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WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS

ASSOCIATION OF NSW

ABN 72 805 135 472

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2024



**WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS
ASSOCIATION OF NSW**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS ASSOCIATION OF NSW

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2024, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW as at 30 June 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

- a) the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- b) any other requirements imposed by the *Industrial Relations Act 1996 (NSW)* and the reporting of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act).

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of the Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Industrial Relations Act 1996 (NSW)*, and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW'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 Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association 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 Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Association's audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion. I communicate with the Committee of Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, I am required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act.

My opinion on the financial report is not modified in respect of the above sections because, in my opinion, it has been appropriately addressed by the reporting unit and is not considered material in the context of the audit of the financial report as a whole.

I declare that I am a registered company auditor with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC), registration number 4285 and under the Registered Organisation Act, registration number AA2023/9

Hany Abdel-Sayed & Co. Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hany Abdel-Sayed', written over a horizontal line.

Hany Abdel-Sayed

Dated:

4/9/2024

WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS ASSOCIATION OF NSW

Operating Report For the year ended 30 June 2024

The Committee of Management presents its operating report on Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Committee Members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Harry Wilson	President
David Gater	Vice President
Bijal Dixit	Treasurer
Michelle Ford	Secretary
Mark Falanga	Committee member
David Johnston	Committee member
David Harrison	Committee member
Ros Dent	Committee member
Graham Knowles	Committee member
Damien Vella	Committee member
Stuart Baird	Committee member
Joe Richards	Committee member

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

The principal activities of the Association during the financial year were to provide support and services to members of the Association. There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Association during the year.

The surplus for the year amounted to \$17,092 (2023 surplus of \$49,800).

Please refer to the 2024 Executive Report for further information.

Right of members to resign

All new Members are advised of the rules of the Association via the Membership Application form and a full current copy of the Rules is available on the WCRA website. Further, Members are reminded that the provisions of Rule 7 must be complied with in relation to the cessation of Membership.

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

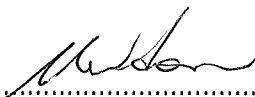
Not applicable.

Number of Members

The number of members at 30 June 2024 was 198 – (2023 was 207 members).

Number of employees

Not applicable. The Association engages contractors only.


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Harry Wilson - President

Dated:

WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS ASSOCIATION OF NSW

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscriptions		515,459	450,721
Sponsorship income		116,364	124,727
Levies		-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		<u>631,823</u>	<u>575,448</u>
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants – NHVR	3(a)	-	28,344
Functions and events		127,847	90,624
Training fees		124,659	114,411
Total income for furthering objectives		<u>252,506</u>	<u>233,379</u>
Other Income			
Code for Load Management		2,000	-
EPA C& I Food waste Project		12,000	14,500
Investment income		53,497	28,189
Other income		9,317	27,800
Total other Income		<u>76,814</u>	<u>70,489</u>
Total Income		<u>961,143</u>	<u>879,316</u>
 Expenses			
Administration expenses	4(a)	64,976	52,408
Audit fees	4(b)	6,435	5,850
Bad and doubtful debts		-	-
Contracting fees		584,123	446,639
Depreciation	4(c)	23,088	22,208
EPA C& I Food waste Project		11,009	11,906
Project – Energy from Waste Report		-	35,000
Functions and events		120,585	92,866
Grants - NHVR Training		-	28,177
NHVR Load Restraint		1,360	-
-Legal fees	4(d)	31,200	31,200
Property expenses		24,130	23,402
Training expenses		77,145	79,860
Total Expenses		<u>944,051</u>	<u>829,516</u>
 (Deficit)/Surplus for the year		17,092	49,800
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u>17,092</u>	<u>49,800</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS ASSOCIATION OF NSW

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5(a)	1,217,176	1,468,391
Trade and other receivables	5(b)	640,803	460,131
Total Current Assets		<u>1,857,979</u>	<u>1,928,522</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Strata Property	6(a)	541,186	561,186
Plant and equipment	6(b)	9,370	4,042
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>550,556</u>	<u>565,228</u>
Total Assets		<u>2,408,535</u>	<u>2,493,750</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7(a)	99,712	105,274
Other payables	7(b)	656,035	761,113
Total Current Liabilities		<u>755,747</u>	<u>866,387</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provision	8(a)	8,333	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		<u>8,333</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>764,080</u>	<u>866,387</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,644,455</u>	<u>1,627,363</u>
EQUITY			
Asset Revaluation Reserve		29,112	29,112
Retained Earnings	9	1,615,343	1,598,251
Total Equity		<u>1,644,455</u>	<u>1,627,363</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS ASSOCIATION OF NSW

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2022	1,548,451	1,577,563
Comprehensive income		
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	49,800	49,800
Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>49,800</u>	<u>49,800</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2023	<u>1,598,251</u>	<u>1,627,363</u>
Balance as at 1 July 2024	1,598,251	1,627,363
Comprehensive income		
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	17,092	17,092
Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>17,092</u>	<u>17,092</u>
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>1,615,343</u>	<u>1,644,455</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

WASTE CONTRACTORS AND RECYCLERS ASSOCIATION OF NSW

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Membership fees		590,871	495,793
Sponsorship income		128,005	137,200
Other income		303,405	303,246
Grants received		-	31,178
Interest		19,852	4,636
Cash used			
Payments to suppliers and other customers		(1,284,089)	(802,183)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	10	<u>(241,956)</u>	<u>169,870</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Payment for plant and equipment		(9,259)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(9,259)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(251,215)	169,870
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>1,468,391</u>	<u>1,298,521</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5(a)	<u><u>1,217,176</u></u>	<u><u>1,468,391</u></u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

Notes to the financial statements

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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 *Industrial Relations Act 1996 (NSW)*. For the purpose of preparing the general-purpose financial statements, the Waste Contractors and Recyclers Association of NSW is a not-for-profit entity.

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

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

There were no accounting assumptions or estimates that have been identified which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

1.4 New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements**

The entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted

1.5 Revenue

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

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

Membership subscriptions

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

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

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

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Association 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 services from the Association at their standalone selling price, the Association accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

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 Association transfers the services.

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

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

Consideration is received by the Association to enable the entity to further its objectives. The Association recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the Association 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 services to the customer; and
- the Association's recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

From time to time, the Association received cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration will be recognised as income upon receipt:

- donations and voluntary contribution from members; and
- government grants.

Volunteer services

During the year, the Association did not receive volunteer services.

Interest income

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

1.6 Current versus non-current classification

The Association 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
- 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.

The Association classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.7 Cash

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

1.9 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

Contract assets and receivables are subject to impairment assessment.

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 Association's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Association's initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

The Association's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

When the Association 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 [reporting unit] continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECLs)

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

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

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

1.11 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.12 Property, plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of, buildings, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost plus cost of installation 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.

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:

	2024	2023
Strata building	2.5%	2.5%
Plant and equipment	15%-33.33%	15%-33.33%

Derecognition

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

1.13 Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Section 23(h) of the Income Tax Assessment Act however still has obligation for the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

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

- a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- b) 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.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Association determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Note 3 Revenue and Income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Type of customer		
Members	631,823	575,448
Total revenue from contracts with customers	631,823	575,448

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of the reporting unit's revenue by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the ateme Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of income by fundir source:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Type of customer		
Members	252,506	205,035
Total income for furthering activities	252,506	205,035

Note 3(a) Grants and other donations

Grants – NHVR	-	28,344
Total grants and donations	-	28,344

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4(a): Administration expenses

Advertising fees	586	2,529
Bank Charges	2,092	2,450
Computer Support	9,523	5,151
Consulting	3,540	0
Insurances	10,650	10,568
Printing, postage and stationery	6,203	11,225
Travel and meeting expenses	21,951	12,091
Other	10,431	8,394
Total administration expenses	64,976	52,408

Note 4(b) Audit Fees

Financial Statements audit services	6,435	5,850
Other services Grants – NHVR	-	-
Total grants and donations	6,435	5,850

Note 4(c): Depreciation

Strata property	20,001	20,000
Plant and equipment	3,087	2,208
Total depreciation	23,088	22,208

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4(d) Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	31,200	31,200
Total legal costs	<u>31,200</u>	<u>31,200</u>

Note 5: Current Assets

Note 5(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand	-	500
Cash at bank	127,707	347,451
Funds held in Trust	-	68,569
Short term deposits	1,089,469	1,051,871
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,217,176</u>	<u>1,468,391</u>

Note 5(b) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade debtors	592,435	432,275
Provision for doubtful debts	(5,000)	(5,000)
Interest receivable	33,645	23,554
Prepayments	19,723	9,302
	<u>640,803</u>	<u>460,131</u>

Note 6 Non-Current Assets

Note 6(a) Strata Property

Strata property at cost	639,941	639,941
Improvement costs	130,947	130,947
Revaluation 30/6/2022	29,112	29,112
	<u>800,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	(258,814)	(238,814)
Net book value of strata property	<u>541,186</u>	<u>561,186</u>

Note 6(b) Plant and Equipment

Furniture and fittings	8,532	8,532
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,532)	(8,532)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Office equipment	40,974	32,558
Less accumulated depreciation	(31,604)	(28,516)
	<u>9,370</u>	<u>4,042</u>
Net book value of plant and equipment	<u>9,370</u>	<u>4,042</u>

Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances

Strata Property as at 1 July 2023	800,000	800,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(218,814)	(218,814)
Net book value 1 July 2023	581,186	581,186
Additions by purchase	-	-
Revaluation 30/6/2022	-	-
Depreciation expense	(20,000)	(20,000)
Net book value 30 June 2024	<u>561,186</u>	<u>561,186</u>

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Plant and Equipment at 1 July 2023		
Gross book value	41,090	41,090
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(37,048)	(34,840)
Net book value 1 July 2023	4,042	6,250
Additions by purchase	8,417	-
Depreciation expense	(3,089)	(2,208)
Net book value at 30 June 2024	9,370	4,042

Note 7 Current Liabilities

Note 7(a) Trade Payables

Trade creditors	32,971	43,504
Accrued expenses	66,741	61,770
	99,712	105,274

Note (7b) Other Payables

GST payable	36,465	16,134
Subscriptions in advance	539,987	541,419
Sponsorships in advance	0	55,409
Income in advance – Recovered Fines	55,057	55,057
Industrial Exercise Asbestos	24,525	24,525
Loyalty Agreement	-	68,569
	656,034	761,113

Note 8 Non-Current Liabilities

Note 8(a) Provision

Loyalty Agreement	8,333	-
	8,333	-

Note 9 Equity

Retained Earnings		
Balance as at start of the year	1,598,251	1,548,451
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	17,092	49,800
Balance as at end of the year	1,615,343	1,598,251

Note 10: Cash Flow

Cash Flow Reconciliation

10(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the balance sheet to cash flow statement:

Cash and cash equivalent as per:

Cash flow statement	11	1,217,111	1,468,391
Balance sheet		1,217,176	1,468,391
Difference		-	-

	2024 \$	2023 \$
10(b) Reconciliation of (deficit)/surplus to net cash from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	17,092	49,800
Adjustments for non-cash items: -		
Depreciation	23,088	22,208
Cash flow in operating activities not in operating surplus: -		
Recovered Fines Project	-	-
Industry exercise Asbestos income	-	-
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(160,160)	(26,725)
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	(5,562)	23,940
Increase/(decrease) in subscriptions in advance	(1,431)	72,907
Increase/(decrease) in sponsorship in advance	(55,409)	17,227
Other Movements	(59,574)	10,513
Net cash (used by)/provided by operating activities	(241,956)	169,870

Note 11 Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments

The company had no contingent assets, liabilities and commitments as at 30 June 2024 and 2023.

Note 12: Related Party Disclosure

Related party transactions for the reporting period

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transector Pty Ltd (Transector) and the Waste Contractors & Recyclers Association of NSW (WCRA) have an existing agreement dated 6 May 2005 which commenced on 1 June 2005, providing Transector a yearly loyalty agreement of \$10,000, the express purpose of which is to ensure that WCRA retains the services of Tony Khoury via Transector Pty Ltd until at least 30 June 2023. The Executive is satisfied that Transector has met its obligations in relation to the Agreement and these Deeds. Mr Khoury retired on 21 December 2023 and therefore the agreement with Transector expired. A short term retainer of \$3,000 per month was then put in place until 30th June 2024.

Transector Pty Ltd was replaced by BCL Management Pty Ltd (BCL Management) with Brett Lemin as Principal.

BCL Management and the Waste Contractors & Recyclers Association of NSW (WCRA) entered into an agreement dated 14th November 2023 but applicable from 4th September 2023, providing BCL Management a yearly loyalty agreement of \$10,000, the express purpose of which is to ensure that WCRA retains the services of Brett Lemin via BCL Management until at least 4th October 2028.

In the 2024 financial year, \$151,225 was paid to Transector Pty Ltd. and \$187,000 to BCL Management.

Waste Contractors & Recyclers Association of NSW has no employees

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

Expenses paid to Transector and BCL Management includes the following:

The provision of management and administration of the Association, including payments to sub-contractors performing these services.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Transector Pty Ltd		
Contractor fee	151,225	236,130
Administration fee	55,574	89,959
Project Co-ordinator	50,688	75,615
	257,487	401,704

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
BCL Management Pty Ltd		
Contractor fee	187,000	-
Administration Fee	60,710	-
	<u>247,710</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts owed to BCL Management include the following:

Loyalty Fee per agreement	<u>8,333</u>	<u>-</u>
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SGB Contracting Pty Ltd

Project Co-Ordinator	<u>17,925</u>	<u>-</u>
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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
BCL Management Pty Ltd		
Contractor fee	187,000	-
Administration Fee	60,710	-
	<u>247,710</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts owed to BCL Management include the following:

Loyalty Fee per agreement	<u>8,333</u>	<u>-</u>
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SGB Contracting Pty Ltd

Project Co-Ordinator	<u>17,925</u>	<u>-</u>
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