## AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF MINISTRIES

ABN 96 130 267 604

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Directors**

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

Andrew Peter Ball Larry Ian Galbraith (resigned on 20 May 2016)

Dennis Charles Nutt Peter Rod Laughlin (resigned on 31 Dec 2016)

Neville John Cox Raymond David Cheal

Alison Dawn Feldman Kenneth James Graham (appointed on 01 Dec 2016)

Directors have been in office since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

#### **Company Secretary**

Catherine Kleemann was appointed company secretary on 1 May 2012 and held the position at the end of the year.

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were:

— The provision of religious and educational training.

There was a decision to wind down vocational education operations during the year, as a result of Governmental changes to the VET FeeHelp model and uncertainty within the vocational education sector. This had a direct impact on operations during 2016.

#### Short-term and long-term objectives

The company's short-term objectives are to:

- Provide a holistic and transformational discipleship experience anywhere in Australia in a cost effective way
- To fully integrate with other fresh hope initiatives to support the kingdom values of our governing bodies, Churches of Christ NSW and the Christian and Missionary Alliance of Australia Inc.



#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)**

#### Short-term and long-term objectives (cont'd)

The company's long-term objectives are to:

- Support Christian communities in their ministry and mission through the development of effective, healthy and spiritual leaders
- Build a national reputation as a centre for excellence and innovation in spiritual formation, ministry preparation, theological depth and mission practice
- Develop job ready graduates who are pursuing lives of purpose enhanced by college's rich emphasis on simple uncluttered Christianity
- Become sustainable through wise stewardship, effective management, stakeholder buy-in, staff development and strategic partnership

#### **Operating Results**

The net amount of the loss of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016 was \$204,089. (2015: profit of \$12,112)

#### **Dividends Paid or Recommended**

As the company is limited by guarantee there has been no dividend paid or recommended since the end of the previous financial year.

#### **Review of Operations**

The company took over the operations of an unincorporated entity, Churches of Christ in NSW – Australian College of Ministries, and was assigned its assets and liabilities on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2008. There were no changes in the nature of operations during the year.

Australian College of Ministries is committed to serving disciples of Jesus, by offering Higher Education awards ranging from Diploma to Doctoral studies.

#### **Information on Directors**

#### **Andrew Peter Ball**

Qualifications: BSc(Hons), BD, DMin

Experience: 28 years pastoral ministry, sessional lecturer.

Interest in Contracts None

Special Responsibilities: ACOM Public Relations & strategic planning

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)**

#### **Information on Directors (Cont'd)**

**Raymond David Cheal** 

Qualifications:

Experience:

17 years as Board Member including unincorporated

**ACOM** 

Interest in Contracts

None

Special Responsibilities:

Member of finance committee

**Neville John Cox** 

Qualifications:

Grad Dip CM, FPNA, FCIS, FFin, JP.

Experience:

52 yrs in Finance Industry, Director of several

businesses in profit & not for profit sectors.

Interest in Contracts

None

Special Responsibilities:

Chairman, member of finance committee

Alison Dawn Feldman

Qualifications:

BA, GradDipEd, MEd

Experience:

Senior Lecturer in Public Relations, School of

Humanities & Communication Faculty of Arts,

University of Southern Qld.

Interest in Contracts

None

Special Responsibilities:

Adviser on communications

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)**

#### **Information on Directors (Cont'd)**

Larry Ian Galbraith

Qualifications: Associate in Theology

Diploma in Youth Ministry

Diploma in Theology

Experience: Diploma in Ministry
30 years in Pastoral Ministry

Interest in Contracts None

Special Responsibilities: None

**Peter Rod Laughlin** 

Qualifications: Bachelor in Engineering

Bachelor of Theology (Honours)

Doctor of Philosophy

Experience: 14 years experience in theological education

Interest in Contracts None

Special Responsibilities: None

**Dennis Charles Nutt** 

Qualifications: Bachelor in Arts

Diploma of Education
Bachelor of Divinity

Master of Arts (Honours)

Doctor of Philosophy (Candidate)

Experience: Over 42 years experience in theological education

and has served as the Head of Theology at Wesley Institute and Registrar of the Sydney College of

Divinity.

Interest in Contracts None

Special Responsibilities: None

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)**

#### **Information on Directors (Cont'd)**

#### **Kenneth James Graham**

Qualifications: Diploma in Structural Engineering

Diploma in Theology

Certificate IV Family Counselling

Bachelor of Ministry

Experience: Over 25 years ministry experience and is

currently president of C&MA Australia, Chairman/Director – Alliance Development Fund, Director – CAMA Services Overseas

Aid Fund, NSW Police Chaplaincy

Interest in Contracts

None

Special Responsibilities:

None

#### **Directors' Meetings**

During the year, 4 meetings of directors were held. Attendances were:

	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	
Andrew Peter Ball	3	4	4
Dennis Charles Nutt	4	4	4
Neville John Cox	4	2	4
Alison Dawn Feldman	2	4	4
Larry Ian Galbraith (resigned on 20 May 2016)	1		1
Peter Rod Laughlin (resigned on 31 Dec 2016)	4	4	4
Raymond David Cheal	2	4	4
Kenneth James Graham (appointed on 01 Dec 2016)	-		-

#### Members' Liability

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 \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2016, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$20 (2015: \$20).



#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)**

#### **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

For and on behalf of the Board.

The auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 9 and forms part of the directors' report for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016.

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Mentle Cox

Name and signature of Director

Sydney, 18 July 2017

Sydney, 7 b Gong 201

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ABN : 30 114 712 462 Level 2,123 Clarence Street Sydney NSW 2000 GPO Box 3807 Sydney NSW 2001

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATION ACT 2001

t 1300 55 33 38 www.assuragroup.com.au

As auditor for the audit of AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF MINISTRIES for the year ended 31 December 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF MINISTRIES during the year.

Assura Group Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Hanoze Udachia

Director

Sydney, 18 July 2017

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## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Mata	2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Revenues	2	2,727,265	2,616,535
Other income	2	502,642	641,100
Employee benefits expense		(1,738,257)	(1,523,247)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(13,766)	(14,371)
Undergraduate, Postgraduate & Vocational Education Course Expenses		(1,098,986)	(1,060,552)
Internet, IT and Telephone expense		(42,656)	(51,444)
Motor vehicle, parking & travel expenses		(134,635)	(124,551)
Marketing expense		(33,718)	(61,659)
Administration expense		(371,980)	(409,699)
Net profit (loss) before income tax expense		(204,091)	12,112
Income tax expense	1(a)	Nil	Nil
Profit (loss) for the year		(204,091)	12,112
Other comprehensive income			
Gain (Loss) on revaluation of financial assets		26,795	(18,029)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		26,795	(18,029)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members of the entity		(177,296)	(5,917)

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalents	6	324,062	260,056
Trade & other receivables	7	142,888	226,187
Other current assets	8	76,494	140,469
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	543,444	626,712
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	·		
Financial assets	9	658,874	626,042
Property, plant and equipment	10	39,877	29,053
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		698,751	655,095
TOTAL ASSETS		1,242,195	1,281,807
	-		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade & other payables	11	220,967	100,585
Provisions	12	78,237	66,282
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		299,204	166,867
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade & other payables	11	300,000	300,000
Provisions	12	15,740	10,393
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIE	S	315,740	310,393
TOTAL LIABILITIES		614,944	477,260
NET ASSETS		627,251	804,547
EQUITY			
Reserves	13	701,155	674,360
Retained earnings	14	(73,904)	130,187
TOTAL EQUITY		627,251	804,547

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	Retained Earnings	Reserves	Total
		\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2015		118,075	692,389	810,464
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit attributable to members		12,112	-	12,112
Other comprehensive income for the year:				
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets		-	(18,029)	(18,029)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	(18,029)	(18,029)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity	_	12,112	(18,029)	(5,917)
Balance at 31 December 2015	_	130,187	674,360	804,547
Balance at 1 January 2016		130,187	674,360	804,547
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit (loss) attributable to members		(204,091)	-	(204,091)
Other comprehensive income for the year:				
Net gain on revaluation of assets	_	-	26,795	26,795
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	26,795	26,795
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity		(204,091)	26,795	(177,296)
Balance at 31 December 2016	_	(73,904)	701,155	627,251

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		\$	\$
Receipts from donors and customers		3,373,035	3,009,408
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,282,548)	(3,301,954)
Interest received		4,144	5,309
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	16(b)	94,631	(287,237)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES  Acquisition of property, plant and		(24,590)	(25,612)
equipment (net) Proceeds from financial assets (net)		(6,035)	80,635
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(30,625)	55,023
Cash & cash equivalents as at beginning of the financial year		260,056	492,270
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		64,007	(232,214)
Cash & cash equivalents as at end of the financial year	16(a)	324,062	260,056

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### NOTE 1 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Australian College of Ministries is a public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

#### **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 Corporations Act 2001. 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 accruals 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.

#### a) Income Tax

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

#### b) Plant and Equipment

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

#### Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(j) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

#### **Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### NOTE 1 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### b) Plant and Equipment (continued)

#### **Depreciation (continued)**

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

**Class of Fixed Asset** 

**Depreciation rate** 

Plant & Equipment

33% - 50%

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

#### c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### d) Revenue and Other Income

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Dividend revenue is when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### NOTE 1 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### e) 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 (ATO).

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

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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### f) 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 settled within one year together have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year 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 employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

#### g) Members' Guarantee

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 the number of members was two.

#### h) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### NOTE 1 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (i) Financial Instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised immediately as expenses in profit or loss.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

#### (i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

#### (ii) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### NOTE 1 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (i) Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Available-for-sale investments (cont'd)

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any re-measurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available -for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets

#### **Impairment**

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### NOTE 1 - STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged or cancelled, or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit and loss.

#### j) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

#### k) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### NOTE 1 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity 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. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### m) Comparative figures

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

#### n) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

### o) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the year, the Directors have considered the impact of new and revised AAS and Interpretations on the operations of the Company. The Directors do not believe the impact of these new and revised standards to be material in relation to the recognition, measurement and disclosure of the Company's transactions.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER	<b>2016</b> \$	2015 \$
INCOME Paranas	Ψ	Ψ
Revenue Revenue from operating activities		
<ul> <li>Undergraduate Course revenue</li> </ul>	1,615,908	1,428,295
<ul><li>— Postgraduate Course revenue</li></ul>	708,444	653,135
<ul><li>Vocational educational</li></ul>	402,913	535,105
Total revenue	2,727,265	2,616,535
Other income		
<ul><li>Donations</li></ul>	12,215	-
<ul> <li>Interest received</li> </ul>	4,144	5,309
— Investment Income	4,143	54,629
— Subsidies	408,777	394,506
— Other revenue	73,363	186,656
Total other income	502,642	641,100
Total revenue and other income	3,229,907	3,257,635
NOTE 3: PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		
a) Expenses:		
Employee benefits expense:		
<ul> <li>Contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> </ul>	132,326	119,710
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
— Plant & Equipment	13,766	14,371
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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## **NOTE 4: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL**

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

a. Directors' Remuneration

No income was paid or payable to any key management personnel of the company.

No income was paid or payable to a	ny key managemen	t personner of the compa	шу.	
The names of the company directors	who have held off	ice during the financial y	ear are:	
— Andrew Peter Ball	— Larry Ia	<ul> <li>Larry Ian Galbraith</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Raymond David Cheal</li> </ul>	— Peter Ro	od Laughlin		
<ul><li>Neville John Cox</li></ul>	— Dennis	Charles Nutt		
<ul><li>Alison Dawn Feldman</li></ul>	— Kenneth	ı James Graham		
NOTE 5: AUDITORS' REMUNE	RATION	2016	2015	
		\$	\$	
Remuneration of the auditor of the o	company for:			
<ul> <li>Auditing or reviewing the final</li> </ul>	ncial report	12,000	12,000	
		12,000	12,000	
NOTE 6: CASH & CASH EQUIV	ALENTS			
CURRENT				
Cash on hand		1,000	2,172	
Cash at bank		323,062	257,884	
TOTAL CASH		324,062	260,056	
NOTE 7: TRADE & OTHER RE	<u>CEIVABLES</u>			
CURRENT				
Trade Receivables		130,825	208,847	
Other Receivable		12,063	17,340	
NET CURRENT RECEIVABLES		142,888	226,187	

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	<b>2016</b> \$	2015
·		
NOTE 8: OTHER ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	60,222	124,592
GST Receivable (net)	16,272	15,877
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	76,494	140,469
NOTE 9: FINANCIAL ASSETS		
NON CURRENT	470.004	(2( 0.12
Available for sale financial assets	658,874	626,042
NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPM	<u>MENT</u>	
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment		
At Cost	187,633	165,361
Accumulated Depreciation	(147,756)	(136,308)
TOTAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	39,877	29,053
Movements in Carrying Amounts		
Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of the beginning and the end of the current financial parts of the current financial parts.		nt between
	2016	2015
Plant and equipment	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	29,053	17,812
Additions/(Disposals) at cost	24,590	25,612
Depreciation expense	(13,766)	(14,371)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	39,877	29,053

The Fixed Assets of Australian College of Ministries (unincorporated) were taken over by the Company on 25 June 2008 together with the related amounts of accumulated depreciation.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	\$	2015 \$
CURRENT	*	·
Unsecured Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	28,427	55,860
Other Creditors and Accrued Expenses	192,540	44,725
	220,967	100,585
NON CURRENT		
Unsecured Liabilities		
Churches of Christ, NSW	300,000	300,000
NOTE 12: PROVISIONS		
CURRENT		
Employee entitlements	78,237	66,282
NON CURRENT		
Employee entitlements	15,740	10,393
NOTE 13: RESERVES		
General Reserve – ACOM Foundation	287,764	287,764
Asset Revaluation Reserve	(76,510)	(103,305)
General Reserve (represented by Assets & Liabilities taken over from unincorporated entity)	489,901	489,901
	701,155	674,360

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

NOTE 14: RETAINED EARNINGS	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Opening balance	130,187	118,075
Net surplus (loss) for the year	(204,091)	12,112
	(73,904)	130,187

## NOTE 15: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

NOTE 16: CASH FLOW INFORMATION	<b>2016</b> \$	2015 \$
a) Reconciliation of Cash & cash equivalents	·	·
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the financial year as shown in the statements of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash on hand	1,000	2,172
Cash at Bank	323,062	257,884
Cash & cash equivalents	324,062	260,056
b) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from operations with net profit after income tax		
Operating surplus/(deficit) after income tax	(204,091)	12,112
Non-cash flows in net profit		
Depreciation	13,766	14,371
Changes in assets and liabilities,		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	83,299	(156,987)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	63,975	(85,931)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	120,381	(70,881)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	17,301	79
Cash flows from operations	94,631	(287,237)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## NOTE 17: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments contracted for	2016	2015
but not capitalised in the accounts is	\$	\$
payable as follows	·	
No later than one year  Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	45,656	65,315
	48,255	30,245
	93.911	95,560

#### **NOTE 18: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments and accounts receivable and payable.

The totals 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:

	NT. 4.	2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	324,062	260,056
Trade and other receivables	7	142,888	226,187
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	658,874	626,042
Total financial assets	_	1,125,824	1,112,285
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
Trade and other payables	11 _	520,967	400,585
Total financial liabilities	name.	520,967	400,585

#### NOTE 19: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

The directors are not aware of any 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### NOTE 20: OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

### **NOTE 21: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

Estimates of the potential financial effect of contingent liabilities that may become payable:	<b>2016</b> \$	<b>2015</b> \$
Sydney College of Divinity	50	50
	50	50

ACOM is a member of Sydney College of Divinity. All members of Sydney College of Divinity need to contribute up to \$50 in the event of the company winding up.

#### NOTE 22: STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS BY SEGMENTS

The company derived its income from the provision of training and educational services within Australia, subscriptions from related parties, and through receipt of donations from the community.

#### **NOTE 23: COMPANY DETAILS**

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

Level 1, 3 Rider Boulevard, Rhodes, NSW 2138

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#### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

The Directors of the company declare that:

- 1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 27 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
  - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company;
- 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.

AND MEN BALL

Name and signature of Director

Sydney, 18 July 2017

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

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF MINISTRIES

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### **Auditor's Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Australian College of Ministries, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes and comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Australian College of Ministries is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and 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 registered entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to 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.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the registered entity annual report for the year ended 31 December 2016, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement if this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.





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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF MINISTRIES

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

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The directors of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards 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 registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud
  or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence
  that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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 registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.





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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF MINISTRIES

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered entity'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 reporter, 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 Entity 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 the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

Assura Group Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Hanoze Udachia Director

Sydney, 18 July 2017