



23 August 2023

The Committee
Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers
63 Railway Parade
Mount Lawley WA 6050

Dear Committee Members,

We advise that we have completed our audit for Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ("Union") for the year ended 30 June 2023 and enclose the following documents for your attention:

- Signed financial statements for WAPOU; and
- Our management letter for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely
AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'BJT', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS**

ABN 98 518 622 745

**SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of The Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ("Union") which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended on that date, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; operating report and the committee of management statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of The Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial report, including:

- a) The Union has kept accounting records in a form that have enabled an informed opinion to be expressed
- b) All the information, records, documents and explanations that, under Section 65A of the Industrial Relations Act 1979, I required officers of the Union to furnish, were furnished.
- c) No official of the Union has contravened or failed to comply with Section 74 of the Industrial Relations Act 1979.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Union 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.

I confirm that the independence declaration required by Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the Committee of Management of The Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the committee of management's financial reporting responsibilities. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of the Union is responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 of the financial statements and for such internal control as committee of management determines 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 is responsible for assessing the Union'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 Union or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Union's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Union 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 Union to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Union audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

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

AMW Audit
AMW AUDIT

Chartered Accountants

Address: Unit 8, 210 Winton Road, Joondalup, Western Australia



BILLY-JOE THOMAS

Director & Registered Company Auditor

Member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand

RO Registration number AA2017/62

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 23rd day of August 2023

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**OPERATING REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

The Committee of Management ('the Committee') present their operating report on the Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ('the Union') for the financial year ended 30 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 Union during the year ending 30 June 2023 were as follows:

- representing individual members in grievance disputes with employers resulting in members being treated fairly and their rights respected.
- representing all members at various workplaces regarding disputes with employers resulting in a fair outcome.
- negotiating Enterprise Bargaining Agreements resulting in increased wages and conditions for members covered by those Agreements.
- negotiating Industrial Agreements at a number of worksites resulting in the settlement of disputes or the resulting in flexibility working arrangements.
- providing members with professional indemnity insurance.
- providing Union Delegates and Worksite Committee members with training and education to enable them to better represent members in the workplace.

Operating Results

The Union's deficit for the year amounted to \$599,335 (2022: surplus \$129,654).

Review of Operations

A review of the operations of the Union during the year found that there were no significant changes in nature to these principal activities during the year.

Significant changes in financial affairs

Members may resign from the Union by giving written notice to the Union in accordance with the rules of the Union.

Right of members to resign

Members may resign from the Union by giving written notice to the Union in accordance with the rules of the Union.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) (include position details) 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

Nil

Number of members

Number of members as at 30 June 2023: 2,477 (2022: 2,512).

Number of employees

At the end of the financial period the Union employed 8 staff (2022: 8 staff).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON

OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS

ABN 98 518 622 745

**OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

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

Members of the Committee of Management

The State Executive members who held office during the period were:

Michael Cromb	President
Andrew Smith	Secretary
Benjamin Taulanga	Vice President
Beven Hanlon	Assistant Secretary
Julie Hampton Meagher	Treasurer
Derick McAteer	Executive Member
Dennis Dow	Executive Member
Adrian Louw	Executive Member

Members of the State Executive Committee were in office for the period covering the report until the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The State Council members who held office during the period were:

Steven Makinson	Acacia Prison
Stojan Stojanovic	Academy Prison
Jason Pennicott	Albany Prison
Bernadine Deimel	Bandyup Prison
Jenny Chadwick	Bandyup Prison
Bernadette Harris	Boronia Prison
Jamie Marshall	Broome Prison
Martin Snailum	Bunbury Prison
Richard Beet	Bunbury Prison
Shadd Elson	Bunbury Prison
Robert Sheehan	Casuarina Prison
Tim Sheridan	Casuarina Prison
Michael Walsh	Casuarina Prison
Dean Heard	Casuarina Prison
Glen Marriott	DDU Prison
Stephen Parker	EGRP Prison
Keith Cavazzi	EGRP Prison
Caroline Pizzey	Greenough Prison
Jason Staiger	Greenough Prison
Kevan Mills	Hakea Prison
Andy Powell	Hakea Prison
Clive Mitchell	Hakea Prison
Peter Nield	Karnet Prison
Will Edwards	Melaleuca Prison
Boyd Burns	Pardelup Prison
Daniel Grant	Roebourne Prison
Richard O'Hara	Wandoo Prison
Pamela Puha	West Kimberley Regional Prison
Paul Morris	West Kimberley Regional Prison
Alasdair Kirwan	Wooroloo Prison
Barrie Curtis	Wooroloo Prison
Neil Branigan	Work Camps

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**OPERATING REPORT (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

Members have been in office for the period covering the report until the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

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

Name of Officer	Name of Company/Board	Principal Activity	Position Due to Nomination
NIL			

Indemnification of Officer of Auditor

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer of auditor of the Union.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Union

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Union or intervene in any proceedings to which the Union is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Union for all or any part of those proceedings. The Union was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Wages Recovery Activity

The Union has not undertaken any recovery of wages activity for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Other Information

There is no other information that the Union considers relevant.

Auditor's Independent Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 9.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management passed on the 23rd day of August 2023.



Andrew Smith
Secretary

Dated: 23 August 2023

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

On 23 August 2023, the of Committee of Management of Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ("the Union") passed the following resolution in relation to the special purpose financial report ("SPFR") for the year ended 30 June 2023:

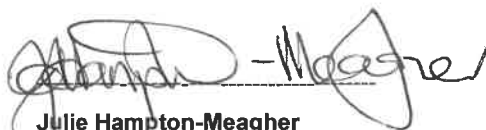
The Union Committee of Management of the Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ("the Union") declares that in its opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- (b) comply with the reporting guidelines of the Industrial Registrar;
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Union's financial performance, financial position and cash flows, and the changes in equity for the year then ended;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Union will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (e) during the financial year to which the SPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - (i) meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the Union;
 - (ii) the financial affairs of the Union have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned;
 - (iii) the financial records of the Union have been kept and maintained in accordance with the *Industrial Relations Act 1979 (WA)* ("IR Act") and *Industrial Relations Commission Regulations 2005 (WA)* ("IRC Regulations");
 - (iv) the Union is a sole reporting unit, therefore the financial records of the Union have been kept in a consistent manner specifically in relation to the Union.
- (f) the Committee of Management of the Union declares that the Union has not undertaken any recovery of wages activity during the financial year.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management.



Andrew Smith
Secretary



Julie Hampton-Meagher
Treasurer

Dated: 23 August 2023

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE MEMBERS OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS

As auditor for the audit of Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ("Union") for the period ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the period ended 30 June 2023 there has been:

- i. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

AMW Audit

AMW AUDIT

Chartered Accountants



Billy-Joe Thomas

Director

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 23rd day of August 2023

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Income		
Membership Subscription	1,989,617	2,162,462
Donations from members	54,771	62,212
Funeral Benefit Fund Subscriptions	69,379	69,579
Death Benefit Levy	219,455	116,670
Rental Revenue	67,592	130,268
Advertising Income	5,630	4,341
Training Income	115,882	11,845
Interest Received	31,065	6,138
Other Income	39,695	13,913
Total income	2,593,086	2,577,428
Expenditure		
Advertising	1,179	1,592
Accounting fees	3,930	3,900
Affiliation and membership fees	44,887	58,748
Transfers to CPSU-SPSF Group – Western Australian Prison Officers' (WAPOU) Branch	42,919	45,757
Audit fees	19,500	18,600
Bank fees	7,571	7,700
Computer and software expenses	35,630	28,530
Conferences	148,194	109,209
Consultant fees	3,872	4,088
Council and delegate expenses	132,250	108,456
Death benefit levy	266,196	114,425
Depreciation	114,604	91,587
Donations	2,335	3,514
Election expenses	-	1,584
Entertainment	667	334
Executive committee expenses	32,271	24,073
Fringe benefit tax	20,991	17,110
Funeral benefits paid	105,000	65,000
General office expenses	1,502	2,254
Gifts	972	1,040
Insurance expenses	16,384	16,800
Industrial officer expenses	11,694	21,868
Sub-total	1,012,548	746,169

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Expenditure (continued)		
Legal fees	659,398	332,152
Membership expenses	60,985	53,168
Meeting room expenses	5,087	3,054
Motor vehicle expenses	41,130	42,238
Payroll tax	7,604	7,258
Rental property expenses	72,529	65,791
Property expenses	81,829	74,470
Promotional material	3,279	2,034
Printing, Postage and Stationery	6,639	6,902
Subscriptions	2,167	1,948
Leave expense	92,920	26,334
Salaries and wages	887,405	908,306
Staff amenities	2,289	1,839
Staff training	1,506	4,045
Staff travel, accommodation and allowances	4,575	48
Sundry expenses	602	-
Superannuation	143,759	126,856
Training expenses	91,612	29,107
Telephone and internet	14,558	15,841
Workers' compensation	-	214
Sub-total	<u>2,179,873</u>	<u>1,701,605</u>
Total expenditure	<u>3,192,421</u>	<u>2,447,774</u>
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	<u>(599,335)</u>	<u>129,654</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	2,092,979	2,473,964
Trade and Other Receivables	4	30,591	30,563
Other Current Assets	5	53,790	34,643
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,177,360	2,539,170
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	2,977,037	3,060,946
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,977,037	3,060,946
TOTAL ASSETS		5,154,397	5,600,116
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade Payables	7A	119,072	72,600
Other payables	7B	70,474	78,939
Employee Provisions	8	298,461	197,486
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		488,007	349,025
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Provisions	8	59,553	44,919
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		59,553	44,919
TOTAL LIABILITIES		547,560	393,944
NET ASSETS		4,606,837	5,206,172
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		4,311,910	4,913,816
Reserves	9	294,927	292,356
TOTAL EQUITY		4,606,837	5,206,172

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES OF EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Retained Earnings	Funeral and Death Benefit Fund Reserve	Crisis Relief Fund Reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2021	4,784,162	42,143	250,213	-	5,076,518
Surplus for the Year	129,654	-	-	-	129,654
Transfers to/(from) reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	4,913,816	42,143	250,213	-	5,206,172
Deficit for the Year	(599,335)	-	-	-	(599,335)
Transfers to/(from) reserves	(2,571)	-	2,571	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	4,311,910	42,143	252,784	-	4,606,837

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt from Members		2,340,088	2,596,622
Payments to CPSU-SPSF Group – Western Australian Prison Officers' Union (WAPOU) Branch		(42,919)	(45,757)
Payment to Suppliers and Employees		(2,679,219)	(2,292,959)
Interest Received		6,138	10,721
Net cash (used in)/generated from Operating Activities	3B	(375,912)	268,627
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Non-Current Assets		(52,923)	(79,596)
Proceeds on Disposal of Non-Current Assets		47,850	16,009
Cash provided by/ (used in) Investing Activities		(5,073)	(63,587)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash provided by Financing Activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(380,985)	205,040
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		2,473,964	2,268,924
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	3A	2,092,979	2,473,964

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS
ABN 98 518 622 745**

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF 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 special 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 *Industrial Regulations Act 1979 (WA)* ("IR Act") and *Industrial Relations Commission Regulations 2005 (WA)* ("IRC Regulations"). For the purpose of preparing the special purpose financial statements, the Union 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 evaluates estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assumed a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Union.

Key estimates

Impairment

Nil

Key judgments

Available-for-sale investments

Nil

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

No new accounting standards had a material effect on the financial statements.

Future Australian Accounting Standards

The Union has assessed the new and amended pronouncements applicable to future reporting periods and has determined that their effect on the Union is NIL.

1.5 Basis of consolidation

The financial statements have not been consolidated.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON

OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS

ABN 98 518 622 745

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

The Union does not have any investment in associates and joint ventures.

1.7 Business combinations

The Union does not have any business combinations to account for.

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

No merger has taken place.

1.9 Revenue

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

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Membership subscriptions

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

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

If there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, the Union 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 Union 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 Union recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

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

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON

OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS

ABN 98 518 622 745

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Capitation fees

Where the Union's arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Union recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the funds.

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

Levies

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

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

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

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

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

Cash consideration received by the Union will be recognised as income upon receipt.

Volunteer services

In circumstances where the fair value of the volunteer services can be measured reliably, the Union recognises the fair value of volunteer services received as income together with a corresponding expense where the economic benefits of the volunteer services are consumed as the services are acquired. Where the volunteer services will contribute to the development of an asset, the fair value is included in the carrying amount of that asset.

Income recognised from transfers

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

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Rental income

Leases in which the Union as a lessor, does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Union will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Union recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Union should purchase, construct otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Union with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

1.11 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and termination benefits when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits which are expected to be settled beyond twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Union in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The Union recognises a provision for termination as part of a broader restructuring when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations. A provision for voluntary termination is recognised when the employee has accepted the offer of termination.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Leases

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

Union as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Lease liabilities

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

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

Peppercorn or below market leases

The Union has elected to recognise the fair value of the leased property at inception of the lease. The difference between the fair value of the leased asset and the lease liability measured at the present value of the 'peppercorn' lease rental, is recognised as income.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Union's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are below \$7,000. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.14 Cash and cash equivalents

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 consolidated statement of financial position.

1.15 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.16 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Union's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Union 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 Union'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 Union 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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Union measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Union's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Upon initial recognition, the Union can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Union benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

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

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment

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 Union applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs) which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

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

(ii) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (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 Union considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Union may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Union is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

1.17 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 Union's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1.18 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.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.19 Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of land, buildings, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position. The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Revaluations – land and buildings

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of assets do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values as at the reporting date.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the profit or loss except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset is restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets, excluding buildings and improvements, are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using the diminishing value method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings and improvements	2.5% - 25%
Furniture and equipment	5% - 40%
Motor vehicles	25%

Derecognition

An item of land, buildings, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the profit and loss.

1.20 Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

1.21 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 to sell 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 Union was deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.22 Taxation

The Union 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 cash flow statement 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.

1.23 Fair value measurement

The Union measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 15A.

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

- *In the principal market for the asset or liability, or*
- *In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability*

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

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

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Union has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

1.24 Accounts payable and other payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Union during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

1.25 Going concern

The Union is not reliant on financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

The Union provides no financial support to ensure another reporting unit can continue on a going concern basis.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Union, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Union in subsequent financial periods.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 3 Cash and cash equivalents		
a) Cash at bank	811,575	1,560,134
Cash on hand	1,198	1,000
Short term deposits	1,280,206	912,830
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,092,979	2,473,964
b) <u>Reconciliation of operating cash flows from operating activities:</u>		
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(599,335)	129,654
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
– Depreciation of non-current assets	114,604	91,587
– Gain/loss on sale of plant and equipment	(25,622)	(326)
Changes in assets/liabilities		
– (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(28)	29,989
– (Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(19,147)	(20,415)
– Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	46,472	(4,762)
– Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(8,465)	8,031
– Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	115,609	34,869
Net cash generated from operating activities	(375,912)	268,627
Note 4 Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	30,591	30,563
Receivables from other reporting units	-	-
Less provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	30,591	30,563
Note 5 Other current assets		
Prepayments	45,812	34,231
Accrued income	7,978	412
Total other current assets	53,790	34,643

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 6 Non-current assets		
Note 6A Land and buildings		
Land and buildings:		
Cost	1,864,068	1,864,068
Accumulated depreciation	(192,050)	(179,902)
Total land and buildings	1,672,018	1,684,166

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of land and buildings:	Land and Building	Total
	\$	\$
<hr/>		
As at 30 June 2022		
Gross book value	1,864,068	1,864,068
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(179,902)	(179,902)
Net book value 30 June 2022	1,684,166	1,684,166
<hr/>		
Movements:		
Additions by purchase	-	-
Depreciation expense	(7,418)	(7,418)
Disposals	(4,730)	(4,730)
Net book value 30 June 2023	1,672,018	1,672,018
<hr/>		
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	1,864,068	1,864,068
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(192,050)	(192,050)
Net book value 30 June 2023	1,672,018	1,672,018

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 6B Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment:		
Cost	358,799	377,048
Accumulated depreciation	(184,875)	(168,705)
Total plant and equipment	173,924	208,343

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 6 Non-current assets (continued)

Note 6B Plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment:

	Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
As at 30 June 2022					
Gross book value	53,667	192,931	73,434	57,017	377,049
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(28,862)	(63,803)	(34,600)	(41,440)	(168,705)
Net book value 30 June 2022	24,805	129,128	38,834	15,577	208,344
Movements:					
Additions by purchase	-	30,649	18,376	2,938	51,963
Depreciation expense	(2,628)	(32,744)	(19,011)	(3,223)	(57,606)
Disposals	-	(28,477)	(234)	(66)	(28,777)
Net book value 30 June 2023	22,177	98,556	37,965	15,226	173,924
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:					
Gross book value	53,667	162,966	83,171	58,996	358,800
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(31,490)	(64,410)	(45,205)	(43,771)	(184,876)
Net book value 30 June 2023	22,177	98,556	37,966	15,225	173,924

2023	2022
\$	\$

Note 6C Investment property

Investment property:

Cost	1,479,657	1,484,575
Accumulated depreciation	(348,562)	(316,138)
Total investment property	1,131,095	1,168,437

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 6 Non-current assets (continued)

Note 6C Investment property (continued)

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of investment property:

	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Land and Building	Total
As at 30 June 2022			
Gross book value	127,507	1,357,068	1,484,575
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(60,780)	(255,358)	(316,138)
Net book value 30 June 2022	66,727	1,101,710	1,168,437
Movements:			
Additions by purchase	520	-	520
Depreciation expense	(8,983)	(18,280)	(27,263)
Disposals	(3,202)	(7,397)	(10,599)
Net book value 30 June 2023	55,062	1,076,033	1,131,095
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:			
Gross book value	122,589	1,357,068	1,479,657
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(67,527)	(281,035)	(348,562)
Net book value 30 June 2023	55,062	1,076,033	1,131,095

The highest and best use of the investment properties is not considered to be different from its current use. Additions during the year relate to the purchase of a dishwasher.

Rental income earned and received from the investment properties during the year ended 30 June 2023 was \$67,592 (2022: \$130,268).

Direct expenses incurred in relation to the investment properties that generated rental income during the year ended 30 June 2023 was \$77,974 (2022: 65,791). During the financial year, no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal were present. The Union does not have any contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

		2023 \$	2022 \$
Reconciliation to Statement of Financial Position			
6D Property, plant and equipment			
Land & buildings – net book value	6A	1,672,018	1,684,166
Plant and equipment- net book value	6B	173,924	208,343
Investment property – net book value	6C	1,131,095	1,168,437
Total property, plant and equipment		2,977,037	3,060,946

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 7 Current liabilities		
Note 7A Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	119,072	72,600
Payables to:		
CPSU-SPSF Group Western Australian Prison Officers' Union (WAPOU) Branch	-	-
	-	-
Total trade payables	119,072	72,600
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Note 7B Other payables		
Superannuation	17,383	13,156
Credit cards	23,221	13,883
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST payable	(3,329)	28,026
PAYG payable	33,199	23,874
Total other payables	70,474	78,939
Other payables are expected to be settled in no more than 12 months.		
Note 8 Employee provisions		
Office holders:		
– Annual leave	29,962	23,925
– Long service leave	59,261	49,224
Subtotal employee provisions – office holders	89,223	73,149
Employees other than office holders:		
– Annual leave	139,842	91,253
– Long service leave	128,949	78,003
Subtotal employee provisions – employees other than office holders	268,791	169,256
Total employee provisions	358,014	242,405

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 8 Employee provisions (continued)		
Current	298,461	197,486
Non-current	59,553	44,919
Total employee provisions	358,014	242,405
Note 9 Reserves		
Other reserves		
Provision for Future Funds	-	-
Provision for Vehicles	-	-
Sub-total other reserves	-	-
Funeral and Death benefit fund reserve	42,143	42,143
Crisis Relief fund reserve	252,784	250,213
Total reserves	294,927	292,356

Note 10 Consideration for employers for payroll deductions

There are no expenses incurred as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions.

Note 11 Segment information

The Union operates in one business and one geographic segment. Hence no separate segment information has been provided.

Note 12 Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments

Note 12A: Commitments and contingencies

Operating lease commitments – as lessee

The Union has no operating lease commitments for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The Union has no operating lease commitments for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2023 the Union had not committed to any capital expenditure.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 12 Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments (continued)

Note 12A Commitments and contingencies

Finance lease commitments

The Union has no finance lease commitments for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Other contingent assets and liabilities

The Union has no contingent assets and liabilities for the year ended 30 June 2023.

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors		
Value of services provided		
Financial statement audit services	18,350	15,950
Other services and membership audit	1,150	2,650
Total remuneration of auditors	19,500	18,600

Other services include preparation of financial statements and membership audit.

Note 14 Financial Instruments

The Union's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, bank loans and overdrafts.

Note 14A Categories of financial instruments

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	2,092,979	2,473,964
Trade and other receivables	30,591	30,563
<i>Total financial assets</i>	2,123,570	2,504,527

Financial liabilities

Trade payables	119,072	72,600
Other payables	70,474	78,938
<i>Total financial liabilities</i>	189,546	151,538

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 14B Net income and expense from financial assets		
Interest revenue	31,065	6,138

The net income/expense from financial assets not at fair value from profit and loss is \$31,065 (2022: \$6,138).

Note 14C Net income and expense from financial liabilities

The Union had no net income and expense from financial liabilities during the year ended 30 June 2023.

Note 14D Credit risk

The Union is exposed to credit risk on account of (a) default by individual members to pay their maximum membership fee; and (b) default by users to pay the service recovery funds charges.

The Union's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of trade and other receivable at reporting date.

The credit risk is managed by ensuring that (a) membership dues are deducted by the employers as part of the payroll processing; and (b) service recovery funds are invoiced in advance prior to occupancy.

The Union does not monitor the credit risks in relation to cash and cash equivalent, which are transacted through creditworthy financial institutions. The management believes that these institutions are being subject to strict prudential norms imposed by Legislation, Reserve Bank and other regulatory authorities.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

	Not Past Due nor Impaired	Past due or impaired	Not Past Due nor Impaired	Past due or impaired
	2023	2023	2022	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	30,591	-	30,563	-
	30,591	-	30,563	-

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 30 June 2023

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	11,539	-	264	18,788	30,591
	11,539	-	264	18,788	30,591

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 30 June 2022

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	9,629	123	429	20,382	30,563
	9,629	123	429	20,382	30,563

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 14E Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Union will encounter difficulties in meeting the contractual obligations of its financial liabilities (principally due to shortage of funds).

The Union is not exposed to any significant liquidity risk and is therefore not actively managing its liquidity risk.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 30 June 2023

	On Demand	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	119,072	-	-	-	119,072
Other payables	70,474	-	-	-	70,474
	189,546	-	-	-	148,334

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 30 June 2022

Trade payables	72,600	-	-	-	72,600
Other payables	78,938	-	-	-	78,938
	151,538	-	-	-	151,538

Note 14F Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and cash-flows of Union's financial instruments will be affected by changes in the market interest rates.

The management of the Union believes that the risk of interest rate movement would not have material impact on Union's operations.

Other price risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Union's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. 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.

	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit	Equity
		\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2023			
Interest rate risk	+/-1%	-	-
Year ended 30 June 2022			
Interest rate risk	+/-1%	-	-

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 14F Market risk (continued)

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

Note 15 Fair value measurements

Note 15A Financial assets and liabilities

Management of the Union assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, accruals 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 Union'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 Union 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 Union's financial assets and liabilities:

	Carrying amount 2023 \$	Fair value 2023 \$	Carrying amount 2022 \$	Fair value 2022 \$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,092,979	2,092,979	2,473,964	2,473,964
Trade and other receivables	30,591	30,591	30,563	30,563
Total financial assets	2,123,570	2,123,570	2,504,527	2,504,527
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	119,072	119,072	72,600	72,600
Other payables	70,474	70,474	78,938	78,938
Total financial liabilities	189,546	189,546	151,538	151,538

23 August 2023

The Committee
Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers
63 Railway Parade
Mount Lawley WA 6050

Dear Committee Members,

MANAGEMENT LETTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

We advise that we have recently completed the audit of Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ("Union") for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report and the evaluation of significant accounting estimates. While our procedures are designed to identify any material weaknesses and detect misstatements from fraud and error, there is an unavoidable risk that even some material misstatements may remain undiscovered. This unavoidable risk is due to the test nature and other inherent limitations of an audit, together with the inherent limitations of any accounting and internal control system.

Apart from the audit adjustments that we have already communicated and have been acknowledged in the representation letter, we have no matters to report to you arising from our audit.

If you would like to discuss any matter in relation to the audit, please do not hesitate to contact us.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Andrew and Pem for assisting us with our queries to enable us to finalise the audit.

Yours faithfully
AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants



BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director