

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch

Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch

Financial Statements 2022-23

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Report required under subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 30 June 2023

The Branch Committee presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2023 (\$)	2022 (\$)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	1,147,191	954,251
Advertising	232	1,249
Operating costs	475,599	466,008
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	8,337	10,675

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer: Ian Wakefield Branch Secretary

Dated: 8/9/2023

Operating report

for the year ended 30 June 2023

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2023.

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

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch ('the Branch') principal activities during the year have been the operation of a trade union. The Branch functions as a single entity and acts under its Constitution and Rules and reports under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

No significant changes in the nature of the Union's activities occurred during the financial year.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes in the Union's financial affairs during the financial year.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) (include position details) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee where being a member or officer of a registered organisation is a criterion for them holding such position

No officers or employees of the reporting unit holds a position as a trustee or director of a superannuation entity or exempt public superannuation funds scheme, where the criteria for holding such a position is that they are an officer or member of the reporting unit.

Number of members & Right to Resign

As at 30 June 2023, The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch has 3,410 members (2022; 3,056).

Number of employees

As at 30 June 2023, The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch maintains employments of 8 full time equivalent employees in total (2022; 7).

Names of committee of management members and period positions held during the financial year

Name	Position	Period
Laurie Gregson	Branch President	Full year
Jill Reid	Branch Vice President	Resigned 14/09/2022
Sharon Tuttle	Branch Vice President	Appointed 19/01/2023
Ian Wakefield	Branch Secretary	Full year
Robert Flanagan	Branch Assistant Secretary	Full year
Danny Munday	Branch Organiser/Branch Executive Committee Member	From 09/08/2022
Phillip Garth	Branch Executive Committee Member	Resigned 17/05/2023
Bill Lowe	Branch Executive Committee Member	Full year
Steve Downing	Branch Executive Committee Member	Full year
Alanah McLean	Branch Executive Committee Member	Full year
Anthony Bevan	Branch Executive Committee Member	Full year
Robert Rootes	Branch Executive Committee Member	Full year

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Ian Wakefield Branch secretary

Dated: 8/9/2023

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY DAVID E PALMER TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN WORKERS' UNION TASMANIA BRANCH

As lead auditor of The Australian Workers' Union Tasmania Branch for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Accounting Professional Ethical Pronouncements* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of The Australian Workers' Union Tasmania Branch during the period.



David E Palmer
Partner

BDO Audit (TAS)

Hobart, 11 September 2023

Committee of management statement

for the year ended 30 June 2023

On 8/9/2023 the Branch Committee of The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2023:

The Branch Committee 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 reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - i. meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - iii. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - iv. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - v. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and
 - vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee of management.

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Ian Wakefield Branch Secretary

Dated: 8/9/2023

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscriptions	3	1,647,701	1,469,110
Total revenue from contracts with customers		1,647,701	1,469,110
Other income			
Covid 19 government assistance		-	34,118
Interest		42,162	20,542
Other income		14,947	2,755
Sponsorship		8,610	8,400
Total other income		65,718	65,815
Total income		1,713,419	1,534,925
Expenses			
Accounting & Audit		13,700	9,359
Administration expenses	4A	36,316	32,860
Advertising		232	1,249
Affiliation fees	4B	12,074	11,886
Branch Executive		6,453	2,671
Delegates expense		-	127
Depreciation		13,355	39,515
Employee Expenses	4C	1,147,191	1,037,209
Grants or Donations	4D	1,118	1,445
Industrial campaigns		264	1,066
Insurance		18,918	7,613
Loss on sale of assets		-	416
Maintenance AWU National Office	4B	180,510	163,229
Merchandise		17,055	3,413
Motor vehicle expense		93,595	58,329
Postage		5,651	7,149
Printing & Stationary		23,028	14,794
Rates and taxes		9,488	8,726
Rent		12,450	14,656
Repairs and maintenance		15,893	10,579
Sundry		20,087	30,222
Telephone and fax		11,528	10,473
Utilities		5,807	4,713
Total expenses		1,644,713	1,471,699
Surplus (deficit) for the year		68,706	63,226

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	710,043	618,370
Trade and other receivables	5B	173,657	120,429
Term deposits		2,361,135	2,329,956
Total current assets		3,244,835	3,068,755
Non-current assets			
Other receivables	5C	149,250	149,250
Property, plant and equipment	6A	314,371	277,547
Total non-current assets		463,621	426,797
Total assets		3,708,456	3,496,552
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7A	119,938	65,746
Employee provisions	8A	317,565	293,787
Total current liabilities		437,503	359,533
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	92,027	25,800
Total non-current liabilities		92,027	25,800
Total liabilities		529,530	385,333
Net assets		3,178,926	3,110,219
EQUITY			
General fund/retained earnings		3,178,926	3,110,219
Total equity		3,178,926	3,110,219

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

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	General funds / retained earnings	Total equity
	\$	\$
Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021	3,046,994	3,046,993
Surplus / (deficit)	63,226	63,226
Closing balance as at 30 June 2022	3,110,220	3,110,219
Surplus / (deficit)	68,706	68,706
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	3,178,926	3,178,926

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

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes		\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Membership contributions		1,659,896	1,596,526
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,311,107)	(1,425,974)
Covid 19 government assistance		-	34,118
Interest received		42,162	20,542
Payment to other reporting units	9A	(230,979)	(210,834)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		159,972	14,378
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		(297)	417
Purchase of plant and equipment		(36,824)	(8,996)
Purchase of financial assets		(31,178)	(45,218)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(68,299)	(53,797)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		91,673	(39,419)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		618,370	657,789
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the period	9B	710,043	618,370

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

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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 Organisation) Act 2009 (RO Act)*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for debt and equity financial assets (including derivative financial instruments) that have been measured at fair value either through other comprehensive income or profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment properties, 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 Branch Committee evaluates estimates and judgements 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 Branch, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The Branch does not control any other reporting units (subsidiaries). Control is achieved where a reporting unit is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with an investor and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the reporting unit.

Key estimates – Revenue Recognition

For many of the grant agreements received, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations was a significant judgement involving discussions, review of the grant documents and consideration of the term and conditions and decisions made. If this determination was changed then the revenue recognition pattern would be different from that recognised in this financial report.

Key judgements – Employee Benefit

For the purpose of measurement, the entity expects that most employees will not take their annual leave entitlement within a 12 month period in which they are earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amount recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlement.

Key estimate – Impairment

The Branch Committee assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluation conditions specific to the Branch that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. No impairment has been recognised for the year ended 30 June 2023.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments

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

Future Australian Accounting Standards

New standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods that are expected to have a future financial impact on *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* include:

AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

This Standard amends AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The reporting unit does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

The Branch has not yet assessed the specific financial reporting impacts of these standards.

1.5 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

An associate is an entity over which *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists

only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and its joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current Asset Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the interest in that associate, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Current versus non-current classification

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.7 Revenue

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* has a contract with a customer, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch*.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* at their standalone selling price, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Income of *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* to enable the entity to further its objectives. *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* recognition of the cash contribution does not give rise to any related liabilities.

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

- donations and voluntary contributions from members (including whip rounds); and
- government grants.

Income recognised from transfers to acquire or construct a non-financial asset

Where, as part of an enforceable agreement, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* receives consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset such as property, plant and equipment to an identified specification and for *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 at a point in time for acquired assets and over time for constructed assets. 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 comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised over the period for which the funds are invested.

1.8 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 in the circumstances set up below.

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.

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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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.

1.9 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents include 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.11 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to

the customer when that right is conditioned on *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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).

Initial recognition and measurement

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch financial assets include trade receivables and loans to related parties.

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch financial assets are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost because 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.

The classification of financial assets is performed at an instrument level at initial recognition of the financial asset.

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs. However contract assets and trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as determined in accordance with the revenue policy in Note 1.7.

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired. For receivables and contract assets, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a receivable or contract asset when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the receivable or contract asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECLs)

(i) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch recognises an allowance for ECLs for all contract assets, receivables and any other financial assets measured at amortisation cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the reporting unit expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) Trade receivables and contract assets

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch financial liabilities include trade and other payables, interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

These financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and 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.

1.17 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

Land and buildings (if cost model applies)

Land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Land and buildings (if revaluation model applies)

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 class¹ that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the profit or loss except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset is restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

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

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Leasehold improvements	3%
Motor vehicles	12.50%
Office equipment	7% - 33%
Phones	10% - 33%

Derecognition

An item of property, 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 or loss.

¹ Note: this approach of accounting for revaluation decrements within a class of assets only applies to reporting unit's that are not-for-profit entities.

1.15 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 the 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* were deprived of the asset, its recoverable amount is its fair value.

In other cases, for the purposes of determining recoverable amount, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

1.16 Taxation

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* however still has an 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 (**ATO**); 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 ATO is classified within operating cash flows.

1.17 Fair value measurement

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch measures 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch*. 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.

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 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 Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* 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.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch*, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* in subsequent financial periods.

2023	2022
\$	\$

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* revenue by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer:

Type of customer

Members	1,647,701	1,469,110
Covid 19 government assistance	-	34,118
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,647,701	1,503,228

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Administration expenses

Conference and meeting expenses	2,593	622
Legal fees	8,336	10,675
AWU National Office – contact centre expenses	4,800	4,800
AWU National Office – membership system	13,982	16,763
AWU National Office - conference	6,605	-
Total administration expenses	36,316	32,860

Note 4B: Affiliation fees

Affiliation fees – Australian Labour Party	12,074	11,886
Maintenance AWU National Office	180,510	163,229
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	192,584	175,115

Note 4C: Employee expenses

Holders of office:

Salaries officials	443,215	482,740
Superannuation officials	69,613	66,839
Leave and other entitlements	48,238	(24,164)
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	561,066	525,415

Employees other than office holders:

Wages and salaries	367,316	377,420
Superannuation	57,798	48,814
Overnight expenses – organisers	14,583	2,643
Leave and other entitlements	41,767	2,601
Fringe benefit tax	25,637	20,974
Fares	5,943	176

Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	513,044	452,628
Other payroll expenses		
Payroll tax	66,944	59,166
Training & tuition	6,137	-
Payroll deductions for memberships	-	-
Subtotal other payroll expenses	73,081	59,166
Total employee expenses	1,147,191	1,037,209

Note 4D: Grants or donations

Grants:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	1,118	1,445
Total grants or donations	1,118	1,445

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	710,043	618,370
Total cash and cash equivalents	710,043	618,370

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	358,638	183,433
Provision for doubtful debts	(184,981)	(63,004)
Provision for doubtful debts (other reporting units)		-
Provision for doubtful debts AWU National Office		-
Total trade and other receivables	173,657	120,429

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 5C: Other receivables		
AWU National Office receivable	149,250	149,250
Total other receivables	149,250	149,250

Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property plant and equipment

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Leasehold improvements

At cost	91,486	91,486
Accumulated depreciation	(8,211)	(5,924)
Total leasehold improvements	83,275	85,562

Motor vehicles

At cost	244,564	228,294
Accumulated depreciation	(55,517)	(66,274)
Total motor vehicles	189,047	162,020

Office equipment

At cost	123,981	100,828
Accumulated depreciation	(88,199)	(80,320)
Total Office Equipment	35,782	20,508

Phones

At cost	20,135	20,136
Accumulated depreciation	(13,868)	(10,679)
Total phones	6,267	9,457

Total Property, Plant and Equipment

314,371	277,547
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Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2023

	Leasehold Improvement	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Phones	Total
	\$		\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	85,562	162,020	20,508	9,457	277,547
Prior Year Adjustment	-	21,514	-	-	21,514
Additions	-	90,213	23,153	-	113,366
Disposals	-	(73,943)	-	-	(73,943)
Depreciation expense	(2,287)	(10,757)	(7,879)	(3,190)	(24,113)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	83,275	189,047	35,872	6,267	314,371

2022

	\$		\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	87,849	113,354	24,509	9,222	234,934
Additions	-	117,396	1,951	3,197	122,544
Disposals	-	(113,550)	-	-	(113,550)
Depreciation expense	(2,287)	44,820	(5,952)	(2,962)	33,619
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	85,562	162,020	20,508	9,457	277,547

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment

	2023	2022
	\$	\$

Note 7 Current Liabilities

Note 7A: Trade and other payables

Trade payables – AWU National Office	21,642	15,850
Trade payables	40,740	2,348
GST payable	39,656	35,424
PAYG tax payable	17,900	12,124
Total trade and other payables	119,938	65,746

All amounts are short term and the carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions

Office holders:

Annual leave	121,436	107,241
Long service leave	156,316	151,382
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	277,752	258,623
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Employees other than office holders:

Annual leave	64,663	35,705
Long service leave	67,178	25,259
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	131,841	60,964
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Total employee provisions	409,593	319,587
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Current	317,565	293,787
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Non-current	92,027	25,800
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Total employee provisions	409,593	319,587
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2023	2022
\$	\$

Note 9 Cash Flow

Note 9A: Cash flow information

Cash inflows

The Australian Workers' Union – National Office	-	-
The Australian Workers' Union – NSW Branch	-	-
The Australian Workers' Union – WA Branch	-	-
Australian Council of Trade Unions	-	-
Total cash inflows	-	-

Cash outflows

The Australian Workers' Union – National Office	230,979	210,834
The Australian Workers' Union – NSW Branch	-	-
Australian Council of Trade Unions	-	-
Total cash outflows	230,979	210,834

Note 9B: Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to statement of cash flow:

Cash and cash equivalents as per:

Statement of cash flow	710,043	618,370
Statement of financial position	710,043	618,370
Difference	-	-

Note 10 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 10A: Commitments and contingencies

There are no commitments or contingencies at year end (2022: Nil).

Note 11 Related Party Disclosures

Note 11A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

Transactions with the National Secretariat and other branches are separately disclosed within notes 4, 5, 7 and 9 to the financial statements. There is no doubtful debt provision raised against related parties. There were no payments to former parties of the Branch.

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

Name	Annual Membership	Conference & Dinner Events	Member Services	Outstanding 30 June 2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Laurie Gregson	-	-	-	-
Jill Reid	162	-	-	-
Ian Wakefield	716	-	938	43
Robert Flanagan	716	360	2000	43
Phillip Garth	587	-	251	-
William (Bill) Lowe	-	-	122	-
Stephen (Steve) Dowling	702	-	155	37
Alanah McLean	594	-	197	108
Anthony Bevan	716	360	780	-
Robert Rootes	477	360	-	-
Sharon Tuttle	571	-	21	140
Danny Munday	716	-	238	105

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 30 June 2023, *The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch* has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2021: \$0). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

2023	2022
\$	\$

Expected credit losses are immaterial and have not been recognised in relation to any outstanding balances, and no expense has been recognised in respect of expected credit losses due from loan to a related party (See Note 6G *Other non-current assets*).

Note 11B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period

Short term employee benefits – Officer	612,353	568,482
Long-term benefits – Officer	22,157	25,741
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Total KMP remuneration	634,510	594,223

Note 12 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services	6,500	7,390
Total remuneration of auditors	6,500	7,390

Note 13 Financial Instruments

The Branch is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Branch's overall risk mitigation plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The Branch does not speculate in financial assets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Branch is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk – currency risk, interest rate and price risk

Financial Instruments used

The principal categories of financial instruments used by the Branch are:

- Cash at bank
- Trade and other receivables
- Term deposit
- Loans
- Trade and other payables

2023	2022
\$	\$

Objectives, policies and processes

Risk management is carried out by the Branch Committee. The Branch Secretary has primary responsibility for the development of relevant policies and procedures to mitigate the risk of exposure of the Branch, these policies and procedures are then approved the Branch Committee.

Reports are presented at each Branch Committee meeting regarding the implementation of these policies exposure.

Specific information regarding the mitigation of each financial risk to which the Branch is exposed is provided below.

The Branch's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Note 13A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	710,043	618,370
Term deposits	2,361,135	2,329,956
Trade and other receivables	173,657	120,429
Other receivables	149,250	149,250
Total financial assets	3,394,085	3,223,686

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables	119,938	65,746
Total financial liabilities	119,938	65,746

Specific Financial Risk Exposure and Management

The main risks the reporting unit is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and commodity and equity price risk.

Note 13B: Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counter parties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the reporting unit. The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements.

The Branch does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the reporting unit.

The following table illustrates the entity's gross exposure to credit risk, excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

Note 13C: Liquidity risk

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

- Preparing forward looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financial activities;
- Monitoring credit facilities;
- Obtaining funding from a variety of sources; and
- Maintaining a reputable credit risk profile.

The tables below reflect an undisclosed contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities due for payment 2023

	< 1 year	1– 2	2– 5	>5 years	Total
	\$	years	years	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	119,938	-	-	-	-
Total	119,938	-	-	-	-

Financial liabilities due for payment 2022

	< 1 year	1– 2	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
	\$	years	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	65,746	-	-	-	-
Total	65,746	-	-	-	-

Note 13D: Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Branch is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Branch Committee has performed an assessment of its exposure to interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk at balance date. The Branch is currently not subject to any interest rate risk on its financial liabilities and has assessed that there is no exposure to liquidity risk required to meet its financial obligations. The Branch's exposure has been assessed as not material, due to the nature, collectable and recoverability of amounts owed.

As a result of the risk assessment performed, any positive or negative changes in the interest rate risk, liquidity risk or credit risk would not have a material effect on the financial statements. Hence quantitative disclosures are not required.

Note 14 Fair value measurement

The Union measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets
- Financial liabilities

Fair value hierarchy

The Branch has no financial assets or liabilities at fair value (2022: Nil).

Note 15 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 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).

Officer declaration statement

I, Tan Wakefield, being the Branch Committee of The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2023.

The Australian Workers' Union, Tasmania Branch 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 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 compulsory levies
- pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- pay a grant that exceeded \$1,000
- pay separation and redundancy to 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 a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the *Fair Work Act 2009*
- have a receivable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable with other reporting unit(s)
- 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 separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of 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

Signed by the officer: 

Dated: 8/9/2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of The Australian Workers' Union Tasmania Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

OPINION

I have audited the financial report of The Australian Workers' Union Tasmania Branch (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023 the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2023 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the committee of management statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the officer declaration statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of The Australian Workers' Union Tasmania Branch as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

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

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

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

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL REPORT AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

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

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the reporting unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the committee of management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the committee of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the reporting unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the reporting unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the reporting unit to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the reporting unit audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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.

BDO Audit (TAS)

BDO Audit (TAS)



David E Palmer
Partner

Hobart

11 September 2023

Registration number (as registered under the RO Act): 440 615