AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERS



FINANCIAL REPORT 2020-2021

PROFESSIONAL LEARNING

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Australian Council for Educational Leaders

ABN 12 345 678 901

Annual Report - 30 June 2021

Australian Council for Educational Leaders Contents For the year ended 30 June 2021

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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 2021, 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.

Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd

Vishal Modi Director

Dated this 25th day of August 2021

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Australian Council for Educational Leaders Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	4	2,019,203	3,881,460
Other income	5	290,000	116,000
Expenses Employee benefits expense Depreciation and amortisation expense Conference and event expenses Membership and development Branch expenditure Professional learning Bookshop and resources Printing and stationery Marketing expenses Other expenses		(1,075,303) (53,967) (197,706) (152,227) (81,263) (232,870) (242,790) (19,482) (18,826) (187,847)	(1,223,275) (41,059) (735,219) (191,239) (74,954) (906,273) (368,768) (25,296) (65,188) (252,685)
Surplus before income tax expense		46,922	113,504
Income tax expense			-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year		46,922	113,504
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>14</u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		46,922	113,504

Australian Council for Educational Leaders Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6 7	1,277,562	1,577,979
Trade and other receivables	7	16,412	65,009
Other assets	8	104,328	191,320
Total current assets		1,398,302	1,834,308
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,731,582	1,776,117
Total non-current assets		1,731,582	1,776,117
Total assets		3,129,884	3,610,425
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	139,560	102,645
Employee benefits	11	87,781	103,942
Other liabilities	12	226,943	746,430
Total current liabilities		454,284	953,017
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	11	6,965	35,695
Total non-current liabilities		6,965	35,695
Total liabilities		461,249	988,712
Net assets		2,668,635	2,621,713
Equity			
Retained earnings		2,668,635	2,621,713
Total equity		2,668,635	2,621,713

Australian Council for Educational Leaders Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,508,209	2,508,209
Surplus after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	113,504	113,504
Total comprehensive income for the year *	113,504	113,504
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,621,713	2,621,713
	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,621,713	2,621,713
Surplus after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	46,922	46,922
Total comprehensive income for the year	46,922	46,922
Balance at 30 June 2021	2,668,635	2,668,635

Australian Council for Educational Leaders Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,690,170 290,000	4,059,184 116,000
Government stimulus receipts Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(2,277,213)	(4,309,712)
		(297,043)	(134,528)
Interest received		6,058	19,413
Net cash used in operating activities		(290,985)	(115,115)
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	(9,432)	(23,225)
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,432)	(23,225)
Net cash from financing activities			-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(300,417)	(138,340)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,577,979	1,716,319
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	1,277,562	1,577,979

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Australian Council for Educational Leaders as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Australian Council for Educational Leaders functional and presentation currency.

Australian Council for Educational Leaders is a registered charity under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on ______ 7th August ____ 2021.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') 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.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards -Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Revenue recognition

The entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

As the entity is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

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.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST receivable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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. Iiabilities, 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 entity 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 4. Revenue

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Branch income	32,168	21,223
Professional learning	626,872	1,578,398
Bookshop and resources	364,403	564,254
Conference and events	290,054	881,386
Member subscriptions	666,918	793,463
Interest received	6,058	19,413
Other income	32,730	23,323
Revenue	2,019,203	3,881,460
Note 5. Other income		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Government stimulus receipts	290,000	116,000
Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Current assets		
Cash at bank	343,392	499,719
Cash on deposit	934,170	1,078,260
	1,277,562	1,577,979

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current assets Trade receivables		65,009
Note 8. Other assets		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current assets Prepayments	104,328	191,320
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Non-current assets Land and buildings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,641,342 (40,240)	1,641,342 (20,120)
	1,601,102	1,621,222
Fixtures and fittings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	175,127 (73,591) 101,536	175,127 (56,079) 119,048
Computer equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	62,103 (55,288)	59,515 (52,203)
	6,815	7,312
Office equipment - at cost	74,829	67,985
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(52,700) _ 22,129	(39,450) 28,535
	1,731,582	1,776,117

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Buildings \$	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings \$	Computer Software \$	Office Equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,621,222	119,048	7,312	28,535	1,776,117
Additions		-	2,588	6,844	9,432
Depreciation expense	(20,120)	(17,512)	(3,085)	(13,250)	(53,967)
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,601,102	101,536	6,815	22,129	1,731,582

Note 10. Trade and other payables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current liabilities Trade payables GST payable	112,880 26,680	65,507 37,138
	139,560	102.645
Note 11. Employee benefits		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Annual leave Long service leave	68,243 19,538	86,076 17,866
	87,781	103,942
Non-current liabilities Long service leave	6,965	35,695
Note 12. Other liabilities		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current liabilities Deferred income	226,943	746,430

Note 13. 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 2021 the number of members was 5,199 (2020: 6,321).

Note 14. Key management personnel disclosures

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$622,691 (2020: \$739,964).

Note 15. Auditors' Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor for:

2021 \$	2020 \$
17,200	16,500
	\$

Note 16. Contingencies

In the opinion of the directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: None).

Note 17. Cash flow information

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Reconciliation of cash Cash and cash equivalents		1,577,979
	2021	2020
(b)Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities Surplus for the year	46,922	113,504
Non-cash flows in profit: - depreciation	53,967	41,059
- net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	2,220
Changes in assets and liabilities: - Change in trade and other receivables - Change in prepayments	48,597 86,992 (519,487)	223,744 376,991 (383,980)
 Change in income in advance Change in trade and other payables Change in employee benefits 	(319,487) 36,915 (44,891)	(527,315) 38,662
Cash flow from operations	(290,985)	(115,115)

Note 18. Events after the reporting period

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while the current financial performance is positive on account of the Government stimulus package received by the company up to 30 June 2021, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, guarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 19. Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is: Australian Council for Educational Leaders Suite 50, Level 5 50 Holt Street, Surry Hills NSW 2010

Australian Council for Educational Leaders Directors' declaration 30 June 2021

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Ross Fox (Aug 25, 2021 09:40 GMT+10)

Aug 25, 2021 2021



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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 (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then 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 ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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 - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 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.

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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at The Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar1_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd

Vishal Modi

Director

Dated this 25th day of August 2021



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 leadershipfocused 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.







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

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