### AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERS





### FINANCIAL REPORT 2018-2019



PROFESSIONAL LEARNING

DYNAMIC NETWORKS

**ENLIGHTENED DISCOURSE** 

RECOGNITION OF EXCELLENCE

**EXEMPLAR ORGANISATION** 



ABN 75 132 672 416

### **Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

ABN 75 132 672 416

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### For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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Level 5, 1 Chifley Square, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia GPO Box 7066, Sydney NSW 2001

### **Australian Council for Educational Leaders**

ABN 75 132 672 416

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Board of Directors of Australian Council for Educational Leaders

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**Hill Rogers** 

**Assurance Partners** 

6. Karger

**Brett Hanger** 

**Partner** 

Dated this 6<sup>th</sup> day of September 2019



ABN 75 132 672 416

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	3	5,494,546	5,191,887
Employee benefits expense		(1,137,532)	(1,163,593)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(62,669)	(42,093)
Conference and event expense		(1,121,731)	(1,015,549)
Membership and development		(258,492)	(264,085)
Branch expenditure		(109,923)	(90,330)
Professional learning		(1,815,925)	(1,756,323)
Bookshop and resources		(396,395)	(252,551)
Printing and stationery		(27,071)	(28,087)
Other expenses	_	(417,926)	(385,723)
Surplus before income tax		146,882	193,553
Income tax expense	_	<u> </u>	
Surplus for the year	=	146,882	193,553
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		-	- -
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	_		
Total comprehensive income for the year	<del>-</del>	146,882	193,553

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### **Statement of Financial Position**

As At 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,716,319	1,428,955
Trade and other receivables	5	288,753	200,860
Other assets	6	568,311	593,461
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,573,383	2,223,276
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_		, ,
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,796,171	1,833,326
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,796,171	1,833,326
TOTAL ASSETS		4,369,554	4,056,602
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		
Trade and other payables	8	629,960	476,927
Employee benefits	9	54,065	48,091
Other liabilities	10	1,130,410	1,129,868
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,814,435	1,654,886
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			_
Employee benefits	9	46,910	40,389
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	46,910	40,389
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	1,861,345	1,695,275
NET ASSETS	_	2,508,209	2,361,327
	_		
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	_	2,508,209	2,361,327
TOTAL EQUITY	=	2,508,209	2,361,327

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### **Statement of Changes in Equity**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2019

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	2,361,327	2,361,327
Surplus attributable to the entity	146,882	146,882
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>2,508,209</u> _	2,508,209
2018		
	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	2,167,774	2,167,774
Surplus attributable to the entity	193,553	193,553
Balance at 30 June 2018	2,361,327	2,361,327

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### **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	15	5,384,732 (5,094,317) 22,463 312,878	4,171,784 (4,524,158) 21,763 (330,611)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Purchase of property, plant and equipment Net cash provided used in investing activities	-	(25,514) (25,514)	(7,265) (7,265)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4 =	287,364 1,428,955 1,716,319	(337,876) 1,766,831 1,428,955

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial report covers Australian Council for Educational Leaders as an individual entity. Australian Council for Educational Leaders is a not-for-profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Australian Council for Educational Leaders is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 6 September 2019.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

### 1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### (a) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

### (b) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

### Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

### Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### (b) Revenue and other income

### Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

### **Subscriptions**

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the financial year.

### (c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

### Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model.

### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

### Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### (e) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

### **Financial assets**

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

### Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

### amortised cost

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

### Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

### Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

• financial assets measured at amortised cost

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### (e) Financial instruments

### Financial assets

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flow are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

### **Financial liabilities**

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables.

### (f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

### (g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### (h) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### (h) Employee benefits

employee may satisfy vesting requirements.

### **Defined contribution schemes**

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods in which services are provided by employees.

### (i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

### (j) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2019, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 3 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations		
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
- branch income	33,871	45,006
- professional learning	2,753,283	2,504,535
- bookshop and resources	520,228	454,280
- conference and events	1,288,304	1,248,608
- member subscriptions	845,753	837,558
- interest received	22,463	21,763
- other income	30,644	80,137
	5,494,546	5,191,887
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	716,319	687,447
Short-term deposits	1,000,000	741,508
	1,716,319	1,428,955
Trade and Other Receivables		
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	288,753	200,860
	288,753	200,860
Other Assets		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	568,311	593,461
	568,311	593,461

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 7 Property, plant and equipment

roporty, plant and equipment	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Buildings		
At cost	1,641,342	1,641,342
Accumulated depreciation	(20,120)	
Total land and buildings	1,621,222	1,641,342
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	475 407	475 407
At cost	175,127	175,127
Accumulated depreciation	(38,567)	(21,055)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	136,560	154,072
Office equipment		
At cost	77,919	52,405
Accumulated depreciation	(39,530)	(25,747)
Total office equipment	38,389	26,658
Computer software		
At cost	49,765	49,765
Accumulated depreciation	(49,765)	(38,511)
Total computer software		11,254
Total plant and equipment	174,949	191,984
Total property, plant and equipment	1,796,171	1,833,326

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

## 7 Property, plant and equipment

### **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:

	Buildings \$	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings \$	Office Equipment \$	Computer Software \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2019					
Balance at the beginning of year	1,641,342	154,072	26,658	11,254	1,833,326
	•	•	25,514		25,514
Depreciation expense	(20,120)	(17,512)	(13,783)	(11,254)	(62,669)
Balance at the end of the year	1,621,222	136,560	38,389	٠	1,796,171

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

8	Trada	and	Othor	Davables
0	Trade	anu	Other	<b>Pavables</b>

J	Trade and Other Layables	2019 \$	2018 \$
	CURRENT		
	Trade and other payables	585,419	417,274
	GST payable	44,541	59,653
		<u>629,960</u>	476,927
9	Employee Benefits		
	CURRENT		
	Annual leave	54,065	48,091
		54,065	48,091
	NON-CURRENT		
	Long service leave	46,910	40,389
		46,910	40,389
10	Other Liabilities		
	CURRENT		
	Deferred income	1,130,410	1,129,868
		1,130,410	1,129,868

### 11 Members' Guarantee

The Company is limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 1 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2019 the number of members was 6,103 (2018: 5,794).

### 12 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$728,887 (2018: \$720,903).

### 13 Auditors' Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor for:

16,320	16,000
16,320	16,000

### 14 Contingencies

In the opinion of the directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: None).

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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 15 Cash Flow Information

(a)	Reconciliation of cash		
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
	Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
	Cash and cash equivalents	1,716,319	1,428,955
	=	1,716,319	1,428,955
		`	
(b)	Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities		
	Surplus for the year	146,882	193,553
	Non-cash flows in profit:		
	- depreciation	62,669	42,093
	Changes in assets and liabilities:		
	- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(87,893)	117,216
	- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	25,150	585,418
	- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	542	(1,115,556)
	- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	153,033	(157,175)

### 16 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

Cashflows from operations

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

### 17 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits

Australian Council for Educational Leaders

Suite 50, Level 5

50 Holt Street, Surry Hills NSW 2010

12,495

312,878

3,840

(330,611)

ABN 75 132 672 416

### **Directors' Declaration**

The directors' declare that in their opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due
  and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013.

Director Ross Fox (Sep 6, 2019)

Marking I Book to be a single

Chair, Audit and Risk Committee

National President and Board Chair

Dated

Sep 6, 2019

Sep 6, 2019





### Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Australian Council for Educational Leaders

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Council for Educational Leaders, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Australian Council for Educational Leaders has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

### **Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report**

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company 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.

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

Hill Rogers

**Assurance Partners** 

6. Karger

**Brett Hanger** 

**Partner** 

Dated this 6<sup>th</sup> day of September 2019





The Australian Council for Educational Leaders (ACEL) is a not-for-profit company that actively supports the development of educational leadership capabilities across Australia through conferences and workshops, leadership programs, in-house publications, online resources, and a bookshop. Access to these leadership-focused opportunities is available for classroom teachers through to system leaders.

ACEL is the largest professional association in the education sector in Australia and the wider Asia-Pacific region.

### Our Purpose:

To inspire, support, recognise and advocate for excellence in educational leadership.





### FINANCIAL REPORT 2018-2019

The ACEL brand communicates our complete commitment to providing quality educational leadership services.

The ACEL logo is an adaption of the Commonwealth Council for Educational Administration and Management logo that was created by William Walker with the establishment of this Council in 1970.

### Australian Council for Educational Leaders

ABN 75 132 672 416

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