COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH

ABN 38 968 067 748

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

CPSU

Community and Public Sector Union
SPSF Group • Victorian Branch

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
ABN 38 968 067 748

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This financial report covers the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch as an individual entity. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

The Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch is a registered body under the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* and is domiciled in Australia.

The principal place of business is:
Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch
Level 4,
128 Exhibition Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Branch Executive on 30 November 2020.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
ABN 38 968 067 748

OPERATING REPORT

Your Branch Committee of Management present their report on the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch (The Branch) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Members of Branch Committee

The names of the members of the branch council in office at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Branch Councillors from 2016

Ahlip, Jehad (from 24-2-2020)
Batesmith, Travis
Cerezo, Rheimia
Comeros, Chris
resigned 27-4-2020
Crump, Adam (from 2-12-2019)
Dann, Rachel
Forster, Lex
Halden, Mark
Harrison, Jane
Laurie, Maggie
Lehmann, Adam
Marcucci, Aiden (from 24-2-2020)
Milne, John
Novoselek, Stephen
Perry, Christopher
Poel, Kathleen
Quealy, Clinton (24-2-2020 to 27-7-2020)
Sharples, Judy
Shepherd, Ashley (from 24-2-2020)
Silverman, Shosh (from 24-2-2020)
Smith, Meaghan (from 2-12-2019)
Snowdon, Eleanor (from 2-12-2019)
Trait, Adrian (from 24-2-2020)
Tran, Celia (from 24-2-2020)
Van Winden, Aaron
Wilkinson, Vicki

Branch Executive

Karen Batt – Branch Secretary
Peter Lillywhite - President
Carol Bakker - Vice President
Wayne Townsend – Assistant Branch Secretary
Gary Greaves – Vice President

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

OPERATING REPORT (Continued)

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

Victorian Public Service (VPS) bargaining negotiations for a new whole of VPS enterprise agreement commenced in July 2019. Bargaining concluded during the reporting period. The agreement covers the VPS comprising 52 departments and agencies and over 50,000 employees.

New agreements were approved by FWC for Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, Australian Council for Educational Research limited, Visit Victoria Limited, and Development Victoria

Negotiations for new agreements with the following employers occurred during the reporting period

- CoINVEST limited
- Emergency Services Superannuation Board
- Greyhound Racing Victoria
- SERCO Traffic Camera Services
- Port Phillip Prison
- Goulburn Murray Rural Water Authority
- Fulham Correctional Centre

The Covid19 pandemic had a significant impact on the union's operations. From early March 2020 the union has been required to operate remotely due to public health restrictions. Union employees and officials have been required to work from home. Workplace visits, meetings, negotiations, training, and dispute resolution processes have needed to be conducted remotely via various video meeting platforms including Zoom and Microsoft Teams.

Victoria's response to the Covid 19 pandemic has had a far reaching impact on the work of the union's members. CPSU has been actively involved in representing members to address the challenges of responding to the pandemic. This has included consultation with Departments/agencies about OHS obligations, developing and implementing safe working arrangements for members. An IR Framework for the VPS was negotiated to better respond to operational requirements, provide enhanced leave entitlements for employees adversely impacted by Covid 19 quarantine requirements. In addition, support payment were secured for Victorian Public Sector workers unable to work in shutdown facilities such as the Museum, State Library, and National Gallery where employees are ineligible for the Commonwealth support. Fixed term and casual employment contracts were extended.

The union continued to participate in ACTU and VTHC generated campaigns such as the Industrial Manslaughter and Ensuring Integrity campaigns.

The union continued to participate in a range of consultative forums for Whole of Government activities such as the Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Committee, the Equal Workplaces Advisory Council including advice on the application of the NZ Gender Pay Principles into a Victorian setting to assist inform the Government on the Gender Equality Act.

The union also partnered with the Government for the creation of the Youth Employment Program and continued with the pilot of the Youth Cadetship program so as to provide a new pathway for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds in to jobs in the VPS.

CPSU, in partnership with Maurice Blackburn, the Australia Multicultural Foundation, and Museums Victoria hosted an inaugural CPSU Women of Colour Conference in October 2019 which brought together women of colour from diverse cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds in order to better understand the barriers they may have to a successful career in the VPS. This resulted in the union entering a partnership with Worksafe to work towards address workplace health and safety issues as they affect this cohort of workers.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
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OPERATING REPORT (Continued)

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

The union also continued its work under the Worksafe Victoria's Work Well project on the Vicarious Trauma toolkit, focussing on mental health and wellbeing and working with agencies DHHS and DJCS to pilot strategies that may assist members deal with trauma they experience in their daily work.

During the reporting period the union received 80 notification of change from various employers.

Between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 we opened 1362 new cases, comprising 700 enquiries (phone, email, walk-in), 625 industrial cases and 37 WorkCover cases. We closed 1343 cases, comprising 700 enquiries (phone, email, walk-in), 640 industrial cases and 33 WorkCover cases

Union details

The number of full-time equivalents employees at 30 June 2020 was 52.54 (2019: 48.55)
The number of financial members, inclusive of the Retired Officers Division, at 30 June 2020 was 14,667 (2019: 13,768).

Right of members to resign

Rule 8 of Chapter C of Federal Rule sets out the terms under which a member of the Branch may resign. A member may resign from membership of the Union by notice in writing, addressed to the Branch Secretary, if the member cease to be eligible to become a member of the Union or the member give notice not less than two weeks before the resignation is to take effect.

Directorships of Superannuation Fund

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the following officer and employee of the CPSU is superannuation fund trustee(s) or a director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee:

Name	Company/Board	Principal Activities	Reporting unit position
Alex Gagachef	ESSS – Director	Superannuation	Yes
Christopher Perry	ESSS – deputy director	Superannuation	Yes
Travis Bates	Vic Super Pty Ltd (from 1/7/2020 Aware)	Superannuation	Yes

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Branch Committee of Management:

Signature of designated officer: Karen Batt

Name of designated officer: KAREN BATT

Title of designated officer: BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated 30th NOVEMBER 2020.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	4A	**8,509,999**	7,902,420
Other revenue	4B	**779,278**	397,982
Expenses			
Administration expenses		**(393,566)**	(111,861)
Affiliation and capitation fees	5	**(444,624)**	(425,252)
Amortisation and depreciation expenses		**(913,439)**	(94,175)
Communication expenses		**(239,213)**	(212,425)
Computer expenses		**(63,421)**	(58,576)
Employee benefits expenses	6	**(5,357,524)**	(5,151,119)
Grant expenses		**(399,293)**	(43,701)
Legal & professional fees	7	**(118,672)**	(59,943)
Library		**(21,895)**	(25,740)
Meetings		**(104,660)**	(134,618)
Motor vehicle expenses		**(85,432)**	(88,243)
Office operation and maintenance		**(216,161)**	(653,598)
Printing and publications		**(89,268)**	(252,753)
Training and campaigns		**(399,782)**	(400,735)
		(8,846,950)	(7,712,739)
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		**442,327**	587,663
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members		**442,327**	587,663

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
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BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**5,966,405**	5,192,061
Trade and other receivables	10	**272,605**	293,722
Other assets	11	**48,931**	50,425
Inventory	12	**99,952**	91,977
Total current assets		**6,387,893**	5,628,185
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	**7,863,006**	677,340
Total non-current assets		**7,863,006**	677,340
Total assets		**14,250,899**	6,305,525
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	**395,702**	397,490
Other liabilities	15	**227,694**	274,679
Borrowings	16	**606,629**	31,255
Employee benefit obligations	17	**1,342,144**	1,216,680
Total current liabilities		**2,572,169**	1,920,104
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	18	**6,890,763**	-
Provisions	19	**69,690**	60,867
Total non-current liabilities		**6,960,453**	60,867
Total liabilities		**9,532,622**	1,980,971
Net assets		**4,718,277**	4,324,554
MEMBERS' FUND			
Accumulated surplus	20	**4,718,277**	4,324,554
Total members' fund		**4,718,277**	4,324,554

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
ABN 38 968 067 748

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

	Accumulated surplus $	Other Funds $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	3,736,891	-	3,736,891
Comprehensive income for the year	587,663	-	587,663
Transfer from accumulated surplus	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	4,324,554	-	4,324,554
Balance at 1 July 2019	**4,324,554**	**-**	**4,324,554**
Adoption of AABS16	**(48,604)**		**(48,604)**
Comprehensive income for the year	**442,327**	**-**	**442,327**
Transfer from accumulated surplus	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 30 June 2020	**4,718,277**	**-**	**4,718,277**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Membership fees and levies received (inclusive of GST)		**9,350,604**	8,593,388
Receipts from other reporting units (inclusive of GST)			
- CPSU/SPSF Group Adelaide Branch		**24,547**	24,547
- CPSU/SPSF Group Tasmanian Branch		**18,086**	38,251
- CPSU/SPSF Group Federal Fund		**133,541**	132,582
- PSA/CPSU		**2,600**	2,350
Receipts from controlled entities		**-**	-
Government COVID-19 assistance		**50,000**	-
Sundry receipts (inclusive of GST)		**112,649**	58,030
Grant receipts (inclusive of GST)		**438,933**	362,146
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		**(8,225,058)**	(8,172,776)
Payments to other reporting units			
- CPSU/SPSF Group Federal Fund		**(261,084)**	(250,685)
- CPSU/SPSF Group Adelaide Branch		**(12,831)**	-
- CPSU PSU Group		**(440)**	-
Payments to controlled entities		**-**	-
Interest paid		**(233,955)**	(4,098)
Interest received		**56,508**	87,205
Net cash inflow from operating activities	25	**1,454,100**	870,940
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceed from sales of property, plant and equipment		**7,727**	11,819
Payment for property, plant and equipment		**(123,164)**	(416,077)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		**(115,437)**	(404,258)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of right-of-use liabilities		**(545,985)**	-
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		**(545,985)**	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**792,678**	466,682
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		**5,160,806**	4,694,124
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	9(a)	**5,953,484**	5,160,806

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
ABN 38 968 067 748

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

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

	2020 $	2019 $
Categories of expenditure		
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	**5,357,524**	5,151,119
Advertising	**130,826**	169,507
Operating costs	**927,135**	1,523,265
Donations to political parties	**-**	-
Legal costs	**98,662**	40,228

Due to the specific requirements under subsection 255(2A) of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, there will likely be some other costs incurred by the reporting unit which do not fall within the above categories. Accordingly the expenditure reported in this report may not represent 100% of the expenditure actually incurred by the reporting unit.

Signature of designated officer: Karen Batt

Name of designated officer: KAREN BATT

Title of designated officer: BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated 30th NOVEMBER 2020.

The above Report should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial report includes the financial statements for the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch (The Branch) as an individual entity.

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

Early adoption of standards

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

New and amended standards adopted by the Branch

The Branch adopts all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Board (AASB) that are relevant to the operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

The Branch has assessed the impact of other new and amended standards that came into effect for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2019. See note 1t for more information

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the branch's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Branch recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Branch's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all relating contingencies have been resolved. The Branch bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of member, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue is recognised for the major operating activities as follows:

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 entity.

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

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

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the entity 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 entity at their standalone selling price, the entity accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Grant Income

Revenue is recognised when the Branch obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over granted assets is normally obtained upon when their receipt or upon prior notification that a grant has been secured, and the timing of commencement of control depends upon the arrangements that exist between the contributors and the Branch

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, The Branch reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Revenue recognition (Continued)

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when the right to receive the revenue has been established

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

(c) Income tax

In accordance with section 50-15 of the Income Tax Assessment Act, the Branch is exempt from income tax.

(d) Leases

The Branch 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 Branch applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. It 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 Branch recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received

Lease liabilities

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

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(f) Inventory held for distribution

The Branch holds inventories for distribution in the future for no or nominal consideration. The future economic benefit or service potential of the inventory is reflected by the amount the Branch would need to pay to acquire the economic benefit or service potential if it were necessary to achieve the Branch's objectives. Where the economic benefit or service potential cannot be acquired in a market, the replacement cost is estimated.

(g) Financial instruments

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

(h) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

CPSU's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment

(i) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, CPSU 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, CPSU does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. CPSU has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Financial assets (Continued)

(ii) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, CPSU 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 CPSU 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).

CPSU considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, CPSU may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that CPSU 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.

(i) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost unless or at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The CPSU's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Fair value measurement

CPSU measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through the profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through OCI, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 29.

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, CPSU determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(k) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(l) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings are depreciated over their estimated useful lives to the Branch commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate	Depreciation basis
Leasehold improvement	10%	Straight Line
Motor vehicles	25%	Diminishing value
Office equipment	7.5 – 50%	Diminishing value
Furniture and Fittings	10 – 25%	Diminishing value
Computer equipment	37.5 – 66.67%	Diminishing value
Right-of-use assets	Over lease term	Straight line

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(m) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities, which are not an incremental cost relating to the actual draw-down of the facility, are recognised as prepayments and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the facility.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Branch has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(n) Provision

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Branch has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, RDO and associated leave loading expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave, RDO and associated leave loading is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(p) Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

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

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Liabilities relating to contracts with customers (Continued)

Refund liabilities

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

(q) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial report are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Branch's functional and presentation currency.

(r) Comparative figures

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

(s) Goods and Service Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case, 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 balance sheet are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO as classified as operating cash flow. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed inclusive of GST.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(t) New accounting standards and interpretations

In the current year, the entity has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to their operation and effective for the accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2019.

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the entity include:

Standard	*Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after*
AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities	1 January 2019
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2019
AASB 16 Leases	1 January 2019

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

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

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

• the timing of revenue or income recognition will depend on whether a performance obligation is identified or a liability is recognised;

• not-for-profit lessees can elect to recognise assets, including leases provided at significantly less than fair value, at their fair value; and

• all not-for-profit entities can elect to recognise volunteer services at fair value if the fair value of those services can be reliably measured.

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

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

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(t) New accounting standards and interpretations (Continued)

As indicated above, the entity has adopted AASB 16 *Leases* retrospectively from 1 July 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2019 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 July 2019. The new accounting policies are disclosed in note 1(d).

On adoption of AASB 16, the entity recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of AASB 117 *Leases*. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 July 2019. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 July 2019 was 3%.

(i) Practical expedients applied

In applying AASB 16 for the first time, the entity has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- relying on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review – there were no onerous contracts as at 1 July 2019
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 July 2019 as short-term leases
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The entity has also elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date the entity relied on its assessment made applying AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*.

(ii) Measurement of lease liabilities

	2019 $
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 30 June 2019	10,131,684
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of at the date of initial application	(1,227,006)
Add/(less): contracts reassessed as short-term	(18,186)
Add/(less): adjustments as a result of a different treatment of GST	(921,062)
Add/(less): variation of contract	13,866
Lease liability recognised as at 1 July 2019	7,979,296
Of which are:	
Current lease liabilities	540,290
Non-current lease liabilities	7,439,006
	7,979,296

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(t) New accounting standards and interpretations (Continued)

(iii) Measurement of right-of-use assets

The associated right-of-use assets for property leases were measured on a retrospective basis as if the new rules had always been applied. Other right-of use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2019.

(iv) Adjustments recognised in the balance sheet on 1 July 2019

The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the balance sheet on 1 July 2019:

- NBV of right-of-use assets – increase by $7,930,692
- lease liabilities – increase by $7,979,296

The net impact on retained earnings on 1 July 2019 was a decrease of $48,604.

(u) Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2020 reporting periods. The entity's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of Standard	**AASB 2020-1 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**
Nature of change	This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.
Application date	This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Branch and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Branch makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. None of the estimates and assumptions are expected to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(b) Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

Employee entitlements
Management judgement is applied in determining the following key assumptions used in the calculation of long service leave at balance date:
- future increases in wages and salaries
- future on-cost rates; and
- experience of employee departures and period of service

3: Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or the Commissioner:

(1) a member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.

(2) the application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.

(3) a reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

4A: Revenue from contracts with customers

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer and funding source			
- member subscriptions		**8,358,827**	7,772,976
- capitation fee		**-**	-
- campaign levy (voluntary)		**151,172**	129,444
		8,509,999	7,902,420

4B: Other revenue

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
- interest		**55,838**	84,415
- training income		**31,464**	56,855
- administrative support income from other branches	**26(g)**	**13,073**	28,745
- administrative support income from Federal Fund	**26(g)**	**111,661**	108,483
- donation received		**-**	-
- grants received		**449,293**	93,701
- financial support from another reporting unit		**-**	-
- revenue from recovery of wages activity		**-**	-
- Government COVID-19 assistance		**62,500**	-
- other revenue		**55,449**	25,783
		779,278	397,982

5: Affiliation and capitation fees

	2020 $	2019 $
Affiliation fee		
- Victorian Trades Hall Council	**104,026**	104,026
- Ballarat Trades & Labour Council	**3,555**	2,133
- Bendigo Trades Hall Council	**2,760**	2,760
- Council of State Retiree's Association, Victoria	**-**	327
- Geelong Trades Hall Council	**7,186**	7,075
- Gippsland Trades and Labour Council	**2,332**	2,173
- Goulburn Valley Trades and Labour Council	**875**	1,284
- North East Trades & Labour Council	**900**	900
- Prison Officers Association of Australasia	**3,000**	3,000
- South West Trades & Labour Council	**408**	459
- Sunraysia Trades & Labour Council	**369**	461
- ACTU	**82,154**	80,536
Compulsory levy	**-**	-
Capitation fee		
- CPSU SPSF Group – Federal Fund	**237,059**	220,118
	444,624	425,252

6: Employees benefits expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	**366,605**	460,675
Superannuation	**43,445**	54,873
Leave and other entitlements	**8,524**	56,450
Separation and redundancies	**-**	-
Other employee expenses	**-**	-
	418,574	571,998
Employees other than holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	**3,974,718**	3,683,209
Superannuation	**493,764**	449,879
Leave and other entitlements	**124,603**	29,667
Separation and redundancies	**-**	-
Other employee expenses	**-**	-
	4,593,085	4,162,755
Other staff costs**	**345,865**	416,366
	5,357,524	5,151,119

** Other staff costs primarily comprise payroll tax and workcover

7: Legal & professional fee

	2020 $	2019 $
Accounting fee	**4,100**	4,610
Auditor remuneration		
- audit of financial report	**15,400**	14,600
- other audits	**510**	505
Legal fees		
- Litigation	**37,433**	-
- Other legal matters	**61,229**	40,228
	118,672	59,943

8: Expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
The surplus for the year includes the following specific items:		
Depreciation of non-current assets		
- Motor vehicles	**28,984**	27,475
- Office equipment	**4,974**	4,003
- Furniture & fixtures	**5,046**	5,498
- Computer equipment	**18,211**	17,414
- Right-of-use assets	**790,789**	-
	848,004	54,390
Amortisation of non-current assets		
- leasehold improvements	**65,435**	39,785
Total depreciation and amortisation	**913,439**	94,175
Defined contribution superannuation expense	**537,209**	504,752
Finance costs		
- provisions: unwinding of discount	**1,159**	1,126
- interest and finance charges paid on bank loan	**1,165**	4,098
Rental expenses on operating leases (minimum lease payments)	**7,585**	494,631
Conference and meeting allowances	**48**	2,479

8: Expenses (Continued)

	2020 $	2019 $
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	**-**	-
Penalties – via RO Act or RO Regulations	**-**	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	**-**	719
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	**46,700**	11,818
Grants:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	**-**	-
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	**-**	-
(Gain) Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**(1,816)**	3,295

9: Current assets – Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 $	2019 $
Cash on hand	**1,021**	1,021
Cash at bank	**4,828,083**	4,227,914
Term deposit	**1,137,301**	963,126
	5,966,405	5,192,061

(a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Balances as above	**5,966,405**	5,192,061
Bank loan – line of credit	**(12,921)**	(31,255)
Balances per Statement of Cash Flows	**5,953,484**	5,160,806

(b) Assets pledged as security

One of the term deposits is used as a bank guarantee for the rental properties.

10: Current assets – Trade and other receivables

	2020 $	2019 $
Receivable from other reporting units		
- CPSU SPSF Tasmanian Branch	**2,173**	200
	2,173	200
Loss allowance	**-**	-
Net receivables from other reporting units	**2,173**	200
Trade receivables	**273,236**	284,669
Loss allowance	**(10,000)**	(5,165)
	263,236	279,504
Other receivables	**7,196**	14,018
	272,605	293,722

(i) Classification as trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore classified as current. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction amount. The entity holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the entity considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. Trade receivables consists of many customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. The entity does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single party or group of counter parties having similar characteristics and the maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the value of the receivables. The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables is as follows.

(ii) Loss allowance

The union applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

(a) Loss allowance

Movements in the loss allowance is as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
At 1 July	**5,165**	-
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	**4,835**	5,165
Unused amount reversed	**-**	-
At 30 June	**10,000**	5,165

11: Current assets – Other assets

	2020 $	2019 $
Prepayments	**48,931**	50,425

12: Current assets – Inventory

	2020 $	2019 $
Inventory held for distribution	**99,952**	91,977

The inventory on hand at the end of the financial year consists primarily of merchandise such as T-shirts, notepads.

Inventories recognised as expense during the year ended 30 June 2020 amounted to $246,201 (30 June 2019: $110,978)

13: Non-current assets – Property, plant and equipment

	2020 $	2019 $
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	**1,087,195**	1,024,052
Less accumulated amortisation	**(587,225)**	(521,790)
	499,970	502,262
Plant and equipment		
Motor vehicles		
At cost	**194,955**	198,856
Less accumulated depreciation	**(99,524)**	(99,696)
	95,431	99,160
Office equipment	**76,372**	67,185
At cost	**(49,944)**	(44,970)
Less accumulated depreciation	**26,428**	22,215
Computer equipment		
At cost	**91,894**	101,593
Less accumulated depreciation	**(63,447)**	(71,693)
	28,447	29,900
Furniture and fixtures		
At cost	**153,057**	150,147
Less accumulated depreciation	**(131,390)**	(126,344)
	21,667	23,803

13: Non-current assets – Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	2020	2019
	$	$
Right-of-use assets		
At cost	**8,225,523**	-
Less accumulated depreciation	**(1,034,460)**	-
	7,191,063	-
Total property, plant and equipment	**7,863,006**	677,340

(a) Non-current assets pledged as security

None of the non-current assets are pledged as security.

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the year:

2019	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Right-of-use assets	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening net book amount	239,817	49,822	21,224	23,589	26,099	-	360,551
Additions	292,230	89,447	5,164	23,796	5,440	-	416,077
Additions - makegood	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Disposals	-	(12,634)	(170)	(71)	(2,238)	-	(15,113)
Depreciation/amortisation	(39,785)	(27,475)	(4,003)	(17,414)	(5,498)	-	(94,175)
Closing net book amount	502,262	99,160	22,215	29,900	23,803	-	677,340

2020	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Right-of-use assets	Total
	$	$	$	$	$		$
Opening net book amount	502,262	99,160	22,215	29,900	23,803	-	677,340
Adoption of AASB 16	-	-	-	-	-	7,930,692	7,930,692
Additions	63,143	29,899	9,187	18,025	2,910	-	123,164
Additions – ROU assets	-	-	-	-	-	51,160	51,160
Disposals	-	(4,644)	-	(1,267)	-	-	(5,911)
Depreciation/amortisation	(65,435)	(28,984)	(4,974)	(18,211)	(5,046)	(790,789)	(913,439)
Closing net book amount	499,970	95,431	26,428	28,447	21,667	7,191,063	7,863,006

13: Non-current assets – Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

(c) Right-of-use assets

The entity leases equipment and office premises. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 10 years. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The entity allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Until the 2019 financial year, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as either finance leases or operating leases for details. From 1 July 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the entity.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the entity under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the entity is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the entity exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the entity:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by entity, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, eg term, country, currency and security.

The entity is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

13: Non-current assets – Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

(c) Right-of-use assets (Continued)

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the entity is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture

14: Current liabilities – Trade and other payables

	2020 $	2019 $
Unsecured		
Trade creditors	**337,119**	333,511
Payables to other reporting units		
- CPSU SPSF Group Federal Fund	**22,418**	20,655
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	**-**	-
Legal fee due – other matters	**4,016**	4,450
Legal fee due – litigation	**-**	-
Net GST	**17,915**	21,373
Other creditors	**14,234**	17,501
	395,702	397,490

15: Current liabilities – Other liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
Subscription in advance	**42,434**	39,156
Grant funding in advance	**185,260**	235,523
	227,694	274,679

15: Current liabilities – Other liabilities (Continued)

(a) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers

	2020 **$**	2019 $
Receivables	**-**	-
Total income received in advance	**227,694**	274,679

Income in advance represent advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognised in accordance with the satisfaction of performance obligations.

Significant changes in contract balances during the period are as follows:

	2020	2019
Revenue recognised that would included in the subscription and fees received in advance balances at beginning of period.	**274,679**	35,123
Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the period	**(227,694)**	(274,679)

16: Current liabilities – Borrowings

		2020 **$**	**2019** **$**
Secured - Line-of-credit	**a**	**12,921**	31,255
Unsecured - Right-of-use liabilities		**593,708**	-
Total Borrowings		**606,629**	31,255

(a) Assets pledged as security - the Line-of-credit is secured by a $681,262 term deposit.

17: Current liabilities – Employee benefit obligations

	2020 $	2019 $
Holders of office:		
Annual leave	**47,062**	33,057
Long service leave	**151,412**	156,892
Separations and redundancies	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
	198,474	189,949
Employees other than holders of office:		
Annual leave	**436,262**	357,651
Long service leave	**707,408**	669,080
Separations and redundancies	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
	1,143,670	1,026,731
	1,342,144	1,216,680

18: Non-current liabilities – Borrowings

	2020 $	2019 $
Unsecured		
Right-of-use liabilities	**6,890,763**	-

19: Non-current liabilities – Provisions

	2020 $	2019 $
Employee benefits obligations		
Holders of office:		
Annual leave	**-**	-
Long service leave	**-**	-
Separations and redundancies	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
Employees other than holders of office:		
Annual leave	**-**	-
Long service leave	**19,608**	11,944
Separations and redundancies	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
	19,608	11,944
Makegood provision	**50,082**	48,923
	69,690	60,867

19: Non-current liabilities – Provisions (Continued)

(a) Employee benefits – long service leave

Included in the employee benefits provision is a provision that has been recognised for future employee benefits relating to long service leave for employees. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on an assessment of the individual employee's circumstances. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits has been included in Note 1.

The current provision for long service leave includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since the Branch does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

(b) Makegood provision

The Branch is required to restore its leased premises to their original condition at the end of the lease term. A provision has been recognised for the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements. The leasehold improvement costs have been capitalised as part of the cost of leasehold improvements and are amortised over the shorter of the term of the lease or the useful life of the assets.

20: Accumulated surplus

	2020 $	2019 $
Movements in the accumulated surplus were as follows:		
Balance 1 July	**4,324,554**	3,736,891
Adoption of AABS16	**(48,604)**	-
Net surplus for the year	**442,327**	587,663
Balance 30 June	**4,718,277**	4,324,554

21: Contingencies

There are no known contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2020.

22: Events occurring after the reporting date

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

23: Commitments

	2020	2019
	$	$
(a) Operating lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payables		
- not later than one year	-	858,802
- later than one year but not later than five years	-	3,327,867
- later than five years	-	5,945,015
	-	10,131,684

Leases are for photocopiers and office

For 2020, refer note 13c

24: Other information

(i) Going Concern
The branch's ability to continue as a going concern is not reliant on financial support from another reporting unit.

(ii) Financial Support
No financial support has been provided to another reporting unit to ensure that it continues as a going concern.

(iii) Financial Affairs

The branch did not have another entity administer its financial affairs.

(iv) Acquisition of assets and liability under specific sections:

The branch did not acquire any asset or a liability during the financial year as a result of:
- an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act;
- a restructure of the branches of the organization;
- a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act .

25: Cash flow information

	2020 $	2019 $
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with surplus for the year		
Surplus for the year	**442,327**	587,663
Non-cash flows in surplus		
Depreciation and amortisation	**913,439**	94,175
Charges to provisions	**1,159**	1,126
Net (gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(1,816)**	3,295
Loss allowance	**4,835**	4,832
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease (Increase) in receivables	**17,776**	(129,593)
(Increase) in inventories	**(7,975)**	(66,342)
(Decrease) Increase in payables	**(48,773)**	299,050
Increase in provisions	**133,128**	76,734
Cash flows from operations	**1,454,100**	870,940

(a) Financing arrangements

The branch had access to the following borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period	2020 $	2019 $
Floating rate – expiring within one year (line-of-credit)	**500,000**	500,000

The line-of-credit facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

(b) Liabilities from Financing Activities

	1 July 2019 $	Adoption of AASB 16 $	Addition $	Cash flows $	Other $	30 June 2020 $
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings – line of credit	31,255	-	-	(18,334)	-	12,921
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	540,290	51,160	(545,985)	548,243	593,708
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	7,439,006	-	-	(548,243)	6,890,763
Total liabilities from financing activities	31,255	7,979,296	51,160	(564,319)	-	7,497,392

25: Cash flow information (Continued)

(b) Liabilities from Financing Activities (Continued)

	1 July 2018 $	Cash flows $	Other $	30 June 2019 $
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings – line of credit	8,007	23,248	-	31,255
Total liabilities from financing activities	8,007	23,248	-	31,255

26: Related party transactions

(a) The members of the Branch Executive anytime during the year were:

Branch Executive

Karen Batt – Branch Secretary

Peter Lillywhite - President

Carol Bakker - Vice President

Wayne Townsend – Assistant Branch Secretary

Gary Greaves – Vice President

(b) Key management personnel remuneration	2020 $	2019 $
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	**328,276**	470,973
Annual leave accrued	**37,114**	36,559
Total short-term employee benefits	**365,390**	507,532
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	**43,445**	54,873
Total post-employment benefits	**43,445**	54,873
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave accrued	**9,739**	9,593
Total other long-term benefits	**9,739**	9,593
Termination benefits	**-**	-
Total	**418,574**	571,998

(c) There were no loans between the key management personnel or the committee of management and the branch.

(d) There were no transactions between key management personnel or the committee of management and the branch other than those relating to their membership of the branch and reimbursement by the branch in respect of expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Such transactions have been on conditions no more favourable than those which is reasonable to expect would have been adopted by parties at arm's length.

(e) No payment is made to a former related party of the reporting unit.

26: Related party transactions (Continued)

(f) Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services:

These balances are disclosed in the “Trade receivables” and “Trade payables” notes to the accounts.

(g) Transactions with related parties	2020 $	2019 $
Payments		
Capitation fee paid to the CPSU SPSF Federal Fund	**237,059**	220,118
Receipts		
Computer support income from PSA/CPSU	**2,364**	2,318
Membership & computer support income from CPSU SPSF Tasmania Inc	**10,709**	26,427
	13,073	28,745
Administration support income from CPSU SPSF Federal Fund	**25,601**	26,401
Salary reimbursement (Federal Secretary) from CPSU SPSF Federal Fund	**86,060**	82,082
	111,661	108,483

27: Financial risk management

The entity’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The entity’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. The entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, other price risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by Committee of Management. The Committee of Management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks as part of regular meetings. This identification and analysis includes an analysis of interest rate exposure and the evaluation of strategies in the context of most recent economic conditions.

(a) Market risk
(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Branch is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Price risk

The Branch is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Branch has a small line-of-credit facility and is therefore not exposed to interest rate risk on liabilities. The Branch has investments in a variety of interest-bearing assets which have fixed interest rate and therefore not subject to interest rate volatility.

27: Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. Currently the investments are held in Australian banks. The Branch has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets. The credit quality of financial assets can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings as follows:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Cash at bank		
AA- Rating	**902,023**	603,567
BBB Rating	**3,926,060**	3,602,640
BBB- Rating	**-**	21,707
Deposits at call		
AA- Rating	**456,039**	292,185
BBB Rating	**681,262**	-
BBB- Rating	**-**	670,941
	5,965,384	5,191,040

(c) Liquidity risk
Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close-out market positions

Maturity profile of financial instruments

The maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities held are detailed below:

2020	**Weighted Average Interest rate**	**Floating Interest rate**	**1 year or less**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non Interest bearing**	**Total**
	%	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets								
Cash on hand		-	-	-	-	-	1,021	1,021
Cash at bank	0.61	4,828,083	-	-	-	-	-	4,828,083
Deposits at bank	1.2	-	1,137,301	-	-	-	-	1,137,301
Other receivables		-	-	-	-	-	272,605	272,605
		4,828,083	1,137,301	-	-	-	273,626	6,239,010
Financial Liabilities								
Line-of-credit	5.13	12,921	-	-	-	-	-	12,921
Other payables		-	-	-	-	-	395,702	395,702
Right-of-use liabilities	3	-	593,708	638,703	1,738,966	4,513,094	-	7,484,471
		12,921	593,708	638,703	1,738,966	4,513,094	395,702	7,893,094
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		4,815,162	543,593	(638,703)	(1,738,966)	(4,513,094)	(122,076)	(1,654,084)

27: Financial risk management (Continued)

Maturity profile of financial instruments (Continued)

2019	Weighted Average Interest rate	Floating Interest rate	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non Interest bearing	Total
	%	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets								
Cash on hand		-	-	-	-	-	1,021	1,021
Cash at bank	1.28	4,227,914	-	-	-	-	-	4,227,914
Deposits at bank	2.11	-	963,126	-	-	-	-	963,126
Other receivables		-	-	-	-	-	293,722	293,722
		4,227,914	963,126	-	-	-	294,743	5,485,783
Financial Liabilities								
Line-of-credit	5.88	31,255	-	-	-	-	-	31,255
Other payables		-	-	-	-	-	397,490	397,490
		31,255	-	-	-	-	397,490	428,745
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		4,196,659	963,126	-	-	-	(102,747)	5,057,038

28: Capital management

CPSU manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return on investments. The Branch Committee ensure that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

The capital structure of the entity consists of cash and cash equivalents and members' funds, comprising reserves and retained earnings.

The Branch Committee effectively manages the CPSU's capital by assessing the CPSU's financial risk and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the consideration of debts levels. There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by Branch Committee to control capital of the entity since the previous year. No operations of the entity are subject to external imposed capital requirements.

29: Fair Value Measurements

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

Management of the entity assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair values of the reporting unit's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 30 June 2020 was assessed to be insignificant
- Fair value of certain financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the entity based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 30 June 2020 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

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

		2020		2019	
	Note	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
		$	$	$	$
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	(i)	**5,966,405**	**5,966,405**	5,192,061	5,192,061
Trade and other receivables	(i)	**272,605**	**272,605**	293,722	293,722
Total financial assets		**6,239,010**	**6,239,010**	5,485,783	5,485,783
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	**395,702**	**395,702**	397,490	397,490
Line of credit	(i)	**12,921**	**12,921**	31,255	31,255
Right-of-use liabilities	(i)	**7,484,471**	**7,484,471**	-	-
Total financial liabilities		**7,893,094**	**7,893,094**	428,745	428,745

(i) Cash on hand, accounts receivable and other debtors, and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Accounts payable and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 9.

29: Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

(b) Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019:

Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	$	**$**	**$**
30 June 2020			
Assets at fair value	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value	-	-	-
Net fair value	-	-	-
30 June 2019			
Assets at fair value	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value	-	-	-
Net fair value	-	-	-

Non-financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	$	**$**	**$**
30 June 2020			
Assets at fair value	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value	-	-	-
Net fair value	-	-	-
30 June 2019			
Assets at fair value	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value	-	-	-
Net fair value	-	-	-

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2019: no transfers).

(c) Disclosed fair value measurements

The following assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value in the balance sheet but their fair values are disclosed in the notes:

- Accounts receivable and other debtors;
- accounts payable and other payables

There has been no change in the valuation technique(s) used to calculate the fair values disclosed in the financial statements.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH
ABN 38 968 067 748

STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

On 30th NOVEMBER 20 the Committee of Management of the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2020:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

1. the financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards;
2. the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act);
3. 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;
4. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
5. during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end that year:
    a. meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
    b. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
    c. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
    d. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
    e. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and
    f. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

Signature of designated officer: Karen Batt

Name of designated officer: KAREN BATT

Title of designated officer: BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated 30th NOVEMBER 2020.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH

Report on Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statement including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement and the subsection 255(2A) report.

In our opinion:

(i) the accompanying financial report of Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch:

a) presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group Victorian Branch as at 30 June 2020 and the results of its operations, its changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and

b) complying the Australian Accounting Standards; and

c) any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

(ii) the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the entity's financial statements is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

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

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

Liability limited by a scheme approved under professional standards legislation

BGL PARTNERS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH (Continued)

Independence

We are independent of the Branch in accordance with auditor independent requirements the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethnical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our 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.

Committee of Management 's responsibility for the financial report

The Committee of Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In 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 intend to liquidate the Branch or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH (Continued)

Auditor 's responsibility 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 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment 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 audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity'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 in the preparation of the financial report. We also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the disclosures in the financial report about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity 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 statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

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BGL & Associates Pty Ltd
ACN 006 935 459
Trading as BGL Partners

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP VICTORIAN BRANCH (Continued)

Auditor 's responsibility for the audit of the financial report (Continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Branch or activities within the Branch to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the 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.

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

BGL Partners
Chartered Accountants

I. A. Hinds - C.A. – Partner
Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/87)

Melbourne
30 November 2020

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

Liability limited by a scheme approved under professional standards legislation