

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY,
INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES UNION
OF AUSTRALIA**

PLUMBING DIVISION – VICTORIA BRANCH

**FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED
SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION – VICTORIA BRANCH

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**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**OPERATING REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Principal activities

The principal activities of the CEPU Victoria Branch during the financial year were to provide representation and support to the members. There were no significant changes to the principal activities during the year.

Review of results

The net result of operations for the year was a profit of \$131,453 (2021: profit of \$1,781,550). The organisation continued to represent its members in industrial and other matters, focusing particularly on training and educational projects to advance the industry. During the year, it continued to pay particular attention to corporate governance, ensuring that it complies with legislative requirements. As at reporting date, it had accumulated net assets of \$15.77 million (2021: \$15.63 million) and had reduced interest-bearing debt from the prior year. The organisation is well placed to meet the future needs of the industry and moreover its members, through ongoing representation and training services, the latter arising given the ongoing developments at PICAC Ltd. Close alignment with the U.A. (USA) also continues to enhance member services and delivery.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

In the opinion of the Members of the Committee of Management, there were no significant changes in the organisation's state of affairs during the financial year.

Resignation of Members

A member of an organisation may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to a person designated for the purpose in the rules of the organisation or a branch of the organisation.

Number of Members

As at 31 March 2022, the number of members of the organisation recorded in the register of members was 10,084 (2021: 10,085).

Number of Employees

As at 31 March 2022, the number of full time equivalent employees was 25 (2021: 23).

Committee of Management

The Committee of Management members were as follows: -

G Menzies	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)	S Marks	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)
N Ottobre	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)	E Setches	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)
C Delidakis	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)	P McCrudden	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)
R Menzies	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)	T Smart	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)
I Marris	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)	A Wallace	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)
J Sanders	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)	R Russell	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)
M Loebert	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)	M Stevens	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)
C May	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)		
T Jovic	(1.4.21 – 31.3.22)		

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
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**OPERATING REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)**

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

Details of officers and employees, who held positions as a superannuation fund trustee or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee, are as follows: -

Name of Officeholder	Name of Company or Board	Position Held	Principal Activity of Company or Board	Position Held because officer or employee of Union or nominated by Union or Peak Council
Earl Setches	CBUS	Director	Superannuation	Yes
Paddy McCrudden	Co-Invest	Director	Long Service Leave	Yes

Future Developments

In the opinion of the Committee of Management, there is not likely to be any future development that will materially affect the Union's operations in subsequent years.

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


.....
Earl Setches - Secretary
Designated Officer

Dated this 7th day of June 2022

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

CERTIFICATE OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

The Committee of Management of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union Of Australia, Plumbing Division – Victoria Branch passed the following resolution on 7th June 2022 in relation to the general purpose financial report of the reporting unit for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

The Committee of Management declares in relation to the general purpose financial report that in its opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the Reporting Guidelines of the Commissioner, Registered Organisations Commission including any other requirements imposed by Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Reporting Organisations) Act;
- (b) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (d) during the financial year to which the general purpose financial report relates and since the end of that year:
 - i. meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned;
 - ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned;
 - iii. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009;
 - iv. the information sought in any request of a member of the reporting unit or the Commissioner, Registered Organisations Commission duly made under section 272 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 has been furnished to the member or the Commissioner, Registered Organisations Commission;
 - v. there have been no orders for inspection of financial records made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 during the period; and
 - vi. where the Union comprises of 2 or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable in a manner consistent with each of the other reporting units of the organisation.

Resolved for the Committee of Management:


Earl Setches - Secretary
Designated Officer

Dated this 7th day of June 2022

COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH

CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

I, Earl Setches, being the Secretary of Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing And Allied Services Union Of Australia Plumbing Division - Victoria Branch certify:

- (i) That the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the CEPU (VIC Plumbing Division) for the period ended referred to in Section 268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- (ii) That the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 7th July 2022; and
- (iii) That the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 2nd August 2022 in accordance with Section 266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.



Earl Setches - Secretary
Designated Officer

Dated this 2nd day of August 2022

COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Earl Setches, being the Secretary of the Branch, declare that all activities (including \$nil activities) required to be disclosed during the reporting period ended 31 March 2022 have been disclosed in the financial report.


.....
Earl Setches - Secretary
Designated Officer

Dated: 7th June 2022

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL,
ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES
UNION OF AUSTRALIA PLUMBING DIVISION
VICTORIA BRANCH**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 March 2022 there have been: -

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Stannards Accountants and Advisors



James Dickson
Registered Company Auditor (389435)
Holder of Current Public Practice Certificate
Approved Auditor (FWC Act and Regulations – AA2021/18)

Dated this 9th day of June 2022

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**EXPENDITURE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The Committee of Management of the Branch presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 March 2022.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURE		
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and Expenses - employees	4,387,856	4,387,968
Advertising	65,883	65,883
Operating Costs	2,329,460	2,329,460
Donations to Political Parties	-	-
Legal Costs	45,684	45,684
Total	7,418,417	6,828,995

Earl Setches

Earl Setches - Secretary
Designated Officer

Dated this 7th day of June 2022

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	3	7,508,647	8,562,013
Affiliations			
ALP (Political Party)		(57,559)	(54,899)
CEPU National Office		(33,252)	(33,259)
VTHC		(79,612)	(77,181)
Regional Trade Councils / Other		(3,835)	(15,100)
Administrative Services			
Advertising		(30,413)	(65,883)
Audit Fees – Financial Report		(3,700)	(8,800)
– Other Services		(7,900)	(4,400)
Capitation Fees		-	-
Compliance Fees		-	-
Bank and Other Finance Charges		(36,421)	(42,042)
Bad Debts and Doubtful Debts		-	-
Cleaning and Security Services		(50,972)	(48,504)
Committee Fees		(10,400)	(10,400)
Computer Programming Expenses		(39,345)	(33,001)
Depreciation & Amortisation (includes assets <\$1,000 written off)		(253,005)	(249,408)
Fringe Benefit Tax		(83,934)	(75,400)
Grants		-	-
Interest Paid		(129)	(1,102)
Insurance		(32,902)	(41,214)
Land Tax		(21,033)	(17,393)
Legal Fees – Litigation		(329,517)	(4,263)
Legal Fees – Other Matters		(13,585)	(41,421)
Professional Services		(297,590)	(132,181)
Electricity		(3,254)	(9,254)
Repairs and Maintenance		(1,872)	(19,926)
Motor Vehicles Expenses		(126,784)	(125,870)
Payroll Tax		(194,344)	(206,823)
Penalties – via RO Act or Regulations		-	-
Postage and Mail Outs		(35,527)	(105,707)
Printing and Stationery		(93,094)	(200,328)
Annual Leave		(84,270)	(151,471)
Long Service Leave and Retiring Allowances		(140,555)	(291,316)
Rates		(12,087)	(12,901)
Rent		(4,338)	(5,767)
Salaries and Wages		(3,652,070)	(3,507,874)
Staff Training		(141,836)	(123,739)
Sundries		(262,325)	(159,723)
Superannuation		(540,961)	(437,307)
Telephone and Internet Services		(63,679)	(60,295)
Travel and Accommodation		(22,453)	(21,261)
Fines		(2,513)	(1,907)
Fitness and Clothing Allowances		(27,693)	(30,815)
Debt Collection Expenses		(4,935)	(11,779)
Staff Amenities		(11,487)	(10,232)
Payroll Deductions for Membership Subscriptions		-	-
Compulsory Levies		-	-
Meetings and Conferences		-	-

the accompanying notes form part of this Financial Report

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA
PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Per Capita Payment to National Office		(6,897,507) (410,929)	(6,450,146) (269,922)
Total Expenses		(7,308,436)	(6,720,068)
Profit / (Loss) for Year		200,111	1,841,945
Fair Value Adjustments to Property			-
Net Profit / (Loss) available for appropriation between General and Incidental Fund		200,111	1,841,945
Net (Expenses) / Revenue from other Funds		(68,658)	(60,395)
Net Profit for the Year		131,453	1,781,550

The accompanying notes form part of this Financial Report

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
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PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Profit / (Loss) for the period	131,453	1,781,550
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period	131,453	1,781,550
Total comprehensive income attributable to: Members of the organisation	131,453	1,781,550

To be read in conjunction with the Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
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PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	6,309,791	4,607,573
Receivables	6	6,792,203	7,011,536
Inventory	1(e)	31,860	55,610
Other	7	98,251	72,186
Loan - CEPU WA		18,278	18,278
Total Current Assets		13,250,383	11,765,183
Non Current Assets			
Receivables	6	772,126	765,074
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	2,431,172	2,356,092
Investment Property	10	4,994,668	5,069,298
Website Development	9	620	4,660
Total Non Current Assets		8,198,586	8,195,124
Total Assets		21,448,969	19,960,307
Current Liabilities			
Payables	11	1,784,493	700,523
Interest Bearing Debt	14	2,926	11,814
Non Interest Bearing Liabilities	12	700,917	700,917
Provisions	13	2,962,878	2,748,134
Total Current Liabilities		5,450,714	4,161,388
Non Current Liabilities			
Provisions	13	173,294	162,714
Interest Bearing Debt	14		2,497
Total Non Current Liabilities		173,294	165,211
Total Liabilities		5,624,008	4,326,599
Net Assets		15,765,161	15,633,708
Equity			
Defence Fund		3,053,765	3,047,684
General Fund		7,370,869	7,223,050
Incidental Fund		3,861,254	3,786,994
Special Purpose Fund		(278,579)	(181,872)
Asset Revaluation Reserve		1,757,852	1,757,852
Total Equity		15,765,161	15,633,708

To be read in conjunction with the Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
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PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Accumulated Profit / (Deficit) – Beginning of Year		-
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	131,453	1,781,550
Distribution to: -		
Defence Fund	(6,081)	(9,292)
General Fund	(147,819)	(1,246,242)
Incidental Fund	(74,260)	(623,656)
Special Purpose Fund	96,707	97,640
Total Accumulated Profit / (Deficit) – End of the Year		-

	Defence Fund	General Fund	Incidental Fund	Special Purpose Fund	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
2022	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance – Start of Period	3,047,684	7,223,050	3,786,994	(181,872)	1,757,852	15,633,708
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	6,081	147,819	74,260	(96,707)	-	131,453
Balance – End of Period	3,053,765	7,370,869	3,861,254	(278,579)	1,757,852	15,765,161

	Defence Fund	General Fund	Incidental Fund	Special Purpose Fund	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
2021	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance – Start of Period	3,038,392	5,976,808	3,163,338	(84,232)	1,757,852	13,852,158
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	9,292	1,246,242	623,656	(97,640)	-	1,781,550
Balance – End of Period	3,047,684	7,223,050	3,786,994	(181,872)	1,757,852	15,633,708

To be read in conjunction with the Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
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PLUMBING DIVISION - VICTORIA BRANCH**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Notes	2022 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$	2021 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Contributions and enrolment fees from Members		3,699,209	4,559,670
Interest Received		27,684	36,987
Grants Received		825,134	489,097
Levies Received		-	-
Other Income		321,887	955,257
Directors' Fees		216,486	210,516
Rent Received – Investment Property		610,220	602,076
Amounts recharged and recouped		1,814,274	1,357,741
Payments from CEPU NSW Branch – Service Fees		91,960	93,952
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(5,601,490)	(5,397,113)
Interest Paid		(429)	(1,102)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	16	2,004,885	2,907,081
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties		(249,616)	(228,935)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		48,393	35,000
Net Cash Provided by / (Used in) Investing Activities		(203,223)	(193,935)
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Borrowings		(11,385)	(11,414)
Payments by/(to) Federal Office		(410,929)	(269,921)
Payments by/(to) CEPU WA Branch		(57,851)	49,000
Payments by/(to) CEPU TEC Ltd		296,545	(8,163)
Payments by/(to) CEPU NSW Branch		90,000	90,000
Payments by/(to) PICAC Ltd		-	(18,037)
Payments by/(to) Other Branches		(5,824)	(84,626)
Net Cash Provided by/(Used) in Financing Activities		(99,444)	(253,161)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,702,218	2,459,985
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		4,607,573	2,147,588
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	16	6,309,791	4,607,573

To be read in conjunction with the Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Note 1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

This financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. The Union is a 'not for profit' entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, except as explained otherwise. Historical costs are based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The report is presented in Australian dollars. Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to comply with current year presentation of the report.

The following is a summary of the material policies adopted by the Union in the preparation of the financial statements.

a) Statement of Compliance

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

b) Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Committee of Management considers the going concern basis as appropriate for the following reason:

- The Union has again generated a surplus this year. It has a positive net asset position and is forecasting ongoing surpluses.

No adjustments have been made in the financial report relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset values or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Union not continue as a going concern. The Union is not reliant on the financial support of any other reporting unit to continue as a going concern, nor has it provided financial support to any other reporting unit to enable them to continue as a going concern.

c) Impairment of Assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

d) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are brought to account at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation or amortisation.

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

	2022	2021
Buildings	2.5%	2.5%
Motor Vehicles	25%	25%
Furniture and Office Equipment	10-50%	10-50%
Fixtures and Fittings	13-20%	13-20%

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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)**

e) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value (cost is based on a FIFO basis).

f) Income Tax

No provision for income tax is necessary as "Trade Unions" are exempt from income tax under Section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. An obligation for fringe benefits tax and goods and services tax still exists and has been accounted for by the Union.

g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Union's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled in full within one year together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries, have been measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled plus relates on-costs. Other employee benefits payable have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Retiring allowance, applicable only to officials, is accrued in accordance with clause 51.4 & 51.5 of the Rules.

Long service leave provisions in relation to officials is recognised in the accounts, in accordance with clause 51.7 and 51.9 of the Rules. Long service leave for non-officials is accrued based on probability of pay-out and years of service.

Contributions made by the Union to employee superannuation funds are charged as expenses when incurred.

The number of employees at the end of the year was 25.

h) Leases

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

The Union as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

	2022	2021
Plant & Equipment	3-5	3-5
	years	years

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

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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)**

h) Leases (cont'd)

Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Union uses the implicit interest rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (eg changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

i) Revenue

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

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Membership subscriptions

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

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

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

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

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(i) Revenue (cont'd)

Levies

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

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the Union will recognise levies as income upon receipt.

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

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

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

During the year, the Union received cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration will be recognised as income upon receipt:

- donations and voluntary contribution from members (including whip arounds); and
- certain government grants.

Volunteer services

During the year, the Union received no volunteer services. In those circumstances where it does receive volunteer services and the fair value of the volunteer services can be measured reliably, the Union recognises the fair value of volunteer services received as income together with a corresponding expense where the economic benefits of the volunteer services are consumed as the services are acquired. Where the volunteer services will contribute to the development of an asset, the fair value is included in the carrying amount of that asset.

Income recognised from transfers

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

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

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j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash in banks at highly liquid investments with a maturity of 3 months or less. It is recognised at its nominal amount.

k) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and generally due for settlement within 30 days.

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

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

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

l) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Union becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 30 days.

m) Fair Value Measurements

The Union measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

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

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

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m) **Fair Value Measurements (cont'd)**

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

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

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statement.

n) **Financial Instruments**

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified as "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in the profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

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n) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different basis;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and

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n) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the entity made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Union's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the entity no longer controls the asset (ie has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the entity elected to classify under fair value through comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

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n) **Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets;
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the profitability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The entity used the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB9:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- If there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for the financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie delivery of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Union measures any change in lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

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n) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the entity assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the entity applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements.

At each reporting date, the Union recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes the transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the Committee of Management assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. A prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen, impairment losses are recognised in the Income Statement.

o) Taxation (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

The Union whilst believed to be exempt from income tax still has a Fringe Benefits Tax obligation.

p) Capitation Fees

These fees are recognised on an accruals basis, and recorded as an expense in the year to which they relate.

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q) 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.

r) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Committee of Management evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Union.

Key Estimates – Impairment

The Union assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to it that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined and reflected in the Financial Report.

s) Comparative Information

Where necessary comparative amounts have been reclassified to facilitate preparation of the current year accounts.

t) Employee benefits

The Union applies AASB 119: Employee Benefits and the relevant consequential amendments arising from the related Amending Standards.

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119 defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. Under AASB 119, as the Union expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows, obligations for annual leave entitlements now meet the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

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

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

(v) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

There are no new Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Union, that are expected to have a significant impact on the Union when adopted in future periods.

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2 Information to be provided to Members or Commissioner, Registered Organisations Commission

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

- (1) A Member of an organisation, or the Commissioner, Registered Organisations Commission, may apply to the organisation for specified prescribed information in relation to the organisation 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 organisation.
- (3) An organisation must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

3 Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue

A disaggregation of the CEPU Victoria Branch's revenue by type of arrangement is provided below.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Membership subscriptions	3,699,209	4,559,215
EBA fees		455
Rental income from investment properties	610,220	602,076
Incolink and OH & S grants	825,134	489,097
Costs recovered from training, education centres and others	1,802,907	1,721,942
Sponsorships		-
Capitation fees		-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-
Revenue from recovery of wages		-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,937,470	7,372,785
Income for furthering objectives		
Grants and/or donations		-
Income recognised from volunteer services		-
Income recognised from transfers		-
Total income for furthering objectives		-
Other income		
Levies		-
Directors' fees	216,486	210,516
Other income	354,591	212,262
Covid-19 Subsidies		766,450
Total other income	571,077	1,189,228
Total revenue	7,508,547	8,562,013

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3 Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue – contracts with customers

The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by type of customer and funding source.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue by type of customer / funding source		
- Members	3,699,209	4,559,215
- Other reporting units	-	-
- Government	-	-
- Other persons	3,238,261	2,813,570
Total revenue by type of customer / funding source	6,937,470	7,372,785

Disaggregation of revenue – Other income

The table below also sets out a disaggregation of other income by funding source.

Other Income by funding source

- Members	-	-
- Other reporting units	-	-
- Government	-	766,450
- Other persons	571,077	422,778
Total other income by funding source	571,077	1,189,228

All revenue is sourced in Australia. There are no unsatisfied performance obligations.

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4. Fund Analysis

	2022 \$	2021 \$
4.1 Defence Fund		
INCOME		
Interest Received	6,081	9,292
Levies		-
Total Income	6,081	9,292
MOVEMENT		
Surplus for Year	6,081	9,292
Surplus B/Fwd	3,047,684	3,038,392
Accumulated Surplus	3,053,765	3,047,684
4.2 General Fund		
INCOME		
Interest Received	14,411	18,279
Net Surplus/(Deficit) transferred (2/3 of Net Profit / (Loss) from Ordinary Activities)	133,408	1,227,963
Total Income	147,819	1,246,242
MOVEMENT		
Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	147,819	1,246,242
Surplus B/Fwd	7,223,050	5,976,808
Accumulated Surplus	7,370,869	7,223,050
4.3 Incidental Fund		
INCOME		
Interest Received	7,556	9,674
Net Surplus/(Deficit) transferred (1/3 of Net Profit/ (Loss) from Ordinary Activities)	66,704	613,982
Total Income	74,260	623,656
MOVEMENT		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	74,260	623,656
Surplus B/Fwd	3,786,994	3,163,338
Accumulated Surplus	3,861,254	3,786,994
4.4 Special Purpose Fund		
INCOME		
Interest Received	(363)	(258)
Sales of t-shirts / windcheaters	13,639	11,545
Total Income	13,276	11,287
EXPENDITURE		
Donations	54,900	25,209
T-shirts / windcheater purchases	55,083	83,718
Total Expenditure	109,983	108,927
MOVEMENTS		
(Deficit) / Surplus for the year	(96,707)	(97,640)
(Deficit) / Surplus B/Fwd	(181,872)	(84,232)
Accumulated Surplus	(278,579)	(181,872)

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4. Fund Analysis (cont'd)

General Fund

Pursuant to the Rules of the Union, the General Fund includes all enrolment fees, contributions, levies and fines (except as specifically prescribed in the rules) and except with the previous permission of the Divisional Council or Divisional Executive shall only be used for the payment of allowances and general expenditures necessarily incurred in the working of the Branch.

Incidental Fund

Pursuant to the Rules of the Union, the surplus allocated in the General Fund at the close of each financial period is divided into three equal parts with one part being allocated to the Incidental Fund and two parts of the General Fund. This Fund is wholly at the disposal of the Branch for any purpose whatsoever.

Defence Fund

This fund represents the accumulated levy made on members of the Victorian Branch. Legal fees incurred where deemed to be for the defence of the Union can be written off against this fund.

Special Purpose

This reserve is used for specific purposes approved by the Divisional Council or Divisional Executive. It incorporates levies in respect of the Federal Office, and membership transactions.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash at Bank	6,808,291	4,606,851
Cash on Hand	1,600	722
	6,809,791	4,607,573

6. Receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Sundry Debtors and Accrued Income	233,908	140,996
Other Receivables	10,915	-
Amounts due from related parties	6,547,385	6,870,540
	6,792,203	7,011,536
Non current		
Amounts due from related parties (Secured)	712,126	765,074
Total Receivables	7,504,329	7,776,610

The credit loss provision was \$nil (2021: \$nil) and there were no movements during the year.
No receivables were recognised for contracts with customers (2021: \$nil)

Receivables are aged as follows: -

Days	2022	2021
	\$	\$
0 - 30	670,012	578,349
No set terms*	6,834,317	7,198,261
	7,504,329	7,776,610

* No specific repayment terms set but classified based on expected repayment date.

No significant credit risk exists with any single counterparty, nor is there any collateral over receivables except as stated.

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7. Other Current Assets

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Prepayments	98,251	72,186

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Freehold Land		
At Valuation	1,105,650	1,105,650
At Cost	-	-
	1,105,650	1,105,650
Buildings on Freehold Land		
At Valuation	900,000	900,000
At Cost	614,751	591,800
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(662,972)	(525,675)
	951,779	966,125
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	728,901	684,285
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(484,601)	(499,168)
	244,300	185,117
Furniture and Equipment		
At Cost	1,089,950	1,017,513
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(960,207)	(918,313)
	129,743	99,200
Fixtures and Fittings		
At Cost	45,431	45,431
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(45,431)	(45,431)
	-	-
Total Property, Plant and Equipment (Non Current)	2,431,472	2,356,092

Freehold land and buildings located at 50-52 Victoria Street, Carlton North were valued by D Brindley, Certified Practising and Sworn Valuers of Woodards (Network) Pty Ltd on 31 March 2013. The basis of valuation of the property was the capitalisation of estimated net rental at the rate that reflects the risks relating to such property classes in the location. Property acquired subsequently is measured at cost. The Committee of Management believe the current written down value of land and buildings is appropriate as a basis on which to measure fair value.

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current year.

2021	Freehold Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at beginning of year	1,105,650	1,003,418	119,638	69,089	-	2,297,795
Additions	-	-	164,428	64,507	-	228,935
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(37,293)	(98,949)	(34,396)	-	(170,638)
Carrying amount at end of year	1,105,650	966,125	185,117	99,200	-	2,356,092

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8. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

2022	Freehold Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at beginning of year	1,105,650	966,125	185,117	99,200	-	2,356,092
Additions	-	22,951	154,228	72,437	-	249,616
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(37,297)	(95,045)	(41,894)	-	(174,236)
Carrying amount at end of year	1,105,650	951,779	244,300	129,743	-	2,431,472

9. Website Development Costs

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Website development costs	20,200	20,200
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(19,580)	(15,540)
	620	4,660

10. Investment Property

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Carrying amount at the beginning of year	5,858,191	5,858,191
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(863,623)	(788,893)
Carrying amount at the end of year	4,994,568	5,069,298

* (Valued by Jones Lang LaSalle, Certified Practising Valuers on 23 March 2010 on a 'market value for mortgage security' basis). No market valuation decrement is believed to have occurred from the previous valuation, based on market information available.

11. Payables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Creditors and accruals	1,784,493	700,523
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-
Legal Costs - litigation	-	-
Legal Costs - other matters	-	-
	1,784,493	700,523

12. Non Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Amount Payable to Federal Office	700,917	700,917
	700,917	700,917

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13. Provisions

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current</i>		
Annual Leave	654,752	570,482
Long Service Leave and Retiring Allowances	2,307,626	2,177,652
	<u>2,962,378</u>	<u>2,748,134</u>
<i>Non Current</i>		
Long Service Leave and Retiring Allowances	173,294	162,714

Of the amounts owing above, they are payable as follows:-

	Annual Leave		Long Service Leave and Retirement Allowance		Total	
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$
Officeholders	250,367	271,833	1,229,501	1,452,047	1,479,868	1,723,880
Other Staff	404,386	298,649	1,251,419	888,319	1,655,804	1,186,968
Total	<u>654,752</u>	<u>570,482</u>	<u>2,480,920</u>	<u>2,340,366</u>	<u>3,135,672</u>	<u>2,910,848</u>

There are no other provisions for separation and redundancy or other provisions for officeholders or other employees (2021: \$nil)

Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

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

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

14. Interest Bearing Debt

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current	2,926	11,814
Non Current	2,926	2,497
	<u>2,926</u>	<u>14,311</u>

This debt repayable over 12 years is secured by a first registered mortgage over the land and buildings located at 22-28 Phoenix Street, Brunswick and Units 6,7,8, 306 Albert Street, Brunswick.

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15. Benefits

Employee benefits paid/accrued during the year

	Officeholders		Employees		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wages and Salaries	815,629	999,096	2,836,441	2,508,778	3,652,070	3,507,874
Annual Leave	61,154	17,224	23,116	134,248	84,270	151,471
Long Service Leave and Retirement Allowance	(137,857)	99,920	278,412	191,395	140,555	291,316
Superannuation	99,606	113,781	411,355	323,526	510,961	437,307
Other Employment Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	838,532	1,230,021	3,549,324	3,157,947	4,387,856	4,387,968

There was \$nil separation and redundancies costs this year for employees (2021: \$nil separation and redundancies costs). No separation costs or redundancy costs were incurred in relation to officeholders (2021: \$nil).

16. Cash Flow Information

a. Reconciliation of Cash

Cash at the end of the reporting period is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows: -

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash at Bank	6,308,291	4,606,851
Cash on Hand	1,500	722
	6,309,791	4,607,573

b. Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Net Profit

	Note	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Net Profit / (Loss)			
Defence Fund	4.1	6,081	9,292
General Fund	4.2	147,819	1,246,242
Incidental Fund	4.3	74,260	623,656
Special Purpose Fund	4.4	(96,707)	(97,640)
		131,453	1,781,550
Non Cash Items			
Depreciation & Amortisation		253,005	249,408
Provisions		224,824	442,787
(Profit) / Loss on Disposal of Non Current Assets (nett)		(46,893)	(35,000)
Per Capita Charge		410,929	269,922
Other Non Cash Related Party Items		53,234	(316,452)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments		(26,065)	6,882
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory		23,750	(4,699)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Creditors and Accruals		1,083,970	159,377
(Increase)/Decrease in Sundry Debtors and GST Receivables		(103,822)	353,306
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		2,004,885	2,907,081

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17. Related Party Information

a. The names or persons who are now part of the Committee of Management are: -

President
G. Menzies

Vice-President
T. Smart

Trustee
C. Delidakis

Trustee
R. Menzies

Secretary
E. Setches

Assistant Secretary
P. McCrudden & A. Wallace

Committee of Management
I. Marris M. Loebert
C. May N. Ottobre
J. Sanders R. Russell
T. Jovic S. Marks
M. Stevens

b. Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

Remuneration for the Reporting Period	2022 \$	2021 \$
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	815,629	999,096
Annual leave	61,154	17,224
Performance bonus	-	-
Total short-term employee benefits	876,783	1,016,320
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	99,606	113,781
Total post-employment benefits	99,606	113,781
Other long-term benefits		
Long-service leave	(137,857)	99,920
Total long-term benefits	(137,857)	99,920
Termination benefits	-	-
Total Remuneration	838,532	1,230,021

No termination benefit or share based payments or bonuses were received by key personnel or other officeholders.

The officeholders received no 'non cash' benefits not already included in remuneration (2021: \$nil). No officeholder of the Branch during the year and/or in the prior year had any material personal interest in a matter that he/she has or did acquire, or a relative of the officeholder has or did acquire.

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17. Related Party Information (Cont'd)

c. Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period (Cont'd)

No officeholder or officer of the Branch (this year or last year) received any remuneration in their own name because they were a member of, or held position with a Board or other organisation because: -

- i) The officeholder held such a position with the Board or other organisation only because they were an officeholder of the Branch; or
- ii) They were nominated for the position by the Branch; or
- iii) They received remuneration from any third party, in connection with the performance of their duties as an officeholder of the Branch.

Directors fees received by officeholders in their positions as directors of other entities and passed on directly to the Union amounted to \$216,486 (2021: \$210,516).

- d. All transactions between the Committee Members and the Union were conducted on normal commercial terms in respect of subscriptions and the supply of other goods and services.

- e. Transactions with Federal Office, Branches and Related entities.

Per Capital Payment	2022 \$	2021 \$
During the year, the Victorian Branch of the Union paid to the Federal Office a per capital payment calculated in accordance with the rules.	410,929	269,922
It received service fees from NSW Branch of the Union on commercial terms and conditions.	91,960	93,952
Rental Income on Investment Properties - PICAC Ltd	597,315	581,200
Rental Income on office – CEPU National Office	12,905	20,876

- f. Related Party balances at year end.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Amounts receivable/(payable) at reporting date – Federal office and other branches		
PTEU Federal Branch	(700,621)	(700,917)
PTEU Western Australia Branch	6,010	6,269
PTEU New South Wales Branch	778,773	815,448
CEPU National Office	-	-
CEPU Electrical Division	2,455	2,455
CEPU Communications Division	(22,306)	(46,542)
	59,805	76,713
Training Fees receivable – related entity PJTF Ltd	352,834	364,201
Cost recoverable – related entity PICAC Ltd		18,037
Other Receivables/(Payables) – related entities CEPUTEC Ltd	6,129,234	6,425,779

* All related entity loans are unsecured, except if stated otherwise.

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17. Related Party Information (Cont'd)

g. Branch Receivables / Payables - Movements

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Balance Reconciliation - Branches		
Federal Office		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	(700,917)	(700,123)
Capita charge	(110,929)	(269,922)
Sundry charges	290	(793)
Receipts	(8,366)	(6,359)
Payments made	414,295	276,280
Carrying amount at end of the year	(700,627)	(700,917)
Western Australia Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	6,269	63,152
Sundry charges	(58,110)	(7,883)
Receipts	(11,268)	(51,775)
Payments made	59,089	2,775
Carrying amount at end of the year	6,010	6,269
New South Wales Branch		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	815,448	863,368
Sundry charges	8,698	(17)
Interest Charged	39,627	42,097
Receipts	(90,000)	(90,000)
Carrying amount at end of the year	713,773	815,448
CEPU National Office		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year		(36,562)
Sundry charges		(73,141)
Payments Made		109,703
Receipts		-
Carrying amount at end of the year		-
CEPU Electrical Division		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	2,455	2,455
Sundry income	18,412	29,459
Receipts	(18,412)	(29,459)
Carrying amount at end of the year	2,455	2,455
CEPU Communications Division		
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	(46,542)	(50,924)
Receipts	(216,894)	(246,431)
Payments made	241,130	250,813
Carrying amount at end of the year	(22,306)	(46,542)

18. Donations

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Political Parties	11,900	-
Other	43,000	25,209
	54,900	25,209
Donations < = \$1,000	1,000	1,273
Donations > \$1,000	53,900	23,936
	54,900	25,209

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19. Affiliation Fees

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Australian Labour Party - Victorian Branch	57,559	54,899
CEPU National Office	33,252	33,259
Victorian Trades Hall Council	79,612	77,181
North East & Border Trades & Labour Council	880	880
Golburn Valley Trades & Labour Council	1,371	210
South West Trades & Labour Council	279	558
Geelong & Region Trade Hall Council	4,649	3,686
Ballarat Trades Hall Council	672	2,032
Gippsland Trades & Labour Council	464	464
Bendigo Trades Hall Council	540	540
Community Radio Federation		6,730
	179,278	180,439
Affiliation Fees > \$1,000	171,514	172,069
Affiliation Fees ≤ \$1,000	7,764	8,370

20. Commitments

Capital expenditure commitments as at 31 March 2022 are \$nil (2021: \$nil).

21. Contingent Liability

There was no contingent liability at 31 March 2022 (2021: \$nil).

22. Segment Reporting

The Union Provides services to members employed in executing plumbing, gas fitting, pipe fittings and domestic engineering works in the state of Victoria.

23. Other Matters

The Union does not have any formal agreement to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern, nor did it receive any such financial support from any reporting unit.

The Union has not acquired assets or liabilities as part of a business combination.

There was no unpaid consideration to Employer payroll deductions at the end of the reporting date (2021: \$nil).

The affairs of the Branch were not administered by another reporting unit. No payments were made by the reporting unit to former related parties in 2022 (2021: \$nil).

24. Union's Details

The principal place of business of the branch is:

52 Victoria Street
CARLTON VIC 3053.

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25. Financial Instruments

a. Financial Risk Management

The Union's financial instruments consist of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivables and payable.

The Union's does not have any derivative instruments at 31 March 2022 (2021: \$nil).

The purpose of the financial instruments is to raise finances for the operations of the entity.

i) Treasury Risk Management

The Committee of Management meets on a regular basis to analyse currency and interest rate exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

ii) Financial Risk

The main risks the Union's is exposed to through its financial instruments are liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Foreign Currency

The Union's is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency.

Liquidity Risk

The Union's manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are maintained.

Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of provisions for impairment of those assets as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

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25. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

iii) Interest Rate Risk

The Union's exposure to interest rate risks and the effective interest rates of financial assets and liabilities both recognised and unrecognised are as follows:

Financial Instruments	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate maturing in: less than 1 year		Fixed Interest Rate maturing in: 1 year or more		Non Interest Bearing		Total Carrying Amount as per Statement of Financial Position		Weighted Average Effecting Interest Rate	
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 %	2021 %
Financial Assets												
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,308,291	4,606,851	-	-	-	-	1,500	722	6,309,791	4,607,573	1.63	1.50
Receivables	-	-	52,949	50,373	712,126	765,074	67,392,534	6,961,163	7,501,329	7,776,610		
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	6,308,291	4,606,851	52,949	50,373	712,126	765,074	67,407,534	6,961,885	13,814,120	12,384,183		
Financial Liabilities												
Interest Bearing Debt	-	-	2,926	11,814	-	2,497	-	-	2,926	14,311	4.84	4.84
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,841,493	700,523	17,841,493	700,523		
Non Interest Bearing Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,917	700,917	700,917	700,917		
Total	-	-	2,926	11,814	-	2,497	17,843,410	1,401,440	18,547,336	1,415,751		
Net Financial Assets/(Liabilities)	6,308,291	4,606,851	50,023	38,559	712,126	762,577	47,604,124	5,560,445	11,325,784	10,968,432		

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25. Financial Instruments

b. Net Fair Values

The net fair value of investments in commercial bills/securities at 31 March 2022 is estimated at \$nil (carrying amount \$nil). The net fair value of the Union's other financial assets and financial liabilities are not significantly different from the class of assets and liabilities as disclosed above and recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022.

c. Sensitivity Analysis

Interest rate risk

The Union 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.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At 31 March 2022, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest, with all other variable remaining constant, would be as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Change in profit		
Increase in interest rate by 2%	126,166	92,137
Decrease in interest rate by 2%	(126,166)	(92,137)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 2%	126,166	92,137
Decrease in interest rate by 2%	(126,166)	(92,137)

26. Fair Value Measurement

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

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- freehold land and buildings.

The Union does not subsequently measure any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

a. Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of 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	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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26. Fair Value Measurement (Cont'd)

a. Fair Value Hierarchy (Cont'd)

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. 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.

Valuation Techniques

The Union selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:-

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Union gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Union's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation with the fair value hierarchy.

Note	31 March 2022			Total
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	
Recurring fair value measurements				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets:	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets recognised at fair value	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Freehold land & buildings	-	7,051,997	-	7,051,997
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value	-	7,051,997	-	7,051,997

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND
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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)**

26. Fair Value Measurement (Cont'd)

a. Fair Value Hierarchy (Cont'd)

	Note	Level 1 \$	31 March 2021 Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Recurring fair value measurements					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets:		-	-	-	-
Total financial assets recognised at fair value		-	-	-	-
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Freehold land & buildings		-	7,141,073	-	7,141,073
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value		-	7,141,073	-	7,141,073

b. Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Level 2 Fair Values

Description	Fair Value at 31 March 2022 \$	Fair Value at 31 March 2021 \$	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	7,051,997	7,141,073	Market approach using recent observable market data or income approach using discounted cash flows	Price per square metre, market borrowing rate
Available-for-sale financial assets:	-	-	Market approach using recent observable market data or discounted cashflows	Price per share, market borrowing rate
	7,051,997	7,141,073	-	-

c. Disclosed Fair Value Measurements

The following assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values approximate book value as disclosed in the notes:-

- accounts receivable and other debtors;
- accounts payable and other payables; and
- hire purchase liabilities.

The following table provides the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the disclosed fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety and a description of the valuation techniques(s) and inputs used:

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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)**

26. Fair Value Measurement (Cont'd)

c. Disclosed Fair Value Measurements (cont'd)

Description	Fair Value at Hierarchy Level	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
<i>Assets</i>			
Accounts receivable and other debtors	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable and other payables	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets
Hire purchase liabilities	2	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Current commercial borrowing rates for similar instruments

27. Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Union, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Union in future financial years.

28. Fund Analysis

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022, there was no applicable fund or account operated in respect of compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the Branch and there was no transfer and/or withdrawal from a fund, account, asset or controlled entity which is kept for a specific purpose unless otherwise described in the Statement of Changes and Equity.

There was no balance held within a general fund, nor any compulsory or voluntary contributions and funds invested in specific assets, except as disclosed in the Statement of Changes and Equity.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Members of Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia Plumbing Division – Victorian Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report***Auditor's Opinion***

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial report of the Branch, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March, 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In our opinion under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (RO Act), the general purpose financial report is presented fairly in accordance with any of the following that apply in relation to the reporting unit:

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

In our opinion, there were kept by the organisation satisfactory accounting records detailing the source and nature of all income and the nature of all expenditure.

As part of our audit of the organisation for the year ended 31 March 2022, we are of the opinion that the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of its financial statements is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibility under those standards is 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 independence requirements of Corporations Act 2001 and 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 responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration, which has been given to the Committee of Management, would be in the same terms if given to the Committee as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT (Cont'd)

Committee of Management Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Branch Committee of Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the RO Act. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making estimates that are responsible in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial report, the Committee of Management are 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 intends to liquidate the Branch or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Branch's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 our 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 auditing 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 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 audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
(Cont'd)**

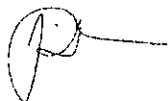
We communicate with the Committee of Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Committee of Management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>.

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the RO Act.

Stannards Accountants and Advisors



James Dickson
Registered Company Auditor (389435)
Holder of Current Public Practice Certificate
Approved Auditor (FWC Act and Regulations – AA2021/18)

Dated: 9th June 2022