# Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc ABN 17 615 618 823

**Annual Report - 31 December 2023** 

# **Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc** Contents 31 December 2023

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#### Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc Committee members' report 31 December 2023

The committee members present their report, together with the financial statements, on the association for the year ended 31 December 2023.

#### Committee members

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

Claire Braund - President
Elizabeth Scott - Vice President (Appointed 13 April 2023)
Kate McCallum - Secretary
Paul Murnane - Treasurer
Janet Attwood (Appointed 13 April 2023)
Hilary Day
Rob Kitchen
Penny Lee
Bettina Pidcock (Resigned 31 December 2023)
Catherine Retter (Appointed 13 April 2023)
Douglas Wallace (Appointed 13 April 2023)

#### **Objectives**

#### Short term objectives

- Provide quality musical education and performance opportunities to students and adults on the NSW Central Coast;
- Grow awareness and recognition of the Conservatorium as a provider of music education for life;
- Grow and diversify funding and revenue sources.

# Long term objectives

- Build and secure a sustainable financial future;
- Partner with local businesses, philanthropists and local and state government to secure permanent fit for purpose performance and rehearsal spaces;
- Outreach beyond the existing Conservatorium customers to offer music education in all its forms to a wider Central Coast community.

#### **Principal activities**

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the association consisted of:

- Providing one-to-one music lessons to more than 334 students per term;
- Delivering music tuition to 527 students in 21 schools across the Central Coast;
- Creating opportunities for students to play together in 6 ensembles and 3 choirs;
- Providing performance and rehearsal spaces and event support for Conservatorium students and other artistic and cultural groups;
- Delivering over 200 events for Central Coast audiences; and
- Hosting fundraising events and activities, including the 40<sup>th</sup> birthday gala dinner.

#### Operating result

The surplus for the year amounted to \$9,201 (2022: surplus of \$1,020,191)

#### **Environmental issues**

The committee members believe the association has complied with all significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state territory.

#### Events after the reporting period

On the 15th of January 2024 an application to transfer the entity from an incorporated association to a company limited by guarantee was lodged with NSW Fair Trading.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the association's operations, the results of those operations, or the association's state of affairs in future financial years.

# Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc Committee members' report 31 December 2023

# Meetings of committee members

The number of meetings of the Committee members held during the year ended 31 December 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each committee member was:

	Meetings attended	Meetings held
Claire Braund (President) Elizabeth Scott (Vice President) Kate McCallum (Secretary) Paul Murnane (Treasurer) Janet Attwood Hilary Day Rob Kitchen Penny Lee Catharine Retter Douglas Wallace	7 3 5 7 3 6 7 7 4 3	7 4 7 7 4 7 7 7

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out immediately after this committees' report

On behalf of the committee members

Claire Braund
President

19 March 2024

Paul Murnane Treasurer



HEAD OFFICE

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue Tuggerah NSW 2259

#### **OFFICES**

- Sydney CBD
- Drummoyne
- Erina
- Tamworth

# **BISHOP COLLINS**

AUDIT PTY LTD
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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S DECLARATION TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COAST CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC INC

We hereby declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief during the year ended 31 December 2023, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in 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.

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor

Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

Address

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

**Dated** 

19 March 2024







**HEAD OFFICE** Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue Tuggerah NSW 2259

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COAST CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC INC

#### **Audit Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc ('the Association') which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Committee Members' Declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Australian Charities and Not-forprofits Commission Regulation 2013.

# **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-forprofits Commission Act 2012 and ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We 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 of our opinion.







# Responsible Entities' Responsibilities for the Financial Report

The Responsible Entities ('Committee Members') of the Association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards- Simplified Disclosure Requirements to the extent described in Note 2 to the financial report, the Associations Incorporations Act (NSW) 2009 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, and for such internal control as the Committee Members 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 Committee Members are responsible for assessing the Association'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 Committee Members either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# 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 Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee Members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee Members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report. We also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association'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 disclosures in the financial report about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial report. 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 Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a
  manner that achieves fair presentation.



We communicate with the Committee Members 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.

We also provide the Committee Members with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor

Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

**Address** 

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

**Dated** 

19 March 2024

# Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	4	1,661,366	1,535,622
Government grants and subsidies	5	867,694	1,450,031
Other income Total revenue	6	23,104 2,552,164	11,544 2,997,197
Expenses Employee benefits expense		(1,925,225)	(1,557,183)
Depreciation and amortisation expense Insurance expense Events expense	7	(137,847) (34,864) (59,747)	(43,797) (33,306) (47,519)
Repairs and maintenance expense Scholarships paid IT expense		(103,620) (29,978) (40,949)	(21,095) (32,760) (51,542)
Auditor remuneration Finance costs Occupancy expenses	20	(22,200) (17,739) (131,504)	(12,600) (7,645) (117,980)
Patron fund expenses Other expenses Total expenses	23	(1,172) (38,118) (2,542,963)	(9,368) (42,211) (1,977,006)
Surplus before income tax expense		9,201	1,020,191
Income tax expense		-	
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	17	9,201	1,020,191
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			, and
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,201	1,020,191

### **Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc** Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Other Total current assets	8 9 10	735,886 43,429 21,568 800,883	851,983 104,322 16,116 972,421
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Intangibles Total non-current assets	11 12	2,756,819 30,058 2,786,877	2,590,132 7,017 2,597,149
Total assets		3,587,760	3,569,570
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Employee benefits Other Total current liabilities	13 14 15	127,521 78,427 53,731 259,679	100,648 56,927 106,876 264,451
Non-current liabilities Employee benefits Total non-current liabilities	16	94,597 94,597	80,836 80,836
Total liabilities		354,276	345,287
Net assets		3,233,484	3,224,283
Equity Retained surpluses	17	3,233,484	3,224,283
Total equity		3,233,484	3,224,283

# Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	2,204,092	2,204,092
Surplus after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	1,020,191	1,020,191
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,020,191	1,020,191
Balance at 31 December 2022	3,224,283	3,224,283
	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2023		Total equity \$ 3,224,283
Balance at 1 January 2023  Surplus after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	surpluses \$	\$
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	surpluses \$ 3,224,283	\$ 3,224,283

# **Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc** Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)	-	2,678,464 (2,486,942)	2,968,088 (3,052,661)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	18	191,522	(84,573)
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangibles Interest received  Net cash used in investing activities	11 12	(300,719) (26,923) 20,023 (307,619)	(1,226,997) - 11,544 (1,215,453)
Net cash from financing activities	-	_	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(116,097) 851,983	(1,300,026) 2,152,009
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	735,886	851,983

#### Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc's functional and presentation currency.

Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc is a not-for-profit incorporated association, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

45 Mann St, Gosford NSW 2250

A description of the nature of the association's operations and its principal activities are included in the committee members' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 19 March 2024.

# Note 2. Material accounting policy information

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

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the association.

#### Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and associated regulations, 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 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.

#### Going concern

This financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

### Revenue recognition

The association recognises revenue as follows:

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

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

# Rendering of services and tuition fees

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.

#### Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

#### Grant Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

#### Interest

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

#### Other revenue

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

#### Income tax

As the association is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax. The association is also a Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR).

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

#### 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 association 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.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

#### Property, plant and equipment

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

#### Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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 improvements3-30 yearsPlant and equipment3-7 yearsMusical instruments3-7 years

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 association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

# Capital Works-in-progress

Research and feasibility costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the company is able to use or sell the asset; the company has sufficient resources and intent to complete the development; and its costs can be measured reliably.

Capital works in progress are transferred to property, plant and equipment are depreciated when completed and ready for use.

#### 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.

#### Website

Significant costs associated with the development of the website are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 3 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.

#### Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the association 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.

#### Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

#### Other long-term employee benefits

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

#### Superannuation expense

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

#### 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.

#### Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, 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.

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The association determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

# Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Lease term and below-market rate leases

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Below-market value leases are recognised at cost rather than fair value as permitted under Australian Accounting Standards. In the event the lease terms, including rental payments, materially change, the association will need to reconsider the measurement of the right-of-use asset and lease liability. This will include consideration and significant judgement relating to the underlying lease term including options to extend. This may result in potentially material changes to the amounts of recognised assets, liabilities and lease payments in the financial report.

#### Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 2, 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.

#### Economic dependence

The association is dependent upon the ongoing financial subsidies from government departments and generous benefactors to support continued operations.

#### Note 4. Revenue

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Enrolment Fees	24,671	20,931
Teaching revenue	1,498,988	1,425,041
Scholarship revenue	25,419	26,379
Event income Patrons fund income	81,891	50,147
Other revenue	1,852	4,343
Other revenue	28,545	8,781
Revenue	1,661,366	1,535,622
Note 5. Government grants and subsidies		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Government grant revenue	551,171	538,975
Government construction grants received	247,599	911,056
Government subsidies	68,924	-
·		
Government grants and subsidies	867,694	1,450,031
Note 6. Other income		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Insurance recoveries	3,081	_
Interest income	20,023	11,544
Other income	23,104	11,544

# Note 7. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Depreciation Amortisation	133,965 3,882	38,635 5,162
	137,847	43,797
Note 8. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	735,886	851,983
Note 9. Current assets - trade and other receivables		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade receivables Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	34,364 (4,514) 29,850	102,612 (10,000) 92,612
Other receivables	13,579	11,710
	43,429	104,322
Note 10. Current assets - other		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Prepayments	21,568	16,116
Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	2,604,872 (77,070) 2,527,802	12,155 (8,718) 3,437
Office equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	220,515 (105,562) 114,953	126,845 (70,214) 56,631
Musical instruments - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	385,741 (277,677) 108,064	366,059 (248,921) 117,138
Work in progress - at cost	6,000	2,412,926
	2,756,819	2,590,132

# Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Reconciliations

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

	Office Equipment \$	Musical Instruments \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Work in progress \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2023 Additions Disposals Transfers in/(out) Depreciation expense	56,631 71,721 (61) 22,736 (36,074)	117,138 20,471 (6) - (29,539)	2,390,190	2,412,926 6,000 (2,412,926)	2,590,132 300,719 (67) - (133,965)
Balance at 31 December 2023	114,953	108,064	2,527,802	6,000	2,756,819
Note 12. Non-current assets - intangibles					
				2023 \$	2022 \$
Website - at cost Less: Accumulated amortisation				44,541 (14,483)	17,618 (10,601)
			;	30,058	7,017
Reconciliations Reconciliations of the written down values at the	beginning and	end of the curr	ent financial yea	r are set out belo	ow:
				Website \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2023 Additions Amortisation expense				7,017 26,923 (3,882)	7,017 26,923 (3,882)
Balance at 31 December 2023			,	30,058	30,058
Note 13. Current liabilities - trade and other pa	ayables				
				2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade payables Accrued Expenses PAYG payables Superannuation payable BAS payable				28,144 22,168 27,533 30,912 18,764	9,768 17,350 27,270 38,550 7,710

127,521 100,648

# Note 14. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Annual leave Long service leave	26,794 51,633	13,999 42,928
	78,427	56,927
Note 15. Current liabilities - other		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Grants received in advance Teaching revenue in advance Scholarships & Bursaries in advance Government stimulus refundable	44,000 1,731 8,000	14,705 16,828 6,419 68,924
	53,731	106,876
Note 16. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Long service leave	94,597	80,836
Note 17. Equity - retained surpluses		
	<b>2023</b> \$	2022 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year Surplus after income tax expense for the year	3,224,283 9,201	2,204,092 1,020,191
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	3,233,484	3,224,283

# Note 18. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	9,201	1,020,191
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment Interest received from Term Deposit	137,847 67 (20,023)	43,797 - (11,544)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:  Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables  Decrease/(increase) in prepayment  Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables  Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits  Increase/(decrease) in income in advance	60,893 (5,452) 26,873 35,261 (53,145)	(82,369) 3,254 8,003 (169,148) (896,757)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	191,522	(84,573)
Note 19. Key management personnel disclosures		
Compensation The aggregate compensation made to committee members and other members of key nassociation is set out below:	nanagement pers	sonnel of the
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Aggregate compensation	399,628	365,476
Note 20. Remuneration of auditors		
During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services rendered by the au Collins Audit Pty Ltd:	ditor of the assoc	iation, Bishop
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assurance services - Assurance services of the financial statements	8,100	7,500
Other services - Preparation of Financial statements Other services	1,600 12,500	1,500 3,600
	14,100	5,100
	22,200	12,600
Note 21. Commitments		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Capital commitments - not later than 12 months		282,375

#### Note 22. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 19.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

The Company employs persons related to members of key management personnel. The terms of employment for each of these individuals are on commercial terms consistent with all employees of the company. These individuals received no conditions more favourable than those which are reasonable to expect that they would have received if there had been no relationship with members of key management personnel.

2022

2022

	\$	\$
Payment for goods and services:		
A related party to the chief executive officer is employed by the company. The total remuneration paid during the year	27.785	

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 23. Patrons Fund - Charmain Gadd

Charmain Gadd is a patron of the Conservatorium. A world renown violinist, Charmain raises funds for the Conservatorium Strings Department by regularly holding concerts and events.

An amount of \$12,236 remains in the fund for the future needs of the String Department and to underwrite the staging of future events.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Patron Fund Donations & Sponsorship fund at the begining of the financial year Patron Fund Inc/(Exp) during the year	11,556 680	16,581 (5,025)
Patron Fund Donations & Sponsorship fund at the end of the financial year	12,236	11,556

The amounts above do not include the purchase of violins as they are accounted for under Musical Instruments.

#### Note 24. Events after the reporting period

On the 15th of January 2024 an application to transfer the entity from an incorporated association to a company limited by guarantee was lodged with NSW Fair Trading.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the association's operations, the results of those operations, or the association's state of affairs in future financial years.

#### Central Coast Conservatorium of Music Inc Committee members' declaration 31 December 2023

In the committee members' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and associated regulations;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due
  and payable.

On behalf of the committee members

Claire Braund
President

19 March 2024

Paul Murnane Treasurer

Paul hunce