTILE CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
NATIONAL COUNCIL
ABN 93 734 785 862

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
NATIONAL COUNCIL
ABN 93 734 785 862

OPERATING REPORT

In accordance with Section 254 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 ("Act") the Committee of Management present their Operating Report on Textile Clothing & Footwear Union Of Australia – National Council ("the Union"), the relevant Reporting Unit for the financial year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the Union during the financial year were to provide industrial and organising services to each of the Branches of the Textile, Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia and their members, consistent with the objectives of the National Council and particularly the objective of protecting and improving the interests of the various Branches and their members.

Operating Result
The results of the principal activities of the Union during the financial year was to further the interests of TCF workers through improvements in wages and conditions, health and safety, legal rights and company compliance with Australian labour standards.

The operating loss of the Union for the financial year was $51,091 (2012: $60,157). No provision for tax was necessary as the Union is exempt from income tax.

Significant change
There were no significant changes in the principal activities or financial affairs of the Union during the financial year.

Rights of Members
Pursuant to the Reporting Unit Rule 21 and Section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, members have the right to resign from membership by providing written notice addressed to and delivered to the Secretary of the Reporting Unit.

A notice of resignation from membership of the Union takes effect:
(a) where the member ceases to be eligible to become a member of the Union
    (i) on the day on which the notice is received by the Union
    (ii) on the day specified in the notice which is a day not earlier than the day when the member ceases to be eligible to become a member;
    whichever is the later, or

(b) in any other case:
    (i) at the end of two weeks after the notice is received by the Union, or
    (ii) on the day specified in the notice
    whichever is the later.

Superannuation Officeholders
Michele O'Neil is an officer of the Union and also holds Alternate Directorship of Australian Super.

No other officer or member of the Union is:
(a) is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
(b) a director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme.

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OPERATING REPORT continued

Other Prescribed Information
In accordance with Regulation 159 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009 ("Regulations"):

(a) the number of persons that were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, recorded in the register of members for Section 230 of the Act and who are taken to be members of the Union under section 244 of the Act was 4,389 (2012: 4,859)

(b) the number of persons who were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, employees of the Union, where the number of employees includes both full-time and part-time employees, measured on a full-time equivalent basis was 1.

(c) the names of each person who have been a member of the Committee of Management of the Union at any time during the reporting period, and the period for which he or she held such a position were:

Name	
Barry Tubner	National President
Jenny Kruschel	National Senior Vice President
John Owen	National Junior Vice President
Michele O'Neil	National Secretary
Peter Lane	National Trustee
Elizabeth MacPherson	National Trustee

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management.

For Committee of Management: **Michele O'Neil**
Title of Office held: **National Secretary**

Signature:

Dated: 6 May 2014

Melbourne

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Revenue	3	686,557	769,737
Administration expense		(123,016)	(53,298)
Affiliation, capitation and commission expense	4	(57,917)	(63,544)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(1,652)	(2,122)
Employee benefits expense	4	(164,130)	(146,627)
Travel expense		(35,159)	(47,886)
Campaign and project expenses		(348,274)	(506,917)
Mortality funds expenses		(7,500)	(9,500)
Loss before income tax		(51,091)	(60,157)
Income tax expense	1(a)	-	-
Net profit/(loss) attributable to union		(51,091)	(60,157)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(51,091)	(60,157)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	203,933	417,128
Trade and other receivables	6	157,756	111,435
Other current assets	7	5,979	6,675
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		367,668	535,238
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets	8	13,461	13,461
Property, plant and equipment	9	9,117	10,769
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		22,578	24,230
TOTAL ASSETS		390,246	559,468
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	239,867	363,393
Provisions	11	98,368	92,973
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		338,235	456,366
TOTAL LIABILITIES		338,235	456,366
NET ASSETS		52,011	103,102
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		52,011	103,102
TOTAL EQUITY		52,011	103,102

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2012	163,259	163,259
(Loss) attributable to the Union	(60,157)	(60,157)
Balance at 31 December 2012	103,102	103,102
(Loss) attributable to the Union	(51,091)	(51,091)
Balance at 31 December 2013	52,011	52,011

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Capitation receipts	12	305,313	424,665
Payments to suppliers & employees		(914,168)	(589,108)
Interest received		4,563	9,129
Sundry income		391,097	368,355
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	12	(213,195)	213,041
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(213,195)	213,041
Cash at beginning of year		417,128	204,087
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	203,933	417,128

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR RECOVERY OF WAGES ACTIVITY CASH BASIS - FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash assets in respect of recovered money at beginning of year		
Receipts		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages etc	-	-
Interest received on recovered money	-	-
Total receipts	-	-
Payments		
Deductions of amounts due in respect of membership for:		
- 12 months or less	-	-
- greater than 12 months	-	-
Deductions of donations or other contributions to accounts or funds of:		
- the reporting unit	-	-
- other entity	-	-
Deductions of fees or reimbursements of expenses		
Payments to workers in respect of recovered money	-	-
Total payments	-	-
Cash assets in respect of recovered money at end of year	-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation
The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

a. **Income Tax**
No provision for income tax is necessary as "Trade Unions" are exempt from income tax under Section 50-1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

b. **Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**
The Entity measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Entity would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

The carrying amount of property, leasehold improvements and plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the committee of management to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and equipment	10-40%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Library	5.5%

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

c. Property, Plant and Equipment continued

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

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 the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

d. Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

e. **Financial Instruments continued**

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

The entity does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

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

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

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as non-current assets.

(iii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

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

(iv) *Available-for-sale investments*

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

e. **Financial Instruments continued**

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets.

(v) *Financial liabilities*

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

Financial guarantees

Where material, financial guarantees issued that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due are recognised as financial liabilities at fair value on initial recognition.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

e. **Financial Instruments continued**

The fair value of financial guarantee contracts has been assessed using the probability-weighted discounted cash flow approach. The probability has been based on:

- the likelihood of the guaranteed party defaulting during the next reporting period;
- the proportion of the exposure that is not expected to be recovered due to the guaranteed party defaulting; and
- the maximum loss exposure if the guaranteed party were to default.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation in accordance with AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 118: Revenue. Where the entity gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 118.

Derecognition

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

f. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

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

g. **Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

g. Employee Benefits continued

Other long-term employee benefits
Provision is made for employees' long service leave, annual leave and rostered days off leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employees departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net charge in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as a part of employee benefits expense.

The entity's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in the statement of financial position, except where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are disclosed as current provisions.

h. Provisions

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

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

j. Revenue and Other Income

Grant revenue is recognised on a proportional basis over the period that the grant relates to where the grant monies are controlled or conditions for recognition have been met. Where there are conditions attached to grant revenue received in advance relating to the use of those grants for specific purposes it is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until such conditions are met or services are provided.

Revenue from membership subscriptions is recognised on an accrual basis in the year to which it relates.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

k. **Trade and Other Receivables**

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

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

l. **Trade and Other Payables**

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

m. **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

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

n. **Comparative Figures**

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

Where the entity has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

o. **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

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

Key estimates

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

Key judgments

No key judgments have been used in the preparation of this financial report.

p. **New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity**

Financial Statements

The entity adopted the following Australian Accounting Standards, together with the relevant consequential amendments arising from related Amending Standards, from the mandatory application date of 1 January 2013:

- AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement
- AASB 119: Employee Benefits

The accounting policies have been updated to reflect changes in the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the impact of adoption of these standards is discussed below.

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement does not change what and when assets or liabilities are recorded at fair value. It provides guidance on how to measure assets and liabilities at fair value, including the concept of highest and best use for non-financial assets. AASB 13 has not changed the fair value measurement basis for any assets or liabilities held at fair value, however additional disclosures on the methodology and fair value hierarchy have been included in the financial statements in Note 16.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

p. **New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity continued**

AASB 119 Employee benefits changes the basis for determining the income or expense relating to defined benefit plans and introduces revised definitions for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits.

The entity reviewed the annual leave liability to determine the level of annual leave which is expected to be paid more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Whilst this has been considered to be a long-term employee benefits for the purpose of measuring the leave under AASB 119, the effect of discounting was not considered to be material and therefore has not been performed.

There was no change to the treatment of provisions from the prior year, therefore no restatements of the comparative figures were required.

q. **New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods**

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The entity has decided against early adoption of these standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Entity:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 9 Financial Instruments and amending standards AASB 2010-7/AASB 2012-6	30 June 2016	Changes to the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities. New rules relating to derecognition of financial instruments.	The impact of AASB 9 has not yet been determined as the entire standard has not been released.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

q. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 1053 – Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and amending standards AASB 2010-2, AASB 2011-11, AASB 2012-1, AASB 2012-7 and AASB 2012-11	30 June 2014	This standard allows certain entities to reduce disclosures.	The entity is not adopting the RDR and therefore these standards are not relevant.
AASB 2011-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Trans-Tasman convergence – Reduced Disclosure Requirements	30 June 2014	Highlights the disclosures not required in AASB 1054 for entities applying the RDR.	The entity is not adopting the RDR and therefore this standard is not relevant.
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement. AASB 2011-8 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131 & 132]	30 June 2014	AASB 13 provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across Accounting Standards but does not change when fair value is required or permitted. There are a number of additional disclosure requirements.	Fair value estimates currently made by the entity will be revised and potential changes to reported values may be required. The entity has not yet determined the magnitude of any changes which may be needed. Some additional disclosures will be needed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

q. **New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued**

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 10 Financial Statements / AASB 11 Joint Arrangements / AASB 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements, AASB 128 Investments in Associates and AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Transition Guidance and Other Amendments	30 June 2014	AASB 10 includes a new definition of control, which is used to determine which entities are consolidated, and describes consolidation procedures. The Standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this is difficult to assess.	The entity does not control any other entity so no impact is expected due to the adoption of AASB 10
		AASB 11 focuses on the rights and obligations of a joint venture arrangement, rather than its legal form (as is currently the case). IFRS 11 requires equity accounting for joint ventures, eliminating proportionate consolidation as an accounting choice.	The entity holds no interest in a joint venture arrangement so no impact is expected due to the adoption of AASB 11.
		AASB 12 includes disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles.	Additional disclosures will be required under AASB 12 but there will be no changes to reported position and performance.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

q. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2011-4 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements [AASB 124]	30 June 2014	Remove individual key management personnel disclosure requirements (i.e. components of remuneration) for disclosing entities.	The entity is not a disclosing entity.
AASB 2011-6 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 127, AASB 128 & AASB 131]	30 June 2014	This Standard extends the relief from consolidation, the equity method and proportionate consolidation by removing the requirement for the financial statements prepared by the ultimate or any intermediate parent entity to be IFRS compliant, provided that the parent entity, investor or venturer and the ultimate or intermediate parent entity comply with Australian Accounting Standards or Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements.	Since the entity does not comply with the Reduced Disclosure Regime there is no impact on the adoption of this standard.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

q. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2011-7 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation& Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 & 17]	30 June 2014	This standard provides many consequential changes due to the release of the new consolidation and joint venture standards.	The impact of this standard is expected to be minimal.
AASB 119 Employee Benefits (September 2011) AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) and AASB 2011-11 Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements	30 June 2014	The main changes in this standard relate to the accounting for defined benefit plans and are as follows: - elimination of the option to defer the recognition of gains and losses (the 'corridor method'); - requiring remeasurements to be presented in other comprehensive income; and - enhancing the disclosure requirements.	Since the entity does not have a defined benefit plan, the adoption of these standards will not have any impact.
AASB 2010-10 - Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 2009-11 & AASB 2010-7]	30 June 2014	Makes amendments to AASB 1	No impact since the entity is not a first-time adopter of IFRS.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

q. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2012-2 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132 & AASB 7]	30 June 2014	Requires the inclusion of information about the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements.	There is no impact on disclosures as there are no offsetting arrangements currently in place.
AASB 2012-4 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Government Loans [AASB 1]	30 June 2014	Adds exception to retrospective application of Australian Accounting Standards for first time adopters.	No impact as these are not the first time adoption accounts for the entity.
AASB 2012-5 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 116, AASB 132 & AASB 134 and Interpretation 2]	30 June 2014	AASB 1 - this standard clarifies that an entity can apply AASB 1 more than once. AASB 101 - clarifies that a third statement of financial position is required when the opening statement of financial position is materially affected by any adjustments. AASB 116 - clarifies the classification of servicing equipment. AASB 132 and Interpretation 2 - Clarifies that income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument and to transaction costs of an equity transaction shall be accounted for in accordance with AASB 112 Income Taxes AASB 134 - provides clarification about segment reporting.	No expected impact on the entities financial position or performance.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

q. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2011-12 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Interpretation 20	30 June 2014	Allows transitional provisions for strippings costs in accordance with Interpretation 20.	There will be no impact as the entity is not in the mining industry.
AASB 2012-9 Amendment to AASB 1048 arising from the Withdrawal of Australian Interpretation 1039	30 June 2014	Removes reference to withdrawn Interpretation 1039.	No impact on the financial statements.
AASB 1055 - Budgetary Reporting AASB 2013-1 Amendments to AASB 1049 - Relocation of Budgetary Reporting Requirements	30 June 2015	This standard specifies the nature of budgetary disclosures and circumstances for inclusion in the financial statements.	No impact as the entity is not a public sector entity.
AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132]	30 June 2015	This standard adds application guidance to AASB 132 to assist with applying some of the offset criteria of the standard.	There will be no impact to the entity as there are no offsetting arrangements currently in place.

r. Going Concern

Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – National Council did not receive or offer financial support from/to another reporting unit during the financial year.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
NATIONAL COUNCIL
ABN 93 734 785 862

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 2: INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO MEMBERS OR FAIR WORK COMMISSION

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

1. A member of an entity, or the General Manager of Fair Work Commission, may apply to the entity for specified prescribed information in relation to the entity to be made available to the person making the application.
2. The application must be in writing and 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 entity.
3. An entity must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

NOTE 3: REVENUE

	2013 $	2012 $
Capitation fees:		
-Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania	152,131	136,549
-Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - Victoria/Queensland	99,692	98,107
Donations	-	-
Levies:		
- ACTU Growth & Campaign levy*	16,158	16,158
Interest received	4,563	9,129
Project income	359,453	484,870
Sundry income:		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - Victoria/Queensland - mortality fund	3,075	2,208
-Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania - mortality fund	2,122	1,932
-Other sundry income	49,363	20,784
Total revenue	686,557	769,737

NOTE 4: LOSS FOR YEAR

Loss for year before income tax expense has been determined after:
Expenses:
Affiliation, capitation fees,
Compulsory levies and commissions

	2013 $	2012 $
Affiliation fees:		
-Australian Council of Trade Union	28,139	26,661
-ITGLWF	12,039	19,453
-APHEDA	1,400	1,272
-AAWL	181	-
ACTU Growth & Campaign levy*	16,158	16,158
	57,917	63,544

*ACTU Levy relates to Industrial Relations Campaign.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	2013 $	2012 $
NOTE 4: LOSS FOR YEAR continued		
Depreciation expense		
Property, plant and equipment	1,652	2,122
Employee benefits expense:		
Salaries and allowances		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	137,798	113,625
Superannuation contributions		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	20,046	17,350
Provision for annual leave		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	73	10,834
Provision for long service leave		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	6,548	1,435
Provision for RDO		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	(1,227)	462
Other:		
- Fringe benefit tax	-	2,036
- Workcover	892	885
	164,130	146,627
Included in campaign & project expenses:		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – Victoria/ Queensland – SAP expenses	213,962	175,174
-Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania – SAP expenses	133,726	281,311
Included in administration and other expenses:		
Conference and meetings:		
- National Council	1,101	910
- Delegates' training and expense	-	-
Remuneration of auditor:		
-auditing of the financial statements	15,600	14,860
-auditing of project acquittals	850	860
Grants & Donations		
- grants	-	-
- donations	-	-
Legal fees		
- litigation	42,966	14,301
- other legal matters	-	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash on hand	-	748
Cash at bank		
- General account	53,318	264,253
- Mortality fund	150,067	151,579
Cash on deposit	548	548
	203,933	417,128

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 3.25% (2012: 4.25%); these deposits have an average maturity of 5 months.

Reconciliation of cash:

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash and cash equivalents	203,933	417,128
Bank overdrafts	-	-
	203,933	417,128

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT		
Project funds	81,819	-
Capitation fee		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - Victoria//Queensland Branch	25,000	38,661
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania	45,415	53,168
Other receivables		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - WA Branch	497	4,110
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia –Victoria/ Queensland Branch	1,424	11,162
Mortality Fund payments receivable		
-Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia –Victoria/ Queensland Branch	1,801	1,821
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania	1,800	1,809
Sundry receivables	-	704
	157,756	111,435
Less provision for impairment of debts	-	-
	157,756	111,435

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES continued

(i) Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Current trade receivables are generally on 30-day terms. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in other expense items.

Movement in the provision for impairment of receivables is as follows:

	$
Provision for impairment as at 1 January 2012	
- Charge for the year	-
- Written off	-
Provision for impairment as at 31 December 2012	-
- Charge for the year	-
- Written off	-
Provision for impairment as at 31 December 2013	-

Credit risk

The entity has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or entity of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 6. The main source of credit risk to the entity is considered to relate to the class of assets described as "trade and other receivables".

The following table details the entity trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the entity and parent and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the entity.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES continued

	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue)				Within Initial Trade Terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
2013							
Trade receivables	152,234	-	-	-	-	-	152,234
Other receivables	5,522	-	-	-	-	1,921	3,601
Total	157,756	-	-	-	-	1,921	155,835
2012							
Trade and term receivables	111,435	-	95,459	-	11,318	4,658	95,459
Total	111,435	-	95,459	-	11,318	4,658	95,459

(ii) Collateral pledged
No collateral is held over trade and other receivables.

The Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - Western Australia Branch which is operated by the Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - National Council is not required to pay capitation fees. For the year ended December 2013 had the branch been required to pay the capitation fees the estimated income would amount to $484 (2012: $714).

	2013	2012
	$	$
NOTE 7: OTHER ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	5,979	6,675

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL ASSETS

Shares in unlisted company at cost		
- ACTU Member Connect Pty Ltd	13,461	13,461

a. Available-for-sale financial assets comprise investments in the ordinary issued capital of only one entity. There are no fixed returns or fixed maturity dates attached to this investment. No intention to dispose of any unlisted available-for-sale financial assets existed at 31 December 2013.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	2013 $	2012 $
NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Furniture and equipment – at cost		
Cost	8,203	8,203
Less: accumulated amortisation	(7,674)	(7,527)
	529	676
Library – at cost		
Cost	41,018	41,018
Less: accumulated depreciation	(36,084)	(35,797)
	4,934	5,221
Motor Vehicles – at cost		
Cost	21,467	21,467
Less: accumulated depreciation	(17,813)	(16,595)
	3,654	4,872
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	9,117	10,769

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 current financial year.

	Furniture and equipment	Library $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2012	872	5,525	6,494	12,891
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(196)	(304)	(1,622)	(2,122)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2012	676	5,221	4,872	10,769
Balance at 1 January 2013	676	5,221	4,872	10,769
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(147)	(287)	(1,218)	(1,652)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2013	529	4,934	3,654	9,117

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT		
Trade Creditors	165	31,421
Amounts owing to branches		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania	58,840	148,525
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – Victoria/ Queensland Branch	84,749	69,311
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-
Legal costs	-	-
Income in advance	-	4,907
Accrued expenses	81,819	81,363
Sundry creditors	14,294	27,866
	239,867	363,393

Included in the trade and other payables balance is an amount for accrued expenses which relates to wages and oncosts for the SAP grant program run by the Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania Branch and the Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – Victoria/Queensland Branch. This is split evenly between the branches ($40,909 for each branch).

NOTE 11: PROVISIONS

	2013 $	2012 $
Analysis of Total Provisions		
Employee entitlements		
Provision for annual leave		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	52,664	52,591
	52,664	52,591
Provision for long service leave		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	43,838	37,289
	43,838	37,289
Provision for RDO		
- elected officials	-	-
- employees	1,866	3,093
	1,866	3,093
Total employee entitlements	98,368	92,973

NOTE 11: PROVISIONS continued

	RDO	Annual Leave	Long-term Employee Benefits	Total
	$	$	$	$
Opening balance at 1 January 2013	3,093	52,591	37,289	92,973
Additional provisions raised during the year	2,451	6,204	6,549	15,204
Amounts used	(3,678)	(6,131)	-	(9,809)
Balance at 31 December 2013	1,866	52,664	43,838	98,368

	2013	2012
	$	$
Analysis of total provisions		
Current	98,368	92,973
Non-current	-	-
	98,368	92,973

Provision for Employee Benefits
Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave, long service leave and RDO.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave, long service leave and RDO entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event of employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

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 historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(g).

The non-current portion of this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

NOTE 12: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss after income tax

	2013 $	2012 $
(Loss) after income tax	(51,091)	(60,157)
Non cash items		
-Depreciation	1,652	2,122
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
-(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(46,321)	189,978
-decrease in other assets	696	31
-(Increase)/decrease in trade and other payables	(123,526)	68,337
-Increase in provisions	5,395	12,730
Cash flows used by operations	(213,195)	213,041

i). The entity has no credit stand-by or financing facilities in place other than disclosed in the financial report.

ii). There were no non-cash financing or investing activities during the period.

b) Cash flow information

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash inflows to related branches included within capitation fees:		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania	164,668	237,380
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia –Victoria/Queensland Branch	140,645	187,285
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – Western Australia Branch	-	-
Total cash inflows	305,313	424,665
Cash inflows to related branches included within sundry income:		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania	2,376	2,846
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia –Victoria/Queensland Branch	10,077	34,918
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – Western Australia Branch	7,555	-
Total cash inflows	20,008	37,764
Cash outflows to related branches included within payments to suppliers and employees:		
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia - New South Wales/South Australia/Tasmania	220,648	176,421
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia –Victoria/Queensland Branch	228,148	200,978
- Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia – Western Australia Branch	-	-
Total cash outflows	448,796	377,399

NOTE 13: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no events subsequent to the reporting date of this report which will have a material effect on the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2013.

NOTE 14: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The names of committee of management of the entity who have held office during the financial year are:

Name	
Barry Tubner	National President
Jenny Kruschel	National Senior Vice President
John Owen	National Junior Vice President
Michele O'Neil	National Secretary
Peter Lane	National Trustee
Elizabeth MacPherson	National Trustee

a. The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to elected officials during the financial year for salaries was $Nil (2012: $Nil).

   The aggregate amount paid during the financial year to a superannuation plan in connection with the retirement of elected officials was $Nil (2012: $Nil).

b. The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to other persons on the Committee of Management was as follows: -
   - salaries and allowances $Nil (2012: $Nil).
   - superannuation $Nil (2012: $Nil).
   - loss of wages $Nil (2012: $Nil).

c. No officer has received any remuneration because the officer is a member of a board or hold that position only because of their position as an officer or because they were nominated for the position on the board by the organisation/branch/peak council.

d. No officer has received any remuneration from a related party to the organisation/branch in connection with the performance of the officer's duties.

e. No officer has any material personal interest in a matter that the officer or a relative of the officer has or acquires that relates to the affairs of the organisation/branch.

f. Apart from the above, there were no other transactions between the officers of the entity other than those relating to their membership of the entity and reimbursement by the entity 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 it is reasonable to expect would have been adopted by parties at arm's length.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 15: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The principle source of income for the entity is capitation fees & project income. The entity is economically dependent upon the membership levels and fees.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries, bills, leases, preference shares and derivatives.

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

	2013 $	2012 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	203,933	417,128
Loans and receivables	157,756	111,435
Financial assets	13,461	13,461
Total financial assets	375,150	542,024
-		
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	239,867	363,393
Total Financial Liabilities	239,867	363,393

Financial Risk Management Policies

The committee of management's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the entity in meeting its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the committee of management on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The committee meets on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts. The committee of management's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the entity in meeting its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance.

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

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management
The main risks the entity is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk.

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

a. **Credit risk**

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

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and removal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposure against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties) ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

Credit risk exposures

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

There is no collateral held by the entity securing trade and other receivables.

The entity has no significant concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty or entity of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 6.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 6.

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

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timings of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates and do not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013**

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

b. **Liquidity risk**

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

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and

	Within 1 Year $	1 to 5 Years $	Over 5 Years $	Total $
2013				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	203,933	-	-	203,933
Receivables	157,756	-	-	157,756
Financial assets	13,461	-	-	13,461
Total anticipated inflows	375,150	-	-	375,150
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	239,867	-	-	239,867
Total expected outflows	239,867	-	-	239,867
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	135,283			135,283
2012				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	417,128	-	-	417,128
Receivables	111,435	-	-	111,435
Financial assets	13,461	-	-	13,461
Total anticipated inflows	542,024	-	-	542,024
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	363,393			363,393
Total expected outflows	363,393			363,393
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	178,631			178,631

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

c. **Market risk**

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows.

(ii) Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held.

The entity is not exposed to securities price risk on available-for-sale investments.

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

	Profit **$**
Year ended 31 December 2013	
+/-2% in interest rates basis points	4,079
Year ended 31 December 2012	
+/-1% in interest rates basis points	8,343

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

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

Fair Values

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

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

There is no variance between the fair value and carrying value at the year end.

NOTE 17: ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office of the entity is:

Textile Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia National Council
359 Exhibition Street
Melboume VIC 3000

The principal place of business is:

Textile Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia National Council
359 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
NATIONAL COUNCIL
ABN 93 734 785 862

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

On 6 May 2014 the Committee of Management of the Textile Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia National Council ("Union/Reporting Unit") passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) of the reporting unit for the financial year ended 31 December 2013:

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 the reporting guidelines of the General Manager of Fair Work Commission

(c) 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;

(d) 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

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

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

  (ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and

  (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and

  (iv) where the organisation consists of 2 or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner to each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and

  (v) where the information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or the General Manager duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the General Manager; and

  (vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
continued

(f) where the reporting unit has undertaken recovery of wages activity:

(i) the financial report on recovery of wages activity has been fairly and accurately prepared in accordance with the requirements of the reporting guidelines of the General Manager; and

(ii) the committee of management instructed the auditor to include in the scope of the audit required under subsection 257(1) of the RO Act all recovery of wages activity by the reporting unit in which revenues had been derived for the financial year in respect of such activity; and

(iii) no fees or reimbursements of expenses in relation to recovery of wages activity or donations or other contributions were deducted from moneys recovered from employers on behalf of workers other than reported in the financial report on recovery of wages activity and the notes to the financial statements; and

(iv) that prior to engaging in any recovery of wages activity, the organisation has disclosed to members by way of a written policy all fees to be charged or reimbursement of expenses required for recovery of wages activity, and any likely request for donations or other contributions in acting for a worker in recovery of wages activity; and

(v) no fees or reimbursements of expenses in relation to recovery of wages activity or donations or other contributions were deducted from monies recovered from employers on behalf of workers until distributions of recovered money were made to the workers.

(g) that the members receive a copy of the concise financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management dated 6 May 2014

For Committee of Management: Michele O'Neil
Title of Office held: National Secretary

Signature:

Dated: 6 May 2014
Melbourne

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Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TEXTILE CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COUNCIL

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Textile Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia National Council, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the committee of management's declaration of the entity for the financial year.

Committee of Management's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The entity's committee of management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 Note 1, the committee of management also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the committee of management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

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

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
TEXTILE CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COUNCIL continued

Auditor's Opinion
In our opinion the general purpose financial report of the entity:

a. (i) presented fairly the entity's financial report for the year ended 31 December 2013 in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, other requirements imposed by these Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Act; and
   (ii) complied with the Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

b. properly and fairly report all information in relation to recovery of wages activity required by the reporting guidelines of Fair Work Commission including;
   (i) any fees charged to or reimbursements of expenses claimed from, members and others for recovery of wages activity; and
   (ii) any donations or other contributions deducted from recovered money

MSI Ragg Weir

MSI RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

L.S.WONG
Partner
Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and
Current holder of a current public practice certificate
Melbourne: 6 May 2014