ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018



COMMUNITY & PUBLIC SECTOR UNION STATE PUBLIC SERVICES FEDERATION GROUP

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

The Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group - Federal Fund 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 - Federal Fund Level 10, 128 Exhibition Street Melbourne VIC 3000

The financial report was authorised for issue by the committee of management on 25th October 2018.

OPERATING REPORT

The Federal Executive presents their report on the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group - Federal Fund (The CPSU) for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Members of Federal Executive

The name of each person who has been a member of the Federal Executive at any time during or since the end of the financial year is as follows:

Name	Position
K. Batt **	Federal Secretary
T. Lynch **	Federal President
S Little	Federal Vice President - NSW
M. Griffiths	Federal Vice President – SA
T. Lynch **	Federal Vice President – TAS
C. Davies **	Federal Vice President – VIC
T. Walkington	Federal Vice President – WA
J. Welch (resigned 12 Feb 2018)	Federal Vice President – WAPOU
R. Reilly	NSW Branch Delegate
N. Kitchin	SA Branch Delegate
G Ransley **	Tasmanian Branch Delegate
P. Lillywhite	Victorian Branch Delegate
B. Dodds**	WA Branch Delegate
K. Brown	WAPOU Delegate
A Smith *	WAPOU Delegate [from 27 June 2018]

* - Andy Smith was declared elected as an additional WAPOU delegate to Federal Executive on 27 June 2018

** - Member of Finance, Administration and Governance Committee

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

INTERNATIONAL WORK

CPSU SPSF Federal Office continued to work collaboratively with the Public Service International (PSI), our Global Union Federation (GUF). In October2017 we sent a delegation to the PSI World Congress in Geneva. At the World Congress PSI committed to a new constitution and a programme of action for the next five years which includes working on issues such as privatisation, free trade agreements, and collaborating on sectoral issues. In May 2018 we sent a delegation to the PSI OSRAC (Oceania Sub-Regional Advisory Committee) in Sydney where it was confirmed that Oceania Youth Titular, CPSU's Clare Middleman, was elected to the Asia-Pacific Regional Executive Committee and as a result, will sit on PSI's global Executive Board. Clare attended the Asia Pacific Regional Executive Committee meeting in Kathmandu, Nepal in June 2018 on behalf of PSI.

SUBMISSIONS TO INQUIRIES

During the operating year the union made national submissions to the Productivity Commission's *NDIS Cost's Inquiry* and supporting submissions to the various parliamentary inquiries into the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (the CPTPP / TPP11).

ACTU

Ongoing participation in a range of ACTU committees, including ACTU Executive, Growth and Campaigns, Women's Committee, Youth Committee, Tax Committee, Trade Committee, International Committee, and Industrial and Legal Committee.

The Union continued its deep involvement in the ACTU's "Change the Rules" project by giving expert advice and advocacy concerning proposals to change the Federal statutory labour law in Australia.

Our Union made a significant contribution to the ACTU policy process in the lead up to the triennial ACTU Congress in July 2018, advocating our members' interests in policy areas including jobs, privatisation, trade, tax, and workers' capital.

Our union also made a major contribution to the ACTU taskforce 3. Taskforce 3 was an expert committee tasked with the design of a gold standard regime of Federal labour law. A number of the elements that became the IR policy of the ACTU were suggested and advocated for by the CPSU

CAMPAIGNS

Our Union continued its work with PSI affiliates in changing the public narrative around privatisation through concluding the People's Inquiry into Privatisation project with the launch of the inquiry report titled *Taking Back Control* in October 2017. Speakers at the launch event included David Hetherington, Chair of the inquiry, Ged Kearney, then President of the ACTU, and John Falzon, CEO of St Vincent de Paul.

Our Union commenced working with PSI affiliates on contributing to a research project into corporate tax avoidance focusing on key labour hire companies that have contracts with state and federal government. This work will be ongoing into the next financial year.

Our Union commissioned a short research report into mechanisms to increase the revenue from the Commonwealth to the States to fund state public services. The results of this report were successfully incorporated into the ACTU's tax policy.

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)

CAMPAIGNS (Continued)

Our Union continued to develop member networks among our branches in key sectors such as prisons, child protection, schools, and young workers. This work included facilitating a face-to-face planning meeting for Child Protection, incorporating a one day planning meeting for Young Workers with the 2017 Federal Council meeting, and planning joint activities for National Child Protection Week and School Support Staff Week.

RULE CHANGES

During the period of this operating report the Federal Office of the Union made a series of changes to the CPSU (SPSF) governance rules to ensure they are expressed clearly, in plain English and to make the rules compliant with the latest changes to the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.*

ASSISTANCE TO BRANCHES

A large part of the work of the Federal Office has been assisting Branches with a myriad of obligations, case work and advice ranging from liaising with the FWC on Right of Entry permit obligations.

Development continued for 3 branches on the new upgraded membership data base due to go live in late November 2017.

Rule change cases were also undertaken for a number of Branches who sought to follow their members after a decision by a state Government to privatise parts of that states public service.

Assistance was also provided for national bargaining endeavours, particularly for entities created by COAG such as National Heavy Vehicle Regulator and the National Rail Safety Regulator which necessitated a complex process of bringing all the separate jurisdictions of state regulation into the federal sphere, standardising the conditions to be Fair Work compliant and to then develop on single enterprise agreement.

A number of presentations have been made during the year to respective branch membership forums across Australia.

GOVERNANCE

The Union has been involved in an ongoing project to improve the governance of the Federal Union. This has included

- amending the governance policies to take into account changes to the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act
- Commencing a project of reforming the eligibility rule of the Group in Chapter A to remove duplication, introduce plain English, and to make it easier to navigate and understand

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.

Union Details

Number of employees The number of equivalent full time employees at 30 June 2018 was 5 (2017: 5) Number of members The number of financial members across 6 branches at 30 June 2018 was 74,869 (2017: 76,389).

OPERATING REPORT (Continued)

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	Status
South Aus Neville	stralia Kitchin	UniSuper	Superannuation	Yes	Fed officer

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Federal Executive:

in BAN.

Signature of designated officer: _ Name of designated officer: Title of designated officer:

Karen Batt Federal Secretary

Date: 25th October 2018

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue from continuing operations	4	1,323,261	1,250,743
Other revenue	4	148,107	1,056,082
Expenses			
Administrative and other expenses	6	(238,033)	(267,503)
Affiliation and capitation fees	7	(70,420)	(84,341)
Campaign and project expenses	8	(191,932)	(23,812)
Communication expenses		(13,312)	(18,722)
Employee related expenses	9	(610,055)	(585,596)
Travel expenses		(246,904)	(203,279)
		(1,370,656)	(1,183,253)
Surplus for the year		100,712	1,123,572
Surplus attributable to the members		100,712	1,123,572
Other comprehensive income Changes in reserves		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members		100,712	1,123,572

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	251,532	1,208,198
Held-to-maturity financial assets	11	2,580,974	1,622,009
Trade and other receivables	12	181,164	154,417
Total current assets		3,013,670	2,984,624
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	140,394	153,999
Total non-current assets		140,394	153,999
Total assets		3,154,064	3,138,623
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	24,387	114,057
Provisions	15	136,370	136,097
Total current liabilities		160,757	250,154
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16	4,126	-
Total non-current liabilities		4,126	
Total liabilities		164,883	250,154
Net assets		2,989,181	2,888,469
FUNDS			
Members fund	17	2,989,181	2,888,469
Total funds		2,989,181	2,888,469

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Accumulated surplus \$	Reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2016	1,764,897	-	1,764,897
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,123,572	-	1,123,572
Transfer from federal fund	(909,091)	909,091	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	1,979,378	909,091	2,888,469
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,979,378	909,091	2,888,469
Total comprehensive income for the year	100,712	-	100,712
Transfer to reserves	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	2,080,090	909,091	2,989,181

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Νο	ote 2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from other reporting units (inclusive of GST)		
- PSA of NSW	654,322	616,800
- SA Branch	178,468	171,254
- TAS Branch	66,511	54,341
- VIC Branch	252,318	236,436
- WA Branch	245,013	238,983
- WAPOU Branch	46,240	40,253
Member subscription received (inclusive of GST)	22,028	8,084
Receipts from controlled entities	-	-
Distribution received	-	1,000,000
Sundry income	58,265	55,804
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)	(1,246,093)	(1,138,835)
Payments to other reporting units		
- PSA of NSW	(13,469)	(14,943)
- SA Branch	(8,602)	(4,258)
- TAS Branch	(90,869)	(32,722)
- VIC Branch	(128,347)	(134,799)
- WA Branch	(77,855)	(21,430)
Payments to controlled entities	-	-
Interest received	50,619	43,782
Net cash inflow from operating activities2323	3 8,549	1,118,750
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(6,250)	-
Payments for held-to-maturity investment	(958,965)	(42,954)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	(965,215)	(42,954)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan repayment from NSW Branch	<u> </u>	86,618
Net cash inflow from financing activities	<u> </u>	86,618
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(956,666)	1,162,414
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	1,208,198	45,784
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year 10(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,208,198

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A) FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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 2018.

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Categories of expenditure		
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses -		
employees	618,512	594,391
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	428,006	409,144
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	22,054	39,068

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.

SAN

Signature of designated officer:

Name of designated officer:

Karen Batt

Title of designated officer:

Federal Secretary

Dated: 25th October 2018

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 separate financial statements for the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group - Federal Fund (CPSU).

(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 - Federal Fund 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.

New and amended standards adopted by the CPSU

The CPSU adopted 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 CPSU 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 2017. These standards did not result in changes to CPSU's accounting policies and had no effect on the amounts reported for current or prior year financial statements

Early adoption of standards

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

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale 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 CPSU '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.

(b) Revenue recognition

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

The CPSU 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 CPSU's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all relating contingencies have been resolved. The CPSU 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:

Capitation fees and levies

Capitation fees and levies are recognised when the right to receive the fee or levy has been established.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the CPSU 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.

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 CPSU is exempt from income tax.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) 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.

(e) Investment in other financial assets

Classification

The CPSU classifies its investments in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date. The CPSU does not hold any investments in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets.

(i) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the CPSU's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the CPSU were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date - the date on which the CPSU commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the CPSU has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of non monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity in the available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in the income statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

Fair value

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the CPSU establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include reference to the fair values of recent arm's length transactions, involving the same instruments or other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Investment in other financial assets (Continued)

Impairment

The CPSU assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a security below its cost is considered in determining whether the security is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit and loss - is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement.

(f) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the CPSU is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.

- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments

(g) 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 CPSU commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate	Depreciation basis
Computer equipment	40%	diminishing value
Leasehold improvements	10%	Straight line
Furniture and equipment	2.5 - 40%	diminishing value

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the CPSU prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(i) 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 receivable 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.

(j) 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.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) 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 CPSU's functional and presentation currency.

(I) Comparative figures

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

(m) Impairment of assets

Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(n) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2018 reporting periods. The entity's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of	AASB 9 Financial Instruments
Standard	
Standard Nature of change	 AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-changed approach to hedge accounting. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are: a. Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on: (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. b. Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. c. Introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income 'measurement category for particular simple debt instruments. d. Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. e. Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) the remaining change is presented in profit or loss. Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB 9: classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities. AASB 9
	on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
Application	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Based on the transitional
date	provisions in the completed AASB 9, early adoption in phases was only permitted for annual reporting periods beginning before 1 February 2015. After that date, the new rules must be adopted in their entirety. The entity does not intend to adopt AASB 9 before its mandatory date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(n) New accounting standards and interpretations (Continued)

Title of	AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Standard	
Nature of change	The AASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118 which covers revenue arising from the sale of goods and the rendering of services and AASB 111 which covers construction contracts.
	The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer.
	The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.
	When this standard is first adopted, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
Application date	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018, but available for early adoption. Expected date of adoption by the entity: 1 January 2018.
Title of Standard	AASB 16 Leases
Nature of change	AASB 16 was issued in February 2017. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change. When this standard is first adopted, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances
	recognised in the financial statements.
Application date	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the entity does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(n) New accounting standards and interpretations (Continued)

Title of Standard	AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities
Nature of change	AASB 1058 clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to NFP entities, in conjunction with AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> . These Standards supersede all the income recognition requirements relating to private sector NFP entities, and the majority of income recognition requirements relating to public sector NFP entities, previously in AASB 1004 Contributions . Under AASB 1058, the timing of income recognition depends on whether a NFP transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service), or a contribution by owners, related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity. This standard applies when a NFP entity enters into transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the entity to further its objectives. In the latter case, the entity will recognise and measure the asset at fair value in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard (e.g. AASB <i>116 Property, Plant and Equipment</i>). Upon initial recognition of the asset, AASB 1058 requires the entity to consider whether any other financial statement elements (called 'related amounts') should be recognised, such as: a Contributions by owners; b Revenue, or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer;
	 c A lease liability; d A financial instrument; or e A provision. These related amounts will be accounted for in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting
	Standard. The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 1058. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted.
Application	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the entity does not
date	intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

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 CPSU and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The CPSU makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

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

The following are the critical judgements that management has made in the process of applying the CPSU's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Employee entitlements

Management judgements is applied in determining the following key assumptions in the calculation of long service leave at balance date:

- future increase in wages and salaries;
- future on-costs rates; and
- experience of employees 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).

4: Revenue

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
From continuing operations			
Capitation fees	а	1,231,829	1,235,328
Levies		-	-
Membership subscriptions		1,040	240
Associated membership		15,175	15,175
Voluntary contributions and compulsory levies	b	75,217	-
		1,323,261	1,250,743
Other revenue			
Interest		58,879	41,384
Grants and/or donations received		-	-
Distribution received		36,260	963,968
Director fees		52,968	50,731
Revenue from recovery of wages activity		-	-
Financial support from another reporting unit		-	-
		148,107	1,056,082
		1,471,368	2,306,825
(a) Capitation fees			
		2018	2017
		\$	\$
PSA of NSW		560,960	559,828
SA Branch		152,589	155,504
TAS Branch		52,764	53,747
VIC Branch		216,233	212,953
WA Branch		209,553	216,470
WAPOU		39,730	36,826
		1,231,829	1,235,328
(a) Voluntary contributions and compulsory levies			•• <i>·</i> -
		2018 ¢	2017 ¢
PSA of NSW		\$ 34,470	\$
SA Branch		34,470 9,327	-
TAS Branch		9,327 3,235	-
VIC Branch		3,235 13,242	-
WA Branch		13,242	-
WAPOU		2,459	-
			-
The show as a state the Described as the first in AOTH "O		75,217	-

The above represents the Branches contribution the ACTU "Change The Rule Campaign".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

5: Expenses

	2018 \$	2017 \$
The surplus for the year includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvement	11,823	11,823
Office furniture & equipment	7,364	8,765
Computer equipment	668	1,106
	19,855	21,694
Donations:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	236 157,238	60 2,284
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor and its related practices:		
Audit of the financial report	7,050	6,950
Audit of the financial report – Qld Branch	-	810
6: Administration and other expenses		
	2018 \$	2017 \$
Audit & accounting fee		
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction	\$	\$
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences	\$	\$
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants:	\$	\$
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	\$	\$
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants:	\$	\$
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	\$	\$
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees	\$	\$
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation	\$ 7,050 - - - 22,054 19,855	\$ 7,760 - - - 39,068 21,694
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation - other legal matters Depreciation Occupancy expenses	\$ 7,050 - - - 22,054	\$ 7,760 - - - 39,068
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation - other legal matters Depreciation Occupancy expenses Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009	\$ 7,050 - - - 22,054 19,855 120,759 -	\$ 7,760 - - - 39,068 21,694 121,071 -
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation - other legal matters Depreciation Occupancy expenses Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009 IT support	\$ 7,050 - - - 22,054 19,855	\$ 7,760 - - - 39,068 21,694
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation - other legal matters Depreciation Occupancy expenses Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009 IT support Meeting expenses	\$ 7,050 - - - 22,054 19,855 120,759 -	\$ 7,760 39,068 21,694 121,071 - 29,350
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation - other legal matters Depreciation Occupancy expenses Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009 IT support Meeting expenses Records management	\$ 7,050 - - - 22,054 19,855 120,759 - 28,369 - - 28,369 -	\$ 7,760 39,068 21,694 121,071 - 29,350 - 8,112
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation - other legal matters Depreciation Occupancy expenses Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009 IT support Meeting expenses Records management Subscription	\$ 7,050 - - - - 22,054 19,855 120,759 - 28,369 - - 28,369 - - 12,129	\$ 7,760 - - - 39,068 21,694 121,071 - 29,350 - 8,112 9,140
Consideration to employers for payroll deduction Fees/allowances – meeting and conferences Grants: Total paid that were \$1,000 or less Total paid that exceeded \$1,000 Legal fees - litigation - other legal matters Depreciation Occupancy expenses Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009 IT support Meeting expenses Records management	\$ 7,050 - - - 22,054 19,855 120,759 - 28,369 - - 28,369 -	\$ 7,760 39,068 21,694 121,071 - 29,350 - 8,112

7: Affiliation and capitation fees

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Affiliation fee	*	¥
AFTINET	480	200
APHEDA	3,501	3,090
PSI	33,475	31,162
ACTU	32,964	49,889
Compulsory levies	-	-
Capitation fee	<u> </u>	-
	70,420	84,341
8: Campaign and project expenses		
	2018	2017

	\$	\$
ACTU campaign	150,000	-
Campaign material	4,600	-
Research	37,332	23,812
	191,932	23,812

9: Employee related expenses

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Employees other than holders of office		
- wages and salaries	378,895	386,035
- superannuation	51,015	59,796
- leave and other entitlements (net)	4,126	(9,560)
- separation and redundancies	-	-
- other employee expenses	-	-
Holders of office		
- wages and salaries	-	-
- superannuation	13,416	13,416
- leave and other entitlements (net)	-	-
- separation and redundancies	-	-
- other employee expenses	-	-
Professional development	2,510	1,087
Salary reimbursement	133,895	108,340
Other staff costs **	26,198	26,482
	610,055	585,596

** Other staff costs primarily comprise payroll tax and workcover

10: Current assets – Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash at bank	251,532	1,208,198
(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:		
Balances as above	251,532	1,208,198
Balances per statement of cash flows	251,532	1,208,198
11: Current assets – Held-to-maturity financial assets		
	2018 \$	2017 \$
Term deposits	2,580,974	1,622,009

(i) Impairment and risk exposure

None of the held-to-maturity investments are either past due or impaired.

All held-to-maturity investments are denominated in Australian dollars. As a result, there is no exposure to foreign currency risk. There is also no exposure to price risk as the investments will be held to maturity.

(ii) Security

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

12: Current assets – Trade and other receivables

	2018 \$	2017 ۴
Amount due from Branches:	φ	\$
- PSA of NSW	51,893	51,241
- SA Branch	13,841	14,201
- TAS Branch	4,821	9,732
- VIC Branch	19,925	19,821
- WA Branch	18,819	19,591
- WAPOU Branch	3,669	3,503
	112,968	118,089
Provision for impairment	<u> </u>	-
	112,968	118,089
Prepayments	46,129	20,113
Other – associate member	4,680	8,872
Other receivables	17,387	7,343
	181,164	154,417

12: Current assets – Trade and other receivables (Continued)

(i) Classification as trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Loans and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current.

(ii) Fair values of trade and other receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

(iii) Impaired trade receivables

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The other receivables are assessed collectively to determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment has been incurred but not yet been identified. For these receivables the estimated impairment losses are recognised in a separate provision for impairment. The company considers that there is evidence of impairment if any of the following indicators are present:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and
- default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue).

Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognised are written off against the provision when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss within administration expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administration expenses.

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

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Plant and equipment	Φ	φ
Leasehold improvement		
At cost	118,227	118,227
Less accumulated amortisation	(38,935)	(27,112)
	79,292	91,115
		• .,•
Office furniture and equipment		
At cost	161,999	155,749
Less accumulated depreciation	(101,982)	(94,618)
	60,017	61,131
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Computers		
At cost	7,473	7,473
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,388)	(5,720)
	1,085	1,753
Total property, plant and equipment	140,394	153,999

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

(a) Non-current assets pledged as security

None of the non-currents 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:

2017	Leasehold improvement	Office Furniture & equipment	Computers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening net book amount Depreciation Closing net book amount	102,938 (11,823) 91,115	69,896 (8,765) 61,131	2,859 (1,106) 1,753	175,693 (21,694) 153,999
2018	Leasehold improvement	Office Furniture & equipment	Computers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening net book amount Addition Depreciation Closing net book amount	91,115 - <u>(11,823)</u> 79,292	61,131 6,250 <u>(7,364)</u> 60,017	1,753 - (668) 1,085	153,999 6,250 (19,855) 140,394

14: Current liabilities – Trade and other payables

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Unsecured:		
Trade creditors	18,268	40,474
Legal fee payable – other matters	-	17,143
Legal fee payable – litigation	-	-
Amount due to Branches:		
- VIC Branch	-	9,270
- TAS Branch	-	15,867
- WA Branch	-	19,452
- WAPOU Branch	<u> </u>	7,591
	<u> </u>	52,180
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions	-	-
Other payables and accruals	6,119	4,260
	24,387	114,057

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature

15: Current liabilities – Provisions

	2018	2017
Employee benefit obligations:	\$	\$
Office holders:		
Annual leave Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other		-
	-	-
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	50,230	55,545
Long service leave	76,691	71,376
Separations and redundancies	•	-
Other		-
	126,921	126,921
Total employee provisions	126,921	126,921
Other provision – makegood provision	9,449	9,176
	9,449	9,176
Total provision	136 370	136 007
Total provision	136,370	136,097

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

16: Non-current liabilities – Provisions

Employee benefit obligations: Office holders:	2018 \$	2017 \$
Annual leave Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies Other	•	-
Other	<u> </u>	
Employees other than office holders: Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave Separations and redundancies	4,126 -	-
Other	<u> </u>	-
Total employee benefit obligations	<u>4,126</u> 4,126	-
Total employee benefit obligations	4,126	-

17: Member funds

Reserves

		2018 \$	2017 \$
Accumulated surplus			·
Movements in the accumulated surplus were as follows:			
Balance 1 July		1,979,378	1,764,897
Surplus for the year		100,712	1,123,572
Transfer to reserve		-	(909,091)
Balance 30 June	-	2,080,090	1,979,378
		2018 \$	2017 \$

Note

Movements in the reserve were as follows:

Balance 1 July		909,091	-
Transfer from accumulated surplus		-	909,091
Balance 30 June	а	909,091	909,091
Total members fund		2,989,181	2,888,469

(a) The above reserve records the money set aside to fulfil the requirement of GSA Distribution Deed.

No other specific funds or accounts have been operated or monies invested in any assets in respect of any compulsory levies or voluntary contributions.

18: Contingencies

There are no known contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2018.

19: Commitments

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable		
operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	117,307	112,948
Later than one year but no later than five years	470,179	485,494
More than five years	248,033	372,914
	835,519	971,356

General description of leasing arrangement:

The leases are related to the rental of office equipment and offices under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within one to ten years. The leases have varying terms and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

20: Events occurring after reporting date

No matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report, that has or may significantly affect the activities of the CPSU, the results of those activities or the state of affairs of the CPSU in the ensuing or any subsequent financial year.

21: Other information

(i) Going Concern

Apart from the continued support of the branches, the CPSU Federal Fund's ability to continue as a going concern is not reliant on any particular financial support from another reporting unit.

(ii) Financial Support

CPSU Federal Fund has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis

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

The CPSU did not acquire any asset or 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 organisation;
- a determination by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsection 245(1) of the RO Act of an alternative reporting structure for the organisation;
- a revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsection 249(1) of the RO Act of a certificate issued to an organisation under subsection 245(1);

(iv) Financial affairs administered by another entity

The CPSU SPSF Federal Fund has entered into service agreements for the CPSU SPSF Vic Branch to:

- Provide finance and administration support. The total amount paid during the year in terms of this agreement was \$23,687 (2017: \$23,492).
- Compensate the CPSU SPSF Vic Branch for the time spent by the Branch Secretary on the affairs of the CPSU SPSF Federal Fund and in lieu of a salary payment for the position of Federal Secretary. The total amount paid during the year in terms of this agreement was \$74,568 (2017: \$74,568).

The CPSU SPSF Federal Fund has entered into a service agreement for the CPSU (SPSFT) Inc to:

• Provide one day a week Federal Office Duties by the Tasmanian Secretary. The total amount paid during the year in terms of this agreement was \$ 35,640 (2017: 10,281).

22: Related party transactions

(a) The following persons have held office in the CPSU at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Federal Council

Name	Position
K Batt**	Federal Secretary
T Lynch**	Federal President and Tas Branch delegate
M Griffiths	Federal Vice President and SA Branch delegate
C Davies**	Federal Vice President and Victorian Branch delegate
T Walkington	Federal Vice President and WA Branch delegate
J Welch (resigned 12 February	Federal Vice President and WAPOU Branch Delegate
2018)	-
S Little	Federal Vice President and NSW Branch Delegate
J Singleton	New South Wales Branch Delegate
K Cameron	New South Wales Branch Delegate
M Court	New South Wales Branch Delegate
S Elliot	New South Wales Branch Delegate
S Odewahn	New South Wales Branch Delegate
R Reilly	New South Wales Branch Delegate
H Shields	New South Wales Branch Delegate
J Walters	New South Wales Branch Delegate
T Wright	New South Wales Branch Delegate
P Lilywhite	Victorian Branch Delegate
G Greaves	Victorian Branch Delegate
M Halden	Victorian Branch Delegate
E Free	Victorian Branch Delegate
N Kitchin	SA Branch Delegate
N Brown	SA Branch Delegate
M Barnes	SA Branch Delegate
L Burford	SA Branch Delegate
B Dodds**	WA Branch Delegate
T Watson	WA Branch Delegate
K Mayerhofer	WA Branch Delegate
D Henden	WA Branch Delegate
R Faulks	Tas Branch Delegate
G Ransley**	Tas Branch Delegate
C White	Tas Branch Delegate
A Smith	WAPOU Branch Delegate
K Brown	WAPOU Branch delegate
M Cromb	WAPOU Branch Delegate

** denotes membership of Finance, Governance and Administration Committee

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

22: Related party transactions (Continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
(b) Key management personnel compensation		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken) Annual leave accrued	-	-
Total short-term employee benefits	<u> </u>	-
Post-employment benefits: Superannuation	13,416	13,416
Total post-employment benefits	13,416	13,416
Other long-term benefits: Long-service leave accrued Total other long-term benefits	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Termination benefits	<u> </u>	-
Total	13,416	13,416

(c) Other transactions with officers

There were no transactions between the officers of the CPSU other than those relating to reimbursement by the CPSU 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.

(d) Loans to key management personnel

There are no loans between key management personnel and the CPSU.

(e) There were no payment made to a former related party of the entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

22: Related party transactions (Continued)

(f) Transactions with related parties

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Purchases of goods and services:		
Rent paid to PSA of NSW	-	9,593
Administration support paid to CPSU SPSF Vic Branch	23,687	23,492
Administration support paid to CPSU SPSF Tas Branch	35,640	10,281
Salary reimbursement (Federal Secretary) to CPSU SPSF Vic Branch	74,568	74,568
Superannuation contributions on behalf of employees	64,431	73,212

(g) 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.

No provision for impairment has been raised in relation to any of these outstanding balances and no expense has been recognised in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

23: Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with the surplus for the year

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Surplus for the year	100,712	1,123,572
Non-cash flows in surplus		
Depreciation	19,855	21,694
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i> (Increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease) in payables	(26,747) (89,670)	(11,753) (5,468)
Increase (Decrease) in provisions	4,399	(9,295)
Cash flows from operations	8,549	1,118,750

(b) Liabilities from Financing Activities

The entity does not have any liabilities from financing activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

24: 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 Federal Executive 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 Federal Executive 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 Federal Executive to control capital of the entity since the previous year. No operations of the entity are subject to external imposed capital requirements.

25: 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 minimise 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 Federal Executive. The Federal Executive 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 entity is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Price risk

The entity is not exposed to price risk.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The CPSU has no borrowings and is therefore not exposed to interest rate risk on liabilities. It has investments in a variety of interest-bearing assets and its income and operating cash flows are exposed to changes in market interest rates for assets.

Sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2018 the effect on the surplus as a result of changes in interest rates, with all other variables remaining constant, would be as follows:

	2018	2017
Effect on results:	\$	\$
Increase of interest rates by 2%	56,650	56,604
Decrease of interest rates by 2%	(56,650)	56,604

25: 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 CPSU 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:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash at bank	Ť	Ŧ
AA- Rating	251,532	299,107
BBB- Rating		909,091
Term deposits		
AA- Rating	61,081	61,081
BBB Rating	795,742	776,466
BBB- Rating	1,742,151	784,462

(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:

2018	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 at bank Deposits at bank Other receivables	0.1 2.51	251,532 - 	2,580,974 	- - - -	- - - -	- - 	- - 135,035 135,035	251,532 2,580,974 135,035 2,967,541
Financial Liabilities Other payables					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	24,387 24,387	24,387 24,387
Net Financial Assets		251,532	2,580,974				110,648	2,943,154

25: Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

2017

2011	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 at bank	0.1	299,107		-	-	-	909,091	1,208,198
Deposits at bank	2.43	-	1,622,009	-	-	-	-	1,622,009
Other receivables							134,304	134,304
		299,107	1,622,009		-		1,043,395	2,964,511
Financial Liabilities								
Other payables		-	-	-	-	-	114,057	114,057
				-	-	-	114,057	114,057
Net Financial Assets		299,107	1,622,009		-		929,338	2,850,454

26: 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 2018 was assessed to be insignificant
- Fair value of available-for-sale 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 2018 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:

)18	20	17
	Note	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash at banks	(i)	251,532	251,532	1,208,198	1,208,198
Trade and other receivables	(i)	135,035	135,035	134,304	134,304
Held to maturity financial assets	(i)	2,580,974	2,580,974	1,622,009	1,622,009
Total financial assets		2,967,541	2,967,541	2,964,511	2,964,511

26: Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

		2018		2017	
	Note	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	24,387	24,387	114,057	114,057
Total financial liabilities		24,387	24,387	114,057	114,057

(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 139.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13: *Fair Value Measurement* requires the disclosure of fair value information according to the relevant level in the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that a significant input can be categorised into. The levels are outlined below:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	unobservable inputs for the asset or

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

Valuation techniques

- Market approach: uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: converts estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single current (ie discounted) value.
- Cost approach: reflects the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

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

26: Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

(b) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

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 2018 and 30 June 2017:

Financial Assets & Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2018			
Assets at fair value	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value	-	-	-
Net fair value	-	-	•
30 June 2017			
Assets at fair value	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value	-	-	-
Net fair value	-	-	-
Non-financial Assets & Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2018			
Assets at fair value	-	•	-
Liabilities at fair value	-	-	-
Net fair value	-	-	-
30 June 2017			
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 (2017: 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;
- fixed interest securities; and
- 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.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

On 25/10/18 the Committee of Management of the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group - Federal Fund passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2018:

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 the reporting guidelines of the Commissioner;
- 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 of 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

un Bull

Name of designated officer: Karen Batt

Title of designated officer:

Federal Secretary

Dated this 2S

Ochober 2018.



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ABN 96 006 935 459

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY & PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP - FEDERAL FUND

Report on Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group - Federal Fund which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2018, 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 - Federal Fund:

- a) presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Community and Public Sector Union SPSF Group -Federal Fund as at 30 June 2018 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.

Independence

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABN 96 COMMUNITY & PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP - FEDERAL FUND (Continued)

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 entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABN 96 006 935 459 COMMUNITY & PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP - FEDERAL FUND (Continued)

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

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
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity or activities within the entity 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.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABN 96 006 935 459 COMMUNITY & PUBLIC SECTOR UNION SPSF GROUP - FEDERAL FUND (Continued)

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

By L Portress

BGL Partners Chartered Accountants

I A Hinds - CA – Partner Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2018/87 Melbourne 25 October 2018



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