



14 October 2020

Lea Anderson
Secretary
United Firefighters' Union of Australia-West Australian Branch
Sent via email: lea@ufuofwa.net.au
CC: martin@amwaudit.com.au

Dear Lea Anderson,

**United Firefighters' Union of Australia-West Australian Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2020 – (FR2020/99)**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2020 for the United Firefighters' Union of Australia-West Australian Branch. The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**the ROC**) on 30 September 2020.

The financial report has now been filed.

The financial report was filed based on a primary review. This involved confirming that the financial reporting timelines required under s.253, s.265, s.266 and s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (RO Act)* have been satisfied, all documents required under s.268 of the RO Act were lodged and that various disclosure requirements under the Australian Accounting Standards, RO Act and reporting guidelines have been complied with. A primary review does not examine all disclosure requirements.

Please note that the financial report for the year ending 30 June 2021 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

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

Audit scope to include subsection 255(2A) report and the officer's declaration statement

A general purpose financial report (**GPFR**) prepared under section 253 of the RO Act also includes the expenditure report required to be prepared under subsection 255(2A) as prescribed by RG 22.

As abovementioned, where nil activity disclosures are contained in an officer's declaration statement, in accordance with RG 21, the officer's declaration statement also forms part of a GPFR prepared under section 253 of the RO Act (see subsection 253(2)(c) of the RO Act.)

The subsection 255(2A) report and the officer's declaration statement must be identified by title in the auditor's statement in accordance with paragraph 24(c) of Australian Auditing Standard *ASA 700 Forming an Opinion and Reporting on a Financial Report*.

A subsection 255(2A) report and the officer's declaration statement were included in the copy of the documents lodged with the ROC but the auditor did not refer to the statement in the auditor's report.

Please ensure in future years that the subsection 255(2A) report and the officer's declaration statement are audited before provided to members and lodged with the ROC.

Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Kylie', written over a horizontal line.

Kylie Ngo
Registered Organisations Commission

**UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA
WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH**

ABN 43 959 075 162

**GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

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UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

**CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

I, Timothy Kucera, being the Secretary of the United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch, certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch for the year ended 30 June 2020 referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the Union on 1 September 2020; and
- that the full report was presented to a general meeting of members of the Union on 23 September 2020 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.



Timothy Kucera
Branch Secretary

Dated: 24th day of September 2020

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

OPERATING REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

In accordance with section 254 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* ("Act") the Branch Committee of Management ("the Committee") present their operating report on the United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch ("the Union") for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Review of principal activities, the results of those activities and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year

The principal activity of the Union is a trade union which represents the industrial interests of the career public sector and private industry firefighters, communications officers and fire safety officers employed within the state of Western Australia covered by the operation of the *Fair Work Act 2009* ("FWA").

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the Union's activity during the financial year. The results of these activities was continued affiliation with the national body, United Firefighters Union of Australia.

Significant changes in financial affairs

No matters or circumstances arose during the reporting period which significantly affected the financial affairs of the Union.

Operating results

The Union's profit for the year amounted to \$NIL (2019: NIL).

Rights of members to resign

Members may resign from the Union by giving written notice to the Union in accordance with the rules of the Union.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee

Kevin Jolly is:

- (i) a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
- (ii) a director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme.

Number of members

Number of members of the register of members as at 30 June 2020: 1,195 (30 June 2019: 1,204).

Number of employees

At the end of the financial year the Union employed 0 FTE's.

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

OPERATING REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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

The names of the Committee Members in office at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

1. Kevin Jolly President (1 July 2019 – continuing)
2. Lea Anderson Secretary (1 July 2019– 18 August 2020)
3. Timothy Kucera Secretary (18 August 2020 – continuing)
4. Leigh Bishop Vice President – Officer (1 July 2019 – continuing)
5. Scott Gamble Vice President - Firefighter (1 July 2019 – continuing)
6. Lou Parker Assistant Secretary (1 July 2019 – continuing)
7. Simon Nelson Trustee – Officer (1 July 2019 – continuing)
8. Paul Roberts Trustee – Firefighter (1 July 2019 – continuing)
9. Adam Steenson Trustee - Ordinary (1 July 2019 – continuing)
10. Lexie Bowring Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
11. Tim Bovell Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
12. Jeremy Lowe Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
13. Darryl Browning Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
14. Mick DiLallo Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
15. Cian Evans Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
16. Ben Adnams Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
17. Clem Chan Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
18. Kerry Bailey Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
19. Darrell Bates Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)
20. Brendon McCormack Committee Member (1 July 2019 – continuing)

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

Officers & employees who are directors of a company or a member of a board

Name of Officer	Name of Company/Board	Principal Activity	Position Due to Nomination
NIL			

Indemnification of officer or auditor

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Union.

Proceedings on behalf of the Union

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Union or intervene in any proceedings to which the Union is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Union for all or any part of those proceedings. The Union was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

**OPERATING REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

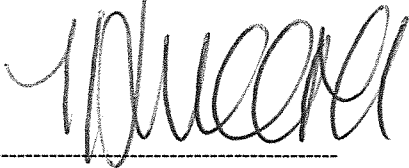
Other Information

There is no other information that the Union considers relevant.

Auditor's Independent Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 7.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management passed on the 12th day of August 2020.



Timothy Kucera
Secretary

Dated: 31st day of August 2020

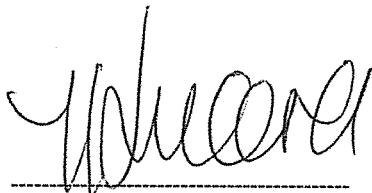
UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

**REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Union for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Categories of Expenditures	12 months to 30 June 2020 \$	6 months to 30 June 2019 \$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses- employees	-	-
Advertising	-	-
Operating Costs	-	-
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	-	-



Timothy Kucera
Secretary

Dated: 31st day of August 2020

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

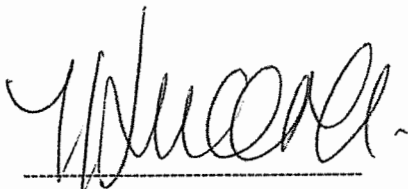
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

On the 12th day of August 2020, the Committee of Management of United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2020:

The Branch Committee of Management of the Union declares that in its opinion:

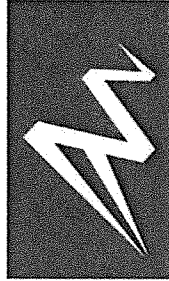
- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act);
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Union for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Union will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (e) during the financial year to which the General Purpose Financial Report relates and since the end of that year:
 - (i) meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the Union; and
 - (ii) the financial affairs of the Union have been managed in accordance with the rules of the Union; and
 - (iii) the financial records of the Union have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - (iv) the Union is a sole reporting unit, therefore the financial records of the Union have been kept in a consistent manner specifically relating to the Union; and
 - (v) no information has been sought in any request by a member of the Union or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act; and
 - (vi) no orders for inspection of financial records have been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act during the year.
- (f) no revenue has been derived from undertaking recovery of wages activity during the reporting period.

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



Timothy Kucera
Secretary

Dated: 31st day of August 2020



Anderson Munro & Wyllie

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, REGISTERED COMPANY
AUDITORS AND REGISTERED SMSF AUDITORS

Postal Address:

PO Box 229, JOONDALUP DC WA 6919

P: 1300 284 330

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ABN 59 125 425 274

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

**AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE MEMBERS OF
UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH**

As auditor for the audit of United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there has been:

- i. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Anderson Munro + Wyllie

ANDERSON MUNRO & WYLLIE

Chartered Accountants

Martin Shone

Principal

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 31st day of August 2020

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	12 months to 30 June 2020 \$	6 months to 30 June 2019 \$
Revenue			
Membership subscription		-	-
Transfers from state Union	3	103,893	50,567
Capitation fees		-	-
Levies		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Holiday home service recovery funds		-	-
Grants or donations		-	-
Wages recovery		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total income		103,893	50,567
Expenses			
Employee expenses		-	-
Capitation fees	4A	96,390	46,863
Affiliation fees	4B	7,503	3,704
Administration expenses		-	-
Grants or donations		-	-
Depreciation and write off		-	-
Legal costs		-	-
Audit fees		-	-
Other expenses		-	-
Total expenses		103,893	50,567
Surplus for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	30 June 2020 \$	30 June 2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Trade and other receivables		-	-
Inventories		-	-
Other current assets		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		-	-
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Land and buildings		-	-
Building improvements		-	-
Plant, furniture and fixtures		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		-	-
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables		-	-
Other payables		-	-
Employee provisions		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee provisions		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-	-
NET ASSETS		-	-
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserves		-	-
Other reserves		-	-
Retained earnings		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES OF EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note	Retained Earnings \$	Revaluation Surplus \$	Other Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 31 December 2018	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	12 months to 30 June 2020	6 months to 30 June 2019
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
Receipt from members	-	-
Receipt from investment properties	-	-
Interest and miscellaneous income	-	-
Cash used		
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
Payment to employees	-	-
Payment to suppliers	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	-	-
Cash used		
Purchase of non-current assets	-	-
Cash used in investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash used		
Repayment of bank borrowings	-	-
Cash used in financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash held	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The committee of management evaluates 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 Union.

Key estimates

Impairment

Nil

Key judgments

Available-for-sale investments

Nil

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following standards and amendments, which have been adopted for the first time this financial year: [provide list together with discussion of impact to the extent relevant for the Union.

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which replaces AASB 118 Revenue, and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit-Entities, which replaces in the income recognition requirements of AASB 1004 Contributions
- AASB 16 Leases and amending standards, which replaces AASB117 Leases.
- AASB 2017-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- AASB 2017-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
- AASB 2018-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015–2017 Cycle
- AASB 2018-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

AASB 1058 replaces the income recognition requirements in AASB 1004 Contributions that had previously applied to the Union. AASB 1058 provides a more comprehensive model for accounting for income of not-for-profit entities and specifies that:

- the timing of revenue or income recognition will depend on whether a performance obligation is identified or a liability is recognised;
- not-for-profit lessees can elect to recognise assets, including leases provided at significantly less than fair value, at their fair value; and
- all not-for-profit entities can elect to recognise volunteer services at fair value if the fair value of those services can be reliably measured.

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

The adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 did not have a material impact on the Union's financial statements.

Impact on adoption of AASB 16 Leases

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

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

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

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Instead, the Union applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 at the date of initial application.

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

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

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

The Union also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

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

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

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

The Union has assessed the new and amended pronouncements applicable to future reporting periods and has determined that their effect on the Union is NIL.

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

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

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.6 Revenue

The Union enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, levies, grants, and donations.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Membership subscriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Capitation fees

Where the Union's arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Union recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the funds.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the Union will recognise capitation fees as income upon receipt (as specified in the income recognition policy below).

Levies

Levies paid by a member (or other party) in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer is recognised as revenue when or as the Union transfers the funds.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the Union will recognise levies as income upon receipt (as specified in the income recognition policy below).

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Volunteer services

In circumstances where the fair value of the volunteer services can be measured reliably, the Union recognises the fair value of volunteer services received as income together with a corresponding expense where the economic benefits of the volunteer services are consumed as the services are acquired. Where the volunteer services will contribute to the development of an asset, the fair value is included in the carrying amount of that asset.

Income of the Union as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by the Union to enable the entity to further its objectives. The Union recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the Union obtains control of the cash) because, based on the rights and obligations in each arrangement:

- the arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer; and
- the Union's recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

Cash consideration received by the Union will be recognised as income upon receipt.

Income recognised from transfers

Where, as part of an enforceable agreement, the Union receives consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset such as property, plant and equipment to an identified specification and for the Union's own use, a liability is recognised for the obligation to acquire or construct the asset. Income is recognised as the obligation to acquire or construct the asset is satisfied, which is typically over time. The asset that is being acquired or constructed is recognised in accordance with the policy on property, plant and equipment.

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

Leases in which the Union as a lessor, does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

1.7 Employee benefits

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

1.8 Leases

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

Union as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Union recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

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

Lease liabilities

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Peppercorn or below market leases

The Union has elected to recognise the fair value of the leased property at inception of the lease. The difference between the fair value of the leased asset and the lease liability measured at the present value of the 'peppercorn' lease rental, is recognised as income.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Union's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are below \$7,000. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.9 Borrowing costs

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

1.10 Cash

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

1.11 Financial instruments

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

1.12 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Union measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Union measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Union's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Union has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Union has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - b) the Union has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Union has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Union continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses

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

(i) Trade receivables

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(ii) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

1.13 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.14 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

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

Refund liabilities

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

1.15 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

1.16 Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

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

Revaluations - Land and Buildings

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation

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

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

	2020	2019
Buildings	Revalue each year	Revalue each year
Plant and equipment	2 years to 22.22 years	2 years to 22.22 years

Derecognition

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

1.17 Investment property

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

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

1.18 Intangibles

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

The useful life of the Union's intangible assets are::

	2020	2019
Intangible	10 to 20 years	10 to 20 years

Derecognition

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

1.20 Non-current assets held for sale

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

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

1.21 Taxation

The Union is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

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

1.22 Fair value measurement

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

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

1.23 Inventory

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.24 Going concern

The Union is not reliant on financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis. However, the Union is reliant on the financial support of The United Professional Firefighters Union of Western Australia, see Note 8.

The Union provides no financial support to ensure another reporting unit can continue on a going concern basis.

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 2: Events after the reporting period

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

Note 3: Income

The only income to be reported was in the form of capitation and affiliation fees paid for by the Union's State registered counterpart, The United Professional Firefighters Union of Western Australia, on behalf of the Union. The Union did not receive any other revenue from another reporting unit.

Note 4: Expenses

During the reporting period the Union did not incur a fee as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions, pay a compulsory levy, pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the Union, incur expenses due to holding a meeting as required under the Rules of the organisation or penalties imposed on the Union under the RO Act with respect to its conduct. The Union did not make a payment to a former related party of the Union.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Capitation fees		
United Firefighters Union of Australia	96,390	46,863
Total capitation fees	<u>96,390</u>	<u>46,863</u>
Note 4B: Affiliation fees		
Australian Council of Trade Union	7,503	3,704
Total affiliation fees	<u>7,503</u>	<u>3,704</u>

Note 5: Assets and liabilities

The Union does not have a receivable with another reporting unit.

The Union does not have a payable with another reporting unit or to an employer as consideration for that employer making a payroll deductions of membership subscription. The Union does not have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation or legal costs relating to other legal matters.

Note 6: Equity

The Union has no fund or account operated in respect of compulsory levies or voluntary contributions, and therefore has no such monies invested in any assets.

The Union has no fund or account the operation of which is required by its rules or by the rules of the organisation, and therefore no transfers and/or withdrawal(s) from such an account.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 7: Segment information

The Union operates in one business and one geographic segment. Hence no separate segment information has been provided.

Note 8: Related party disclosures

Note 8A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

Related parties and nature of their relationship

The United Professional Firefighters Union of Western Australia

- This is West Australian independent Union, which is associated with the Union and is its State registered counterpart, with the same officers as the Federal Branch.

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

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue received from the following:		
- The United Professional Firefighters Union Of Western Australia	103,893	50,567
	<u>103,893</u>	<u>50,567</u>

The Union did not have any other related party transactions during the reporting period.

Note 9: Remuneration of auditors

Value of the services provided

- Financial statement audit services	-	-
- Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 10: Administration of financial affairs by a third party

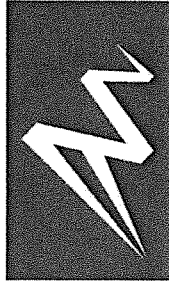
The financial affairs of the Union were administered by The United Professional Firefighters Union of Western Australia, which the Union is the Federal Counterpart of under section 9A of the RO Act, during the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Note 11: Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or the Commissioner:

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



Anderson Munro & Wyllie

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2020, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the statement by members of the committee.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

The committee of management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the operating report accompanying the financial report.

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

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the RO Act, a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand and hold a current Public Practice Certificate.

Anderson Munro + Wyllie

ANDERSON MUNRO & WYLLIE

Chartered Accountants

Address: Unit 8, 210 Winton Road, Joondalup, Western Australia

Martin Shone

MARTIN SHONE

Principal & Registered Company Auditor

RO Registration number AA2018/8

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 31st day of August 2020

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ABN 43 959 075 162

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT FOR THE YER ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

I, Timothy Kucera, being the Secretary of the United Firefighters Union of Australia West Australian Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ended 30 June 2020:

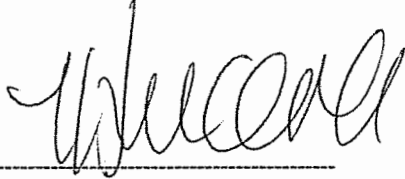
The Union did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive periodic or membership subscriptions
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive donations or grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay capitation fees or any other expense to another reporting unit
- pay affiliation fees to other entity
- pay compulsory levies
- pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- pay a grant that exceeded \$1,000
- pay a donation that was \$1,000 or less
- pay a donation that exceeded \$1,000
- pay wages and salaries to holders of office
- pay superannuation to holders of office
- pay leave and other entitlements to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay other employee expenses to holders of office
- pay wages and salaries to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay superannuation to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay leave and other entitlements to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay other employee expenses to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- incur expenses due to holding a meeting as required under the rules of the organisation
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay legal costs relating to other legal matters
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a receivable with other reporting unit
- have a payable with other reporting unit
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters

UNITED FIREFIGHTERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA WEST AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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- have an annual leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have a long service leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of holders of office
- have a annual leave provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a long service leave provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have other employee provisions in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have a balance within the general fund
- provide cash flows to another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit



Timothy Kucera
Secretary

Dated: 31st day of August 2020