31 August 2026

The Committee
Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers
107 Abernethy Road
Belmont WA 6104

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 2026 and enclose the following documents for your attention:

- Signed financial statements for WAPOU; and
- Our management letters for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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

Yours sincerely
AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

MARTIN SHONE
Principal

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS

ABN 98 518 622 745

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON

OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS

ABN 98 518 622 745

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

OPERATING REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

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 2026.

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 2026 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 profit for the year amounted to $467,201 (2025: $677,142 profit).

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

No matters or circumstances arose during the reporting year which significantly affected the financial affairs 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 2026: 2,483 (2025: 2,484).

Number of employees

At the end of the financial period the Union employed 6 staff (2025: 6 staff)

OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

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	Retired 06/06/25
Julie Hampton Meagher	President	Vacated
Derick McAteer	President	Elected 29/06/26
Andrew Smith	Secretary	
Benjamin Taulanga	Vice President	Vacated
Peter Nield	Vice President	Elected 29/06/26
Beven Hanlon	Assistant Secretary	Elected 29/06/26
Adrian Louw	Treasurer	Vacated
Boyd Burns	Treasurer	Elected 29/06/26
Derick McAteer	Executive Member	Elected to higher office
Dennis Dow	Executive Member	Elected 29/06/26
Stephen Parker	Executive Member	Elected 29/06/26
Tim Sheridan	Executive Member	Elected 29/06/26

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	Vacated
Jason Pennicott	Albany Prison	Vacated
Charlotte Abbott	Albany Prison	Vacated
Martin Snailum	Bunbury Prison	Vacated
Richard Beet	Bunbury Prison	Vacated
Shadd Elson	Bunbury Prison	Vacated
John Kerr	Bunbury Prison	Vacated
Jason Pennicott	Southern Electorate	Elected 29/06/26
David Wilson	Southern Electorate	Elected 29/06/26
Bernadine Deimel	Bandyup Prison	Vacated
Jenny Chadwick	Bandyup Prison	Vacated
Bernadette Harris	Boronia Prison	Vacated
Alusine Kamara	Melaleuca Prison	Vacated
Richard O'Hara	Wandoo Prison	Vacated
Diane Burn	Wandoo Prison	Vacated
Di Burn	Women's Prison Electorate	Elected 29/06/26
Tabitha Morell	Women's Prison Electorate	Elected 29/06/26
Jamie Marshall	Broome Prison	Vacated
Peter Shaw	Broome Prison	Vacated
Daniel Grant	Roebourne Prison	Vacated
Pamela Puha	West Kimberley Regional Prison	Vacated
Paul Morris	West Kimberley Regional Prison	Vacated
Stephen Parker	EGRP Prison	Vacated
Keith Cavazzi	EGRP Prison	Vacated
Caroline Pizzey	Greenough Prison	Vacated
Jason Staiger	Greenough Prison	Vacated

OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

The State Council members who held office during the period were (cont'd):

Robert Sheehan	Casuarina Prison	Vacated
Tim Sheridan	Casuarina Prison	Vacated
Michael Walsh	Casuarina Prison	Vacated
Martin Strokes	Casuarina Prison	Vacated
Steven Thompson	Casuarina Prison	Vacated
Michael Walsh	Casuarina Electorate	Elected 29/06/26
Tim Earnshaw	Casuarina Electorate	Elected 29/06/26
Glen Marriott	DDU Prison	Vacated
Andy Powell	Hakea Prison	
Clive Mitchell	Hakea Prison	Vacated
Chris Jones	Hakea Prison	Vacated
Shadd Elson	Hakea Prison	Vacated
Mathew Bender	Hakea Prison	Vacated
Peter Nield	Karnet Prison	Vacated
Daniel Brodie	Karnet Prison	Vacated
Boyd Burns	Pardelup Prison	Vacated
Alasdair Kirwan	Wooroloo Prison	Vacated
Barrie Curtis	Wooroloo Prison	Vacated
Neil Branigan	Work Camps	Vacated

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 2026.

OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

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 37.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management passed on the 26th day of August 2026.

Andrew Smith

Secretary

Dated: 26 August 2026

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

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

On 26 August 2026, the 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 2026:

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

Dated: 26 August 2026

Boyd Burns
Treasurer

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON OFFICERS' UNION OF WORKERS

ABN 98 518 622 745

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	2026	2025
	$	$
Income		
Membership Subscription	2,131,587	2,085,402
Donations from members	58,332	56,726
Funeral Benefit Fund Subscriptions	64,051	62,393
Death Benefit Levy	260,596	35,040
Rental Revenue	137,831	123,717
Advertising Income	6,704	6,724
Training Income	42,172	23,494
Interest Received	59,667	44,317
Other Income	110,289	530,792
Total income	**2,871,229**	**2,968,605**
Expenditure		
Advertising	949	711
Accounting fees	4,030	4,600
Affiliation and membership fees	42,246	40,336
Archiving	81	63
Transfers to CPSU-SPSF Group – Western Australian Prison Officers' (WAPOU) Branch	44,044	32,600
Audit fees	19,250	18,600
Bank fees	7,542	7,404
Computer and software expenses	69,711	66,602
Conferences	78,660	120,939
Consultant fees	-	1,036
Council and delegate expenses	84,626	68,320
Death benefit levy	261,586	35,000
Depreciation	78,582	79,368
Donations	4,394	12,230
Entertainment	-	-
Equipment rental expenses	4,752	3,056
Executive committee expenses	35,500	40,369
Fringe benefit tax	6,783	10,687
Funeral benefits paid	85,000	80,000
General office expenses	388	702
Gifts	114	-
Insurance expenses	17,536	16,334
Sub-total	845,774	638,957

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRISON
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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	2026	2025
	$	$
Expenditure (continued)		
Industrial officer expenses	926	15,104
Legal fees	68,296	233,115
Loss on disposal of assets	158,053	27,900
Membership expenses	79,149	67,054
Meeting room expenses	3,165	3,575
Motor vehicle expenses	29,994	33,144
Payroll tax	-	928
Rental property expenses	117,373	90,957
Property expenses	70,817	115,211
Promotional material	279	-
Printing, Postage and Stationery	9,376	10,240
Subscriptions	6,713	4,881
Leave expense	39,478	4,547
Salaries and wages	795,392	828,975
Staff amenities	2,348	3,024
Staff training	563	3,801
Staff travel, accommodation and allowances	14,858	13,011
Sundry expenses	1,050	160
Superannuation	132,448	126,127
Training expenses	19,306	62,999
Telephone and internet	8,670	7,753
Sub-total	1,558,254	1,652,506
Total Expenditure	**2,404,028**	**2,291,463**
Surplus for the Year	**467,201**	**677,142**
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Revaluation Surplus	**-**	**1,219,213**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	**467,201**	**1,896,355**

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 2026

	Note	2026	2025
ASSETS		**$**	**$**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	3,036,161	1,391,041
Trade and Other Receivables	4	187,980	194,701
Other Current Assets	5	55,059	29,541
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**3,279,200**	**1,615,283**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	4,070,953	5,241,895
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4,070,953	5,241,895
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,350,153**	**6,857,178**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade Payables	7A	52,406	79,217
Other payables	7B	76,029	71,931
Employee Provisions	8	244,921	225,288
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**373,356**	**376,436**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Provisions	8	168,690	139,836
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		168,690	139,836
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**542,046**	**516,272**
NET ASSETS		**6,808,107**	**6,340,906**
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		5,468,448	4,826,766
Reserves	9	1,339,659	1,514,140
TOTAL EQUITY		**6,808,107**	**6,340,906**

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 2026

	Retained Earnings	Funeral and Death Benefit Fund Reserve	Crisis Relief Fund Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2024	**4,149,624**	**42,143**	**252,784**	**-**	**4,444,551**
Surplus for the Year	677,142	-	-	-	677,142
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	1,219,213	1,219,213
Balance at 30 June 2025	**4,826,766**	**42,143**	**252,784**	**1,219,213**	**6,340,906**
Surplus for the Year	467,201	-	-	-	467,201
Transfers to/(from) reserves	174,481	-	31,721	(206,202)	-
Balance at 30 June 2026	**5,468,448**	**42,143**	**284,505**	**1,013,011**	**6,808,107**

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 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt from Members		2,725,307	2,229,062
Payments to CPSU-SPSF Group – Western Australian Prison Officers' Union (WAPOU) Branch		(44,044)	(32,600)
Payment to Suppliers and Employees		(2,281,145)	(2,040,198)
Interest Received		59,667	44,317
Net cash provided by Operating Activities	3B	**459,785**	**200,581**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Non-Current Assets		(89,495)	(1,907,599)
Proceeds on Disposal of Non-Current Assets		1,274,830	1,268,356
Cash provided by/used in Investing Activities		**1,185,335**	**(639,243)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash provided by Financing Activities		**-**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		1,645,120	(438,662)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		1,391,041	1,829,703
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	3A	**3,036,161**	**1,391,041**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information

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.

1.6 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

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

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (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.

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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 $7,500. 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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

1.22 Taxation (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

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

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 other matter or circumstances 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

		2026 $	2025 $
Note 3 Cash and cash equivalents			
a)	Cash at bank	1,271,827	405,168
	Cash on hand	889	1,048
	Short term deposits	1,763,445	984,825
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,036,161**	**1,391,041**
b)	***Reconciliation of operating cash flows provided by/used in operating activities:***		
	Surplus (Deficit) for the year	467,201	677,142
	Adjustments for non-cash items:		
	– Depreciation of non-current assets	78,582	79,368
	– Gain/loss on sale of plant and equipment	(92,976)	(513,969)
	Changes in assets/liabilities		
	– (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	6,721	(181,257)
	– (Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(25,517)	184,876
	– Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(26,811)	(76,370)
	– Increase/(decrease) in other payables	4,098	14,776
	– Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	48,487	16,015
	Net cash provided by/used in operating activities	**459,785**	**200,581**

	2026	2025
Note 4 Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	9,230	15,951
Other receivables	178,750	178,750
Less provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	**187,980**	**194,701**

	2026	2025
Note 5 Other current assets		
Prepayments	19,371	23,971
Accrued income	35,688	5,570
Deposits paid	-	-
Total other current assets	**55,059**	**29,541**

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	2026	2025
	$	$
Note 6 Non-current assets		
Note 6A Land and buildings		
Land and buildings:		
At Fair Value	1,810,787	2,960,287
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total land and buildings	**1,810,787**	**2,960,287**

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of land and buildings:	Land and Building	Total
	$	$
As at 30 June 2025		
Gross book value	2,960,287	2,960,287
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2025	2,960,287	2,960,287
Movements:		
Additions by purchase	-	-
Adjustments (Devaluation)	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Disposals	(1,149,500)	(1,149,500)
Net book value 30 June 2026	1,810,787	1,605,229
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	1,810,787	1,605,229
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2026	**1,810,787**	**1,605,229**

	2026	2025
	$	$
Note 6B Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment:		
Cost	327,657	344,678
Accumulated depreciation	(165,271)	(178,042)
Total plant and equipment	**162,386**	**166,636**

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 2025					
Gross book value	30,206	138,209	127,988	48,275	344,678
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(5,717)	(87,285)	(69,160)	(15,880)	(178,042)
Net book value 30 June 2025	24,489	50,924	58,828	32,395	166,636
Movements:					
Additions by purchase	3,850	76,226	-	2,036	82,112
Depreciation expense	(6,766)	(20,200)	(18,708)	(8,335)	(54,009)
Disposals	-	(32,353)	-	-	(32,353)
Net book value 30 June 2026	21,573	74,597	40,120	26,096	162,386
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:					
Gross book value	34,056	116,420	126,871	50,310	327,657
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(12,483)	(41,823)	(86,751)	(24,214)	(165,271)
Net book value 30 June 2026	**21,573**	**74,597**	**40,120**	**26,096**	**162,386**

	2026	2025
	$	$
Note 6C Investment property		
Investment property:		
At Fair Value	2,515,826	2,511,371
Accumulated depreciation	(418,046)	(396,399)
Total investment property	**2,097,780**	**2,114,972**

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 2025			
Gross book value	141,292	2,370,079	2,511,371
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(80,564)	(315,835)	(396,399)
Net book value 30 June 2025	60,728	2,054,244	2,114,972
Movements:			
Additions by purchase	7,383	-	7,383
Adjustments (Revaluation)	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(7,840)	(16,735)	(24,575)
Disposals	-	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2026	60,271	2,037,509	2,097,780
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:			
Gross book value	148,674	2,367,152	2,515,826
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(88,403)	(329,643)	(418,046)
Net book value 30 June 2026	**60,271**	**2,037,509**	**2,097,780**

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 and laying of carpets.

Rental income earned and received from the investment properties during the year ended 30 June 2026 was $137,831 (2025: $123,717).

Direct expenses incurred in relation to the investment properties that generated rental income during the year ended 30 June 2026 was $117,373 (2025: $90,957). 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.

		2026	**2025**
		$	**$**
Reconciliation to Statement of Financial Position			
6D Property, plant and equipment			
Land & buildings – net book value	**6A**	1,810,787	2,960,287
Plant and equipment- net book value	**6B**	162,386	166,636
Investment property – net book value	**6C**	2,097,780	2,114,972
Total property, plant and equipment		**4,070,953**	**5,241,895**

	2026	2025
	$	$
Note 7 Current liabilities		
Note 7A Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	48,418	75,228
Payables to:		
CPSU-SPSF Group Western Australian Prison Officers' Union (WAPOU) Branch	3,988	3,989
	3,988	3,989
Total trade payables	**52,406**	**79,217**

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

	2026	2025
Note 7B Other payables		
Superannuation	10,528	9,083
Credit cards	3,715	19,117
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST payable	41,220	29,064
PAYG payable	16,878	14,667
Other	3,688	-
Total other payables	**76,029**	**71,931**

Other payables are expected to be settled in no more than 12 months.

	2026	2025
Note 8 Employee provisions		
Office holders:		
– Annual leave	59,511	51,912
– Long service leave	75,040	78,913
Subtotal employee provisions – office holders	134,551	130,825
Employees other than office holders:		
– Annual leave	110,370	94,463
– Long service leave	168,690	139,836
Subtotal employee provisions – employees other than office holders	279,060	234,299
Total employee provisions	**413,611**	**365,124**

	2026	2025
	$	$
Note 8 Employee provisions (continued)		
Current	244,921	225,288
Non-current	168,690	139,836
Total employee provisions	**413,611**	**365,124**

Note 9 Reserves

Other reserves		
Provision for Future Funds	-	-
Provision for Vehicles	-	-
Sub-total other reserves	-	-
Asset Revaluation Reserve	1,013,011	1,219,213
Funeral and Death benefit fund reserve	42,143	42,143
Crisis Relief fund reserve	284,505	252,784
Total reserves	**1,339,659**	**1,514,140**

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 2026.

Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The Union has no operating lease commitments for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2026 the Union had not committed to any capital expenditure.

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 2026.

Other contingent assets and liabilities

The Union has no contingent assets and liabilities for the year ended 30 June 2026.

	2026	2025
	$	$
Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors		
Value of services provided		
Financial statement audit services	19,250	18,800
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	**19,250**	18,800

Other services include preparation of financial statements.

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	3,036,161	1,391,041
Trade and other receivables	187,980	194,701
Total financial assets	**3,224,141**	**1,585,742**
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	52,406	79,217
Other payables	76,029	71,931
Total financial liabilities	**128,435**	**151,148**

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	2026	2025
	$	$
Note 14B Net income and expense from financial assets		
Interest revenue	**59,667**	**44,317**

The net income/expense from financial assets not at fair value from profit and loss is $59,667 (2025: $44,317).

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 2026.

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
	2026	**2026**	2025	2025
	$	**$**	$	$
Trade and other receivables	187,980	-	194,701	-
	187,980	**-**	**194,701**	**-**

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 30 June 2026

	0 to 30 days	**31 to 60 days**	**61 to 90 days**	**90+ days**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	187,980	187,980
	-	**-**	**-**	**187,980**	**187,980**

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 30 June 2025

	0 to 30 days	**31 to 60 days**	**61 to 90 days**	**90+ days**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade and other receivables	1,527	-	-	193,174	194,701
	1,527	**-**	**-**	**193,174**	**194,701**

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 2026

	On Demand	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Trade payables	52,406	-	-	-	52,406
Other payables	76,029	-	-	-	76,029
	128,435	**-**	**-**	**-**	**128,435**

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 30 June 2025

	On Demand	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade payables	79,217	-	-	-	79,217
Other payables	71,931	-	-	-	71,931
	151,148	**-**	**-**	**-**	**151,148**

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 2026			
Interest rate risk	+/-1%	-	-
Year ended 30 June 2025			
Interest rate risk	+/-1%	-	-

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 2026 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 2026 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 2026 $	**Fair value 2026 $**	Carrying amount 2025 $	Fair value 2025 $
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,036,161	3,036,161	1,391,041	1,391,041
Trade and other receivables	187,980	187,980	194,701	194,701
Total financial assets	**3,224,141**	**3,224,141**	**1,585,742**	**1,585,742**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	52,406	52,406	79,217	79,217
Other payables	76,029	76,029	71,931	71,931
Total financial liabilities	**128,435**	**128,435**	**151,148**	**151,148**

Note 16 Related party disclosures

Note 16A Related party transactions for the reporting period

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

	2026	2025
	$	$
Revenue received from the following:		
CPSU – SPSF Group – Western Australian Prison Officers' Union (WAPOU) Branch	-	-
	-	-
Expenses paid to the following:		
CPSU – SPSF Group – Western Australian Prison Officers' Union (WAPOU) Branch	(44,044)	(32,600)
	(44,044)	**(32,600)**
Amounts owed by/(to) the following:		
CPSU – SPSF Group – Western Australian Prison Officers' Union (WAPOU) Branch	(3,988)	(3,989)
	(3,988)	**(3,989)**

Note 16B Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

	2026	2025
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	180,743	175,565
Annual leave accrued	59,255	51,687
Total short-term employee benefits	**239,998**	**227,252**
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	26,515	25,198
Total post-employment benefits	**26,515**	**25,198**
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	74,717	78,571
Total other long-term benefits	**74,717**	**78,571**
Termination benefits	**-**	**-**
Total	**341,230**	**331,021**

AUDITOR'S 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 year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2026 there has been:

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

AMW Audit

AMW AUDIT

Chartered Accountants

MARTIN SHONE
Principal

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 26th day of August 2026.

AMW Audit | 1300 284 330 | info@amwaudit.com.au | Registered Auditor Number 314299

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 2026, 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 material accounting policy information; 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 2026, 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.

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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

MARTIN SHONE
Principal & Registered Company Auditor
RO Registration number AA2017/8

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 26th day of August 2026.

31 August 2026

The Committee
Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers
107 Abernethy Road
Belmont WA 6104

Dear Committee Members,

MANAGEMENT LETTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

We advise that we have recently completed the audit of Western Australian Prison Officers' Union of Workers ("Union") for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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.

During our audit, we noted the matter below which we believe needs to be brought to your attention.

Revaluation of Properties

During our audit, we noted that the Union's office at 107 Abernethy Road, Belmont is currently recognised at its acquisition cost. Given the period since acquisition and potential changes in property market conditions, the fair value of the property may have changed.

We recommend that management obtain an independent valuation of the property by 30 June 2027 to assess its fair value and any adjustment to the carrying amount is made in accordance with the Unions accounting policy.

Audit Adjustments

Errors or differences identified during the audit, whether adjusted or not must be communicated to management and those charged with governance of an entity. We therefore include the following items which **were adjusted** subsequent to the start of the audit:

No.	Account	Debit $	Credit $
1	Loss on Sale of Property	158,052.53	
	Asset Revaluation Reserve	206,202.39	
	Surplus – Sale of Assets		158,052.53
	Retained Earnings – General Funds		206,202.39
	To correct accounting of the gain or loss on sale of Summer Street property and to reverse the revaluation surplus.		
2	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,049.55	
	Retained Earnings – General Funds		1,049.55
	Being adjustment to correct opening balance of retained earnings		

amw

Audit Error

The following item is an error and difference identified during the audit which was **not adjusted** and considered immaterial and does not impact our opinion of the financial statements:

No.	Account	Debit $	Credit $
1	Depreciation Expense	25,395.00	
	9 Pelican Place – Bld Accum. Depreciation		9,956.00
	27 Callitris – Accum. Depreciation		15,439.00
	To record missed depreciation on the revaluation surplus of the properties following revaluation in the prior year		

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 you, Andew Smith and Pem Choki for assisting us with our queries to enable us to finalise the audit.

Yours faithfully
AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

MARTIN SHONE
Principal