CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS TASMANIA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
INCOME			
Tuition fees and charges		3,445,546	3,050,816
Commonwealth government recurrent grants		6,153,334	5,471,853
State government general education grants		1,938,196	2,029,626
State government interest subsidy		8,975	15,010
Other grants received		84,084	397,974
Donations – recurrent		3,195	26,602
Donations – capital		12,648	23,910
Interest received		17,673	11,558
Other income	5	36,824	86,981
		11,700,475	11,114,330
LESS EXPENDITURE			
EDUCATIONAL			
Salaries and related expenses		6,668,198	6,639,675
Teaching resources		703,166	455,106
Other grants expenses		389,323	365,821
Computer expenses		166,044	151,205
Library expenses		25,546	18,241
Staff training		105,153	36,243
		8,057,430	7,666,291
SCHOOL OCCUPANCY			
Cleaning		212,926	208,208
Depreciation		712,459	715,287
Grounds and garden expenses		242,619	233,904
Insurance		79,033	86,480
Light and power		110,867	126,992
Rates and taxes		73,070	70,476
Rent of facilities		-	875
Repairs and maintenance		114,518	82,898
		1,545,492	1,525,120
ADMINISTRATION			
Advertising		64,251	46,267
Audit and accountancy		15,560	14,645
Bad and doubtful debts		71,467	97,774
Bank charges		20,941	16,690
Board and committee expenses		13,992	7,607
Charges foregone for non-current receivables		9,935	47,277
Interest paid		35,837	53,748
Office rent		27,407	22,911
Postage		13,001	9,154
Salaries and related expenses		1,349,613	1,222,812
Stationery		54,935	50,102
Student transport costs		96,726	101,451

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS TASMANIA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
EXPENDITURE - ADMINISTRATION (continued)			
Subscriptions and donations		75,827	78,282
Sundry		101,330	59,286
Telephone		29,814	28,082
Travelling		28,932	27,577
Work health and safety		42,729	34,219
		2,052,297	1,917,884
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		11,655,219	11,109,295
SURPLUS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		45,256	5,035
Income tax expense		-	-
NET SURPLUS AFTER INCOME TAX EXPENSE		45,256	5,035
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		45,256	5,035
		-	

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS TASMANIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	53,972	26,595
Trade and other receivables	7	379,551	404,068
Investments	8	21,998	317,271
Inventories		-	4,000
Prepayments		66,957	105,220
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		522,478	857,154
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	13,421,239	13,248,277
Trade and other receivables	7	236,928	186,527
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		13,658,167	13,434,804
TOTAL ASSETS		14,180,645	14,291,958
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	705,107	301,965
Loans and borrowings	11	720,764	1,277,816
Employee benefits	12	637,582	663,069
Deferred income	13	1,020,630	1,077,122
Other	14	15,638	5,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,099,721	3,324,972
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans and borrowings	11	-	10,000
Employee benefits	12	351,650	272,968
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		351,650	282,968
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,451,371	3,607,940
NET ASSETS		10,729,274	10,684,018
EQUITY			
Reserves	15	329,667	316,314
Retained earnings	16	10,399,607	10,367,704
TOTAL EQUITY		10,729,274	10,684,018

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS TASMANIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
RETAINED EARNINGS	16		
Balance at 1 January		10,367,704	10,387,294
ADD / (LESS)			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Surplus for the year		45,256	5,035
Total comprehensive income		45,256	5,035
Transfer from Reserves		-	5,000
Transfer to OJ Hofman Reserve		(13,353)	(29,625)
Balance at 31 December		10,399,607	10,367,704
RESERVES	15		
Balance at 1 January		316,314	291,689
ADD / (LESS)			
Transfer from Reserves		-	(5,000)
Transfer to OJ Hofman Reserve		13,353	29,625
Balance at 31 December		329,667	316,314

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS TASMANIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from operations		12,594,951	12,662,504
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(11,363,618)	(11,868,680)
Interest received		17,673	11,558
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(33,789)	(51,183)
Net cash from operating activities		1,215,217	754,199
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital grants received		-	43,332
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2,600	5,647
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(916,613)	(563,080)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		(914,013)	(514,101)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		3,335,121	6,579,655
Repayment of borrowings		(3,904,221)	(6,794,606)
Net cash provided (used) in financing activities		(569,100)	(214,951)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(267,896)	25,147
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		343,866	318,719
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	20	75,970	343,866

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, and comply with other requirements of the law. For the purposes of these financial statements, the Company is a not-for-profit organisation.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2015.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs and does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resultant financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring the substance of the underlying transaction and other events is reported.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

As described in Note 2(d), the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. During the financial year, the directors made no change to the useful lives of the property, plant and equipment held.

Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of new and revised AASBs issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

<u>AASB 1031 'Materiality'</u>

The revised AASB 1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other Standards and the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on materiality. The AASB is progressively removing references to AASB 1031 in all Standards and Interpretations, and once all these references have been removed, AASB 1031 will be withdrawn. The adoption of AASB 1031 does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements.

<u>AASB 1053 'Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards' and AASB 2010-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements'</u>

AASB 1053 establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for general purpose financial statements, comprising Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards and Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR). AASB 2010-2 makes amendments to each Standard and Interpretation indicating the disclosures not required to be made by 'Tier 2' entities or inserting 'RDR' paragraphs requiring simplified disclosures for 'Tier 2' entities. The adoption of these standards has resulted in significantly reduced disclosures, largely in respect of segments, impairment, related parties, financial instruments and cash flows.

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

AASB 2011-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure Requirements'

AASB 2011-2 establishes reduced disclosure requirements for entities preparing general purpose financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements in relation to the Australian additional disclosures arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project. The adoption of this amending standard does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

The following amending standards establish reduced disclosure requirements for entities preparing general purpose financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements in relation to disclosure of interests in other entities, employee benefits, recoverable amount and fair value measurements. The adoption of these amending standards has resulted in significantly reduced disclosures in the financial statements.

- AASB 2011-11 'Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements'
- AASB 2012-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements'
- AASB 2012-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements'
- AASB 2012-11 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Other Amendments'

AASB 2013-6 'Amendments to AASB 136 arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements'

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in the financial statements, unless otherwise stated. Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

a. School Councils

The results, assets and liabilities of the following operations of the Company are not included in these accounts:

Calvin Christian School – School Council

Calvin Christian School – School Council – Uniform Shop

Calvin Christian School – School Council – Oliebollen / Fundraising Committee

Channel Christian School – School Council

Emmanuel Christian School – School Council

Northern Christian School – School Council

Separate audited financial statements for the above School Councils are available to all members of the Company.

b. Revenue

Revenue from the rendering of education services is recognised upon the delivery of the education to students.

The Company's educational activity is supported by grants received from the Federal and State Governments. Grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered, or conditions are fulfilled, are considered reciprocal. Such grants are recognised as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Revenue is recognised as services are performed or conditions fulfilled.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

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

c. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are brought to account at cost, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation or amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are recognised as expenses as incurred. Work in progress is valued at cost.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Company to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings, but excluding freehold land, are depreciated over their useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Depreciation is recognised as an expense on a straight line and/or diminishing value basis. The depreciation rates and basis used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of Asset	Rate	Basis
Buildings and improvements	1.5 – 20%	Straight line / Diminishing value
Plant, equipment, furniture and fittings	5 – 50%	Straight line / Diminishing value
Motor vehicles and buses	10 – 25%	Straight line / Diminishing value

e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and investments in money market instruments. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

f. Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables are recorded at amortised cost less impairment.

g. Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The value in use is the depreciated replacement cost. The depreciated replacement cost is the current replacement cost of an asset less accumulated depreciation (to reflect the already consumed or expired economic benefits of the asset).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

i. Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not billed to the Company. Trade payables are normally settled within thirty (30) days. The net fair value of Creditors approximates their carrying amounts.

j. Deferred income

The liability for deferred income is the unutilised amounts of grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided or the conditions usually fulfilled within 12 months of receipt of the grant.

k. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year, together with benefits arising from wages and salaries and annual leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at their nominal amount based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Company expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long service leave benefits which will be settled after one year is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods plus related on costs. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

Contributions are made by the Company to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

l. Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit and loss over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

m. Taxation

The Company is exempt from the payment of income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. This exemption has been confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office.

Revenues, 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 Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office are classified as operating cash flows.

NOTE 3: WORKING CAPITAL

As at 31 December 2014, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $2,577,243. The working capital deficiency has arisen due to the timing of the receipt of funds from grant funding providers and tuition fee income, combined with the expenditure of short term resources on long term assets.

The Company will finance its ongoing operations through recurrent government grants and tuition fees income anticipated to exceed $11 million in 2015. A Business Line of Credit facility for $2.2 million is available to meet any short-term cash flow needs. At 31 December 2014, this had been drawn to the extent of $405,000.

Significant cash receipts are expected in January 2015 to correct the working capital deficiency, including Commonwealth grants. Deferred income shown in the Statement of Financial Position is to be recognised as revenue with the continued operation of the company in 2015.

As a result of the above the directors are of the opinion that the basis upon which the financial statements are prepared is appropriate, and the company will be able to realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

NOTE 4: LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

The liability of the members of the Company is limited by guarantee in accordance with the Constitution to an amount of $2 per member. The Company had 524 members at 31 December 2014 (2013: 454 members).

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
NOTE 5: OTHER INCOME			
Capital Grants – Commonwealth and State governments		-	43,332
Gain / (Loss) from disposal of property, plant and equipment		(39,230)	(26,090)
Bus charges		11,905	8,591
Sundry Income		64,149	61,148
		36,824	86,981
NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash on hand		2,800	2,800
Cash at bank		51,172	23,795
		53,972	26,595
NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
CURRENT			
Trade debtors		588,255	535,098
Less: Impairment of trade debtors		(246,111)	(190,247)
		342,144	344,851
Other debtors		37,407	59,217
		379,551	404,068
NON-CURRENT			
Trade debtors		236,928	186,527
		236,928	186,527
NOTE 8: INVESTMENTS			
Cash on deposit		16,640	957
OJ Hofman Memorial Gift Fund		5,358	316,314
		21,998	317,271
NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
9(a) Land at:			
- cost		488,900	488,900
		488,900	488,900
Buildings and improvements at:			
- cost		14,840,482	14,269,334
- less accumulated depreciation		(3,206,978)	(3,002,021)
		11,633,504	11,267,313
Plant and equipment at:			
- cost		2,964,025	3,115,906
- less accumulated depreciation		(2,250,872)	(2,193,793)
		713,153	922,113
Furniture and fittings at:			
- cost		964,159	993,669
- less accumulated depreciation		(700,520)	(696,188)
		263,639	297,481

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)			
Motor vehicles and buses at:			
- cost		576,989	519,614
- less accumulated depreciation		(349,402)	(337,475)
		227,587	182,139
Work in Progress at cost		94,456	90,331
		94,456	90,331
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		13,421,239	13,248,277

9(b) Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial years are as follows:

	2014 $	2013 $
LAND		
Carrying amount at beginning	488,900	488,900
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
	488,900	488,900
BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS		
Carrying amount at beginning	11,267,313	11,413,534
Additions	155,123	57,298
Transfer from Work in Progress	452,584	6,038
Disposals	(36,559)	(1,762)
Depreciation expense	(220,389)	(208,164)
Depreciation write back on disposals	15,432	369
	11,633,504	11,267,313
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Carrying amount at beginning	922,113	997,656
Additions	196,786	319,282
Transfer from Work in Progress	3,288	36,514
Disposals	(351,954)	(274,651)
Depreciation expense	(390,951)	(408,127)
Depreciation write back on disposals	333,871	251,439
	713,153	922,113
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
Carrying amount at beginning	297,481	334,814
Additions	46,094	43,854
Transfer from Work in Progress	-	-
Disposals	(75,604)	(126,167)
Depreciation expense	(73,463)	(74,055)
Depreciation write back on disposals	69,131	119,035
	263,639	297,481

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)			
MOTOR VEHICLES			
Carrying amount at beginning		182,139	154,764
Additions		80,752	52,316
Transfer from Work in Progress		-	-
Disposals		(23,376)	-
Depreciation expense		(27,656)	(24,941)
Depreciation write back on disposals		15,728	-
		227,587	182,139
WORK IN PROGRESS			
Carrying amount at beginning		90,331	42,552
Additions		459,997	90,331
Transfer to completed assets		(455,872)	(42,552)
		94,456	90,331

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		2014 $	2013 $
CURRENT			
Trade creditors		204,190	13,063
Sundry creditors and accruals		500,917	288,902
		705,107	301,965

NOTE 11: LOANS AND BORROWINGS

		2014 $	2013 $
CURRENT			
Bank overdraft – secured		-	-
Business Line of Credit drawdown – secured		405,000	955,000
Members loans – unsecured		315,764	322,816
		720,764	1,277,816
NON-CURRENT			
Business Loan		-	10,000
		-	10,000

The Company has a bank overdraft limit of $40,000 and this has not been utilised as at 31 December 2014 (2013: $40,000). The bank overdraft is secured by a registered first mortgage over the freehold properties of the Company.

NOTE 12: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

		2014 $	2013 $
CURRENT			
Annual leave		72,175	89,192
Long service leave		565,407	573,877
		637,582	663,069
NON-CURRENT			
Long service leave		351,650	272,968
		351,650	272,968

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
NOTE 13: DEFERRED INCOME			
Government grants in advance		1,020,630	1,077,122
		1,020,630	1,077,122
NOTE 14: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Rental property security bond		5,000	5,000
Contract retentions		10,638	-
		15,638	5,000
NOTE 15: RESERVES			
OJ Hofman Memorial Gift Fund Reserve		329,667	316,314
		329,667	316,314
NOTE 16: RETAINED EARNINGS			
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year		10,367,704	10,387,294
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Company		45,256	5,035
Transfer from Reserves		-	5,000
Transfer to OJ Hofman Memorial Gift Fund Reserve		(13,353)	(29,625)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year		10,399,607	10,367,704

NOTE 17: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

17(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

	2014 $	2013 $
balance date but not recognised as liabilities:		
- not later than 1 year	336,745	90,844
- later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
	336,745	90,844

17(b) OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2014 $	2013 $
Rent of offices, equipment and information communication technology, payable:		
- not later than 1 year	50,004	73,019
- later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	27,144	52,044
- later than 5 years	-	-
	77,148	125,063

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a three year term expiring 30 June 2016, with rent payable monthly in advance.

NOTE 18: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

18(a) DIRECTORS

No director received remuneration in connection with their position as director.

18(b) OTHER KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	2014 $	2013 $
Compensation to other members of key management personnel of the Company	244,959	232,114
	244,959	232,114

NOTE 19: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

19(a) No director has received or has become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made with the Company, other than contracts entered into by the Company and firms or employees of Board of Directors in the normal course of business.

19(b) INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

A number of Directors, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of these entities.

The terms and conditions of the transactions entered into during the year between the Company and Directors, or their related parties, were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to other members, employees, customers or suppliers. These include:

- school fees and related charges in line with published schedules and standard charges;

- engagement of legal consultancy from Ogilvie Jennings Lawyers, of which Mr A Laning is a Partner, amounting to $888 (2013: $690).

19(c) LOANS PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTIES

The aggregate amount of loans from Directors and related parties of Directors to the Company totalled $25,000 as at 31 December 2014 (2013: $25,000). The interest paid on these loans during the year totalled $600 (2013: $347).

NOTE 20: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2014 $	2013 $
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	2,800	2,800
Cash at bank	51,172	23,795
Cash on deposit	21,998	317,271
Overdrafts and other cash borrowings	-	-
	75,970	343,866

NOTE 21: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There has not been any matter or circumstance thereto, that has arisen since the end of the financial year, that has 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 years.