Financial Statements 2021-22

Contents

Auditor's Report	
Report required under subsection 255(2A)	5
Operating report	6
Committee of management statement	10
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	11
Consolidated statement of financial position	12
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	13
Consolidated statement of cash flows	14
Index to the notes of the financial statements	15
Officer declaration statement	53



Tel: +61 7 3237 5999 Fax: +61 3221 9227 www.bdo.com.au Level 10, 12 Creek Street Brisbane QLD 4000 GPO Box 457 Brisbane QLD 4001 Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the members of Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers (MTAQ)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers (MTAQ) (the reporting unit), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers (MTAQ), presents fairly, in all material respects the reporting unit's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and any other requirement imposed by these Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the reporting unit in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Other information

The Committee of Management are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers (MTAQ) operating report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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



In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 the Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of the reporting unit are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

- As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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 Reporting Unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.



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

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

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Declaration by the auditor

I, L G Mylonas, declare that I am a registered auditor, a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia New Zealand and hold a current Public Practice Certificate.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

L G Mylonas

Director

Brisbane, 04 October 2022

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the Act): AA2021/5.

Report required under subsection 255(2A)

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30^{th} June 2022. Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	7,552,497	6,770,404
Advertising	67,947	47,511
Operating costs	2,246,328	1,898,109
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	36,097	32,181

James Robertson

Secretary

Dated: 04 October 2022

Operating report

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30th June 2022.

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

- (a) The federal reporting unit operates as an organisation of employers registered under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (Cth).
- (b) The principal activities of the federal reporting unit fell into the following categories:
 - To promote, advance and protect the interest of the motor vehicle industry and associated trades or businesses in Queensland and to conserve the interest of Members;
 - To advocate, advance and protect the interests of employers connected with the motor vehicle industry and associated trades or businesses in Queensland;
 - To consider and deal with any questions relevant to the motor vehicle industry and associated trades or businesses;
 - To participate in, promote and encourage all forms of education and training supportive of the development of the motor vehicle industry and associated trades or businesses in Queensland; and
 - To do any such other lawful things as may appear to be incidental or conducive to the above objects of any of them.
- (c) There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the federal reporting unit in the financial year ending 30th June 2022.
- (d) The federal reporting unit has achieved satisfactory results from the above activities.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There was no significant change to the financial activities of the federal reporting unit for the financial year ended on 30th June 2022.

Right of members to resign

- (a) A Member may resign from MTA Queensland upon giving written notice of the Member's intention to do so, addressed and delivered to the Secretary of MTA Queensland.
- (b) A notice of termination from MTA Queensland takes effect:
 - (i) where the Member ceases to be eligible to become a Member of MTA Queensland:
 - (a) on the day on which the notice is received by the Member; or
 - (b) on the day specified in the notice, which is a day not earlier than the day when the Member ceases to be eligible to become a Member; whichever is later; or
 - (ii) in any other case:
 - (a) at the end of two (2) weeks after the notice is received by the Member; or
 - (b) on the day specified in the notice, whichever is later.

Operating report

"No officer or member of the reporting unit holds a position as a trustee or director of a superannuation entity or exempt public sector superannuation scheme where the criterion for holding such position is that they are an officer or member of an organisation."

Number of members

The number of members recorded on the register of members as at 30th June 2022 was 1,370.

Number of employees

The federal reporting unit had 70 employees as at 30th June 2022.

Names of committee of management members and period positions held during the financial year

For the year of 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022 the federal reporting unit's Committee of Management comprised of the following persons:

Name of officer (<i>in full</i>)	Position	Period
Name of officer (in full)	Position	Period
Paul John Peterson	Board Member MTAQ Chairman MTAQ Chairman Qld Motorcycle Industry Division	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Mark Bryers	Vice Chairman MTAQ Board Member MTAQ Chairman Engine Reconditioners Association of Qld	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
James William George Robertson	Board Member MTAQ Secretary MTAQ Central District Representative	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Bruce Sommerfeld	Board Member MTAQ Chairman Qld Farm & Industrial Machinery Dealers Division	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Andrea McCarthy	Board Member MTAQ Chairman National Auto Collision Alliance	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Mark Billingsley	Board Member MTAQ North Qld District Representative	1 July 2021 to 23 rd May 2022
Rodney Pether	Board Member MTAQ North Qld District Representative	23 rd May to 30 th June 2022
Mark David Dodge	Board Member MTAQ Far North Qld District Representative Chairman Automotive Engineers Division	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Lawrence John Beacham	Board Member MTAQ Chairman Automotive Parts Recyclers Division	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Peter Dever	Board Member MTAQ Chairman Automotive Remarketing Division	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Grant Harrison	Board Member MTAQ Chairman Rental Vehicle Industry Division	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Timothy Joseph Kane	Board Member MTAQ Chairman Service Station and Convenience Store Association Qld	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Michael Hart	Board Member MTAQ Chairman Tyre and Undercar Division of Queensland	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022

Names of Directors of MTA Institute of Technology Pty Ltd and period positions held during the financial year

For the year of 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022 Board of Directors of MTA Institute of Technology Pty Ltd comprised of the following persons:

Name of officer (<i>in full</i>)	Position	Period
Name of officer (in full)	Position	Period
Susan Davis	Director – Chair	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
James William George Robertson	Director – Deputy Chair	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Paul John Peterson	Director	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022
Michael Milford	Director	1 July 2021 to 30th June 2022

James Robertson

Secretary

Dated: 04 October 2022

Committee of management statement

On 04/10/2022 the MTA Queensland Board of the *Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers* passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (**GPFR**) for the year ended 30th June 2022:

The MTA Queensland Board of the *Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers* declares that in its opinion:

- a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the **RO Act**);
- c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the 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 including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - iii. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - iv. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - v. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and
 - vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee of management.

Paul Peterson

Chairman

04 October 2022 Brisbane

James Robertson

Secretary

04 October 2022 Brisbane

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022

		Consolid	dated
	Notes	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscription		1,201,042	1,074,282
Training		9,496,925	8,214,919
Other sales of goods or services to members	_	251,105	151,475
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3 _	10,949,072	9,440,676
Income for furthering objectives	-		
Grants and/or donations	3A _	28,448	762,360
Total income for furthering objectives	_	28,448	762,360
Other Income			
Investment income	3B	501,960	356,650
Rental revenue		15,616	3,100
Net gains from sale of assets	3C	-	17,293
Other revenue	_	185,001	63,966
Total other income	_	702,577	441,009
Total income	_	11,680,097	10,644,045
Expenses	· -		_
Employee expenses	4A	(7,552,497)	(6,770,404)
Administration expenses	4B	(1,513,346)	(1,267,945)
Grants or donations	4C	(21,600)	(8,340)
Depreciation and amortisation	4D	(765,335)	(767,580)
Finance costs	4E	(18,803)	(22,372)
Legal costs	4F	(36,097)	(32,181)
Audit fees	14	(56,084)	(54,031)
Insurance		(85,363)	(80,655)
Motor Vehicle		(198,054)	(166,989)
Cost of goods sold	_	(439,828)	(367,660)
Total expenses	_	(10,687,007)	(9,538,157)
Surplus (deficit) for the year	=	993,090	1,105,888
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on investments at fair value through other		(309,862)	656,355
comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		(000)00=)	000,000
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or			
loss Gain/(loss) on royalization of land & buildings			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land & buildings	-		1 762 242
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	683,228	1,762,243

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022

		Consolidated	
		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	7,237,234	6,135,262
Trade and other receivables	5B	2,327,083	2,440,356
Inventory	5C	99,467	50,164
Other current assets	5D	308,785	348,469
Total current assets		9,972,569	8,974,251
Non-current Assets			
Land and buildings	6A	12,093,750	12,362,500
Plant and equipment	6B	916,541	1,003,090
Intangibles	6C	62,225	27,948
Right-of-use assets	6D	191,096	278,086
Other non-current assets	6E	5,021,741	4,908,195
Total non-current assets		18,285,353	18,579,819
Total assets		28,257,922	27,554,070
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	660,735	612,401
Other payables	7B	1,531,073	1,602,640
Employee provisions	8A	1,031,027	410,527
Lease liabilities	6D	135,102	159,770
Total current liabilities		3,357,937	2,785,338
Non-current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	60,659	555,654
Lease liabilities	6D	45,380	102,360
Total non-current liabilities		106,039	658,014
Total liabilities		3,463,976	3,443,352
Net assets		24,793,946	24,110,718
EQUITY			
General funds	10A	633,023	942,885
Reserves	10A	5,327,393	5,327,393
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		18,833,530	17,840,440
Total equity		24,793,946	24,110,718

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

Consolidated

	Notes	General funds /reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity
Balance as at 1 July 2020	110103	5,613,923	16,734,552	22,348,475
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies				
Surplus / (deficit)		-	1,105,888	1,105,888
Other comprehensive income		656,355	-	656,355
Transfer to/from reserves		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2021	•	6,270,278	17,840,440	24,110,718
Surplus / (deficit)		-	993,090	993,090
Other comprehensive income		(309,862)	-	(309,862)
Transfer to/from reserves	10A	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30th June 2022	• •	5,960,416	18,833,530	24,793,946

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

		Consolidated	
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Notes		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from customers		12,624,482	10,304,584
Donations and grants		32,803	763,739
Interest		30,000	55,644
Dividends		196,223	70,235
Other	_	-	-
Cash used			
Suppliers and Employees		(10,900,355)	(9,952,484)
Interest payments	_	(18,802)	(22,372)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	11A	1,964,351	1,219,346
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,123,122	1,235,186
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	-
Cash used	-		
Purchase of plant and equipment and intangibles		(234,347)	(418,039)
Payment for investments		(1,546,530)	(1,449,797)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	- -	(657,755)	(632,650)
FINANCIING ACTIVITES			
Cash used			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(175,445)	(163,995)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	_	(175,445)	(163,995)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	=	1,101,972	422,701
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	=	6,135,262	5,712,561
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	7,237,234	6,135,262

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Index to the notes of the financial statements

Note 1	Summary of significant accounting policies
Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Revenue and Income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current assets
Note 6	Non-current assets
Note 7	Current liabilities
Note 8	Provisions
Note 9	Non-current liabilities
Note 10	Equity
Note 11	Cash flow
Note 12	Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
Note 13	Related party disclosures
Note 14	Remuneration of auditors
Note 15	Financial instruments
Note 16	Fair value measurements
Note 17	Administration of financial affairs by a third party
Note 18	Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009
Note 19	Interest in subsidiaries
Note 20	Parent entity information

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 (RO Act). For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements,, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements, except cash flow information, 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 Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent (Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers) and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Wholly owned subsidiaries of the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers:-

- MTA Institute of Technology Pty Ltd
- Motor Trades Association of Queensland Ltd
- MTAQ Management Pty Ltd
- MTA Global Pty Ltd
- MTAQ Trust

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. There are no restriction on the Group's ability to access or use assets and settle liabilities of the subsidiary by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the group. There were no change in the control of the subsidiaries during the year and the subsidiaries continue to 100% owned by the Group consistent with prior year.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". There are no non-controlling interest to report for the current or prior year as the Group owns 100% of the subsidiaries.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

1.3 Comparative amounts

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

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following standards and amendments, which have been adopted for the first time this financial year:

- International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) agenda decision on configuration or customisation costs in cloud computing or Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements
- AASB 2021-3 Amendments to AASs COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

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

Impact on application of IFRS IC agenda decision on configuration or customisation costs in cloud computing or SaaS arrangements

In April 2021, the IFRS IC published an agenda decision relating to the accounting for configuration and customisation costs incurred related to a SaaS arrangement. As a result, the [reporting unit] has changed its accounting policy in relation to configuration and customisation costs incurred in implementing SaaS arrangements.

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the reporting entity.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

New standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods that are expected to have a future financial impact on Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers include:

- AASB 17 Insurance Contracts
- AASB 2020-3 Amendment to AASB 141 –Taxation in Fair Value Measurements
- AASB 2020-3 Amendment to AASB 1 Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter
- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASB 137 Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use
- AASB 2020-31 Amendment to AASB 9 Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

AASB 2020-1 – Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

Adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the statement of financial position.

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

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

1.6 Current versus non-current classification

Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

 Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.7 Revenue

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers has a contract with a customer, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a customer if the following criteria are met:

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers at their standalone selling price, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Capitation fees

Where the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the goods or service.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers will recognise capitation fees as income upon receipt.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers transfers the goods or service.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers will recognise levies as income upon receipt.

Income of the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers to enable the entity to further its objectives. The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

During the year, Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers received cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration will be recognised as income upon receipt:

- donations and voluntary contribution from members (including whip arounds); and
- government grants.

Income recognised from transfers

Where, as part of an enforceable agreement, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers receives consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset such as property, plant and equipment to an identified specification and for the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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.

Revenue recognition policies applicable to comparatives

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from subscriptions is accounted for on an accrual basis and is recorded as revenue in the year to which it relates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when, the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the entity retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

goods, the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

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. Interest revenue is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Rental revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

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.

1.8 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 reporting unit 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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.

1.9 Leases

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers as a lessee

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	2022	2021
Plant and equipment	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 insubstance 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers uses the incremental borrowing rate if the implicit lease rate is not readily determinable. 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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

1.10 Borrowing costs

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

1.11 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.

1.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.13 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - b) the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment

Expected credit losses ("ECL")

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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

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

1.14 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

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 Financial Instruments are satisfied.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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.

1.15 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

1.16 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

1.17 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 are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight-line 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.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2022	2021
Land & buildings	40 years	40 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 7 years	2 to 7 years
Motor Vehicles	3 years	3 years
Leased Assets	5 years	5 years
Fixture and Fittings	5 years	5 years

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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.

1.18 Intangibles

Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers intangible assets are:

	2022	2021
Intangibles	1 to 3 years	1 to 3 years

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

1.20 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

1.21 Taxation

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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.

1.22 Fair value measurement

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through the profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through OCI, 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 16A.

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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers. 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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.

1.23 Going concern

Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis. Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

1.24 Comparatives

Where required, comparative figures have been updated to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There has not been any other matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers in subsequent financial periods.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 3: Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers revenue by type of arrangements is provided on the face of the Statement of comprehensive income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer.

ousto men	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Type of customer		
Members subscriptions	1,201,042	1,074,282
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	8,676,770	7,500,966
Members training	820,155	713,953
Other parties	251,105	151,475
Total revenue from contracts with customers	10,949,072	9,440,676
Note 3A: Grants or donations		
Grants	28,448	762,360
Donations	-	-
Total grants or donations	28,448	762,360
Note 3B: Investment income		
Interest	30,000	55,645
Deposits	-	-
FX gains or (losses) on sale	275,737	230,770
Dividends	196,223	70,235
Total investment income	501,960	356,650
Note 3C: Net gains from sale of assets		
Plant and equipment	-	17,293
Intangibles	-	-
Total net gain from sale of assets		17,293

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses

	Consolidate	ed
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	1,185,182	1,147,412
Superannuation	115,500	95,399
Leave and other entitlements	13,835	(58,960)
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	28,824	48,498
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	1,343,341	1,232,349
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	5,600,574	5,012,181
Superannuation	543,936	411,058
Leave and other entitlements	13,577	82,748
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	51,070	32,068
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	6,209,156	5,538,055
Total employee expenses	7,552,497	6,770,404
Note 4B: Administration expenses		
Conference and meeting expenses	7,407	889
Contractors/consultants	315,521	225,457
Property expenses	174,508	169,275
Office expenses	276,891	265,711
Information communications technology	297,802	300,206
Other	441,217	306,407
Total administration expense	1,513,346	1,267,945

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 4C: Grants or donations

Note 4c. Grants of donations	Consolidated		
	2022	2021	
	\$	\$	
Grants:			
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-	
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-	
Donations:			
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	1,080	4,140	
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	20,520	4,200	
Total grants or donations	21,600	8,340	
Note 4D: Depreciation and amortisation			
Depreciation			
Land & buildings	268,750	268,750	
Property, plant and equipment	286,619	301,646	
Leases	180,787	159,180	
Total depreciation	736,156	729,576	
Amortisation			
Intangibles	29,179	38,004	
Total amortisation	29,179	38,004	
Total depreciation and amortisation	765,335	767,580	
Note 4E: Finance costs			
Overdrafts/loans	18,803	22,372	
Total finance costs	18,803	22,372	
Note 4F: Legal costs			
Litigation	-	-	
Other legal costs	36,097	32,181	
Total legal costs	36,097	32,181	
Note 5 Current Assets			
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank	2,173,228	974,376	
Cash on hand	500	500	
Short term deposits	5,063,506	5,160,386	
Total cash and cash equivalents	7,237,234	6,135,262	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note	5R·	Trade	and	other	receivables	
INDLE	JU.	Haue	anu	ULITE	receivables	

Note 3B. Trade and other receivables	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Receivables from other reporting unit	-	-
Trade Receivables	1,098,622	1,278,703
Total receivables	1,098,622	1,278,703
Less allowance for expected credit losses		
Receivables from other reporting unit	-	-
Trade Receivables	(10,739)	(17,490)
Total allowance for expected credit losses	(10,739)	(17,490)
Total net trade and other receivables	1,087,883	1,261,213
Other receivables:		
Other –	1,239,200	1,179,143
Total other receivables	1,239,200	1,179,143
Total trade and other receivables (net)	2,327,083	2,440,356
The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade follows:	and other receivables	is as
At 1 July	(17,490)	(26,494)
Provision for expected credit losses	6,751	9,004
Write-off	-	-
At 30 June	(10,739)	(17,490)
Note 5C: Inventory Current		
Inventory	99,467	50,164
Total current inventories	99,467	50,164
Note 5D: Other current assets		
Prepayments	308,785	348,469
Total other current assets	308,785	348,469

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 6 Non-current assets Note 6A: Land and buildings

	Consolidat	Consolidated	
	2022	2021	
Land and buildings:	\$	\$	
fair value	12,900,000	12,900,000	
accumulated depreciation	(806,250)	(537,500)	
Total land and buildings	12,093,750	12,362,500	
accumulated depreciation	(806,250)	(537,500	

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of land and buildings

As at 1 July		
Gross book value	12,900,000	12,900,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(537,500)	(268,750)
Net book value 1 July	12,362,500	12,631,250
Revaluations		-
Depreciation expense	(268,750)	(268,750)
Net book value 30 June	12,093,750	12,362,500
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	12,900,000	12,900,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(806,250)	(537,500)
Net book value 30 June	12,093,750	12,362,500

The revalued land and buildings consist of land \$2,150,000 and buildings \$10,212,500 at Building 8, 2728 Logan Road, Eight Mile Plains Q 4113. Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under AASB 13, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property. Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for the difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. The most recent valuation was obtained on the 30th April 2019. The valuation was adopted by management on 30th June 2019. The valuation was performed by CBRE Valuation Pty Limited an accredited independent valuer (Registered Valuer No.1735). The Group is satisfied that there has been no significant movement in the fair value since the last independent valuation performed and the carrying value represents the fair value.

Significant unobservable valuation input	Range
Value \$ per square meter of Net Lettable Area	\$3,047 - \$6,792

A significant increase (decrease) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 6B: Plant and equipment

Net book value 30 June

Note 66: Plant and equipment			
	Consolidat	Consolidated	
	2022	2021	
Plant and equipment:	\$	\$	
at cost	2,992,183	2,889,434	
accumulated depreciation	(2,075,642)	(1,886,344)	
Total plant and equipment	916,541	1,003,090	
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of plant and equip	ment		
As at 1 July			
Gross book value	2,889,434	2,471,394	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,886,344)	(1,584,698)	
Net book value 1 July	1,003,090	886,696	
Additions	200,070	418,040	
Depreciation expense	(286,619)	(301,646)	
Disposals	-	-	
Net book value 30 June	916,541	1,003,090	
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:			
Gross book value	3,089,504	2,889,434	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,172,963)	(1,886,344)	
Net book value 30 June	916,541	1,003,090	
Note 6C: Intangibles			
Computer software at cost:			
Purchased	298,502	235,046	
accumulated amortisation	(236,277)	(207,098)	
Total intangibles	62,225	27,948	
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of intangibles			
As at 1 July			
Gross book value	235,046	235,047	
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(207,098)	(169,095)	
Net book value 1 July	27,948	65,952	
Additions	63,456	-	
Amortisation	(29,179)	(38,004)	
Disposals	-	-	

27,948

(34,277)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Net book value as of 30 June represented by: Gross Book value	298,503	235,047
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(236,277)	(207,098)
Net book value 30 June	62,225	27,948

Note 6D: Leases

Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employer as a lessee

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Motor Vehicles	Printers	Total
As at 1 July 2021	264,279	13,807	278,086
Additions	87,370	9,427	93,797
Depreciation expense	(164 <i>,</i> 477)	(16,310)	(180,787)
Disposals	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
As at 30 th June 2022	187,172	3,924	191,096

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
As at 1 July	262,130	297,425
Additions	93,797	83,217
Payments	(175,445)	(163,995)
Others(Lease modification)	-	45,483
As at 30 th June 2022	180,482	262,130
Current	135,102	159,770
Non-current	45,380	102,360

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 15D.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Consolid 2022	lated 2021
	\$	\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	180,787	173,126
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11,473	16,487
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in	-	-
administrative expenses)		
Variable lease payments		-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	192,260	189,613
For the year ended 30 th June 2022, the Motor Trades Association of Que Organisation of Employers made fixed rental payments of \$180,787.	ensland Industrial	
Note 6E: Other non-current assets		
Investments	5,021,741	4,908,195
Total other non-current assets	5,021,741	4,908,195
Note 7 Current liabilities Note 7A: Trade payables Trade creditors and accruals	660,735	612,401
Operating lease rentals		-
Subtotal trade creditors	660,735	612,401
Total trade payables	660,735	612,401
Total trade payables	000,733	012,401
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Note 7B: Other payables		
Wages and salaries	-	15,075
Superannuation	-	44,973
Prepayments received/unearned revenue	1,327,771	1,350,790
GST payable	60,548	38,421
Other	142,754	153,381
Total other payables	1,531,073	1,602,640
Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months More than 12 months	1,531,073 -	1,602,640 -
Total other payables	1,531,073	1,602,640

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Office holders:		
Annual leave	78,107	68,646
Long service leave	107,489	92,376
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	185,596	161,022
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	402,618	341,881
Long service leave	503,472	463,278
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	906,090	805,159
Total employee provisions	1,091,686	966,181
Current	480,725	410,527
Non-current	610,961	555,654
Total employee provisions	1,091,686	966,181
Note 9 Non-current liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Total employee provisions	-	-
Note 10 Equity		
Note 10A: Reserves		
Revaluation increments/(decrements) – Dalton Nicol Reid Portfolio		
Balance as at start of year	942,885	286,530
Transferred to reserve	633,023	942,885
Transferred out of reserve	(942,885)	(286,530)
Balance as at end of year	633,023	942,885
	Consolidated	
Note 10A: Reserves (con't)	2022	2021
Payaluation increments // decrements \ _ Land & Ruildings	\$	\$
Revaluation increments/(decrements) – Land & Buildings Balance as at start of year	5,327,393	5,327,393
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	5,327,393	5,327,393
Total reserves	5,960,416	6,270,278

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 11 Cash flow

Note 11A: Cash flow reconciliation

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet statement:	to cash flow	
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	7,237,234	6,135,262
Balance sheet	7,237,234	6,135,262
Difference	-	
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit/(deficit) for the year	993,090	1,105,888
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation (includes lease liability)	765,335	767,580
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	152,957	(883,561)
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	(49,303)	(2,210)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier and other payables	(23,233)	242,694
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	125,505	(11,045)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	1,964,351	1,219,346

Note 12 Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments

Note 12A: Commitments and contingencies

There are no commitments or contingencies.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 13 Related party disclosures

Note 13A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

The Board member's businesses are all current members of the Association and also purchase stationery and training courses from the Association which are on standard terms. Director fees paid during the reporting period were \$179,000 (2022) \$173,983 (2021). Apart from the above, there are no other Related Party Transaction during the financial year ended 30th June 2022.

Names of Committee of Management Officers who held office during the year are:

Committee of management

Peter Dever Michael Hart

Paul Peterson Bruce Sommerfeld

Grant Harrison James William Robertson

Mark Bryers Mark Dodge

Andrea McCarthy Timothy Kane

Lawrence Beacham Rodney Pether

Mark Billingsley

Board of Directors of MTA Institute of Technology Pty Ltd

Paul John Peterson Michael Milford

James William Robertson Susan Davis

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 30th June 2022, the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2021: \$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 for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 13B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$	\$
Salary (including annual leave taken)	1,064,252	1,086,560
Annual leave accrued	4,168	(41,420)
Performance bonus*	120,931	60,852
Other FBT	28,824	48,498
Total short-term employee benefits	1,218,175	1,154,490
* These figures include only formally approved amounts accrued current financial year to which they relate.	and paid which are r	elevant to the
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	115,500	95,399
Total post-employment benefits	115,500	95,399
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	9,666	(17,540)
Total other long-term benefits	9,666	(17,540)
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	1,343,341	1,232,349
Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors		
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	56,084	54,031
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	56,084	54,031

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 15 Financial instruments

MTAQ is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements. There have been no substantive changes in the entity's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in this note.

Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Dalton Nicol Reid Share Portfolio	3,521,741	3,408,195
Fair value through profit and loss:		
Block Two Pty Ltd	500,000	500,000
GDTC Ltd	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	5,021,741	4,908,195
Cash at bank:		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,237,234	6,135,262
Total	7,237,234	6,135,262
Loans and receivables:		
Trade and other receivables	2,327,083	2,440,356
Other current assets	308,785	348,469
Total	2,635,868	2,788,825
Carrying amount of financial assets	14,894,843	13,832,282
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	660,735	612,401
Other payables*	203,302	251,850
Total	864,037	864,251
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	864,037	864,251

^{*}Excluding unearned income

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
Held-to-maturity	\$	\$
Interest revenue	30,000	55,644
Net gain/(loss) held-to-maturity	30,000	55,644
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under AASB 9		
Interest revenue	-	
Dividend revenue	196,223	70,235
Exchange gains/(loss)	275,737	230,770
Net income/(expense) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	471,960	301,005
Fair value gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income under AASB 9	(309,862)	656,355
	(309,862)	656,355

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Consolic	lated
2022	2021
\$	\$

Note 15C: Credit risk

The Maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is accounts receivable balances.

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

Financial assets		
Trade Receivables	1,087,883	1,261,213
Total	1,087,883	1,261,213
Financial liabilities		
Nil	-	-
Total	-	-

In relation to the entity's gross credit risk, no collateral is held.

Lease liabilities are of fixed interest rates, therefore there is no credit risk.

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

30th June 2022		Trac	de and othe	er receivables	;	
			D	ays past due		
			30-60	61-90	>91	
	Current	<30 days	days	days	days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	54%	100%	0%	1%
Estimate total gross	50,561	1,031,873	11,751	4,437	-	1,098,622
carrying amount at default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	(6,302)	(4,437)	-	(10,739)
	50,561	1,031,873	5,449	-	-	1,087,883

30 June 2021		Trac	de and oth	er receivabl	es	
_			[Days past du	ne	
			30-60	61-90	>91	
	Current	<30 days	days	days	days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	41%	0%	100%	1%
Estimate total gross	65,930	1,185,506	17,090	(228)	10,405	1,278,703
carrying amount at default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	(7,085)	-	(10,405)	(17,490)
	65,930	1,185,506	10,005	(228)	-	1,261,213

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 15C: Credit risk (Con't)

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 30th June 2022 and 2021 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 15D.

Note 15D: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity may encounter difficulties raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. It is the policy of the Board of Directors of MTAQ to maintain adequate committed credit facilities. The unused bank overdraft credit facility at balance date was \$2,500,000. The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn down at any time but may be terminated by the bank without notice.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2022

	On	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	-	660,735	-	-	-	660,735
Other payables*		203,302	-	-	-	203,302
Total	-	864,037	-	-	-	864,037

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2021

	On	< 1 year	1– 2years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	-	612,401	-	-	-	612,401
Other payables*	-	251,850	-	-	-	251,850
Total	-	864,251	-	-	-	864,251

^{*}Excluding unearned income

Lease liability maturities for 2022

	On	< 1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Motor Vehicles	-	135,480	33,877	9,353	-	178,710
Computer equipment	-	9,909	2,477		-	12,386
Total	-	145,389	36,354	9,353	-	191,096

Lease liability maturities for 2021

	On	< 1 year	1- 2years 2- 5years		>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Motor vehicle	-	147,140	80,864	20,320	-	248,324
Computer equipment	-	12,630	1,176	-	-	13,806
Total	-	159,770	82,040	20,320	-	262,130

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 15E: Market risk

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 current year results and equity which could result from a change in this risk. As at 30th June 2022, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant, would be as follows:

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

		Change in risk	Effect on	
	Risk variable	variable %	Profit and loss \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	7,237,234	[+ 2%]	144,745	144,745
Interest rate risk	7,237,234	[- 2%]	(144,745)	(144,745)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2021

		Change in risk	Effect on	
	Risk variable	variable %	Profit and loss \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	6,135,262	[+ 2%]	122,705	122,705
Interest rate risk	6,135,262	[- 2%]	(122,705)	(122,705)

Due to the changes in interest rates over the last financial year trending downwards, the interest rate risk exposure for 2022 has been based on 2% which was the same as last years.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 16 Fair value measurement

Note 16A: Financial assets and liabilities

Management of the reporting unit assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair value of listed financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Fair value of unlisted financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is derived from previous sales transactions.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers 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 30th June 2022 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 Motor Trades Association of Queensland financial assets and liabilities:

	Carrying amount 2022	Fair value 2022	Carrying amount 2021	Fair Value 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Dalton Nicol Reid Share Portfolio	3,521,741	3,521,741	3,408,195	3,408,195
Block2	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
GDTC Ltd	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	5,021,741	5,021,741	4,908,195	4,908,195

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 16B: Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy

The following tables provide an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy - 30th June 2022

	Date of valuation 30th June 2022	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$		Level 3 \$
Dalton Nicol Reid Share Portfolio		3,521,741		-	_
Block Two Pty Ltd		-		-	500,000
GDTC Ltd	_	-		-	1,000,000
Total	_	3,521,741		-	1,500,000
Liabilities measured at fair value Nil Total	- -	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2021					
	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3
Assets measured at fair value	30 June 2021	\$	\$		\$
Dalton Nicol Reid Share Portfolio		3,408,195		-	-
Block Two Pty Ltd		-		-	500,000
GDTC Ltd	<u>-</u>	-		-	1,000,000
Total	=	3,408,195		-	1,500,000
Liabilities measured at fair value Nil		_		_	_
Total	-	-		-	

Level 3 financial assets include investments in Block Two Pty Ltd and Green Distillation Technologies Corporation Limited.

Fair value has been determined on the basis of the last capital transactions conducted by the investee with external parties as this is the best evidence of fair value. Where capital transaction is greater than 12 months or there are no recent capital transactions with external parties, alternative methods have been used including comparable recent transactions of similar companies or maintainable earnings valuation methods.

For the current year, the last capital transaction occurred on 15 November 2021 for Block Two Pty Ltd and 12 May 2021 for Green Distillation Technologies Corporate Limited and the pricing of those transactions are the basis for determination of fair value.

Significant increase or decrease will have an impact on the fair value of the investments.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 17 Administration of financial affairs by a third party

Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers did not use third party for the administration of affairs during the year or prior year.

Note 18 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

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

NOTE 19. Interest in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following wholly-owned subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

		Ownership	interest
	Principal place of business /	2022	2021
Name	Country of incorporation	%	%
MTA Institute of Technology Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	N/A
Motor Trades Association of Queensland			
Ltd	Australia	100.00%	N/A
MTAQ Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	N/A
MTA Global Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	N/A
MTAQ Trust	Australia	100.00%	N/A
MTA Institute of Technology Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	N/A

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 20 Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent		
	2022	2021	
Surplus for the year	(1,540,310)	(1,112,256)	
Other comprehensive income	309,862	656,355	
Total comprehensive income	(1,230,448)	(455,901)	
Statement of financial position			
Total current assets	3,938,948	4,613,258	
Total assets	21,807,934	22,789,258	
Total current liabilities	(3,701,857)	(2,345,336)	
Total liabilities	(7,280,438)	(6,411,593)	
Net Assets	14,527,496	16,377,665	
Equity			
General funds	633,023	942,885	
Asset Revaluation Reserve	5,327,393	5,327,393	
Retained earnings	8,567,080	10,107,387	
Total equity	14,527,496	16,377,665	

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30th June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30th June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Officer declaration statement

I, James William George Robertson being the Secretary of the Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30th June 2022.

The Motor Trades Association of Queensland Industrial Organisation of Employers did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO
 Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the
 General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive 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 capitation fees or any other expense to another reporting unit
- pay affiliation fees to other entity
- pay compulsory levies
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a receivable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable with other 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 a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of holders of office

- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have other employee provisions in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have a balance within the general fund
- provide cash flows to another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- receive cash flows from 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

James Robertson Secretary

Dated: 04 October 2022