ABN : 84 612 258 072

Financial Statements

For the Financial Year ended 30 June 2022

ABN : 84 612 258 072

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For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

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Directors' Report

30 June 2022

Meetings of directors continued

The directors present their report on Australian Chiropractic College Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

1. General information

Information on directors

The names of each person who are directors at the date of this report are:

Mr Gerald (Jerry) Adams

Dr Patrick Sim

Dr Hayden Belle

Dr Aaron Scott

Dr Alan (Mark) Postles

Dr Gerard (Gerry) Clum

Prof Jennifer Graham

Mr Brad Seaman

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year as a Tertiary Education and Quality Standards Agency (TEQSA) approved non-university provider (PRV14283) was the continuance of its delivery of a four (4) year Bachelor of Chiropractic Course to suitably prerequisite qualified domestic students. Other activities included application for Commonwealth Student Fee Help, fund raising, intra-professional promotion of the Company and managing the business through the impacts of COVID-19.

Members' guarantee

The Company is limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the Company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$5,000 for all members, subject to the provisions of the Company's constitution.

At 30 June 2022 the collective liability of members was \$20,000, the liability at 30 June 2022 was \$20,000.

2. Other items

Future developments and results

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

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Directors' Report

30 June 2022

Meetings of directors continued

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 5 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the financial year were as follows:

	Board Meetings		
	Number eligible to Numb attend attend		
Mr Gerald (Jerry) Adams	5	5	
Dr Patrick Sim	5	5	
Dr Hayden Belle	5	5	
Dr Aaron Scott	5	5	
Dr Alan (Mark) Postles	5	5	
Dr Gerard (Gerry) Clum	5	4	
Prof Jennifer Graham	5	5	
Mr Brad Seaman	5	5	

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with the Australian Charities and not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Patrick Sim (Dec 13, 2022 10:30 GMT+10.5) Director:	Director:	Hayden Bette (Dec 13, 2022 12:24 GMT+10.5)
Dr Patrick Sim	200.0	Dr Hayden Belle

Dated this

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Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Australian Chiropractic College Limited

To the Directors

Australian Chiropractic College Limited

As auditor for the audit of Australian Chiropractic College Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- i) no contraventions of the independence requirements 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.

PKF Adelaide

Steven A Russo CA, RCA
Partner

Lvl 9, 81 Flinders St, Adelaide SA 5000

13 December 2022

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue			
Donations	4	338,848	443,793
Grant income		-	10,000
Interest income		4,263	3,017
Tuition fees		896,299	226,454
Other income	5	21,158	294,862
Total revenue		1,260,568	978,126
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(16,881)	(43,861)
Advertising expenses		(86,035)	(21,161)
Consultancy fees		(47,860)	(30,312)
Depreciation and amortisation		(396,169)	(215,604)
Finance expenses		(127,823)	(113,257)
Operating expenses	6	(330,134)	(223,887)
Unrealised gain/loss		-	(147)
Payroll expenses		(1,154,498)	(866,325)
Total expenses		(2,159,400)	(1,514,554)
Deficit for the year	_	(898,832)	(536,428)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	_		
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	_	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(898,832)	(536,428)

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Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	671,068	456,889
Trade and other receivables	8	41,893	109,700
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		712,961	566,589
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant, and equipment	9	66,538	72,595
Intangibles	16	2,835,204	3,000,000
Right of use assets	10	507,007	732,386
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	3,408,749	3,804,981
TOTAL ASSETS		4,121,710	4,371,570
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables			
Financial liabilities	11	30,894	85,196
	12	13,280	15,726
Employee entitlements	13	55,661	35,145
Lease liabilities	10	278,099	241,648
Student fees received in advance	14	61,918	65,834
Other current liabilities	15	109,915	67,780
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		549,767	511,329
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Financial liabilities	12	2,244,162	1,355,466
Lease liabilities	10	484,133	762,233
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,728,295	2,117,699
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,278,062	2,629,028
NET ASSETS		843,648	1,742,542
	_	040,040	1,172,042
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		843,648	1,742,542
TOTAL EQUITY		843,648	1,742,542
			

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2022

	Retained Earnings		Total	
	Note	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 July 2021		1,742,542	1,742,542	
Loss after income tax expenses for the year		(898,832)	(898,832)	
Prior period adjustments	_	(62)	(62)	
Balance at 30 June 2022		843,648	843,648	

2021

	Retained		
		Earnings	Total
	Note	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020		2,278,970	2,278,970
Profit after income tax expenses for the year	-	(536,428)	(536,428)
Balance at 30 June 2021	_	1,742,542	1,742,542

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		1,320,196	1,013,833
Grant receipts		-	10,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,754,883)	(1,404,522)
Interest received/(paid)		4,263	3,017
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u> </u>	(430,424)	(377,672)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment for plant and equipment		-	(25,506)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	_	-	(25,506)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		886,250	637,016
Payments for leases		(241,647)	(80,308)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		644,603	556,708
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		214,179	153,530
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		456,889	303,359
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	7	671,068	456,889

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

The financial report covers the Company as an individual entity. The Company is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Australian dollars.

1 Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 Incorporated Association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

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

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as follows:

Revenue from student fee income

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 student. For each contract with a student, the company: identifies the contract with a student; 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 student of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the student such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the student 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(b) Revenue recognition continued

Sales revenue

Event incomes are recognised when received or receivable.

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

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.

(c) Financial instruments

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

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(c) Financial instruments continued

Financial assets

Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

Impairment of Financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(c) Financial instruments continued

Financial assets continued

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

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

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

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

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Gains or losses on derecognition are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Trade receivables

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

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised as doubtful debt. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance. Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit loss for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

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

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(e) Provisions

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

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

(f) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the spot rate on the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition or in prior reporting periods are recognised through profit or loss, except where they relate to an item of other comprehensive income or whether they are deferred in equity as qualifying hedges.

(g) Related parties

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

(h) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Leasehold improvements 3-10 years
Plant and equipment 3-7 years

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(h) Property, plant and equipment continued

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

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

(i) Right-of-use-assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

(j) 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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other 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.

(I) Trade and other payables

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

(m) Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

(n) 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 corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(o) 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.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

(p) 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - fair value of financial instruments

The Company has certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Where fair value has not been able to be determined based on quoted price, a valuation model has been used. The inputs to these models are observable, where possible, however these techniques involve significant estimates and therefore fair value of the instruments could be affected by changes in these assumptions and inputs. Management have used best and reasonable estimates as their inputs for the models given the information available at the time.

Key estimates - provisions

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Key estimates - intangible asset

The course curriculum intangible asset was received from the New Zealand Chiropractic College under a licence. The cost to develop a course range between \$5 million to \$8 million and the directors have estimated the value of the curriculum at \$3 million. The intangible asset has been amortised for the current period.

The Company is considering obtaining an independent valuation for the intangible asset.

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Subscription

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

4	Donations		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Donations	338,848	443,793
5	Other income		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	ATO cash flow boost	-	25,000
	ATO JobKeeper reimbursements	-	237,800
	Event Income	16,289	31,268
	Sundry income	4,869	794
		21,158	294,862
6	Operating expenses	2000	0004
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Academic Travel Expenses	162	2,526
	Assets Written Off	-	10,406
	Board Members - STIPEND	68,750	36,000
	Campus Catering	-	590
	Car Park Lease	-	(618)
	Cleaning	26,013	13,303
	College amenities	4,467	2,746
	Computer, IT services & systems	50,822	39,818
	Course Development	1,300 4,025	4,205
	Education Supplies Electricity	4,025 12,103	3,028 9,853
	Entertainment Expenses	12,103	588
	Events & fundraising	10,676	14,023
	Freight costs	10,070	393
	Insurance	6,792	5,075
	Legal costs	18,746	37,577
	Licences, fees and registrations	21,107	5,146
	Low Value Fixed Assets	55,534	-
	Medical Supplies	-	171
	Meetings expenses	-	346
	Printing, Postage and Stationery	11,575	10,674
	Rent		(14,132)
	Repairs and maintenance	6,412	1,714
	Security costs	-	725
	Seminars & conference registrations	-	1,359
			.,555

9,514

5,109

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

6	Operating expenses (continue)		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Sundry Income	6,773	454
	Telephone & Internet	9,805	7,846
	Travelling, Flights & Accommodation Expenses	5,825	3,830
	Website	-	13,780
	Worker's insurance	4,138	2,948
	Total operating expenses	330,134	223,887
7	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Cash at bank	492,156	277,977
	Short-term deposit	178,912	178,912
	Total cash and cash equivalents	671,068	456,889
8	Trade and other receivables		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	Trade receivables	52,203	105,862
	Provision for doubtful debts	(10,341)	(10,341)
	GST receivables	31	13,115
	Prepayments – Insurance	-	544
	Sundry Debtors	-	520
	Total current trade and other receivables	41,893	109,700

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

ABN : 84 612 258 072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

9 Property, plant and equipment

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Library books	1,560	1,560
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(647)	(419)
	913	1,141
Office equipment	773	773
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(341)	(233)
	432	540
Plant and equipment	24,938	24,938
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,242)	(2,615)
	17,696	22,323
Property improvements	50,338	50,338
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,841)	(1,747)
	47,497	48,591
	66,538	72,595

Reconciliations

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

	Library books	Office Equipment \$	Plant and equipment	Property improvements	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	1,141	540	22,323	48,591	72,595
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(228)	(108)	(4,627)	(1,094)	(6,057)
Balance at 30 June 2022	913	432	17,696	47,497	66,538

ABN: 84 612 258 072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

10 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has leases over a range of assets including land and buildings, car park and IT equipment.

Terms and conditions of leases

The Company leases land and buildings and car park under agreements of 5.5 years commencing on 1 July 2019, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated. The Company also leases IT equipment under agreements of 3 years.

Right-of-use assets	83 Currie Street	Car Park	IT Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2022				
Balance at beginning of year	1,053,721	36,866	81,270	1,171,857
Depreciation charge	(574,758)	(20,109)	(69,983)	(664,850)
Balance at end of year	478,963	16,757	11,287	507,007
	83 Currie Street \$	Car Park \$	IT Equipment	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2021	Ψ	*	•	Ψ
Balance at beginning of year	1,053,721	36,866	81,270	1,171,857
Depreciation charge	(383,172)	(13,406)	(42,893)	(439,471)
Balance at end of year	670,549	23,460	38,377	732,386

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$	1 – 5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease
2022 Lease liabilities	278,099	484,133	-	762,232	762,232
2021 Lease liabilities	241,648	762,233	_	1,003,881	1,003,881

ABN: 84 612 258 072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

10 Leases

Extension options

The building leases contain extension options which allow the Company to extend the lease term by up to twice the original non-cancellable period of the lease.

The Company includes options in the leases to provide flexibility and certainty to the Company operations and reduce costs of moving premises and the extension options are the Company's discretion.

At commencement date and each subsequent reporting date, the Company assesses where it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised.

It is still ACC's position that it is not reasonably certain that the lease extension option will be exercised.

11 Trade and other payables

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Current			
Trade payables		26,530	32,715
Other payables		-	-
Deposits		4,363	4,363
Withholdings taxes payable		1	48,118
	_	30,894	85,196

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days.

ABN : 84 612 258 072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

12 Financial liabilities

2022 20 \$ Current liabilities Interest payable 13,280	15,726
Current liabilities	15,726
Interest payable	
	4 = 700
13,280	15,726
2022 20)21
\$	\$
Non-Current liabilities	
Loan form Australian Spinal Research Foundation 176,000	176,000
Loan from Dr Michael Harney 20,000	20,000
Loan from Chiropractors' Association of Australia (South Australia) Ltd 250,000	250,000
Loan from Dr Adam McKenzie 100,000	100,000
Loan from Morgan Belle Pty Ltd Superannuation Fund 125,000	125,000
Loan from Infinite Possibilties 100,000	100,000
Loan from Jerry Adams (Chairman Board Fees) -	29,466
Loan from Mark Postles 70,000	70,000
Loan from Richard Thomas Sims (Trust Acc) 20,000	20,000
Loan from Ryan Carlson -	15,000
Loan from TRUEJAY PTY LTD 10,000	10,000
Loan from ABCA 30,000	30,000
Loan from Rock and Snow Pty Ltd 50,000	50,000
Loan from Dr Beau Woods -	40,000
Loan from Above the Atlas -	50,000
Loan from Sacro Occipital Technic 100,000	100,000
Loan from Gee and Tee Family Trust 20,000	20,000
Loan from Sharlosh Super Fund 100,000	100,000
Loan from Neptune Super Fund (David Hendrey) 50,000	50,000
Loan from Chiropractic For All Pty Ltd 100,000	-
Loan from ATX Prolotus Holdings Pty Ltd 45,543	-
Loan from Westpac 1,053,432	-
Loan from Westpac – Unexpired interest (175,813)	
2,244,162 1,	355,466

ABN : 84 612 258 072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

13	Employee entitlements		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Provision for annual leave	55,661	35,145
		55,661	35,145
14	Student fees received in advance		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Student - Fee-Help received in advance	61,918	65,834
		61,918	65,834
15	Other current liabilities		
13	Other current habilities	2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Deferred Rent	23,633	φ 59,082
	Accrued professional fees		6,000
	Accrued electricity	_	2,698
	Accrued salaries	39,700	2,030
	GST payable	46,582	_
	GOT payable	109,915	67,780
16	Intangible assets	2022	2024
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Course curriculum cost	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(164,796)	<u>-</u>
		2,835,204	3,000,000
	a) Movements in carrying amounts of intangible assets		
		Course curriculum	Total
		\$	\$
	Year ended 30 June 2022		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Amortisation	(164,796)	(164,796)
	Balance at end of year	2,835,204	2,835,204

ABN: 84 612 258 072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

17 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 \$5,000 each towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2022 the number of members were four.

18 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies as at 30 June 2022. As at 30 June 2021, contingencies were also nil.

19 Key management personnel disclosures

The aggregate compensation made to officers and other members of key management personnel of the College is set out below:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Aggregate compensation	446,500	451,100
	446,500	451,100

20 Related party disclosure

The following persons were directors of the Company during the financial year:

Mr Gerald (Jerry) Adams

Dr Patrick Sim

Dr Hayden Belle

Dr Aaron Scott

Dr Alan (Mark) Postles

Dr Gerard (Gerry) Clum

Prof Jennifer Graham

Mr Brad Seaman

Loans to/from related parties

Except the following, there are no other related party transactions

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Loan - Mark Postles	70,000	70,000
Loan - Jerry Adams (Chairman Board Fees)	<u> </u>	29,465
	70,000	99,465

2024

2022

ABN: 84 612 258 072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

21 Statutory information

The registered office is: PKF Adelaide Level 9, 81 Flinders Street Adelaide, SA 5000

Principal place of business is: Australian Chiropractic College Limited Level 1 Dowie House 83-89 Currie Street ADELAIDE SA 5000

22 Events after the reporting date

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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.

23 Reconciliation of (loss)/profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Deficit for the year	(898,832)	(536,428)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	396,169	215,604
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	67,807	(17,110)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(12,168)	(111,003)
Increase in student fees received in advance	(3,916)	65,834
Increase in provisions	20,516	5,431
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(430,424)	(377,672)

ABN: 84 612 258 072

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 25, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001*:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
 - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the financial 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.

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

Patrick Sim (Dec 13, 2022 10:30 GMT+10.5)	Hayden Berle (Dec 13, 2022 12:24 GMT+10.5) Director:
Dr Patrick Sim	Dr Hayden Belle

Dated



Independent Audit Report to the members of Australian Chiropractic College Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Chiropractic College Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, 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, notes to the financial statements and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the financial report of Australian Chiropractic College Limited is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the College's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial report, which describes the critical accounting estimates and judgments. The intangible asset is a significant balance of total assets for Australian Chiropractic College Limited, which comprises the course curriculum license received from the New Zealand Chiropractic College. The Australian Chiropractic College Limited has determined it is impracticable to reliably measure the value of the asset at reporting date. Accordingly, as the evidence available to us regarding this asset value was limited, our audit procedures with respect to intangible assets had to be restricted to the amounts recorded in the financial records. We, therefore, are unable to express an opinion on the recorded intangible asset value of Australian Chiropractic College Limited.

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 College in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (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 qualified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and
 perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to
 provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for
 one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the
 override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate
 in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal
 control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the College'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 College to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

PKF Adelaide

Steven A Russo CA, RCA

Partner

Lvl 9, 81 Flinders St, Adelaide SA 5000

Dated this 13th day of December 2022

Australian Chiropractic College 2022 Financial statements - Final Update

Final Audit Report 2022-12-13

Created: 2022-12-12

By: Jane Shute (jane.shute@acc.sa.edu.au)

Status: Signed

Transaction ID: CBJCHBCAABAALCqhsCA_FH_P3TQIBM-tv6URPCH7HRnJ

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- Signer patrick.sim@acc.sa.edu.au entered name at signing as Patrick Sim 2022-12-13 0:00:35 AM GMT
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- Document e-signed by Hayden Belle (hayden@spinecarechiropractic.com.au)

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