



National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch

ABN 95 769 527 867

Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Annual Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

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Independent Audit Report to the Members of National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2023, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the committee of management statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the officer declaration statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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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.

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crowe Audit Australia

Crowe Audit Australia

BRd

Barbara Richmond
Partner

31 October 2023
Sydney

Registration number (as registered by the Commissioner under the RO Act): (AA2023/1)

Report Required Under Subsection 255(2A)
For the year ended 30 June 2023

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch for the year ended 30 June 2023.

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Categories of expenditure		
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	-	-
Advertising	2,294	4,981
Operating costs	424,087	363,112
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	-	-

Signature of prescribed designated officer



Name of the designated officer Oliver Judd
Title of the designated officer Secretary

Dated: 31/10/2023

Operating Report
For the year ended 30 June 2023

The Committee of Management presents its report on the National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch ("**the Branch**") for the financial year ended 30th of June 2023.

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

The principal activities of the Branch during the financial year were to represent the interests of its members in the electro technology industry. The main activities were providing industrial relations advice, Work, Health and Safety advice and technical advice.

Non-Financial Results

The Branch's policy function advocates on behalf of the Branch's members to government, the media and other relevant opinion makers to try to create and maintain a conducive business and regulatory environment for its members. This is principally accomplished through submissions to government inquiries, media releases and directly liaising with politicians, regulators and public servants.

The Branch also disseminates information to members regarding political and regulatory developments, in order to assist them in complying with regulations and to take advantage of and mitigate risks relating to issues affecting their businesses.

Significant changes in financial affairs

No significant change in the financial affairs of the Branch occurred during the year.

Significant events

No significant events occurred relating to the Branch during the year.

After balance date events

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.

Right of members to resign

Members may resign from the Branch in accordance with Rule 15, Resignation from Membership, of the Federal rules of the National Electrical Contractors Association. Rule 15 conforms with Section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Number of members

The Branch had 156 (2022: 123) members at financial year end.

Number of employees

The Branch had no full time equivalent (2022: nil FTE) employees at financial year end.

Operating Report (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2023

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

To the best of knowledge and belief, no officer or member of the organisation, by virtue of their office or membership of the Branch is:

- (i) A trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
- (ii) A director of a company that is the trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme;

Where a criterion for the officer or member being the trustee or director is that the officer or member is an officer or member of a registered organisation.

Names of Committee of Management members and period positions held during the financial year

Name	Position	Period
Wayne Hobson	President	1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023
Shane Hill	Vice President	1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023
Jim Heerey	Treasurer	1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023
Mark Richardson	Councillor	1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023
Oliver Judd	Secretary	1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023

Unless otherwise stated, committee members have been in office for the full financial year.

Signature of prescribed designated officer



Name of the designated officer Oliver Judd
Title of the designated officer Secretary

Dated: 31/10/2023

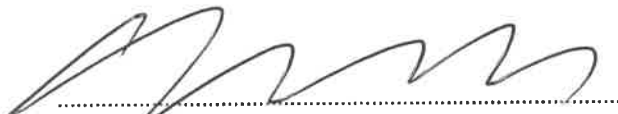
Committee of Management Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2023

On 31/10/2023 the Committee of Management of the National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch ("the Branch") passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report ("GPFR") for the year ended 30 June 2023:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

- a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the **RO Act**);
- c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Branch for the financial year to which they relate;
- d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Branch will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - i. meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a Branch concerned; and
 - ii. the financial affairs of the Branch have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a Branch concerned; and
 - iii. the financial records of the Branch have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - iv. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting units have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - v. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the Branch or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and
 - vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.
 - vii. This declaration has been made in accordance with resolution of the committee of management

Signature of the designated officer



Name of the designated officer Oliver Judd
Title of the designated officer Secretary

Dated: 31/10/2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Note	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Membership subscription	141,055	87,574
Other revenue from another reporting unit	76,681	142,494
Membership services	13,810	2,329
Total revenue from contracts with customers	231,546	232,397
Other income		
Investment income	-	-
Other income	197,143	135,426
Total other income	197,143	135,426
Total revenue and other income	428,689	367,823
Expenses		
Cost of sales - membership services	(2,565)	(4,981)
Capitation fees and other expenses to another reporting unit	(212,717)	(167,704)
Affiliation and subscriptions expenses	-	(331)
Administration expenses	(203,014)	(191,617)
Audit fees	(6,500)	(5,200)
Other expenses	(1,585)	1,740
Total expenses	(426,381)	(368,093)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	2,308	(270)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	2,308	(270)

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	102,668	51,764
Trade and other receivables	5B	118,621	68,753
Prepayments	5C	9,007	57,344
Total current assets		230,296	177,861
Non Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment	6	1,840	3,286
Total Non Current assets		1,840	3,286
Total assets		232,136	181,147
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	123,771	85,001
Contract liabilities	7B	21,440	11,529
Total current liabilities		145,211	96,530
Total liabilities		145,211	96,530
Net assets		86,925	84,617
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		86,925	84,617
Total equity		86,925	84,617

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Retained earnings	Total equity
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2021	84,887	84,887
(Loss) for the year	(270)	(270)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2022	84,617	84,617
Balance at 1 July 2022	84,617	84,617
Profit for the year	2,308	2,308
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	86,925	86,925

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Note	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Receipts from customers	337,852	219,047
Fuel scheme receipts (i)	376,957	235,938
Receipts from other reporting units	121,550	168,690
Cash used		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(137,042)	(336,978)
Payment to other reporting units	(648,413)	(298,831)
Net cash in / (used by) operating activities	50,904	(12,134)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for Equipments	-	(4,328)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(4,328)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	50,904	(16,462)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	51,764	68,226
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	102,668	51,764

(i) Fuel scheme income is shown as the net commission earned in Note 3C: Other income.

Notes to and forming as per the content page.

Note 1	Summary of significant accounting policies
Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Revenue and Income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current assets
Note 6	Property, plant and equipment
Note 7	Current liabilities
Note 8	Cash flow
Note 9	Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
Note 10	Related party disclosures
Note 11	Remuneration of auditors
Note 12	Financial instruments
Note 13	Association Details
Note 14	Administration of financial affairs by a third party
Note 15	Section 272 <i>Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009</i>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that apply for the reporting period, and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch ("the Branch") is a not-for-profit entity.

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

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Committee of Management make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates. The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian accounting standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

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

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

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

1.6 Revenue

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

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Revenue (continued)

Membership subscriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interest income

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

1.7 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with bank, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

1.8 Financial instruments

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract assets and receivables are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets below.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

When the Branch has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Branch continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Financial assets (continued)

Impairment

Expected credit losses

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30-day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any loss allowance due to expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment has been established.

(i) Trade receivables

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

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

1.10 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 Branch'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.

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023**

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Financial liabilities (continued)

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

1.11 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 Branch transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Branch performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Refund liabilities

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

1.12 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.

1.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

All assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to the extent that there is an impairment trigger. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the Branch were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Taxation

The Branch is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax ("FBT") and the Goods and Services Tax ("GST").

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified within operating cash flows.

1.15 Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis. The committee of management believe 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.

No financial support was received from or provided to other reporting units during the financial year.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 3 Revenue and Income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the Branch's revenue by type of arrangements is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Type of customer		
Members	154,865	89,903
Other reporting units	76,681	142,494
Total revenue from contracts with customers	231,546	232,397

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of the Branch's income by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of comprehensive income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of income by funding source:

Note 3A: Other revenue from another reporting unit

Reporting unit's:

NECA Legal Pty Ltd	-	-
Sponsorship		
Australian Cablers Registration Service Pty Ltd		
Sponsorship	30,000	58,000
Directors fees	30,000	2,500
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch		
Insurance commission	1,681	5,464
Other Income	-	63,000
Related parties		
NECA Education & Careers Limited		
Membership subscription	-	618
Sponsorship	15,000	12,912
Total other revenue from other reporting unit	76,681	142,494

Note 3B: Investment income

Interest		
Deposits	-	-
Total investment income	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 3 revenue and income (continued)

Note 3C: Other income

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Fuel scheme income	3,655	1,388
Events and conferences		
Excellence awards	-	17,195
Sponsorship	117,326	78,896
Other events	44,719	-
Roadshow	31,275	35,789
Other commissions	-	1,800
Miscellaneous Income	168	358
Total revenue from other income	197,143	135,426

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Capitation fees and other expenses to another reporting unit

Capitation fees

National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	20,412	12,576
Subtotal capitation fees	20,412	12,576

Other expense to another reporting unit

Reporting unit's:

National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office		
Management fee	24,380	-
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch		
Conference and meeting expenses	-	-
Management fee	14,342	46,068
Computer expenses	-	-
Other expenses	134,427	105,405

Related parties

NECA Legal Pty Ltd		
Contractors/consultants	8,557	3,655
ECA Training Pty Ltd		
Management fee	10,599	-
Insurance	-	-

Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	192,305	155,128
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	212,717	167,704

Note 4B: Affiliation and subscriptions expenses

Subscriptions	-	331
Total affiliation and subscriptions expenses	-	331

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 4 Expenses (continued)

Note 4C: Administration expenses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Excellence awards	49,851	84,913
Conference and meeting expenses	45,582	50,155
Contractors/consultants	727	249
Insurance	4,659	3,399
Office expenses	92	546
Information communications technology	1,611	1,505
Computer expenses	21,513	1,864
Trade shows	44,757	26,422
Motor vehicle	22,987	8,637
Repairs and maintenance	7,277	5,682
Depreciation	1,446	1,042
Other	2,512	7,203
Subtotal administration expense	203,014	191,617

Note 4D: Other expenses

Bad debts	1,585	(4,000)
Total other expenses	1,585	(4,000)

Note 5 Current assets

Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	102,668	51,764
Total cash and cash equivalents	102,668	51,764

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

Receivables from related parties

National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	-	4,125
National Electrical and Communications Association - Australian Capital Territory Branch	16,500	-
NECA Education and Careers Ltd	-	4,059
Australian Cablers Registration Service Pty Ltd	27,500	11,550
Total receivables from other reporting units	44,000	19,734

Less allowance for expected credit losses

Total allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Receivable from other reporting units (net)	44,000	19,734

Other receivables:

Trade receivables	75,213	46,767
GST receivable	993	2,252
Total other receivables	76,206	49,019

Less allowance for expected credit losses

Total allowance for expected credit losses	(1,585)	-
Other receivables (net)	74,621	49,019

Total trade and other receivables (net)

Total trade and other receivables (net)	118,621	68,753
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The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables is as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	-	(4,000)
Increase in provision recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(1,585)	-
Reversal of unused provision recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive income	-	4,000
Balance at end of year	(1,585)	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 5C: Prepayments

Prepayments - general
Prepayments - event costs
Total other current assets

2023	2022
\$	\$
6,309	321
2,698	57,023
9,007	57,344

Note 6: Property, Plant and Equipment

2023

Cost amount
Accumulated depreciation
Gross carrying amount

Plant and equipment	Total
4,328	4,328
(2,488)	(2,488)
1,840	1,840

2022

Cost amount
Accumulated depreciation
Gross carrying amount

4,328	4,328
(1,042)	(1,042)
3,286	3,286

Note 7 Current liabilities

Note 7A: Trade payables

Trade creditors and accruals
Subtotal trade creditors

13,199	10,556
13,199	10,556

Payables to other reporting units

National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch

16,449	-
74,363	74,236

Payables to related parties

ECA Training Pty Ltd
NECA Legal Pty Ltd

15,930	-
3,830	209

Subtotal payables to other reporting units

110,572	74,445
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Total trade payables

123,771	85,001
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Trade payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months
More than 12 months

123,771	85,001
-	-

Total other payables

123,771	85,001
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Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Contract liabilities

Current

Income in advance

21,440	11,529
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Total contract liabilities

21,440	11,529
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 8 Cash flow

Note 8A: Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement:

Cash and cash equivalents as per:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flow statement	102,668	51,764
Balance sheet	102,668	51,764

Difference

Reconciliation of profit to net cash from operating activities:

Profit / (Loss) for the year	2,308	(270)
Add back : Depreciation	1,446	1,040

Changes in assets/liabilities

(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(49,868)	(37,427)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	48,337	(44,893)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	38,770	63,351
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	9,911	6,065

Net cash from / (used by) operating activities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
	-	-
	50,904	(12,134)

Note 8B: Cash flow information

Cash inflows from operations

Other reporting units

National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch	-	49,241
National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	49,500	37,125

Related parties

NECA Education & Careers Limited	-	10,824
Australian Cabler Registration Service Pty Ltd	72,050	55,000
NECA Legal Pty Ltd	-	16,500

Total cash inflows

	121,550	168,690
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Cash outflows

Other reporting units

National Electrical and Communications Association - National Office	69,382	35,430
National Electrical and Communications Association - New South Wales Branch	567,980	259,141

Related parties

NECA Legal Pty Ltd	5,791	3,979
Trade Services Pty Ltd	-	281
ECA Training Pty Ltd	5,260	-

Total cash outflows

	648,413	298,831
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Note 9 Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments

There are no material financial contingencies to report at balance date.

Note 10 Related party disclosures

Note 10A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

During the year the Branch received subscriptions from committee member related entities on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Remuneration of committee members during the year was Nil (2022: \$nil).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 10 Related party disclosures (continued)

Note 10A: Related party transactions for the reporting period (continued)

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue received from:		
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 3A: Other revenue from another reporting unit	76,681	142,494
Expenses paid to:		
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 4A: Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	212,717	167,704
Amounts owed by		
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables	44,000	19,734
Amounts owed to		
Other reporting units		
Refer to Note 7A: Trade payables	123,771	85,001

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 30 June 2023, the Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2022: \$nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

No expected credit losses have been raised in relation to any outstanding balances, and no expense has been recognised in respect of expected credit losses due from loan to a related party.

Note 10B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period

There were no transactions with key management personnel in the current period (2022: \$nil).

Note 10C: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

Loans to/from key management personnel

The Branch has not provided or received any loans with key management personnel (2022: \$nil).

Other transactions with key management personnel

Committee members, directors and their related entities are able to use the services provided by the National Electrical and Communications Association. Such services are made available on terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other members.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 11 Remuneration of auditors

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services
Other services

Total remuneration of auditors

	2023 \$	2022 \$
	5,200	3,000
	1,300	2,200
	6,500	5,200

The auditor is Crowe Audit Australia. The fees are stated net of GST.

Note 12 Financial instruments

The main risks the Branch are exposed to, through its financial instruments, are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, and equity price risk.

The Branch financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short term investments, accounts receivable and payable, bank loans and overdrafts, loans to and from related parties.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9, as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Note 12A: Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents
Trade and other receivables

Total financial Assets at amortised cost

	2023 \$	2022 \$
5A	102,668	51,764
5B	118,621	68,753
	221,289	120,517

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade payables
Contract liabilities

Total financial liabilities at amortised cost

7A	123,771	85,001
7B	21,440	11,529
	145,211	96,530

The Committee of Management has overall responsibility for the establishment of the Branch's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Association's activities.

The day to day risk management is carried out under policies and objectives which have been approved by the Committee of Management. The Chief Financial Officer has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk and assessment of market forecasts for interest rate movements. The Committee of Management receives monthly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

The Branch does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options.

Note 12B: Net income and expense from financial assets

Amortised cost

Interest revenue

Net income and expense from financial assets

Note		
3B	-	-
	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 12C: Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Association and arises principally from the Branch's receivables.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Branch has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or Branch of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of Trade and Other Receivables are provided in Note 5B.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 5B.

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	75,213	46,767
Total financial assets	75,213	46,767

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on financial assets using a provision matrix:

	30 June 2023 Trade and other receivables					
	Days past due					
	On Demand	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0%	2.2%	1.5%	2%	1.4%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	68,924	3,661	1,510	1,118	75,213
Expected credit loss	-	1,491	55	23	16	1,585

	30 June 2022 Trade and other receivables					
	Days past due					
	On Demand	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	46,604	114	57	(8)	46,767
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 30 June 2023 and 2022 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 12C.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 12D: Liquidity risk

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

- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets

Typically, the Branch ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

Note 12 Financial instruments (continued)

Note 12.D: Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2023

	On Demand	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	-	123,771	-	-	-	123,771
Total	-	123,771	-	-	-	123,771

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2022

	On Demand	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	-	85,001	-	-	-	85,001
Total	-	85,001	-	-	-	85,001

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 12E: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments held within the Branch will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. The exposure to market risk is a result of the asset allocation strategy prescribing investments across certain asset classes. The Branch is only exposed to interest rate risk and other price risk as detailed below.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial market instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Branch is affected by interest rate risk due to its directly held cash balances. The Branch does not have any floating rate debt instruments for both 2023 and 2022. The exposure to interest rate risk has a direct impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position of the Branch.

Interest rate risk is measured and monitored by the calculation of the duration of the investment portfolios which approximates the percentage change in portfolio valuation from a percentage change in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk is measured and monitored by the calculation of the duration of the investment portfolios which approximates the percentage change in portfolio valuation from a percentage change in market interest rates. The only component of the financial instruments directly impacted by interest rates volatility for the purposes of quantifying the interest rate sensitivities are the cash holdings either within the individual portfolios or the master custodian accounts for the investment portfolio.

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Branch's exposure to changes in interest rates on its directly held cash balances. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 12 Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 12E: Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2023

	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	2%	2,053	2,053
Interest rate risk	-2%	(2,053)	(2,053)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2022

	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	2%	1,035	1,035
Interest rate risk	-2%	(1,035)	(1,035)

Management of the Branch 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 2023 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 Branch 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 2023 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 Branch's financial assets and liabilities:

		Carrying amount 2023	Fair value 2023	Carrying amount 2022	Fair value 2022
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	102,668	102,668	51,764	51,764
Trade and other receivables	5B	118,621	118,621	68,753	68,753
Total		221,289	221,289	120,517	120,517
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	7A	123,771	123,771	85,001	85,001
Contract liabilities	7B	21,440	21,440	11,529	11,529
Total		145,211	145,211	96,530	96,530

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023**

Note 13 Association Details

The principal place of business of the Branch is:
National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch
Level 1, 2 Bayfield Street
Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Note 14 Administration of financial affairs by a third party

Name of entity providing service:

ECA Training Pty Ltd

Terms and conditions:

ECA Training Pty Ltd provides bookkeeping and accounting services to NECA TAS for which it will charge a fee of \$883 per month (2022 : nil).

Nature of expenses/consultancy service:

Administration, Financial and Membership Services

Detailed breakdown of revenues collected and/or expenses incurred

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue and income		
Fuel scheme income	342,688	214,489
Insurance commission	64,681	5,464
Total revenue and other income	407,369	219,953
Expenses		
Fuel scheme expenses	339,033	213,102
NECA NSW - Member services	148,769	151,473
NECA National - Administration services	24,380	-
ECA Training - Financial services	10,599	-
Total expenses	522,781	364,575

Note 15 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

- 1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.
- 2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.
- 3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

Officer declaration statement

I, Oliver Judd, being the Secretary of the National Electrical and Communications Association Tasmanian Branch ("**the Branch**") declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2023.

The Branch did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive donations or grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay affiliation fees to other entity
- pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- pay a grant that exceeded \$1,000
- pay a donation that was \$1,000 or less
- pay a donation that exceeded \$1,000
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay legal costs relating to other legal matters
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the *Fair Work Act 2009*
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have a balance within the general fund
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit



Name of the designated officer Oliver Judd
Title of the designated officer Secretary

Dated: 31/10/2023