TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

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 the Textile Clothing Footwear Union of Australia Western Australia Branch ("the Union"), the relevant Reporting Unit for the financial year ended 31 December 2012.

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the Union during the financial year were to represent the industrial, professional and political interests of textile, clothing and footwear workers in the State of Western Australia.

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 $1,182 (2011: $2,689 Loss). 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
No officer or member of the reporting unit:
(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.

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 24.(2011: 24).

OPERATING REPORT continued

(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 nil.

Other Prescribed Information continued

(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	
Karyn Constable	Branch President
Barry Willcoks	Branch Secretary
Natalie Kellerman	Branch 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: Barry Willcoks
Title of Office held: Branch Secretary

Signature: B Willcoks

Dated: 3/6/13

Perth:

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 $	2011 $
Revenue	3	4,912	3,184
Administration expense	4	(2,740)	(2,173)
Committee expenses		(3,354)	(3,700)
Loss before income tax		(1,182)	(2,689)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	1(a)	-	-
Loss for the year		(1,182)	(2,689)
Other comprehensive income:		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to the union		(1,182)	(2,689)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 $	2011 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	28,261	49,583
Trade and other receivables	6	28,430	1,987
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		56,691	51,570
TOTAL ASSETS		56,691	51,570
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	8,157	1,854
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,157	1,854
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,157	1,854
NET ASSETS		48,534	49,716
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		48,534	49,716
TOTAL EQUITY		48,534	49,716

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Retained Profits $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2011	52,405	52,405
Loss attributable to members	(2,689)	(2,689)
Balance at 1 January 2012	49,716	49,716
Loss attributable to members	(1,182)	(1,182)
Balance at 31 December 2012	48,534	48,534

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 $	2011 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Membership contributions		5,394	3,570
Payments to suppliers		(6,202)	(5,069)
Interest received		150	5
Net cash provided by operating activities	8b	(658)	(1,494)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Amounts provided to the TCFUA Vic Qld branch		(27,075)	-
Amounts received from TCFUA National Council		4,551	-
Amounts received from CATU		1,860	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(20,664)	-
Net (decrease) increase in cash held		(21,322)	(1,494)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		49,583	51,077
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	28,261	49,583

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR RECOVERY OF WAGES ACTIVITY CASH BASIS - FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 $	2011 $
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 Union		-	-
- 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 2012**

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements and notes represent those of the Textile Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia (Western Australian Branch).

Basis of Preparation
The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the 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 50-15 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

b. **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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

c. **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.

d. **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 a cash basis.

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).

e. **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(d) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

f. **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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

g. **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.

h. **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 Union 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.

i. **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 Union 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 judgements have been used in the preparation of this financial report.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the entity. The entity has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The entity's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the entity but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

– AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and AASB 2010–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).

These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument;
- requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows; and
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a mismatch would be created or enlarged, the entity is required to present all changes in fair value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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

These Standards were mandatorily applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013. However, AASB 2012-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures (issued September 2012) defers the mandatory application date of AASB 9 from 1 January 2013 to 1 January 2015. This amendment is a consequence of the deferral of IFRS 9 to allow the IASB to complete its revision of that Standard. In light of this change of mandatory effective date, the entity is expected to adopt AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 for the annual reporting period ending 31 December 2015. Although the members of the committee anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 may have a significant impact on the entity's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact particularly considering the changes that are expected to be made to IFRS 9 in future.

– AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050 & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013).

AASB 1053 establishes a revised differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of financial reporting requirements for those entities preparing general purpose financial statements:

- Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards; and
- Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Tier 2 of the framework comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1, but contains significantly fewer disclosure requirements. Since the entity is a not-for-profit private sector entity, it qualifies for the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities. It is anticipated that the entity will take advantage of Tier 2 reporting at a later date.

– AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11: Joint Arrangements, AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements (August 2011), AASB 128: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (August 2011) and AASB 2011–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 10 replaces parts of AASB 127 (March 2008, as amended) and Interpretation 112: Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. AASB 10 provides a revised definition of control and additional application guidance so that a single control model will apply to all investees. This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the entity.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

j. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures (July 2004, as amended). AASB 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either "joint operations" (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities) or "joint ventures" (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement). Joint ventures are required to adopt the equity method of accounting (proportionate consolidation is no longer allowed). This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the entity.

AASB 12 contains the disclosure requirements applicable to entities that hold an interest in a subsidiary, joint venture, joint operation or associate. AASB 12 also introduces the concept of a "structured entity", replacing the "special purpose entity" concept currently used in Interpretation 112, and requires specific disclosures in respect of any investments in unconsolidated structured entities. This Standard will affect disclosures only and is not expected to significantly impact the entity.

To facilitate the application of AASBs 10, 11 and 12, revised versions of AASB 127 and AASB 128 have also been issued. These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the entity.

– AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011–8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement.

  AASB 13 requires:

  - inputs to all fair value measurements to be categorised in accordance with a fair value hierarchy; and
  - enhanced disclosures regarding all assets and liabilities (including, but not limited to, financial assets and financial liabilities) measured at fair value.

  These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the entity.

– AASB 2011–9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2012).

  The main change arising from this Standard is the requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

j. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods continued

This Standard affects presentation only and is therefore not expected to significantly impact the entity.

- AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011–10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  These Standards introduce a number of changes to accounting and presentation of defined benefit plans. The entity does not have any defined benefit plans and so is not impacted by the amendment.

AASB 119 (September 2011) also includes changes to:

(a) require only those 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 to be classified as short-term employee benefits. All other employee benefits are to be classified as either other long-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits or termination benefits, as appropriate; and

(b) the accounting for termination benefits that require an entity to recognise an obligation for such benefits at the earlier of:

  (i) where for an offer that may be withdrawn – when the employee accepts;

  (ii) where for an offer that cannot be withdrawn – when the offer is communicated to affected employees; and

  (iii) where the termination is associated with a restructuring of activities under AASB 137; Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and if earlier than the first two conditions when the related restructuring costs are recognised.

- AASB 2012-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  AASB 2012-2 principally amends AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures to require entities to include information that will enable users of their financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.
  This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the entity's financial statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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

– AASB 2012-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

  This Standard adds application guidance to AASB 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation to address potential inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

  This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the entity's financial statements.

– AASB 2012-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  This Standard amends a number of Australian Accounting Standards as a consequence of the issuance of Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle by the International Accounting Standards Board, including:

  - AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards to clarify the requirements in respect of the application of AASB 1 when an entity discontinues and then resumes applying Australian Accounting Standards;

  - AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting to clarify the requirements for presenting comparative information;

  - AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment to clarify the accounting treatment of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment;

  - AASB 132 and Interpretation 2: Members' shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments to clarify the accounting treatment of any tax effect of a distribution to holders of equity instruments; and

  - AASB 134 to facilitate consistency between the measures of total assets and liabilities an entity reports for its segments in its interim and annual financial statements.

  This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the entity's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

NOTE 2: INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO MEMBERS OR THE GENERAL MANAGER OF FAIR WORK COMMISSION (formerly known as Fair Work Australia)

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 (formerly known as Fair Work Australia), 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	2012 $	2011 $
NOTE 3: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Membership Contributions		4,760	3,179
Interest received		150	5
Sundry income		2	-
Total revenue		4,912	3,184

NOTE 4: LOSS FOR YEAR

Loss for the year before income tax expense has been determined after:

EXPENSES
Included within Administration and General Expenses

	2012	2011
Remuneration of auditor	1,500	1,500
Commission	27	117

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012 $	2011 $
NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank		
- General account	44	49,583
- Western Australia TCF account	28,217	-
	28,261	49,583
NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
CURRENT		
Membership contributions	1,355	1,987
Loan to TCFUA Vic Qld branch	27,075	-
	28,430	1,987

(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. No provision was required for the current or previous year.

Credit risk
The entity has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 6.

The following table details the entity's 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 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.

	Gross Amount	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue)				Within Initial Trade Terms
		<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
2012						
Trade and term receivables	1,355	-	521	635	199	-
Other receivables	27,075	-	-	-	-	27,075
Total	28,430	-	521	635	199	27,075
2011						
Trade and term receivables	1,987	943	494	550	-	-
Total	1,987	943	494	550	-	-

	Note	2012 $	2011 $

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2012 $	2011 $
CURRENT		
Accruals	1,550	1,550
GST	196	304
Loan from TCFUA National Council	4,551	-
Loan from CATU	1,860	-
	8,157	1,854

NOTE 8: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

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

	2012 $	2011 $
Cash at bank	28,261	49,583
	28,261	49,583

b. **Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Net Loss attributable to the Union**

	2012 $	2011 $
Net loss	(1,182)	(2,689)
Non-cash flows in loss:		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	632	391
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(108)	804
Cash flows from operations	(658)	(1,494)

c. The Union has no credit stand-by or financing facilities in place other than disclosed in the financial report.

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

NOTE 9: 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 2012.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

NOTE 10: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION & RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The names of Committee of Management of the Union who have held office during the financial year are:

Name	
Karyn Constable	Branch President
Barry Willcoks	Branch Secretary
Natalie Kellerman	Branch Trustee

a. The aggregate amount of remuneration and allowances paid to elected officials during the financial year for salaries was $3,354 (2011: $3,700).

   The aggregate amount paid during the financial year to a superannuation plan in connection with the retirement of elected officials was $Nil (2011: Nil).

b. The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to other persons on the Committee of Management was as follows: -
   - salaries and allowances $ Nil (2011: $ Nil)
   - superannuation $Nil (2011:$Nil)
   - loss of wages $Nil (2011: $Nil)

c. Apart from the above, there were no other transactions between the officers of the Union other than those relating to their membership of the Reporting Unit and reimbursement by the Reporting Unit 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.

NOTE 11: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

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

NOTE 12: SEGMENT REPORTING

The Union operates predominantly in one industry, being the textile clothing and footwear sector. The business operates predominantly in one geographical area being Western Australia.

NOTE 13: 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:

	2012 $	2011 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	28,261	49,583
Loans and receivables	28,430	1,987
Total financial assets	56,691	51,570
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	8.157	1,854
Total financial liabilities	8,157	1,854

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.

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.

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 ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the Committee of Management has otherwise assessed as being financially sound. Where the entity is unable to ascertain a satisfactory credit risk profile in relation to a customer or counterparty, the risk may be further managed through title retention clauses over goods or obtaining security by way of personal or commercial guarantees over assets of sufficient value which can be claimed against in the event of any default.

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position. Credit risk also arises through the provision of financial guarantees, as approved at Committee of Management level, given to third parties in relation to obligations under its bank bill facility (refer to Note 12 for details).

There is no collateral held by he Union securing trade and other receivables

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.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Committee of Management in accordance with approved Committee of Management policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-.

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 analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- proactively monitoring the recovery of unpaid subscriptions.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. Bank overdrafts have been deducted in the analysis as management does not consider that there is any material risk that the bank will terminate such facilities. The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year-end could become repayable within 12 months. Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since the entity has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liability. The entity does not hold any derivative financial liabilities directly.

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.

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

b. **Liquidity risk continued**

	Within 1 Year $	1 to 5 Years $	Over 5 Years $	Total $
2012				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	28,261	-	-	28,261
Receivables	28,430	-	-	28,430
Total anticipated inflows	56,691	-	-	56,691
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	8,157	-	-	8,157
Total expected outflows	8,157	-	-	8,157
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	48,534	-	-	48,534
2011				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	49,583	-	-	49,583
Receivables	1,987	-	-	1,987
Total anticipated inflows	51,570	-	-	51,570
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,854	-	-	1,854
Total expected outflows	1,854	-	-	1,854
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	49,716	-	-	49,716

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 or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The entity is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments. The financial instruments that expose the entity to interest rate risk are limited to borrowings, listed shares, and cash and cash equivalents.

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

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 2012	
+/-2% in interest rates	565
Year ended 31 December 2011	
+/-2% in interest rates	992

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

NOTE 14: ENTITY DETAILS

The principal place of business is:

Textile Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia
Level 5, 25 Barrack Street
Perth WA 6000

The registered office is:

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

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE

On 3rd June 2013 the Committee of Management of the Textile Clothing Footwear Union of Australia (Western Australian Branch) ("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 2012:

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 (formerly known as Fair Work Australia);

(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 Act and the Regulations; 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) the information sought in any request of a member of the reporting unit or the General Manager of Fair Work Commission (formerly known as Fair Work Australia) duly made under section 272 of the Act has been furnished to the member or the General Manager of Fair Work Commission (formerly known as Fair Work Australia); and

  (vi) there has been compliance with any order for inspection of financial reports made by the Fair Work Commission (formerly known as Fair Work Australia) under section 273 of the Act.

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE
continued

(f) in relation to 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 Fair Work Commission (formerly known as Fair Work Australia); and

(ii) the Committee of Management caused the auditor to include in the scope of the audit required under subsection 257(1) of the 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 moneys 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:

For Committee of Management: Barry Willcoks
Title of Office held: Branch Secretary

Signature: B Willcoks

Dated: 3/6/13

Perth

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Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia (Western Australian Branch) (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012, the statement of 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 during 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 & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
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 2012 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 (formerly known as Fair Work Australia), 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: 3 June 2013

msi RAGG WEIR
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COMPILATION REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH

Scope

We have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements of the Textile Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia (Western Australian Branch) which comprises the attached detailed income and expenditure statement for the year ended 31 December 2012. The specific purposes for which the special purpose financial statements have been prepared is to provide information relating to the performance of the entity that satisfies the information needs of the Committee of Management.

The Responsibility of the Committee of Management

The Committee of Management is solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial statement and has determined that the basis of accounting adopted is appropriate to meet the needs of the Committee of Management.

Our Responsibility

On the basis of information provided by the Committee of Management we have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statement in accordance with the basis of accounting and APES 315: Compilation of Financial Information.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information which the committee members provided, in compiling the financial statements. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

The special purpose financial statement was compiled exclusively for the benefit of the Committee of Management. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.

MSI Ragg Weir

MSI RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

Melbourne: 3 June 2013

TEXTILE CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH
ABN 40 773 308 986

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012 $	2011 $
INCOME		
Membership Contributions	4,760	3,179
Interest received	150	5
Sundry income	2	-
TOTAL INCOME	4,912	3,184
EXPENDITURE		
Administration and general expense		
Bank charges	111	33
Organiser Funds	-	273
Commission	27	117
Audit fees	1,500	1,750
Travel allowance	1,102	-
	2,740	2,173
Committee expenses		
Committee expenses	3,354	3,700
	3,354	3,700
Total Operating Expenditure	6,094	5,873
NET (LOSS) FOR YEAR	(1,182)	(2,689)

This statement should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report on page 1