ABN 73 089 711 903

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT'S OPERATING REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Operating Report

In accordance with section 254 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 ("Act") the Committee of Management ("the Committee") presents its Operating Report on the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (Queensland District Branch) ("the Branch"), for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (Queensland District Branch) is to uphold the rights of organisation of labour and to improve, protect and foster the best interest of its members and to subscribe to and/ or co-operate with policy of improving the cultural and living standards of its members. The Branch maintains living standards of its members through enterprise bargaining and industrial representation on behalf its members.

Operating Results

The surplus for the financial year amounted to \$1,279,437. Matters which contributed to this result include:

- 1. Wages and salaries expenditure decreased by \$290,692 (or 5.92%) to \$4,910,721.
- 2. Operating expenditure (such as travel, motor vehicle cost etc.) has fallen due to travel restrictions imposed on staff/ member movement due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3. The Branch received \$50,000 in ATO cashflow boost due to the Commonwealth Governments stimulus measures.

No provision for tax was necessary as the Branch is considered exempt.

Significant Changes in Financial Affairs

On 1 July 2019, the Branch adopted AASB 16 – Leases using the modified retrospective transition method¹. The requirements of this new standard require that:

- 1. All non-cancellable leases which were previously considered to be an operating lease under the now abolished AASB 117² are now recorded on the statement of financial position.
- 2. The Branch is now required to calculate future lease payments over the life of each non-cancellable lease and record this as a lease liability.
- 3. Upon recognition of the lease liability a corresponding 'right to use' asset is also recorded by the Branch.
- 4. Over time, the right to use asset is amortised over the remaining life of each lease with former 'rental payments' now being allocated against the lease liability.
- 5. The unwinding of the liability has an embedded interest rate attached to it, as it is considered to be a form of interest bearing liability. Therefore the Branch is also required to record a notional interest charge each reporting period.

¹ The modified retrospective transition method allows an entity to recognise a lease liability and right to use asset as if AASB 16 had always been applied. Therefore the no comparative balances have been restated at 31 December 2019.

² Operating leases are those leases whereby the ownership of the asset resides with the lessor, such as a building or equipment lease.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT'S OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Significant Changes in Financial Affairs (Continued)

During the year the Branch has reviewed each of its non-cancellable leases (comprising of office leases in Rockhamption, as well as all equipment leases (photocopiers, computer equipment etc.). As a result, the Branch recorded on 1 July 2019 a right to use asset and a lease liability of \$389,577 (refer Note 1.4) and a further \$1,125,859 during the year.

As required by AASB 16, the Branch has recorded the following amounts associated with the new accounting standard during the year:

- Amortisation expense: \$224,320 (refer Note 4F)
- Interest expense: \$119,283 (refer Note 4H)
- Lease repayments of \$355,297 were made by the Branch during the year. These payments have been allocated against the lease liability as required by AASB 16. Previously these amounts were expensed in the statement of financial performance.

Members Right to Resign

A member may resign from the Branch by written notice addressed and delivered to the Secretary of the Branch in which membership is held.

Membership of the Branch

Total number of members as at 30 June 2020: 6,874.

Employees of the Branch

The number of persons who were, at the end of the period to which the report relates, employees of the Branch, where the number of employees includes both full-time and part-time employees measured on a full-time equivalent basis is 22.6.

Members of the Committee of Management

The name of each person who has been a member of the Committee of Management of the Branch at any time during the reporting period, and the period for which he or she held such a position is as follows:

Name Stephen Smyth Mitch Hughes Glenn Power Ian Park Simon West Jeff Scales Russell Herdamn Fredrick (Rick) Hibble Steven Grant Michael Hartin Mark Zerner	Period of Appointment 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 01/08/19 01/01/20 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20 01/07/19 - 30/06/20	Position District President District Senior Vice President District Secretary Division 1 Division 2 Division 3 Division 3 Division 4 Division 5 Division 6 Division 7
Michael Hartin	01/07/19 – 30/06/20	Division 6

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT'S OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Wages Recovery Activity

The Branch continuously undertakes recovery of wages on behalf of members. It is Branch policy that any successful wage recovery from employers is paid directly to those effected members. As a result, no wage recovery activity is accounted through via the Branch's bank accounts and therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

Officers or Members who are Superannuation Fund Trustees/ Directors of a Company that is a Superannuation Fund Trustee

There were no officers or members of the Branch who held a position of trustee or director of an entity, scheme or company as described in s.254 (2) (d) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, where a criterion of such entity is that the holder of such position must be a member or official of a registered organisation.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee of Management by:

Glenn Power
District Secretary

17 November 2020

Mackay

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

On 17 November 2020, the Committee of Management of the Branch passed the following resolution to the General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR) of the reporting unit for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

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

- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act);
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Branch for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Branch 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 and the rules of the Branch concerned; and
- ii. the financial affairs of the Branch have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation, including the rules of the branch concerned; and
- iii. the financial records of the Branch 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 to each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
- v. where information has been sought in any request of a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and
- vi. where any order for inspection of financial records 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.

Name of Designated Officer: Glenn Power

Title of Designated Officer: District Secretary

Signature: Sto Device

Date: 17 November 2020





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Independent Audit Report to the Members of the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (Queensland District Branch)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

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Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (Queensland District Branch) (the 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, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement and the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (Queensland District 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).

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Branch 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 our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our 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 we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of the Branch 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 Branch'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 Branch or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our 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, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 Branch'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 Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Branch 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 Branch to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the
 direction, supervision and performance of the Branch's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit
 opinion.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (Continued)

We 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 we identify during our audit.

Declaration

I declare that I am an approved auditor, a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand and hold a current Public Practice Certificate.

MGI Audit Pty Ltd

G I Kent

Director - Audit & Assurance

Brisbane

17 November 2020

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/2

CONSTRUCTION, FORESTRY, MARITIME, MINING AND ENERGY UNION – MINING AND ENERGY DIVISION (QUEENSLAND DISTRICT BRANCH) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscription		11,280,664	9,576,020
Levies	3A	384,861	2,342,768
Total revenue from contracts with customers	e e	11,665,525	11,918,788
Other revenue			
Rental income		152,438	161,194
Interest income	3B	177,340	277,370
Grants or donations	3C	500	2,500
Other revenue	3D	674,602	785,284
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		8,194	6,174
Total other revenue		1,013,074	1,232,522
Total revenue		12,678,599	13,151,310
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	(4,910,721)	(5,201,413)
Capitation fees	4B	(1,964,737)	(2,346,080)
Affiliation fees	4C	(60,364)	(64,860)
Administration expenses	4D	(1,034,034)	(1,754,124)
Grants or donations	4E	(278,729)	(824,655)
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	(395,720)	(234,101)
Legal costs	4G	(724,912)	(594,217)
Auditors Remuneration	12	(81,677)	(88,249)
Telephone and IT expenses		(137,567)	(170,281)
Purchases - merchandise		(391,052)	(309,806)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		(64,170)	(50,860)
Finance Costs	4H	(119,283)	<u>=</u>
Other expenses	41	(1,236,196)	(1,932,173)
Total expenses	-	(11,399,162)	(13,570,819)
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		1,279,437	(419,509)
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of land and buildings		228,500	=
Total comprehensive income for the year	i:	1,507,937	(419,509)

CONSTRUCTION, FORESTRY, MARITIME, MINING AND ENERGY UNION – MINING AND ENERGY DIVISION (QUEENSLAND DISTRICT BRANCH) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	8,936,797	10,489,303
Trade and other receivables	5B	145,796	325,705
Investments	5C	2,772,680	271,473
Total current assets		11,855,273	11,086,481
Non-Current Assets			
Land and buildings	6A	2,604,535	2,021,246
Leasehold improvements	6B	24,734	26,383
Plant and equipment	6C	1,075,058	102,532
Motor vehicles	6D	499,041	440,001
Intangible assets	6E	-	925
Other investments	6F	79,189	79,189
Total non-current assets		4,282,557	2,670,276
Total assets		16,137,830	13,756,757
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7 A	2,644,308	3,155,303
Other payables	7B	504,215	590,981
Employee provisions	8A	1,704,149	1,555,385
Lease liabilities	9A	257,218	160
Total current liabilities		5,109,890	5,301,669
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	42,711	Æ
Lease liabilities	9A	1,022,204	: : : :
Total non-current liabilities		1,064,915	(#
Total liabilities		6,174,805	5,301,669
Net assets	:	9,963,025	8,455,088
EQUITY			
Reserves	10A	228,500) -
Retained earnings		9,734,525	8,455,088
Total equity		9,963,025	8,455,088
1 7	134	,,-	, -,

CONSTRUCTION, FORESTRY, MARITIME, MINING AND ENERGY UNION – MINING AND ENERGY DIVISION (QUEENSLAND DISTRICT BRANCH) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		Asset Revaluation Reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2018			8,874,597	8,874,597
Deficit for the year		<u>u</u>	(419,509)	(419,509)
Other comprehensive income			-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2019		## ### ### ###########################	8,455,088	8,455,088
Surplus for the year			1,279,437	1,279,437
Other comprehensive income		228,500		228,500
Closing balance as at 30 June 2020		228,500	9,734,525	9,963,025

CONSTRUCTION, FORESTRY, MARITIME, MINING AND ENERGY UNION - MINING AND ENERGY DIVISION (QUEENSLAND DISTRICT BRANCH) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

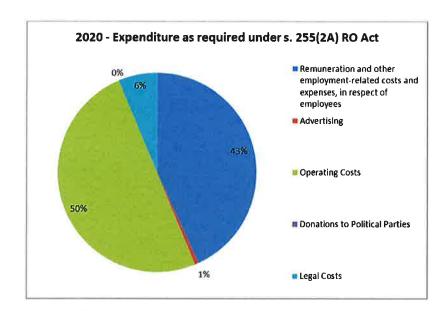
OK THE TEAK ENDED 30 SOME 2020			
		2020	2019
	Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units	11B	367,281	220,616
Receipts from members and other customers		13,296,683	13,724,802
Interest received		267,002	194,566
		13,930,966	14,139,984
Cash used			
Employees and suppliers		(8,394,172)	(9,758,040)
Payment to other reporting units	11B	(3,950,295)	(4,158,829)
		(12,344,467)	(13,916,869)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,586,499	223,115
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(550,475)	(320,492)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		230,434	39,074
Payments of investments		(2,501,207)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,821,248)	(281,418)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings by members		59,000	76,000
Loans to members		(21,460)	(63,910)
Repayment of leases		(355,297)	
Net cash (used in)/ provided by financing activities		(317,757)	12,090
	1		(10.010)
Net decrease in cash held		(1,552,506)	(46,213)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the		40 400 000	40.505.5
reporting period		10,489,303	10,535,516
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	8,936,797	10,489,303

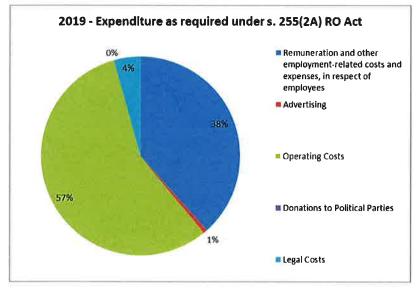
CONSTRUCTION, FORESTRY, MARITIME, MINING AND ENERGY UNION – MINING AND ENERGY **DIVISION (QUEENSLAND DISTRICT BRANCH)** REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A) OF THE FAIR WORK (REGISTERED

ORGANISATIONS) ACT 2009

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 on the Branch for the year ended 30 June 2020:





Glenn Power District Secretary

17 November 2020

Mackay

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

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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 Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (Queensland District Branch) (the Branch), 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 following accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Key Estimates

Impairment - general

The Branch assesses impairment at each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Branch that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are assessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Lease Liabilities/ Right to Use Asset

Key assumptions used in the determination of the Branch's lease liability/ right to use assets are:

Incremental borrowing rate selected for printers: 7.74% Incremental borrowing rate selected for buildings: 7.92%

Annual rental increases: CPI (estimated at 3%) (as outlined in the lease agreement)

Key Judgements

Useful lives of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are depreciated over the useful life of the asset and the depreciation rates are assessed when the asset are acquired or when there is a significant change that affects the remaining useful life of the asset.

Provision for impairment of receivables

The value of the provision for impairment of receivables is estimated by considering the ageing of receivables, communication with the debtors and prior history.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (Continued)

On-cost for employee entitlement provision

The Branch revised its estimate for on-costs for employee provision during the year to include superannuation, workers compensation and payroll tax.

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.

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 16 Leases

Impact on adoption of AASB 15 and 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 Branch. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards (Continued)

Impact on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 (Continued)

The Branch 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 Branch 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, Branch 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 Branch's financial statements

Impact on adoption of AASB 16

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 Branch is the lessor.

The Branch 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 Branch has elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at 1 July 2019. Instead, the Branch applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 at the date of initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards (Continued)

Impact on adoption of AASB 16 (Continued)

The adoption of this new Standard has resulted in the Branch recognising a right-of-use asset and related lease liability in connection with all former operating leases, except for those identified as low-value or having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application.

The new Standard has been applied using the modified retrospective approach. Prior periods have not been restated.

On transition to AASB 16 the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under AASB 16 was 7.74%. Please see Note 1.8 for further details

The following is a reconciliation of the financial statement line items from AASB 17 to AASB 16 at 1 July 2019:

	Carrying Amount at 30 June 2019	Impact of AASB 16	AASB 16 carrying amount at 1 July 2019
Land and Buildings	2,021,246	389,577	2,410,823

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

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 Branch include:

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

This Standard amends AASB 101 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 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Revenue

The 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 Branch has a contract with a customer, the Branch recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. The 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 Branch.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the 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 Branch'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 Branch 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 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 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Revenue (Continued)

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

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

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

Income recognised from transfers

Where, as part of an enforceable agreement, the Branch receives consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset such as property, plant and equipment to an identified specification and for the Branch'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 Branch 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.

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 the promised goods or services transfer to the customer as a member of the Branch.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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. 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 reporting unit 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 reporting unit 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

For any leases entered into on or after 1 July 2019, the Branch considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To apply this definition the Branch assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Branch;
- The Branch has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract;
- The Branch has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.
- The Branch assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Leases (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Branch recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Branch, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Branch depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Branch also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At the commencement date, the Branch measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Branch's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Branch has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities have been included in trade and other payables.

1.9 Financial instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Financial assets (Continued)

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when the Branch's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Branch'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.

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 Branch's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Branch 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 Branch'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 Branch 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortised costs

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (including designated)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

When the Branch 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 Branch continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

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

Impairment

(i) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Branch 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 Branch does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1.9 Financial assets (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 Branch 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 Branch 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 12month 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 Branch considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Branch may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Branch 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.

1.10 Financial Liabilities

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 fair value through profit or loss (including designated)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 are satisfied.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.10 Financial Liabilities (continued)

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.

1.11 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 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.

Depreciation

Depreciable 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
Motor vehicles	3 - 5 years	3 - 5 years
Buildings	25 - 40 years	25 - 40 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	3 – 10 years	3 - 10 years
Leasehold improvements	40 years	40 years

Derecognition

An item of 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.13 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 lives of the Branch's intangible assets are:

	2020	2019
Film	10 years	10 years
Software	2.5years	2.5 years

1.14 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 Branch were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.15 Taxation

The Branch 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1.16 Fair value measurement

The Branch measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 16.

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 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.

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

The Branch 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.16 Fair value measurement (continued)

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 Branch determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by reassessing 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 Branch 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.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2020, and /or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the Branch.

2020

315,732

674,602

358,474

785,284

2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Other

Total other revenue

		\$	\$
Note 3	Revenue and income		
A disaggre	gation of revenue from contracts with customers egation of the Branch's revenue by type of arrangement hensive income. The table below also sets out a disa	•	
Type of c	ustomer		44.040.700
Members		11,665,525	11,918,788
Total reve	enue from contracts with customers	11,665,525	11,918,788
Note 3A:		311,199	344,164
	hip support Lassistance	73,662	1,998,604
Total levi		384,861	2,342,768
to membe	ose of the membership support and legal and assistarers. Investment Income	ice levies is to provide infair	ciai assistarice
	come - deposits	177,340	277,370
Total inte	•	177,340	277,370
	Grants or Donations		
Donations		500	2,500
Total gra	nts or donations	500	2,500
Note 3D:	Other Revenue		
Directors	fees – Mine Super	103,275	105,487
	Office recoveries	91,919	187,534
Sponsors	•	104,672	117,255
Merchand		9,004	16,534
ATO Cash	nflow Boost	50,000	050 474

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Note 4	Expenses		
Note 4A: E	imployee Expenses		
Holders of	f office:		
Wages	and salaries	543,597	476,608
Superar	nnuation	65,170	52,427
Leave a	and other entitlements	3	11,574
Other e	mployee expenses	108,495	54,142
Subtotal e	mployee expenses holders of office	717,262	594,751
Employees	s other than office holders:		
	and salaries	3,558,035	3,350,235
Superar	nnuation	338,730	401,601
Leave a	and other entitlements	212,919	496,353
Other e	mployee expenses	83,775	358,473
Subtotal e holders	mployee expenses employees other than office	4,193,459	4,606,662
Total empl	loyee expenses	4,910,721	5,201,413
Note 4B: C	Capitation Fees		
CFMMEU - Office)	- Mining and Energy Division (CFMMEU National	1,964,737	2,346,080
Total capit	tation fees	1,964,737	2,346,080
N (46 -			
	Affiliation Fees	44.044	49.202
	Labor Party (State of Queensland)	44,311	48,362
Union Shor	· -	16,053	16,498
Total affilia	ation rees	60,364	64,860

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 4D: Administration Expenses		
Conference and meetings	195,401	293,274
Office requirements	19,203	12,579
Postage, printing and stationery	154,282	494,742
Property costs	488,477	771,444
Computer maintenance	123,257	140,983
Purchases – subscriptions and periodicals	53,414	41,102
Total administration expense	1,034,034	1,754,124
Note 4E: Grants or Donations		
Donations:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	20,878	150,283
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	257,851	674,372
Total grants or donations	278,729	824,655
Note 4F: Depreciation and Amortisation Depreciation		
Buildings	38,582	34,510
Leasehold improvements	1,649	677
Plant and equipment	49,650	58,227
Motor vehicles	80,594	139,288
Total depreciation	170,475	232,702
Amortisation		
Software	925	1,399
Buildings	74,205	
Plant and equipment	150,115	
Total Amortisation	225,245	1,399
Total depreciation and amortisation	395,720	234,101
Note 4G: Legal Costs		
Litigation	416,875	485,710
Other legal matters	308,037	108,507
Total legal costs	724,912	594,217

The Branch has determined that litigation represents legal costs incurred for defending the industrial rights of its members.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 4H: Finance Costs		
Interest expense on leasing arrangements	119,283	2
Total Finance Costs	119,283	
Note 4I: Other Expenses		
Bank fees and charges	44,335	46,000
Advertising, sponsorships and public relations	149,742	239,501
Insurance – property, plant and equipment	83,185	937
Bad debts (recovered)/ written off	(76,790)	274,049
Executive honoraria	31,250	36,167
Motor vehicle expenses	104,127	130,629
Functions and hospitality	109,131	190,534
Campaign administration costs	40,832	101,597
Retirements and tributes	148,662	196,553
Travel – airfares, accommodation and car hire	391,379	572,741
Consultancy fees	23,813	94,846
Other	186,530	48,619
Total other expenses	1,236,196	1,932,173

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Note 5	Current Assets		
Note 5A:	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at b	ank	1,432,986	709,863
Cash on h	nand	827	828
Short tern	n deposits	7,502,984	9,778,612
Total cas	h and cash equivalents	8,936,797	10,489,303
Note 5B:	Trade and Other Receivables		
Receivabl	les from other reporting units		
CFMMEU	National Office	1972	16,975
Less prov	ision for doubtful debts (reporting units)	6#31	(=)
Receivab	le from other reporting units (net)	*	16,975
Other rec	eivables:		
Trade a	and other receivables	61,502	97,234
Less: P	Provision for doubtful debts	9	
Loans -	- members (unsecured) (financial hardship)	38,775	76,315
Loans -	- associates (unsecured)	662	662
Interest	t receivable	44,857	134,519
Total oth	er receivables	145,796	308,730
Total trad	le and other receivables (net)	145,796	325,705
Note 50:	Investments		
	tanley managed investment portfolio	2,500,000	2
_	oonyella Riverside Lodge investment portfolio	272,680	271.472
	er current assets		271,473
TOTAL OTH	er current assets	2,772,680	271,473

	2020	2019
Note 6 Non-current Assets	\$	\$
Note 6A: Land and Buildings		
Land and buildings:		
at valuation	2,740,831	2,123,256
accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	(136,296)	(102,010)
Total land and buildings	2,604,535	2,021,246
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Land a	and Buildings	
As at 1 July		
Gross book value	2,123,256	1,960,396
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(102,010)	(67,500)
Adjustment on transition of AASB 16	389,577	i i ii i
Net book value 1 July	2,410,823	1,892,896
Additions:		
By purchase	77,998	162,860
By valuation	228,500	50
Depreciation/ amortisation expense	(112,786)	(34,510)
Disposals:		
By sale		1040
Net book value 30 June	2,604,535	2,021,246
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	2,740,831	2,123,256
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(136,296)	(102,010)
Net book value 30 June	2,604,535	2,021,246
Included in the net carrying amount of land and buildings are ri	ght to use assets as follows:	
Right of use asset		
At cost	389,577	
accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	(74,205)	190
Total right of use asset – buildings	315,372	19

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 6B: Leasehold Improvements		
Leasehold improvements:		
at cost	30,124	30,124
accumulated depreciation	(5,390)	(3,741)
Total leasehold improvements	24,734	26,383
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Leas	sehold Improvements	
As at 1 July		
Gross book value	30,124	18,174
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(3,741)	(3,063)
Net book value 1 July	26,383	15,111
Additions:		
By purchase	a = 0	11,949
Depreciation expense	(1,649)	(677)
Disposals:		
By sale	3 , €1	,
Net book value 30 June	24,734	26,383
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	30,124	30,124
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(5,390)	(3,741)
Net book value 30 June	24,734	26,383

	2020	2019
Note 6C: Plant and Equipment	\$	\$
Plant and equipment:		
at cost	2,244,892	1,072,595
accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	(1,169,834)	(970,063)
Total plant and equipment	1,075,058	102,532
Total plant and equipment		102,002
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of plant	and equipment	
As at 1 July		
Gross book value	1,072,595	1,079,674
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(970,063)	(908,461)
Net book value 1 July	102,532	171,213
Additions:		
By purchase/ leasing arrangement	1,168,099	10,278
Depreciation/ amortisation expense	(194,643)	(58,227)
Disposals:		
By sale	(930)	(20,732)
Net book value 30 June	1,075,058	102,532
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	2,224,892	1,072,595
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,169,834)	(970,063)
Net book value 30 June	1,075,058	102,532
Included in the net carrying amount of plant and equipment are	e right to use assets as follows	S :
At cost	1,125,859	_
accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	(150,115)	(#)
Total right of use asset – plant and equipment	975,744	

	2020	2019
Note CD: Metanicalists	\$	\$
Note 6D: Motor vehicles		
Motor vehicles:		
at cost	666,117	662,488
accumulated depreciation	(167,076)	(222,487)
Total motor vehicles	499,041	440,001
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of	Motor Vehicles	
As at 1 July		
Gross book value	662,488	729,479
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(222,487)	(217,897)
Net book value 1 July	440,001	511,582
Additions:		
By purchase	430,237	135,219
Depreciation expense	(80,594)	(139,288)
Disposals:		
By sale	(290,603)	(67,512)
Net book value 30 June	499,041	440,001
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	666,117	662,488
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(167,076)	(222,487)
Net book value 30 June	499,041	440,001

	2020	2019
Note 6E: Intangible Assets	\$	\$
Software (internally generated):		
at cost	60,712	60,712
accumulated amortisation	(60,712)	(59,787)
		925
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Intangil	ble Assets	
As at 1 July		
Gross book value	60,712	629,503
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(59,787)	(627,179)
Net book value 1 July	925	2,324
Additions:		
By purchase		
Amortisation expense	(925)	(1,399)
Disposals:		
By sale		
Net book value 30 June	(*)	925
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	60,712	60,712
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(60,712)	(59,787)
Net book value 30 June	(i)	925
Note 6G: Other investments		
Shares in unlisted corporations – at cost	188	188
QCU Mackay Property Unit Trust – at cost	79,001	79,001
Total other investments	79,189	79,189

Note 7 Current Liabilities Note 7A: Trade payables 389,313 293,552 Trade creditors and accruals 389,313 293,552 Related party creditors (CFMEUQ) 1,975,294 1,867,257 Subtotal trade creditors 2,364,607 2,160,809 Payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables 2,390 34,361 Legal costs 1 2,390 34,361 Litigation 2,390 34,361 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months <th></th> <th>2020</th> <th>2019</th>		2020	2019
Note 7A: Trade payables Trade creditors and accruals 389,313 293,552 Related party creditors (CFMEUQ) 1,975,294 1,867,257 Subtotal trade creditors 2,364,607 2,160,809 Payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 CFMEU M&E Division 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables 56,656 30,463 Legal costs Litigation 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months 504,215 590,981		\$	\$
Trade creditors and accruals 389,313 293,552 Related party creditors (CFMEUQ) 1,975,294 1,867,257 Subtotal trade creditors 2,364,607 2,160,809 Payables to other reporting units CFMEU M&E Division 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. 8 3,155,303 Note 7B: Other payables 2,390 34,361 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Litigation 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - -			
Related party creditors (CFMEUQ) 1,975,294 1,867,257 Subtotal trade creditors 2,364,607 2,160,809 Payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 CFMEU M&E Division 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Litigation 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months 504,215 590,981	Note 7A: Trade payables		
Subtotal trade creditors 2,364,607 2,160,809 Payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months 504,215 590,981	Trade creditors and accruals	389,313	293,552
Payables to other reporting units CFMEU M&E Division 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months 504,215 590,981	Related party creditors (CFMEUQ)	1,975,294	1,867,257
CFMEU M&E Division 279,701 994,494 Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs Litigation 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in:	Subtotal trade creditors	2,364,607	2,160,809
Subtotal payables to other reporting units 279,701 994,494 Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables 30,463 Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - -	Payables to other reporting units		
Total trade payables 2,644,308 3,155,303 Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs Litigation 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - -	CFMEU M&E Division	279,701	994,494
Settlement is usually made within 30 days. Note 7B: Other payables Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Litigation 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - - -	Subtotal payables to other reporting units	279,701	994,494
Note 7B: Other payables Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Litigation 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - -	Total trade payables	2,644,308	3,155,303
Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - -	Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Superannuation 56,656 30,463 Legal costs 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - -	Note 7B: Other payables		
Litigation 2,390 34,361 Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - -	· ·	56,656	30,463
Other legal matters 68,880 68,648 GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - - -	Legal costs		
GST payable 148,060 189,985 Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - - - More than 12 months - - -	_	3	
Other 228,229 267,524 Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months	9	•	•
Total other payables 504,215 590,981 Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months	· ·	·	
Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months More than 12 months 504,215 590,981		228,229	
No more than 12 months 504,215 590,981 More than 12 months - -	Total other payables	504,215	590,981
More than 12 months	Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
	No more than 12 months	504,215	590,981
Total other payables 590,981	More than 12 months		<u> </u>
	Total other payables	504,215	590,981

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 8 Provisions		
Note 8A: Employee Provisions		
Office Holders:		
Annual leave	230,621	267,091
Vesting personal leave	38,122	37,370
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	268,743	304,461
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	620,657	564,705
Vesting personal leave	539,144	415,864
Long service leave	318,316	270,355
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	1,478,117	1,250,924
Total employee provisions	1,746,860	1,555,385
Current	1,704,149	1,555,385
Non-Current	42,711	:: <u>≅</u>
Total employee provisions	1,746,860	1,555,385

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Note 9	Borrowings		
	Lease liabilities illities are presented on the statement of financial position as follo	ows:	
Current		257,218	_
Non-curre	nt	1,022,204	? .
Total leas	e labilities	1,279,422	; -

The Branch has adopted AASB 16 — Leases on 1 July 2019 (refer Note 1.4). Upon transition the Committee of Management has elected to utilise the modified retrospective transition method, which allows for the lease liability and the right to use asset (classified as buildings (Note 6A) and plant and equipment (Note 6C) to be recorded from 1 July 2019. As a result, no comparative amounts are required to be recorded in these financial statements.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Branch to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Branch. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. The Branch is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. Further, the Branch must insure each leased asset and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts.

The table below describes the nature of the Branch's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on the statement of financial position:

Right of use asset	No of right of use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining term	No of leases with extension options	No of leases with options to purchase	No of leases with variable payments linked to index	No of leases with termination options
Photocopiers	1	4.4 years	4.4 years	ā.	-	雨	-
Building	1	4.3 years	4.3 years				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 9A: Lease Liabilities (continued)

Future minimum lease payments as follows:

Minimum lease payments due

	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	Total
30 June 2020							
Lease payments	357,919	360,618	363,399	366,263	113,444	93 40	1,561,643
Finance charges	(100,701)	(80,451)	(58,398)	(34,394)	(8,277)	5 €	(282,221)
Net present value	257,218	280,167	305,001	331,869	105,167		1,279,422
							i i
30 June 2019							
Lease payments		:=:	-	-	-	:=:	
Finance charges	0.50	2. 4. 2		-	F.	:=:	· - :
Net present value	100			-	7 .	.e.	

Note 10 Reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records revaluation of land and buildings assets.

	2020	2019
Note 11 Cash Flow	Þ	\$
Note 11A: Cash Flow Reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Statement Position to Cash Flow Statement:	of Financial	
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	8,936,797	10,489,303
Statement of financial position	8,936,797	10,489,303
Difference	**	- F
Reconciliation of surplus/ (deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	1,279,437	(419,509)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/ amortisation	395,720	234,101
Interest expense on leasing arrangements	119,283	074.040
Bad debts written off	FF 070	274,049
Loss on disposal of assets	55,976	44,686
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in net receivables	142,369	66,037
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets		33,504
Increase/ (decrease) in creditors and other payables	(597,761)	(132,985)
Increase/ (decrease) in employee provisions	191,475	123,232
Net cash used in operating activities	1,586,499	223,115
Note 11B: Cash flow information		
Cash inflows from other reporting units CFMEU – M&E Division	366,894	220,616
CFMEU – C&G Division (Qld/ NT Branch)	387	220,010
Total cash inflows	367,281	220,616
Cash outflows to other reporting units		
CFMEU – National Office		(44,341)
CFMEU – M&E Division	(3,904,968)	(4,061,622)
CFMEU - M&E Division - South Western District	(2,709)	, <u>,</u> £
CFMEU - M&E Division - NSW District	(516)	-
CFMEU – M&E Division – TAS District	(516)	•
CFMEU – M&E Division – WA District	(1,032)	, <u>.</u>
CFMEU – C&G Division (Qld/ NT Branch)	(40,554)	(52,866)
Total cash outflows	(3,950,295)	(4,158,829)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 11C: Credit standby arrangements and loan facilities

The maximum exposure of the Branch for the usage of the Commonwealth Bank Business Cards and the auto pay facility is \$750,000 (2019: \$750,000). This is secured by an undertaking in respect of the liquid assets of the Branch and is paid off/ cleared each month.

Note 11D: Non-cash transactions

There have been no non-cash financing or investing activities during the year (2019: Nil).

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 11E: Net debt reconciliation		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,936,797	10,489,303
Borrowings – repayable within one year	(257,219)	
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(1,022,203)	240
Net debt	7,654,375	10,489,303

Note 11F: Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Other Assets	Liabilities from financing activities				
Cash assets	Borrowings – due within 1 year	Borrowings – due after 1 year	Total		
10,535,516	-	;•0	10,535,516		
(46,213)	*		(46,213)		
10,489,303			10,489,303		
(1,552,506)			(1,552,506)		
	(257,219)	(1,022,203)	(1,279,422)		
8,936,797	(257,219)	(1,022,203)	7,654,375		
	Cash assets 10,535,516 (46,213) 10,489,303 (1,552,506)	Cash assets Borrowings – due within 1 year 10,535,516 - (46,213) - 10,489,303 - (1,552,506) - - (257,219)	Cash assets Borrowings – due within 1 year Borrowings – due after 1 year 10,535,516 - - (46,213) - - 10,489,303 - - (1,552,506) - - - (257,219) (1,022,203)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 12 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 12A: Commitments and Contingencies

Capital commitments

At 30 June 2020 the Branch did not have any capital commitments (2019: Nil).

Other contingent assets or liabilities (i.e. legal claims)

Corporate Business Card and Auto-Pay Facility

The maximum exposure of the organisation for the usage of the Commonwealth Bank Business Cards and auto pay facility is \$750,000 (2019: \$750,000). This is secured by an undertaking in respect of the liquid assets of the Branch. The facility is cleared each month.

The Committee of Management is not aware of any other contingent assets or liabilities that are likely to have a material effect on the results of the Branch.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 13 Related Party Disclosures

Note 13A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period Holders of office and related reporting units

The names of those persons who held office for all or part of the year are deemed to be a related party for financial reporting purposes as set out in the accompanying Committee of Management Operating Report.

For financial reporting purposes, under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union is divided into the following separate reporting units (and deemed related parties):

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union - National Office

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union - Construction and General Division (and associated State Branches)

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Maritime Union of Australia Division (and associated State Branches)

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Manufacturing Division (and associated State Branches)

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (CFMEU – M&E Division)

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division – Victorian District

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division – South Western District

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division – Northern Mining and NSW Energy District

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division – Tasmanian District

Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division – Western Australia District

Other Related Parties

Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy, Industrial Union of Employees, Queensland Mining, Energy and Ports District (CFMEUQ) – a trade union registered under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016 (Qld)*.

The Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy, Industrial Union of Employees, Queensland Mining, Energy and Ports District (being a state registered trade union) has members on its Committee of Management that are consistent with that of the Branch. Further, all members of the Branch are joint members with the state registered union.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 13 Related Party Disclosures (Continued)

Note 13A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period Holders of office and related reporting units (Continued)

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

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenues received from CFMEU M&E Division includes the following:		
Rental, outgoings and administration costs	25,633	57,004
Recoupment of wages	341,261	163,612
Expenses paid to CFMEU M&E Division includes the		
following:		
Capitation fees	1,964,737	2,346,080
NA/ SAF payments	1,420,015	1,071,297
Donations and election costs	7:	32,000
Officials LSL top-up	21,443	266,391
Other administrative costs	4,563	4,117
Amounts owed to CFMEU M&E Division includes the following:		
Capitation fees, NAF and other administrative costs	279,701	994,494
Expenses paid to CFMEU National Office includes the following:		
Advertising contribution for elections	;•	44,341
Revenues received from CFMEU Construction and General		
Division – Qld/ NT Branch includes the following		
Reimbursement of accommodation	387	•
Expenses paid to CFMEU Construction and General Division – Qld/ NT Branch includes the following:		
Affiliation fees for ALP	39,234	51,546
Conference attendance costs	1,320	1,320
Expenses paid to CFMEUQ includes the following:		
Rental of property	109,713	104,489
Expenses paid on behalf of CFMEUQ includes the following: Mortuary benefit payments	30,000	52,500
Amounts owed to CFMEUQ includes the following:		
Building relates costs	1,975,294	1,867,257

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 13 Related Party Disclosures (Continued)

Note 13A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period
Holders of office and related reporting units (Continued)

Holders of office and related reporting units (Continued)		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Expenses paid to CFMEU M&E Division – South Western District includes the following:		
Accommodation costs reimbursements	2,709	1=1
/ todaminous and round round and round	_,, , , ,	
Expenses paid to CFMEU M&E Division – NSW District		
includes the following:		
Accommodation costs reimbursements	516	
Expenses paid to CFMEU M&E Division – TAS District		
includes the following:		
Accommodation costs reimbursements	516	-
Expenses paid to CFMEU M&E Division – WA District		
includes the following:		
Accommodation costs reimbursements	1,032	
Loans receivable to other related parties include:		
C Roth	497	1,822
Loans payable to other related parties include:		
S Smyth	1,160	1,160

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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 2020, the Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2019: Nil). 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.

Loans provided to other related parties are repayment as follows:

C Roth – two years. Repayments being paid from wages at \$25 per week.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 13 Related Party Disclosures (Continued)

,	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 13B: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Short-term employee benefits	e Reporting Period	
Salary (including annual leave taken)	543,597	476,608
Annual and personal leave accrued		11,574
Other	108,495	54,142
Total short-term employee benefits	652,092	542,324
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	65,170	52,427
Total post-employment benefits	65,170	52,427
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave		
Total other long-term benefits		(2)
Termination benefits		€.
Total	717,262	594,751

No other transactions occurred during the year with elected officers, close family members or other related parties than those related to their membership or employment and on terms no more favourable than those applicable to any other member of employee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 14	Remuneration of Auditors		
Value of t	he services provided	2020	2019
		\$	\$
Financ	ial statement audit services	50,450	49,000

39,249

88,249

31,227

81,677

Note 15 Financial Instruments

Total remuneration of auditors

Other services

Financial Risk Management Policy

The Branch Committee of Management monitors the Branch's financial risk management policies and exposure and approves financial transactions entered into. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to the counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and interest rate risk. The Branch Committee of Management meets on a regular basis to review the financial exposure of the Branch.

(a) Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arise from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss of the Branch. The Branch does not have any material credit risk exposures as its major source of revenue is the receipt of membership fees.

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

The Branch has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The class of assets described as Trade and Other Receivables is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Branch.

On a geographical basis, the Branch's trade and other receivables are all based in Australia.

The following table details the Branch's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk. Amounts are considered 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the Branch and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Branch.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 15 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2020

	Within trading terms	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	60+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables Receivables from other reporting	145,796		-	-	145,796
units	=	=			5
Total	145,796		(*	: #)(145,796

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2019

	Within trading terms	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	60+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	325,705		141		325,705
Receivables from other reporting units		-	-	-	-
Total	325,705	*	3#7		325,705

The Branch has no significant concentrations of credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Committee of Management in accordance with approved policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a strong reputation and backed by the Commonwealth Government's bank guarantee. At 30 June 2020, all funds were held by financial institutions backed by the Commonwealth Government's bank guarantee.

Collateral held as security

The Branch does not hold collateral with respect to its receivables at 30 June 2020 (2019: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 15 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(b) Liquidity Risk

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

- preparing forward looking cash flow estimates;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The Branch does not hold directly any derivative financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

Within	1 Year	1 to 5 Ye	ars	Over 5	years	To	tal
2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,644,308	3,155,303	248	(4)	324	:4:	2,641,575	3,155,303
504,215	590,981	5 .	5 # 6	191	:•	506,948	590,981
257,218		1,022,204	9	*	5	1,279,422	
3,405,741	3,746,284	1,022,204	140	P.	=	4,427,945	3,746,284
8,936,797	10,489,303	: €	-	9≆8	:=	8,936,797	10,489,303
145,796	325,705	:0;	÷	S	*	145,796	325,705
2,772,680	271,473	19	3	79,189	79,189	2,851,869	350,662
11,855,273	11,086,481	*	3	79,189	79,189	11,934,462	11,165,670
8,449,532	7,340,197	(1,022,204)	9	79,189	79,189	7,506,517	7,419,386
	2020 \$ 2,644,308 504,215 257,218 3,405,741 8,936,797 145,796 2,772,680 11,855,273	\$ \$ 2,644,308 3,155,303 504,215 590,981 257,218 3,405,741 3,746,284 8,936,797 10,489,303 145,796 325,705 2,772,680 271,473 11,855,273 11,086,481	2020 2019 2020 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 2,644,308 3,155,303 - 504,215 590,981 - 257,218 - 1,022,204 3,405,741 3,746,284 1,022,204 8,936,797 10,489,303 - 145,796 325,705 - 2,772,680 271,473 - 11,855,273 11,086,481 -	2020 2019 2020 2019 \$ \$ \$ \$ 2,644,308 3,155,303 - - 504,215 590,981 - - 257,218 - 1,022,204 - 3,405,741 3,746,284 1,022,204 - 445,796 325,705 - - 2,772,680 271,473 - - 11,855,273 11,086,481 - -	2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 2019 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 2,644,308 3,155,303 - - - - 504,215 590,981 - - - - 257,218 - 1,022,204 - - - 3,405,741 3,746,284 1,022,204 - - - 4,936,797 10,489,303 - - - - 145,796 325,705 - - - - 2,772,680 271,473 - 79,189 79,189 11,855,273 11,086,481 - 79,189 79,189	2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 2,644,308 3,155,303 - - - - - - 2,641,575 504,215 590,981 - - - - - 506,948 257,218 - 1,022,204 - - - 1,279,422 3,405,741 3,746,284 1,022,204 - - - 4,427,945 8,936,797 10,489,303 - - - - 8,936,797 145,796 325,705 - - - - 8,936,797 2,772,680 271,473 - 79,189 79,189 2,851,869 11,855,273 11,086,481 - 79,189 79,189 11,934,462

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 15 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(c) Market Risk

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Branch is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Branch is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

Interest rate risk is managed using a mix of fixed and floating financial instruments. The effective interest rate expenditure to interest rate financial instruments are as follows:

	Effectiv	d Average e Interest ate		
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	%	%	\$	\$
Floating rate instruments				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.10%	2.76%	8,936,797	10,489,303

ii. Other price risk

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) of securities held.

The Branch is exposed to other price risk on its investments held in direct shares and capital notes. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments and held in large listed companies with strong credit ratings.

Foreign exchange risk

The Branch is not exposed to direct fluctuations in foreign currencies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 15 Financial Instruments (Continued)

iv. Price risk

The Branch is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

v. Interest rate risk

The Branch has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in this risk.

vi. Sensitivity Analysis

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

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

Year ended 30 June 2020	Profit \$	Equity \$
+0.5% in interest rates -0.5% in interest rates	44,684 (37,101)	44,684 (37,101)
Year ended 30 June 2019 +0.5% in interest rates -0.5% in interest rates	52,446 (48,923)	52,446 (48,923)

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the Branch has no material direct exposures to currency risk. There have been no changes in any of the assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 16 Fair Value Measurement

Fair Values

Fair value estimation

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

Fair value may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair values is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded.

In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Differences between fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the Branch. Most of these instruments, which are carried at amortised cost (i.e. accounts receivable), are to be held until maturity and therefore the fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the Branch.

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the Branch's financial assets and liabilities:

		2020		2019	
	Footnote	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	8,936,797	8,936,797	10,489,303	10,489,303
Accounts receivable and	(i)				
other debtors		145,796	145,796	325,705	325,705
Investments	(ii)	2,851,869	2,851,869	350,662	350,662
Total financial assets		11,934,462	11,934,462	11,165,670	11,165,670
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and other payables	(i)	3,148,523	3,148,523	3,746,284	3,746,284
Borrowings - leases		1,279,422	1,279,422	2=2	2-
Total financial liabilities		4,427,945	4,427,945	3,746,284	3,746,284
	33				

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, loans receivable and other debtors and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.
- (ii) For listed investments (via a managed investment fund), closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period are used.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 16 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other debtors and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categories fair value measurement into one of the three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1

Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2

Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset of liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market date. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 16 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

The following tables provide an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy - 30 June 2020

	Note	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets measured at fair value Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
- Shares in unlisted companies	6G	30 June 2020	-		188
- QCU Mackay Property Trust	6G	30 June 2020	-	≅	79,001
- Shares in managed investments	5C	30 June 2020	2,772,680		·
Non-financial assets measured at fair value					
Land and buildings - Mackay	6A	30 June 2020	-	1,220,000	-
Land and buildings - Emerald	6A	30 June 2016		355,000	
Land and buildings – Dalby (Drayton St)	6A	30 June 2016	Ē	180,000) **
Land and buildings – Dalby (Edward St)	6A	30 June 2016	=	265,000	: =
Land and buildings - Moura Total assets recognised at fair value	6A	30 June 2016	-	60,000	:■
on a recurring basis		,	2,772,680	2,080,000	79,189

The Branch does not have any liabilities that are recorded using a fair value technique.

Fair value hierarchy - 30 June 2019

	Note	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets measured at fair value Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		·	·	·	·
- Shares in unlisted companies	6G	30 June 2019			188
 QCU Mackay Property Trust 	6G	30 June 2019	-		79,001
- Shares in managed investments	5C	30 June 2019	271,473	-	•
Non-financial assets measured at fair value Land and buildings	6A	30 June 2016	; = 0	1,930,000	:
Total financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		-	271,473	1,930,000	79,189

The Branch does not have any liabilities that are recorded using a fair value technique.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Description of significant unobservable inputs

Asset measured at fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Land and buildings	Market	 Independent market valuation for similar properties is an active market (1) 	3% - 5% (4%)
QCU Mackay Property Trust	Market	 Independent market valuation for similar properties is an active market (2) 	3% - 5% (4%)

- (1) A 4% increase/ (decrease) in the WACC would result in an increase/ (decrease) in fair value by \$83,200.
- (2) A 4% increase/ (decrease) in the WACC would result in an increase/ (decrease) in fair value by \$3,160.

Note 17 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 Commission:

- (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).

Note 18 Branch Details

The registered office of the Branch is:

Level 2, 61 Bowen Street SPRING HILL QLD 4000

Note 19 Segment Information

The Branch operates solely in one reporting segment, being the provision of industrial services in Queensland.

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Glenn Power, being the District Secretary of the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union – Mining and Energy Division (Queensland District Branch), declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2020:

The reporting unit 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 from another reporting unit
- · receive grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- 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 separation and redundancy 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
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have a long service leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of 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)

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

- 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 another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Glenn Power District Secretary

17 November 2020

Mackay