

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited

ABN 29 003 980 667

Financial Report - 30 June 2025

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2025

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited (the company) for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Chloe Tanner
David Riordan
David Yoo
Tanya Buchanan
James Langridge
Pamela Humphreys
Hossein Davari Ardakani (elected on 21 November 2024)
Katherine Olston (retired on 21 November 2024)

Principal activities

During the financial year, the principal continuing activities of the company was providing quality assurance services to colleges, education agents, service organisations and English language teaching professionals and monitoring them for the maintenance of quality assurance in English Language Teaching.

No significant changes in the nature of the company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Review of operations

The deficit for the company amounted to \$50,004 (30 June 2024: \$93,016).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Information on directors

Name: Chloe Tanner
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: MIntBus, MBus(Marketing), BMedia&Comn&Cul

Name: David Riordan
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: Dip Teaching, BA, MEd, Grad Cert Mgmt

Name: David Yoo
Title: Elected Director
Qualifications: Cert IV Assessment and Training, BAgEc (Hons), GradCert Accounting, MEd, JP

Name: Tanya Buchanan
Title: Chairperson
Qualifications: BA (Hons), BSc, MBA, PhD, GAICD, DipPM

Name: James Langridge
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: BBus, GradDipTertEd, MEdAdmin, DBA, FAICD

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
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Name: Pamela Humphreys
Title: Elected Director
Qualifications: BA (Hons), DipTEFLA, MA, GradCertHEd, PhD

Name: Hossein Davari Ardakani
Title: Elected Director
Qualifications: MA (TESOL), BA (Translation), GradCert (Mgt), GradDip (Ed)

Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company secretary at the end of the financial year:

Mr. Adam Kilburn has been the CEO and Company Secretary since 8 January 2024.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Board meetings		Finance, Audit and Investment Committee		Board Recruitment and Selection Committee		Engagement and Marketing Committee	
	Number of eligible to attend	Number attended	Number of eligible to attend	Number attended	Number of eligible to attend	Number attended	Number of eligible to attend	Number attended
Chloe Tanner	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	1
David Riordan	6	6	2	2	-	-	2	2
David Yoo	6	6	2	2	2	2	-	-
Tanya Buchanan	6	6	2	1	2	2	-	-
James Langridge	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	-
Pamela Humphreys	6	5	-	-	2	2	2	2
Hossein Davari Ardakani	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Katherine Olsten	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) is set out on the following page.

This report is made in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *ACNC Regulation 2022*.

On behalf of the directors

Tanya Buchanan
Chairperson

David Yoo
Director

9 October 2025

NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED
ABN 29 003 980 667

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
SECTION 60-40 OF THE CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO
THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED

As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, 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.

Hall Chadwick (NSW)

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)

Level 40, 2 Park Street

Sydney NSW 2000

Anthony Travers

Partner

Date: 9 October 2025

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National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited

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General information

The financial report covers National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited as an individual entity. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited's functional and presentation currency.

The financial report covers the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

The financial report consists of the financial statements, notes to the financial statements and the directors' declaration.

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 1, 457-459 Elizabeth Street
Surry Hills NSW 2220

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial report.

The financial report was authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 9 October 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Total Revenue	3	956,038	936,367
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(511,350)	(596,160)
Conference expenses		(165,596)	(135,293)
Audit and accounting		(69,591)	(74,666)
Board fees		(63,396)	(64,082)
Travel and accommodation		(33,996)	(26,334)
Bad debt expense		(18,096)	(3,193)
Advertising		(16,598)	(41,109)
Other expenses	4	(127,419)	(88,546)
Deficit for the year	13	(50,004)	(93,016)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(50,004)</u>	<u>(93,016)</u>

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	30,909	51,274
Trade and other receivables	6	89,084	95,810
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	711,562	842,774
Other current assets	8	26,019	5,727
Total current assets		<u>857,574</u>	<u>995,585</u>
Non-current assets			
Intangibles	9	29,300	-
Total non-current assets		<u>29,300</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets		<u>886,874</u>	<u>995,585</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	146,092	140,939
Employee benefits	11	22,486	26,140
Deferred revenue	12	43,283	96,802
Total current liabilities		<u>211,861</u>	<u>263,881</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	11	6,970	13,657
Total non-current liabilities		<u>6,970</u>	<u>13,657</u>
Total liabilities		<u>218,831</u>	<u>277,538</u>
Net assets		<u>668,043</u>	<u>718,047</u>
Equity			
Retained surplus	13	<u>668,043</u>	<u>718,047</u>
Total equity		<u>668,043</u>	<u>718,047</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Retained surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	811,063	811,063
Deficit for the year	(93,016)	(93,016)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(93,016)	(93,016)
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>718,047</u>	<u>718,047</u>
	Retained surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2024	718,047	718,047
Deficit for the year	(50,004)	(50,004)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(50,004)	(50,004)
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>668,043</u>	<u>668,043</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		877,414	975,403
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,115,541)	(1,017,605)
		(238,127)	(42,202)
Dividends received		114,911	34,593
Interest received		939	509
Net cash used in operating activities	19	(122,277)	(7,100)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for financial assets		-	(85,556)
Payments for intangibles	9	(29,300)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		131,212	-
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		101,912	(85,556)
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(20,365)	(92,656)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		51,274	143,930
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	<u>30,909</u>	<u>51,274</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company 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.

Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis. This basis has been adopted as the Directors of the Company are confident that the future budgets of the business which forecast cashflow positive results are achievable and therefore consider the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Basis of preparation

In the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Act 2012* requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members of National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited. The directors have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', 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 company'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 2.

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: 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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

The company is exempt from Income Tax under Section 50-5 of the Income tax Assessment Act 1997. It is noted that company is also a charity registered with the ACNC.

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 company'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 company'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 right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are 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 company 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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Software

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company 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 high quality corporate 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 recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 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.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. 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, liabilities, 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.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company 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.

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025

Note 3. Revenue

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Fees received	660,580	667,923
ELT management conference income	147,297	253,235
Export Market Development Grant received/(refundable)	12,311	(52,955)
	<u>820,188</u>	<u>868,203</u>
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Dividend income	114,911	34,593
Government grant	20,000	-
Other interest received	939	509
Net gain arising on financial assets designated as at FVTPL	-	33,062
	<u>135,850</u>	<u>68,164</u>
Total Revenue	<u><u>956,038</u></u>	<u><u>936,367</u></u>

Note 4. Other expenses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Office and general expenses	41,897	25,193
Portfolio management expenses	24,759	22,200
Legal fees	24,413	3,449
Computer and IT Expenses	15,242	14,132
Insurance	9,821	9,662
Rent	7,051	11,400
Telecommunications	4,236	2,510
	<u>127,419</u>	<u>88,546</u>

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash at bank	<u>30,909</u>	<u>51,274</u>

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Trade receivables	97,106	104,586
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(8,022)	(8,776)
	<u>89,084</u>	<u>95,810</u>

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025

Note 7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Listed shares	626,681	723,221
Other financial assets	84,881	119,553
	<u>711,562</u>	<u>842,774</u>

Note 8. Other current assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Prepayments	26,019	5,727
	<u>26,019</u>	<u>5,727</u>

Note 9. Intangibles

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Software - at cost	73,739	44,439
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(44,439)	(44,439)
	<u>29,300</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 10. Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Accruals	55,594	81,025
Wages payable	34,836	12,410
Trade payables	16,973	14,078
ATO payable	15,683	-
GST payable	2,077	14,534
Other payables	20,929	18,892
	<u>146,092</u>	<u>140,939</u>

Note 11. Employee benefits

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Annual leave	22,486	26,140
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Long service leave	6,970	13,657
	<u>29,456</u>	<u>39,797</u>

Note 12. Deferred revenue

	2025 \$	2024 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Deferred revenue	43,283	96,802

Note 13. Retained surplus

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial year	718,047	811,063
Deficit for the year	(50,004)	(93,016)
Retained profits at the end of the financial year	668,043	718,047

Note 14. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Hall Chadwick (NSW), the auditor of the company:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
<i>Audit services - Hall Chadwick (NSW) (2024: Bentleys Sydney Audit)</i>		
Audit of the financial statements	10,000	20,900

Note 15. Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2025, the total number of members inclusive of Associate Members, Full Members, Endorsed Members and Life Members was 162 (30 June 2024: 195).

Note 16. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: None).

Note 17. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity are considered key management personnel.

Directors can be employees of the member organisations. These organisations paid their annual accreditation fees. The fees charged are on the same terms and conditions applicable to all other members.

During the year, NEAS received membership fees from an education centre in the amount of \$7,612 (inclusive of GST). The education centre is owned by a director of NEAS and is a member of NEAS.

Two other directors of NEAS are senior members of staff (decision makers) of NEAS member organisations, which paid NEAS a total of \$17,655 (inclusive of GST) in the financial year 2025 for membership and related additional services.

The membership fees were charged at the standard rates applicable to all members, and the transactions were conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Note 17. Related party transactions (continued)

The directors received fees totalling \$62,618 (2024: \$62,160) in the performance of their duties.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 18. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 19. Reconciliation of deficit to net cash used in operating activities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deficit for the year	(50,004)	(93,016)
Adjustments for:		
Fair value movements on investments	-	(33,062)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	6,726	60,555
Increase in prepayments	(20,292)	-
Increase in trade and other payables	5,153	59,046
Decrease in employee benefits	(10,341)	(42,515)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred revenue	(53,519)	41,892
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(122,277)</u>	<u>(7,100)</u>

National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited

Directors' declaration

30 June 2025

In the directors' opinion:

- the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. Accordingly, as described in note 1 to the financial statements, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members of National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the Accounting Standards as described in note 1 to the financial statements, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2022*.

On behalf of the directors

Tanya Buchanan
Chairperson

David Yoo
Director

9 October 2025

NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED
ABN 29 003 980 667

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of National ELT Accreditation Scheme Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act), including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

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 and 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

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 Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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 of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED
ABN 29 003 980 667

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED

Responsibilities of the Directors 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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibilities also include 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 ability of the Company 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.

The directors are responsible for overseeing Company'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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED

ABN 29 003 980 667

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ELT ACCREDITATION SCHEME LIMITED**

- 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 control that we identify during our audit.

Hall Chadwick (NSW)

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ANTHONY TRAVERS

Partner

Dated: 9 October 2025

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