ABN 49 206 267 484

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT'S OPERATING REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Operating Report

The Committee of Management presents its report on the operations of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation (Queensland Branch) (the Branch) for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Branch during the year were to provide industrial services to members consistent with the objects of the ASOMF (the Union) (see rule 5) and particularly:

- (a) To promote and protect the broad interest of Queensland salaried medical practitioners;
- (b) To provide services to its members; and
- (c) To advocate the provision and development of quality health services in Queensland.

There have been no changes in the principal activities of the Branch during the year.

Operating Result

The surplus of the Branch amounted to \$800.

Significant Changes in Financial Affairs

No matters of circumstances arose during the year which significantly affected the financial affairs of the Branch during the year.

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Branch, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Branch in future financial years.

Members Right to Resign

The right of members to resign from the Branch is set out at Rule 15 – Resignation of Ordinary Members and Rule 16 -Resignation of Associate Member of the Rules of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation and Chapter 6, Part 3 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

A member may resign membership by written notice addressed and delivered to either the Federation Secretary or a Branch Secretary to which the member is attached.

Number of Employees

The number of persons who were, at the end of the period to which the report relates, employees of the Branch, where the number of employees includes both full-time employees and part-time employees measured on a full-time equivalent basis is 0.00.

Number of Members

Total number of members at 31 December 2021: 2,817.

AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION (QUEENSLAND BRANCH) COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT'S OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Officer or Members who are superannuation Fund Trustees/ Directors of a Company that is a Superannuation fund Trustee

No officer or member of the Branch holds a position of trustee or director of an entity, scheme or company as described in s.254 (2)(d) of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, where a criterion of such entity is that the holder of such position must be a member or official of a registered organisation.

Members of the Committee of Management

The name of each person who has been a member of the Committee of Management of the Branch at any time during the reporting period, and the period for which he or she held such as position is as follows:

Name	Position	Period of Office
Dr Susanne Royle	President	01/01/21 – 29/03/21
Dr Hau Tan	President	28/04/21 – 31/12/21
	Vice-President	01/01/21 – 28/04/21
Dr Chris Turnbull	Vice-President	28/04/21 – 31/12/21
	Branch Councillor	01/01/21 – 28/04/21
Dr James Finn	Secretary	01/01/21 – 29/03/21
Dr Siyaguna Ekanayake	Secretary	28/04/21 – 31/12/21
	Branch Councillor	01/01/21 – 28/04/21
Dr Siva Senthuran	Assistant Secretary/ Treasurer	28/04/21 – 31/12/21
Dr Nikola Ognyenovits	Assistant Secretary/ Treasurer	01/01/21 – 25/03/21
Dr Rachael O'Rourke	Branch Councillor	28/04/21 – 31/12/21
Dr Dan Halliday	Branch Councillor	28/04/21 – 31/12/21
Dr Tom Huang	Branch Councillor	01/01/21 – 28/04/21
Dr Stephanie Cornish	Branch Councillor	28/04/21 – 31/12/21
Dr Dinesh Palipana	Branch Councillor	28/04/21 – 31/12/21

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 5.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee of Management by:

Dr Siyaguna Ekanayake

Secretary

11 May 2022

Brisbane



accountants + auditors

Level 1, 200 Mary Street GPO Box 1087 Brisbane QLD 4001 Australia t. +61 7 3002 4800 f. +61 7 3229 5603

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE

Gold Coast t. +61 7 5591 1661 f. +61 7 5591 1772

AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION (QUEENSLAND BRANCH)

e. info@mgisq.com.au w. www.mgisq.com.au

As lead auditor for the audit of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation (Queensland Branch) for the year ended 31 December 2021; I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MGI Audit Pty Ltd

G I Kent

Director - Audit & Assurance

Brisbane

11 May 2022

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/2

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

On 11 May 2022, the Committee of Management of the Branch passed the following resolution to the General Purpose Financial statements (GPFR) of the reporting unit for the financial year ended 31

December 2021.

The Committee of Management declares in relation to the GPFR that in its opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;

(b) the financial statements and notes comply with the reporting guidelines of the Commissioner;

(c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial

position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;

(d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when

they become due and payable; and

(e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:

i. meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the

organisation and

ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the

organisation;

the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the iii.

RO Act:

iv. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting

unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner to each of the other reporting

units of the organisation;

where information has been sought in any request of a member of the reporting unit or the ٧.

Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to

the member or the Commissioner: and

where any order for inspection of financial records made by the Fair Work Commission under vi.

section 273 of the RO Act during the year, there has been compliance.

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

Name of Designated Officer: Dr Dilum Ekanayake

Title of Designated Officer: Secretary

11 May 2022

Date:

Signature:





Independent Audit Report to the Members of Australian Salaried **Medical Officers Federation (Queensland Branch)**

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Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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We have audited the financial report of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation (Queensland Branch) (the Branch), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; and the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation (Queensland Branch) as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our 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, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or
 error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
 sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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 Branch'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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Branch 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 Branch to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the
 direction, supervision and performance of the Branch's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit
 opinion.

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

Declaration

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

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

MGI Audit Pty Ltd

G I Kent

Director - Audit & Assurance

Brisbane

11 May 2022

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/2

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	NI.	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customers	Notes	\$ -	\$
Other income			
Grants or donations	3A	3,050	4,700
Total other income		3,050	4,700
Total income		3,050	4,700
Expenses			
Audit and accounting fees	9	(2,250)	(2,500)
Total expenses		(2,250)	(2,500)
Surplus for the year		800	2,200
Other comprehensive income		-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		800	2,200

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	3,015	2,215
Trade and other receivables	4B	2,250	2,500
Total current assets		5,265	4,715
Non-Current Assets		-	<u>-</u>
Total assets		5,265	4,715
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	5A	2,250	2,500
Total current liabilities	_	2,250	2,500
Non-Current Liabilities		-	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	_	2,250	2,500
Net assets	_	3,015	2,215
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		3,015	2,215
Total equity		3,015	2,215
			

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January 2020		15	15
Surplus for the year		2,200	2,200
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020		2,215	2,215
Surplus for the year		800	800
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021		3,015	3,015

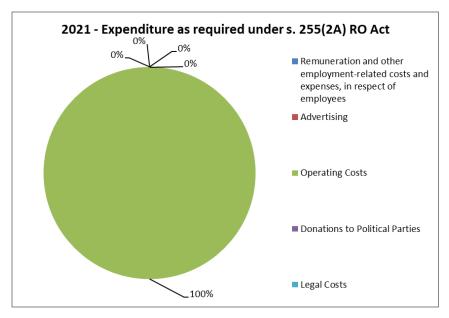
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

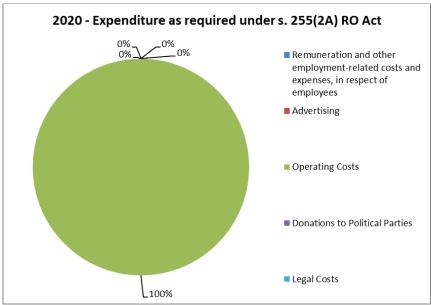
		2021	2020
	Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other customers		800	-
Cash used			
Payments to employees and suppliers	_	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	=	800	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
Net increase in cash held	_	800	-
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	_	2,215	2,215
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6A	3,015	2,215

REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A) OF THE FAIR WORK (REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS) ACT 2009

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 on the Branch for the year ended 31 December 2021:





Dr Siyaguna Ekanayake Secretary

11 May 2022

Brisbane

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation (Queensland Branch) (the Branch) is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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 following accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Key Estimates

Impairment - general

The Branch assesses impairment at each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Branch that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are assessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

No impairment has been recognised in respect of the current year.

Key Judgements

Useful lives of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are depreciated over the useful life of the asset and the depreciation rates are assessed when the asset are acquired or when there is a significant change that affects the remaining useful life of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (Continued)

Key Judgements

Provision for impairment of receivables

The value of the provision for impairment of receivables is estimated by considering the ageing of receivables, communication with the debtors and prior history.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

New accounting standards and amendments applied for the first time for this annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2021 did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in the current or prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect future periods.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Branch.

The Committee of Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New Standards, amendments and Interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Revenue

The Branch enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, 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 Branch has a contract with a customer, the Branch recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. The Branch accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a customer if the following criteria are met:

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

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 services as listed in the Rules of the Branch. Levies are only raised for a specific purpose (for example a campaign or to assist the funding of the federal office) and therefore revenue is recognised when this specific event occurs.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the Branch will recognise levies as income upon receipt.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Revenue (Continued)

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

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

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

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.

1.6 Cash

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

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

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

1.8 Financial assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Financial assets (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (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 OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Financial assets (Continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

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

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

Offsetting

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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Financial assets (Continued)

(i) Trade receivables

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

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

(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 Branch recognises an allowance for expected credit losses using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

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 12month ECL).
- Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the debt, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Branch considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Branch may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Branch is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Financial liabilities

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.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 are satisfied.

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.

1.10 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.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

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

Refund liabilities

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

1.12 Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Branch assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Branch estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.13 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.14 Fair value measurement

The Branch 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 11.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.14 Fair value measurement (Continued)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Branch. 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 Branch 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 Branch determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by reassessing 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 Branch 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.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 31 December 2021, and /or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the Branch.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 3 Revenue and income		
Note 3A: Grants or donations		
Grants or donations – ASMOFQ	3,050	4,700
Total grants or donations	3,050	4,700
Note 4 Current Assets		
Note 4A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	3,015	2,215
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,015	2,215
Note 4B: Trade and other receivables		
Related party trade and other receivables – ASMOFQ	2,250	2,500
Total trade and other receivables	2,250	2,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 5 Current Liabilities		
Note 5A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	2,250	2,500
Total trade payables	2,250	2,500
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Note 6 Cash Flow		
Note 6A: Cash Flow Reconciliation Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Statement Position to Cash Flow Statement:	of Financial	
Cash flow statement	2.045	0.045
Cash flow statement	3,015 3,015	2,215 2,215
Statement of financial position Difference	- 3,015	2,215
Reconciliation of surplus to net cash from operating activities:		
Surplus for the year	800	2,200
Changes in assets/ liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	250	(2,500)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables	(250)	300
Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities	800	-

Note 6B: Non-cash transactions

There have been no non-cash financing or investing activities during the year (2020: Nil)

Note 6	Cash Flow (Continued)		
		2021	2020
		\$	\$
Note 6C: N	let debt reconciliation		
Cash and c	cash equivalents	3,015	2,215
Borrowings	- repayable within one year	-	-
Borrowings	- repayable after one year	_	
Net debt		3,015	2,215

Note 6D: Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Other Assets Liabilities from financing activities			
	Cash assets	Borrowings – due within 1 year	Borrowings – due after 1 year	Total
Net debt at 1 January 2020	2,215	-	-	2,215
Cash flows	-	-	-	-
Net debt at 31 December 2020	2,215	_	-	2,215
Cash flows	800	-	-	800
Net debt at 31 December 2021	3,015	-	-	3,015

Note 7 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 7A: Commitments and Contingencies

Capital commitments

At 31 December 2021 the Branch did not have any capital commitments (2020: Nil).

Other contingent assets or liabilities (i.e. legal claims)

The Committee of Management of the Branch is not aware of any other contingent assets or liabilities at 31 December 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 8 Related Party Disclosures

Note 8A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period Holders of office and related reporting units

For financial reporting purposes, under the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation is divided into the following separate reporting units (and deemed related parties):

ASMOF (National Office)

ASMOF - NSW Branch

ASMOF - ACT Branch

ASMOF - VIC Branch

ASMOF- TAS Branch

ASMOF - SA Branch

ASMOF - NT Branch

ASMOF - WA Branch

Other Related Parties

State Registered Union

The Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation Queensland, Industrial Organisation of Employees (ASMOFQ) – a trade union registered under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016 (Qld)*.

ASMOFQ has committee of management members that are consistent with the Branch and therefore deemed a related party

Australian Medical Association Queensland Limited

The Australian Medical Association Queensland Limited (AMAQ) is a party to a conjoint membership agreement that provides persons that are financial members of AMAQ to also become members of ASMOFQ and ASMOF without the payment of a further fee.

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue received from ASMOFQ includes the following: Grants	800	4,700
Amounts owing by ASMOFQ includes the following: Grants	2,250	2,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 8 Related Party Disclosures (Continued)

Note 8A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period Holders of office and related reporting units (Continued)

AMAQ Limited

Capitation fees

Capitation fees of \$96,065 (GST inclusive) (2020: \$95,968) in relation to members of ASMOF (Queensland Branch) were received by ASMOF from the AMA, pursuant to the conjoint agreement. No money for capitation fees was handled by ASMOF (Queensland Branch)

Office Space

Office space was provided by the AMAQ for use by ASMOF (Queensland Branch). Administration, accounting and industrial services were provided to ASMOF (Queensland Branch) by AMAQ employees. No amounts were paid to the AMAQ for these services (2020: Nil)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2020: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 8 Related Party Disclosures (Continued)

Note 8A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period Holders of office and related reporting units (Continued)

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel comprise those individuals who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch. The Branch has determined key management personnel comprise of:

- Hau Tan (President)
- Dr Chris Turnbull (Vice-President)
- Dr Dilum Ekanayake (Secretary)
- Dr Siva Senthuran (Assistant Secretary/ Treasurer)
- · All remaining members of the Committee of Management.

During the year, key management personnel of the Branch were remunerated as follows:	2021	2020
Note 8B: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Re	\$ porting Period	\$
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	-	-
Other	-	-
Total short-term employee benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	-	
Total post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	-	-
Total other long-term benefits	-	
Termination benefits	-	
Total	-	

No other transactions occurred during the year with elected officers, close family members or other related parties than those related to their membership or employment and on terms no more favourable than those applicable to any other member of employee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 9 Remuneration of auditors		
Remuneration of auditor		
Financial statement audit services	2,250	2,500
Other services		-
Total remuneration of auditors	2,250	2,500

Note 10 Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management Policy

The Committee of Management monitors the Branch's financial risk management policies and exposure and approves financial transactions entered into. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to the counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and interest rate risk. The Branch Committee of Management meets on a regular basis to review the financial exposure of the Branch.

(a) Liquidity Risk

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

- preparing forward looking cash flow estimates;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 10 Financial Instruments (Continued)

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The Branch does not hold directly any derivative financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

	Within 1	Year	1 to 5 Y	'ears	Over 5	Years	Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade payables	(2,250)	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	(2,250)	(2,500)
Total expected outflows	(2,250)	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	(2,250)	(2,500)
Financial assets – cash flow receivable								
Cash and cash equivalents	3,015	2,215	-	-	-	-	3,015	2,215
Trade and other debtors	2,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,250	2,500
Total anticipated inflows	5,265	4,715	-	-	-	-	5,265	4,715
Net inflow on financial instruments	3,015	2,215	-	-	-	-	3,015	2,215

AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION (QUEENSLAND BRANCH) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 10 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(b) Market Risk

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Branch is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

Interest rate risk is managed using a mix of fixed and floating financial instruments. The effective interest rate expenditure to interest rate financial instruments is as follows:

	Weigh	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	%	%	\$	\$	
Floating rate instruments					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00	0.00	3,015	2,215	

ii. Foreign exchange risk

The Branch is not exposed to direct fluctuations in foreign currencies.

iii. Price risk

The Branch is no exposed to any material commodity price risk.

iv. Interest rate risk

The Branch has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in this risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note 10 Financial Instruments (Continued)

v. Sensitivity Analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Branch's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact of 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.

Year ended 31 December 2021	Profit \$	Equity \$
+1% in interest rates -1% in interest rates	-	- -
Year ended 31 December 2020 +1% in interest rates -1% in interest rates	- -	- -

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the Branch has no material direct 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.

There have been no changes in any of the assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

Note 11 Fair Value Measurement

Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties at an arm's length transaction.

Fair value may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair values is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded.

In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Differences between fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the Branch. Most of these instruments, which are carried at amortised cost (i.e. accounts receivable), are to be held until maturity and therefore the fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the Branch.

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

		20	21	2020		
	Footnote	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	3,015	3,015	2,215	2,215	
Trade and other payables	(i)	2,250	2,250	2,500	2,500	
Total financial assets	_	5,265	5,265	4,715	4,715	
	- -					
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	(i)	2,250	2,250	2,500	2,500	
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	2,250	2,250	2,500	2,500	

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and accounts payable are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 9.

Note 11 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categories fair value measurement into one of the three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1

Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2

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

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

The Branch did not have any assets or liabilities that were recorded using the above fair value hierarchy at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

Note 12 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commission:

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

Note 13 Branch Details

The registered office of the Branch is:

ASMOF (Queensland Branch) 88 L'Estrange Terrace Kelvin Grove QLD 4059

Note 14 Segment Information

The Branch operates solely in one reporting business segment being the provision of trade union services.

The Branch operates from one reportable geographical segment being Queensland.

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Dr Siyaguna Ekanayake, being the Secretary of the Australian Salaried Officers Federation (Queensland Branch), declare that the following did not occur during the reporting period ended 31 December 2021:

The reporting unit did not:

- Agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refer
 to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- Agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continued as a going concern (refer to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- Acquired an asset or liability due to an amalgamation Under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination of revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- Receive periodical or membership subscriptions
- Receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- Receive revenue via compulsory levies
- Receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- Incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- Pay compulsory levies
- Pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- Pay a grant that exceed \$1,000
- Pay a donation that was \$1,000 or less
- Pay a donation that exceeded \$1,000
- Pay wages and salaries to holders of office
- Pay superannuation to holders of office
- Pay leave and other entitlements to holders of office
- Pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- Pay other employee expenses to holders of office
- Pay wages and salaries to employees (other than holders of office)
- Pay superannuation to employees (other than holders of office)
- Pay leave and other entitlements to employees (other than holders of office)
- Pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- Pay other employee expenses to employees (other than holders of office)
- Pay a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit.
- Incur expenses due to holding a meeting as required under the rules of the organisation
- Pay legal costs relating to litigation
- Pay legal costs relating to other legal matters
- Pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- Have a receivable with another reporting unit(s)
- Have a payable with another reporting unit(s)
- Have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- Have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- Have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- Have an annual leave provision in respect of holders of office
- Have a long service leave provision in respect of holders of office
- Have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- Have other employee provisions of holders of office
- Have an annual leave provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- Have a long service leave provision in respect of employees of office (other than holders of office)
- Have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- Have other employee provisions in respect to employees (other than holders of office)

AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION (QUEENSLAND BRANCH) OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

- Have a fund of account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- Transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- Receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/ or controlled entity
- Provide cash flows to another reporting unit and/ or controlled entity
- Have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- Make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Dr Siyaguna Ekanayake

Secretary

11 May 2022