Australian Council for Educational Leaders

ACEL
Inspiring Educational Leaders

2016
2017

ACEL FINANCIAL REPORT

The Directors present their report on the accounts for the Company for the year ended 30th June 2017.

1 DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Jim Watterston	Jenny Stanley	Stephen Gniel
Ann McIntyre	Deb Kember	Jeremy Beard
Anthony Roberts	Kerrie Blain	Keith Newton
Anne Foale	Christine Cawsey	Diane Joseph
Kevin Richardson	Ross Fox	

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is to provide professional development resources and programs for educational leaders.

3 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

The company has had another successful year across all areas of operation. The portfolio of programs, conferences and professional development seminars and events has been further expanded to attract a wider group of educators from across the country. Growth in revenue and continued tight control over expenditure has delivered strong surplus for the year.

The purchase of the property in Surry Hills, Sydney, has been completed. The central location is the ideal location for ACEL's national office and the space has been designed to suit the needs of the company.

4 MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR

The Directors are not aware of any matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected or may significantly affect

a. the company's operations
b. the results of those operations
c. the company's state of affairs

in the financial year subsequent to the 30th of June 2017.

5 LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS IN OPERATIONS

The company maintains a strong financial position and is expected to deliver a strong operational performance in the coming year.

6 INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

ACEL Directors' Qualifications, Special Responsibilities and Term Dates				
Name	Qualifications	Special Responsibilities	1st Term Start Date	2nd Term End Date (if reappointed)
Mr Stephen Gniel	Bachelor in Education B.Ed	President	6/12/2014	6/12/2020
Ms Christine Cawsey	MEd (Admin), BA, DipEd	Independent Director	7/12/2012	7/12/2018
Mr Ross Fox	BE(Mining)Hons UNSW, BA (Oxon)	Independent Director	1/10/2016	1/10/2023
Ms Diane Joseph	B.Sc(Ed) Uni of Melb	Independent Director	1/10/2016	2/10/2023
Mr Jeremy Beard	B.Sc.Ed (Unimelb); M.Ed(Unimelb); ICF (GCI)	VIC Branch President	27/06/2011	5/10/2017
Ms Kerrie Blain	BA Dip Ed. Dip Ed Leadership	ACT Branch President	28/06/2011	5/10/2017
Ms Anne Foale	BA TasUni, Diploma of Teacher Libaraianship Tas Coll of Adv Edu., Grad Dip Teaching ACU, Master of Ed Leadership ACU, MACEL, MACE	TAS Branch President	29/08/2011	5/10/2017
Dr Deborah Kember	BHMS (Ed) Qld, GradDipEd(CompEd) QUT, MEd QUT, PhD QUT	QLD Branch President	16/09/2014	1/10/2020
Ms Ann McIntyre	MLitt, BA, DipT, GDipOLCD, FACE	NSW Branch President	27/08/2014	1/10/2020
Mr Keith Newton	BA (Social Science), Master Education Management	WA Branch President	3/06/2011	5/10/2017
Mr Anthony Roberts	Dip Teaching (Queensland University of Technology); Bachelor of Education (University of South Australia)	NT Branch President	29/06/2011	5/10/2017
Dr Jenny Stanley	Cert PR; Dip T (ECE); B Ed; M Ed Management; EdD	SA Branch President, Company Secretary	16/09/2011	5/10/2017

7 DIRECTORS MEETINGS

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE – JULY 2016- JUNE 2017

Name	Meeting No.1 August 13th	Meeting No. 2 September 27th	Meeting No. 3 September 29th	Meeting No. 4 December 10th	Meeting No. 5 Feb 10	Meeting 2 May 13	Total Attendance
Stephen Gniel (chair)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Jeremy Beard	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Kerrie Blain	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Christine Cawsey	☑	☑	♦	☑	☑	☑	5
Anne Foale	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Deb Kember	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Ann McIntyre	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Keith Newton	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Tony Roberts	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Diane Joseph				☑	☑	☑	3
Ross Fox				☑	☑	☑	3
Jenny Stanley	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	6
Jim Watterston	☑	☑	☑				3

8 AUDITORS INDPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Auditors Independence Declaration for the year ended 30th June 2017 has been received and is included in this report.

Signed on the 9th of August 2017 in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Stephen Gniel

DIRECTOR

Dr Jenny Stanley

DIRECTOR

Tolley & Co Pty Ltd
ABN 11 087 355 539
Chartered Accountants

Nigel E Tolley BA FCA FGIA

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Australian Council for Educational Leaders

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, as lead auditor for the audit of Australian Council for Educational Leaders for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and

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

Name of Auditor: Nigel Tolley

Date: 9th August 2017

Address: GPO Box 1955, SYDNEY, NSW 2001

GPO Box 1955, Sydney NSW 2001, AUSTRALIA
Suite 2 Level 14, 39 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000
Email admin@ntolley.com.au Facsimile (61 2) 9231 3298 Telephone (61 2) 9232 1175

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
Revenue	2	4,488,673	3,436,015
Other income	2	56,113	42,825
Employee provisions expense		(978,844)	(784,323)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(25,912)	(18,578)
Interest expense	3	-	-
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	-	-
Motor vehicle expenses		-	-
Utilities expense		(4,191)	(4,074)
Rental / Strata expense		(55,395)	(63,748)
Staff training and development expenses		(10,253)	(6,708)
Audit, legal and consultancy fees		(17,514)	(16,410)
Client support services expenses		(3,129,959)	(2,141,179)
Fundraising expenses		-	-
Sundry expenses		-	-
Current year surplus (loss) before income tax		322,718	443,820
Tax expense		-	-
Net current year surplus (loss)		322,718	443,820
Other comprehensive income			
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	6	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		322,718	443,820
Net current year surplus (loss) attributable to members of the entity		322,718	443,820
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		322,718	443,820

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand	4	1,766,831	2,849,471
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	318,076	268,361
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,084,907	3,117,832
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets - Rental Bond	5	-	15,020
Property, plant and equipment	6	1,868,152	254,174
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,868,152	269,194
TOTAL ASSETS		3,953,059	3,387,026
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	7	1,700,645	1,486,267
Employee provisions	8	51,726	47,698
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,752,371	1,533,965
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee provisions	8	32,914	8,005
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		32,914	8,005
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,785,285	1,541,970
NET ASSETS		2,167,774	1,845,056
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		2,167,774	1,848,056
Reserves			
TOTAL EQUITY		2,167,774	1,845,056

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Retained Surplus	Revaluation Surplus	Financial Assets Reserve	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2015					
		1,401,236			1,401,236
Comprehensive income					
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity		443,820			443,820
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		443,820			443,820
Balance at 30 June 2016		1,845,056			1,845,056
Balance at 1 July 2016		1,845,056			1,845,056
Comprehensive income					
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity		322,718			322,718
Other comprehensive income for the year	16	-			-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		322,718			322,718
Other transfers					
Cumulative revaluation surplus relating to sale of property, transferred to retained surplus	16				
Total other transfers					
Balance at 30 June 2017		2,167,774			2,167,774

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and customers		4,488,672	4,600,635
Receipts from donations, bequests and raffles		-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,964,874)	(3,586,442)
Interest received		56,114	42,825
Dividends received		-	-
Interest paid		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	13	579,912	1,057,018
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(1,658,552)	(198,494)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments		-	-
Payment for available-for-sale investments		-	-
Payment for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Payment for intangibles		-	-
Payment for held-to-maturity investments		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,658,552)	(198,494)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(1,082,640)	858,524
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		2,849,471	1,990,947
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	4	1,766,831	2,849,471

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 Nature of operations

The principal activity of Australian Council of Educational Leaders ('the Company') is to provide professional development resources and programmes for educational leaders.

2 General information and statement of compliance

The general purpose financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. A statement of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) cannot be made due to the Company applying not-for-profit specific requirements contained in the Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Council for Educational Leaders is a Public Company limited by guarantee incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of its registered office and its principal place of business is:

Suite 501 Level 5
50 Holt Street
SURRY HILLS NSW 2010

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11th August 2017.

3 Changes in accounting policies

3.1 New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

A number of new and revised standards became effective for the first time to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Information on the more significant standard(s) is presented below.

AASB 2015-4 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent*

AASB 2015-4 amends AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* to ensure that its reporting requirements on Australian groups with a foreign parent align with those currently available in AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* for such groups. AASB 128 will not only require the ultimate Australian entity to apply the equity method in accounting for interests in associates and joint ventures, if either the entity or the group is a reporting entity, or both the entity and group are reporting entities.

AASB 2015-4 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015.

The adoption of this amendment has not had a material impact on the Company.

4 Summary of accounting policies

4.1 Overall considerations

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by Australian Accounting Standards for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below.

4.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises revenue from Membership fees, professional development resources and programmes for educational leaders. Revenue from major products and services is shown in Note 2.

Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Company for goods supplied and services provided, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, collection is probable, the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably, and when the criteria for the Company's different activities have been met. Details of any activity-specific recognition which differs from the above criteria are described below.

Membership fees

Revenue from membership fees is only recognised on receipt.

Donations and bequests

In the event that Donations should be collected, including cash and goods for resale, they would be recognised as revenue when the Company gains control, economic benefits are probable and the amount of the donation can be measured reliably.

Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Should Dividend income be received, it would be recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

4.3 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

4.4 Intangible assets

Recognition of other intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and install the specific software.

Subsequent measurement

All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, as these assets are considered finite. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 4.8. The following useful lives are applied:

software: 3-5 years

Amortisation has been included within depreciation and amortisation.

Subsequent expenditures on the maintenance of computer software and brand names are expensed as incurred.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

4.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property

The Company acquired strata premises during the financial year. The value has been stated at cost. In future the Directors will consider if the property should be revalued and stated at revalued amounts. Revalued amounts are fair market values based on appraisals prepared by external professional valuers once every two (2) years or more frequently if market factors indicate a material change in fair value.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Any revaluation surplus arising upon appraisal of land would be recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to the revaluation reserve in equity.

As no finite useful life for the property can be determined, related carrying amounts are not depreciated.

Plant and other equipment

Plant and other equipment (comprising fittings and furniture) are initially recognised at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company's management.

Plant and other equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value of buildings, plant and other equipment. The following useful lives are applied:

- buildings: Not depreciated
- plant and equipment: 3-10 years
- leasehold improvements: life of lease
- computer hardware: 3-7 years
- motor vehicles: 4-10 years

office equipment: 3-13 years

4.6 Leases

Operating leases

The Company has no operating lease. Were the Company to have an operating lease, payments on operating lease agreements would be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, would be expensed as incurred.

4.7 Impairment testing of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

All individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss would be recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use.

Where the future economic benefits of an asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

4.8 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

The Company has no financial instruments. If it were to do so, financial assets and financial liabilities would be recognised when the Company became a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and be measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets would be derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards were transferred. A financial liability would be derecognised when it was extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, should the Company have such financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, they would be classified into the following categories upon initial recognition and recorded as follows:

- loans and receivables
- financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- Held-To-Maturity (HTM) investments

Available-For-Sale (AFS) financial assets

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs or finance income, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

HTM investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified at HTM if the Company has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity. The Company currently holds long term deposits designated into this category.

HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognised in profit or loss.

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Company's

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

AFS financial assets include listed securities.

All AFS financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported within the AFS reserve within equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity reserve to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest method and dividends are recognised in profit or loss within 'revenue' (see Note 4.3).

Reversals of impairment losses for AFS debt securities are recognised in profit or loss if the reversal can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For AFS equity investments impairment reversals are not recognised in profit or loss and any subsequent increase in fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings and trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at FVTPL, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

- All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

4.9 Inventories

The Company currently holds no goods by way of inventories. If it were to hold them, they would be treated as follows:

Goods for resale

Inventories of goods for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. No value is ascribed to goods for resale that have been donated to the Company where fair value cannot be reliably determined. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable selling expenses.

Goods held for distribution

Donated goods and goods purchased for nominal consideration held for distribution are initially recognised at their current replacement cost at date of acquisition. Inventories of goods purchased and held for distribution are initially recognised at cost. The cost of bringing each product to its present location and condition is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

4.10 Income taxes

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Company is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

4.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits, other than termination benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Examples of such benefits include wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's liabilities for annual leave and long service leave are included in other long-term benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. The expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the timing of the estimated future cash outflows. Any re-measurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Company presents employee benefit obligations as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period, irrespective of when the actual settlement is expected to take place.

4.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligation is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the outflow of resources is remote in which case no liability is recognised.

4.14 Deferred income

The liability for deferred income is the unutilised amounts of funds received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided or the conditions usually fulfilled within twelve (12) months of receipt of the funds. If the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds twelve (12) months after the reporting date or the conditions will only be satisfied more than twelve (12) months after the reporting date, the liability would be discounted and presented as non-current.

4.15 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST components of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.16 Economic dependence

Australian Council for Educational Leaders is dependent on its members for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the members will not continue to financially support the Company.

4.17 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units, based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

Inventories

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

5 Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities that have been incurred by the Company in relation to 2017 or 2016.

6 Capital commitments

Land and buildings

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Capital commitments were for the balance of the purchase of the Strata premises at 50 Holt Street, Surry Hills	-	1,621

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instrument risk

7.1 Risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in Note 14. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated at its headquarters, in close cooperation with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets. Long-term investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

7.2 Interest rate sensitivity

At 30 June 2017, the Company has minimal exposure to changes in market interest rates. The Company has no bank borrowings. The Company's investment in cash earns market interest rates.

8 Capital management policies and procedures

Management controls the capital of the Company to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its programs and that returns from investments are maximised. The Board and management ensure that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

The Company's capital consists of financial liabilities, supported by financial assets

Management effectively manages the Company's capital by assessing the Company's financial risk and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the consideration of debt levels. There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by management to control capital of the Company since the previous year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

		2017	2016
		$	**$**
Revenue			
Other income			
–	Income from operations	4,488,672	3,436,015
–	Interest received	56,114	42,825
–	other	-	-
Total other income		4,544,786	3,478,840
Total revenue and other income		4,544,786	3,478,840

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 3: SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

			2017	2016
			$	**$**
a.	**Expenses**			
	The results for the year from operations include the following specific expenses through the profit and loss			
	Cost of operations		2,803,880	1,934,858
	Employee benefits expense – contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds		82,391	62,031
	Rental expense on operating leases:			
	–	minimum lease payments	55,395	63,748
	–	contingent rentals	-	-
	Total rental expense		55,395	63,748
	Audit fees:			
	–	audit services	17,514	16,410
	–	taxation services	-	-
	Total audit remuneration		17,514	16,410
	Interest expense		-	-
	Bad and doubtful debts expense		-	-

b. **Significant Revenue and Expenses**

There were no significant items of revenue and expense not already mentioned in this report

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 4: CASH ON HAND

	2017	2016
	$	**$**
CURRENT		
Cash at bank	1,766,217	2,848,642
Cash float	614	829
Total cash on hand as stated in the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows	1,766,831	2,849,471

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
CURRENT			
Accounts receivable		318,076	268,361
Provision for doubtful debts	5a	-	-
		318,076	268,361
Other debtors		-	-
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors		318,076	268,361
NON-CURRENT			
Rental Bond		-	15,020
Total non-current accounts receivable and other debtors		-	15,020
Total accounts receivable and other debtors	14	318,076	283,381

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

a. **Provision for Doubtful Debts**

Movement in the provision for doubtful debts is as follows:

	$
Provision for doubtful debts as at 1 July 2014	-
– Charge for year	-
– Written off	-
Provision for doubtful debts as at 30 June 2015	-
– Charge for year	-
– Written off	-
Provision for doubtful debts as at 30 June 2016	-

b. **Credit Risk – Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

The Company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables.

The following table details the Company's accounts receivable and other debtors exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table below) are considered to be of high credit quality.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue) < 30	31–60	61–90	> 90	Within Initial Trade Terms
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2016							
Current							
Accounts receivable	268,361		190,321	21,096	30,994	26,000	268,361
Other debtors							
Non-current							
Other debtors	15,020					15,020	15,020
Total	283,381		190,321	21,096	30,994	41,020	283,381
2017							
Current							
Accounts receivable	318,076		271,844	41,976	4,256		271,844
Other debtors							
Non-current							
Other debtors	-						
Total	318,076		271,844	41,976	4,256	-	271,844

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 6: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017	2016
	$	$
Plant and Equipment		
Property, Plant and equipment:		
At cost	1,911,373	293,944
Less accumulated depreciation	(43,221)	(39,770)
Total property, plant and equipment	1,868,152	254,174

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 6: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Buildings	Leased Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$
2017				
Balance at the beginning of the year	180,180	-	73,994	254,174
Additions at cost	1,461,162	-	197,390	1,658,552
Additions at fair value	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(18,662)	(18,662)
Revaluations	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	(25,912)	(25,912)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1,641,342	-	226,810	1,868,152
2016				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	74,258	74,258
Additions at cost	180,180	-	18,314	198,494
Additions at fair value	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	(18,578)	(18,578)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	180,180	-	73,994	254,174

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 7: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
CURRENT			
Accounts payable		1,700,644	1,486,267
Deferred income		-	-
Other current payables		-	-
Other payables (net amount of GST payable)		51,726	47,698
	7a	1,752,370	1,533,965

a. **Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables**

Accounts payable and other payables:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 7: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
– total current		1,752,370	1,533,965
– total non-current		-	-
		1,752,370	1,533,965
Less deferred income		-	-
Less other payables (net amount of GST payable)		(51,726)	(47,698)
Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	14	1,700,644	1,486,267

The average credit period on accounts payable and other payables (excluding GST payable) is one month. No interest is payable on outstanding payables during this period. For payables outstanding longer than one month, 0% per annum is payable on the outstanding balance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 8: EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

	Employee Provisions
	$
Opening balance at 1 July 2016	47,698
Additional provisions raised during year	4,028
Amounts used	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	51,726

	2017	2016
	$	$
Analysis of Employee Provisions		
Current:		
– annual leave entitlements	51,726	47,698
– long service leave entitlements	-	-
Total current employee provisions	51,726	47,698
Non-current:		
– long service leave entitlements	32,914	8,005
	32,914	8,005

Employee Provisions

Employee provisions represent amounts accrued for annual leave.

Long Service Leave is provided for employees after five years of employment. No other provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to Long Service Leave. If it had been, in calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 4.19 to these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 9: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

		2017	2016
		$	**$**
a.	**Finance Lease Commitments**		
	Payable – minimum lease payments:		
–	not later than 12 months	-	-
–	later than 12 months but not later than five years	-	-
–	later than five years	-	-
	Minimum lease payments	-	-
	Less future finance charges	-	-
	Present value of minimum lease payments	-	-
b.	**Operating Lease Commitments**		
	Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
	Payable – minimum lease payments:		
–	not later than 12 months	-	64,561
–	later than 12 months but not later than five years	-	32,281
–	later than five years	-	-
		-	96,842

The property lease commitments are non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements with a five-year term. Increase in lease commitments may occur in line with the consumer price index (CPI).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 10: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

	2017	2016
	$	**$**
Estimates of the potential financial effect of contingent liabilities that may become payable:		
Claims:		
The directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities. Refer Note 11 below.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 11: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 12: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The directors are not aware of any related party transactions. Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 13: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2016 $	2016 $
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operating Activities with Current Year Surplus		
Profit after income tax	322,718	443,821
Non-cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25,912	18,578
Fair value gains on investments in shares held for trading		
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Doubtful debts expense		
Loss on sale of investments	18,805	-
Gains on contributed assets		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	(34,694)	(100,914)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	214,234	681,583
(Increase)/decrease in accrued income		
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	28,937	13,950
(Increase)/decrease in inventories on hand		
Increase/(decrease) in accrued income and other items		
	575,912	1,057,018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, receivables and payables, and lease liabilities.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Financial assets			
Cash on hand	4	1,766,830	2,849,471
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	318,076	283,381
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
– investments in listed shares, held for trading		-	-
Held-to-maturity investments:			
– investments in government and fixed interest securities		-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
– investments in listed shares, available for sale		-	-
Total financial assets		2,084,906	3,132,852

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
– accounts payable and other payables	7a	1,700,644	1,486,267
– lease liabilities		-	-
Total financial liabilities		1,700,644	1,486,267

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Policies

The audit and risk committee is responsible for monitoring and managing the Company's compliance with its risk management strategy. The audit and risk committee's overall risk management strategy is to assist the Company in meeting its financial targets while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

a. **Credit risk**

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss for the Company.

The Company does not have any material credit risk exposures as its major source of revenue is income from members, sale of its programs and the conference.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

Accounts receivable and other debtors that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 5.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of accounts receivable and other debtors are provided in Note 5.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the audit and risk committee in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's rating of at least AA–. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
Cash on hand			
– AA rated		1,766,031	2,849,471
	4	1,766,031	2,849,471

b. **Liquidity risk**

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

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company has minimal exposure to changes in interest rates.

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

Fair Values

Fair value estimation

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

Fair value may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair values is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

	Note	2017 Carrying Amount	2017 Fair Value	2016 Carrying Amount	2016 Fair Value
		$	$	$	$
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	(i)	1,766,830	1,766,830	2,849,471	2,849,471
Accounts receivable and other debtors	(i)	318,076	318,076	283,381	283,381
Available-for-sale financial assets:		2,084,906	2,084,906	3,132,852	3,132,852
– at fair value:					
- listed investments available for sale	(ii)	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:					
– at fair value:					
- listed investments held for trading	(ii)	-	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets:					
– government and fixed interest securities	(iii)	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		2,084,906	2,084,906	3,132,852	3,132,852
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and other payables	(i)	1,700,644	1,700,644	1,486,267	1,486,267
Lease liabilities	(iv)	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		1,700,644	1,700,644	1,486,267	1,486,267

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

(i) Cash on hand, accounts receivable and other debtors, and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

(ii) For listed available-for-sale and held-for-trading financial assets, closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period are used. In determining the fair values of the unlisted available-for-sale financial assets, the directors have used inputs that are observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

(iii) Fair values of held-to-maturity investments are based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

(iv) Fair values are determined using a discounted cash flow model incorporating current commercial borrowing rates. The fair values of fixed rate debt will differ to the carrying amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 15: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management controls the capital of the entity to ensure that within tolerable risk parameters adequate cash flows are generated to fund its portfolio of activities and programs and that returns from investments are maximised. The Audit and Risk Committee ensures that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

The Audit and Risk Committee operates under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The entity's capital consists of financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

Management effectively manages the entity's capital by assessing the entity's financial risks and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the consideration of debt levels.

There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the entity since the previous year. There is currently no debt other than normal accounts payable. The directors therefore consider it is not relevant to include gearing ratios.

NOTE 16: RESERVES

The Company had no reserves set aside at the end of the financial year.

NOTE 17: ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office of the entity is:

Australia Council for Education Leaders
Suite 501 Level 5
50 Holt Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010

The principal place of business is:

Australian Council for Education Leaders
Suite 501 Level 5
50 Holt Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

NOTE 18: POST REPORTING DATE EVENT

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.

NOTE 19: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $1.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2017, the number of members was 5,794 (30 June 2016 5,523). This reflects the number of paid up members as at 30 June 2017. It does not include people whose membership has lapsed or is overdue.

This page has intentionally been left blank.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Australian Council for Educational Leaders, the directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 27, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Stephen Gniel (Chair)	Jenny Stanley (Director)

Dated this Twentieth day of September 2017

Tolley & Co Pty Ltd
ABN 11 087 355 539
Chartered Accountants

Nigel E Tolley BA FCA FGIA

Liability limited by
a scheme approved under
Professional Standards Legislation

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERS

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERS, which comprises the Statement of Profit or Loss as at 30th June 2017, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration, being pages 5 – 29 inclusive.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and the planning and performance of the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

GPO Box 1955, Sydney NSW 2001, AUSTRALIA
Suite 2 Level 14, 39 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000
Email admin@ntolley.com.au Facsimile (61 2) 9231 3298 Telephone (61 2) 9232 1175

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. I confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERS, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In my opinion the financial report of AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERS is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Nigel Tolley
21st September 2017

ACEL Inspiring Educational Leaders | 2016 2017 | ANNUAL REPORT

Australian Council for Educational Leaders

ABN 75 132 672 416

PO Box 876,
Strawberry Hills,
NSW 2012

P 1800 680 559
E admin@acel.org.au
W acel.org.au