Annual Financial Report FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



THE AUSTRALIAN ELIZABETHAN THEATRE TRUST

ABN 17 008 394 250

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Contents to the financial report

	Page Number
Corporate Information	1
Directors' Report	2 - 5
Auditor's Independence Declaration	6
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Statement of Cash Flows	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 - 23
Directors' Declaration	24
Independent Auditor's report	25 - 27



Corporate Information

Directors	The Honourable Lloyd Waddy, AM, RFD, QC
	Mr Brian R Larking, OAM, FCA
	Mr Gregory K Burton, SC, FCIArb
	Mr James R G Bell, BA, LLB
	Mr Ian Hardy, B.Ec., F Fin
ompany Secretary	Mr Brian R Larking, OAM, FCA
eneral Manager	Mr Warwick Ross, LLB
egistered Office and	20 Young Street,
rincipal Place of	Neutral Bay, NSW, 2089.
usiness	
nkers	Westpac Banking Corporation
	AMP Bank Limited
uditor	W W Vick & Co

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust present their report together with the financial statements of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust (the Company) to the members for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the Independent Auditor's Report thereon.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

			Boar	d
	Appointed	Date of Cessation	Α	В
The Honourable Lloyd Waddy, AM, RFD, QC	1974		8	8
Mr Brian R Larking, OAM,FCA	1988		8	8
Mr Gregory K Burton SC, FCIArb	1994		7	8
Mr James R G Bell, BA LLB	2002		8	8
Mr Ian Hardy, B.Ec., F Fin	11 May 2016		6	6

A – Number of meetings attended B – Number of meetings the director held was entitled to attend

To be a director an individual must be a member of the company.

Details of directors' qualifications, experience and special responsibilities can be found on page 5 of this report.

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

Principal Activities and Objectives

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

- Support of the Arts in Australia by Australians including administration of a scholarship program for singers, musicians and conductors.
- Members' services.
- Stewardship of the company's investments with the assistance of professional funds managers.

These principal activities assist in achieving the short and long term objectives of the company by facilitating support for the performing arts in Australia, including performances by the company's scholars and musicians of excellence and potential.

Short and long-term objectives and strategy

The company's short- and long-term objectives are:

- Administration of a scholarship program.
- Facilitate performance opportunities for talented singers, musicians and conductors.
- Continued support of the performing arts nationally.

The company's strategy for achieving these objectives include:

- Attracting appropriate candidates for admission into the scholarship program.
- Attracting talented performing artists and provide facilities for their performance that might not otherwise be available to them.
- Preparation of an annual budget for financial performance monitored by management and the directors.

Key Performance Measures

The company measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short term and long term objectives are achieved. The proportion of funding is provided by:

	201	16	203	15
	Actual	Benchmark	Actual	Benchmark
Targeted fundraising	4%	10%	4%	10%
Earnings from investments ^(a)	96%	80%	96%	80%
Administration costs (b)	41%	30%	33%	30%
Scholarship expenses	27%	20%	10%	20%

In the calculation of the above percentages, revenue has been used as the base.

- (a) Consists of Income from Investments (Dividends/Distributions) as disclosed in Note 3.
- (b) Consists of Other Expenses as disclosed in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

\$95,016 was awarded as overseas music scholarships during 2016.

Operating Results

The year's activities of the company resulted in an operating profit of \$166,299 (2015: Profit: \$385,069). The company is exempt from income tax. During the year, the Company made payments for scholarships amounting to \$138,528 (2015: \$67,220) to enable studies.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

The company is a public company, limited by guarantee and accordingly does not issue shares.

The company's constitution prohibits the distribution of income and property by way of dividend or bonus and no dividend or bonus has been paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year.

Review of Operations

A review of the operations of the company for the financial year and the results of those operations resulted in a profit of \$166,299 compared with a profit of \$385,069 for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Total revenue for the company decreased from \$676,408 in 2015 to \$515,615 in 2016. The decrease is largely attributable to decreased distributions from the pooled investments with Maple-Brown Abbott and Magellan Asset Management Funds. Maple-Brown Abbott had included in its distributions for the year \$252,723 in 2015, which had come from capital gains realised from its pooled investments. It is not expected that such a capital gain of this magnitude would re-occur in the future, it is seen as a one-off event, and such capital gains of this magnitude are not expected to incur on a regular basis in subsequent years.

The company offers scholarships to successful applicants, which are awarded when the company's offer is accepted by the scholar. The company brings the cost of the scholarship to account at that time, although the funds may not be disbursed by the company until after the end of the financial year.

Members' Guarantee

The company is a public company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2016, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$814 (2015: \$850).

Indemnifying Officers

Insurance Premiums Paid for Directors

The company has paid premiums to insure each of the following directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the company. The amount of the premium was \$2,005 for all directors.

Lloyd D S Waddy James R G Bell Ian Hardy Brian R Larking Gregory K Burton

Directors' qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Name	Qualifications	Experience	Special Responsibilities
The Honourable Lloyd Waddy, AM RFD QC	Family Court Justice Retired	Director Since 1974	Chairman of the Board since 1992
Mr Brian R Larking, OAM FCA	Chartered Accountant	Director Since 1988	Treasurer
Mr Gregory K Burton ,SC FCIArb	Senior Counsel	Director Since 1994	
Mr James R G Bell, BA LLB	Solicitor	Director Since July 2002	
Mr Ian Hardy, B.Ec., F Fin	Economist	Director since May 2016	

The Auditor's Independence Declaration for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been received and can be found on page 6 of the financial report.

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

On behalf of the directors:

The Honourable boyd Waddy Director

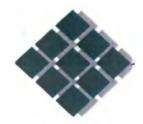
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Brian R Larking Director

Dated this 12 day of April, 2017

W. W. Vick & Co.

Chartered Accountants ABN 14 568 923 714



Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors' of The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012, as auditor for the audit of The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust for the year ended 31 December 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- 1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- 2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

W W Vick & Co Chartered Accountants

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Peter Vlahopol - Partner Sydney 12 April 2017



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

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue	3	515,615	676,408
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(19,347)	(17,044)
Other expenses	4	(328,605)	(272,694)
Finance costs		(1,364)	(1,601)
Profit before income tax	-	166,299	385,069
Income tax expense	1(c)	-	-
Profit for the year	4	166,299	385,069
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value gain/(loss) on available for sale financial assets	7(a),(b)	19,103	(292,633)
Total comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	-	185,402	92,436
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to members of the entity		185,402	92,436

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS		-	-
Current assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	362,672	508,222
Trade and Other Receivables	6	32,780	55,385
Other Assets	10	7,349	51,257
Total current assets		402,801	614,864
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	7	6,268,408	
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,208,442	1,179,062
Intangible assets	9	-	-
Total non-current assets		7,476,850	7,028,367
Total Assets		7,879,651	7,643,231
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	17,768	11,980
Other liabilities	12	346,218	300,988
Total current liabilities		363,986	312,968
TOTAL LIABILITIES		363,986	312,968
NET ASSETS		7,515,665	7,330,263
EQUITY			
Reserves	13	476,075	456,972
Retained surplus		7,039,590	
TOTAL EQUITY		7,515,665	7,330,263

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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

	Retained	Available for Sale Revaluation	
	Surplus \$	Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2015	6,488,222	749,605	7,237,827
Profit for the year	385,069	-	385,069
Other Comprehensive Income for the year: Net Fair value gain/(loss) on available for sale			
financial assets	-	(292,633)	(292,633)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the vear		(292,633)	(292,633)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	385,069	(292,633)	92,436
Balance at 31 December 201S	6,873,291	456,972	7,330,263
Profit for the year	166,299	-	166,299
Other Comprehensive Income for the year: Net Fair value gain/(loss) on available for sale			
financial assets	-	19,103	19,103
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		19,103	19,103
Total comprehensive income for the year	166,299	19,103	185,402
Balance at 31 December 2016	7,039,590	476,075	7,515,665

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and distributions (investment)		508,074	652,133
Payments to suppliers and contractors		(233,681)	(342,688)
Donations received		22,160	30,115
Interest received		7,986	5,125
Finance cost		(1,362)	(1,601)
Net cash flow from operating activities		303,177	343,084
Cash flows from investing activities Payment for acquisition of financial assets Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment Net cash used in investing activities		(400,000) (48,727) (448,727)	- (10,263) (10,263)
Cash Flow from financing activities			
Net increase/(decreases) in cash and cash equivalents		(145,550)	332,82 1
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		508,822	175,40 1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	362,672	508,222

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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

NOTE 1: GENERAL

The financial report of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust (the company) for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 12 April 2017.

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 10S3: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Currency

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

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the company is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. Revenues are recognised net of the amounts of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office.

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

Revenue recognition (continued)

Donations

Donations collected are recognised as revenue when the company gains control, economic benefits are probable and the amount of the donation can be measured reliably.

Revenue from Rendering of Services

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

Investment Income (Dividends)

Investment income comprises dividends and distributions from public listed companies (managed investment funds.)

Dividends from listed entities are recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Distributions from public listed companies are recognised when the right to receive a distribution has been established.

Interest

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

(c) Income Tax

The company is a charitable institution for the purposes of Australian taxation legislation and is therefore exempt from income tax under Div. 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. This exemption has been confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office. The company holds deductible gift recipient status.

(d)Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash in hand, short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdraft.

(e)Trade and other receivables

Terms of payment are generally thirty days from the date of the invoice. The collectability of debtors is reviewed regularly. An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Basis of measurement of carrying amount

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, and accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (on buildings).

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

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment (other than land and Grand Piano) are depreciated over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets as follows:

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

Class of Fixed Asset	2016 % pa	2015 % PA
Buildings	2.5- 6.7	2.5
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	15-33	15 – 33
Musical Instruments	10 - 15	10 - 15

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(g) Financial Assets - Investments

Investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration and any other acquisition cost.

Investments have no maturity date and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for this which are expected to be disposed of within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are valued at fair value at year end.

Fair Value

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

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

(g) Financial Assets – Investments (continued)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is not reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

(h)Trade creditors and other payables

Trade payables and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. These amounts are usually settled in 30 days. The carrying amount of the creditors and payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in which case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

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

(j) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

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

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

(j) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

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

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Available-for-sale investments

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

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

(j) Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

(k) Impairment of Assets

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

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

(k) Impairment of Assets (continued)

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

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

(I) Intangibles

Website is initially recognised at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Website has an estimated useful life of between one and five years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

(m) Comparative Figures

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

(n) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

"Fair value" is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

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

NOTE 3 : REVENUE	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue			
- Income from Investments (Dividends/Distributions)	A	485,470	641,168
- Donations		22,160	30,115
		507,630	671,283
Other Revenue			
- Interest		7,985	5,125
		7,985	5,125
Total Revenue		515,615	676,408

A. The decrease is largely attributable to decreased distributions from the pooled investments with Maple-Brown Abbott and Magellan Asset Management Funds. Maple-Brown Abbott had included in its distributions for the year \$252,723, in 2015, which had come from capital gains realised from its pooled investments. It is not expected that a capital gain of this magnitude will occur on a regular basis in the near future.

NOTE 4 : SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

SIGNIFICANT EXPENSES

- Grants approved-scholarships	138,528	67,220
- Consultancy fee	83,500	83,500
- Strata levies	25,213	19,920
- Audit fee	8,000	8,000
- Accountancy fee	16,703	15,504

NOTE 5 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	362,672	508,222
Short-term deposits	88,253	95,905
Bank balances	274,346	412,244
Cash on hand	73	73

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

NOTE 5 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the balance sheet as follows:	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	362,672	508,222
NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	30,623	51,037
Other receivables	2,157	4,348
	32,780	55,385
NOTE 7 : FINANCIAL ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
(a) Income Securities	35,055	33,967
(b) Investment in diversified investment company	6,233,353	5,815,338
	6,268,408	5,849,305
The company maintained investments in managed funds.		
(a) Income Securities		
Balance beginning of the year	33,967	38,322
Purchases	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Fair value measurement gains/(losses)	1,088	(4,355)
	35,055	33,967
(b) Investment in diversified investment company		
Balance beginning of the year	5,815,338	6,103,616
Purchases	400,000	-
Disposals	-	-
Fair value measurement gains/(losses)	18,014	(288,278)
	6,233,352	5 ,81 5,338

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

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
NOTE 8 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		Ŷ	Ŷ
LAND AND BUILDINGS			
Land and Buildings – At Cost		1,034,907	996,857
Less Depreciation		(18,797)	(11,983)
Total Land and Buildings		1,016,110	984,874
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Furniture, fixtures and fittings - At cost		63,576	52,899
Less accumulated depreciation		(36,538)	(26,555)
Total Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings		27,038	26,344
Music Instruments - At cost	A	194,495	194,495
Less accumulated depreciation		(29,201)	(26,651)
Total Musical Instruments		165,294	167,844
Total Plant and Equipment		192,332	194,188
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		1,208,442	1,179,062

A. Includes grand piano valued at \$165,000 (at cost price). The directors ascertain this Piano to be an appreciating asset. The Piano is not depreciated. The directors have obtained the current replacement cost of the Piano which is valued at an amount higher than the recorded cost.

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Land & Buildings	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	Musical Instruments	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at the beginning of year	984,874	26,344	167,844	1,179,062
Additions	38,051	10,676	-	48,727
Depreciation expense	(6,815)	(9,982)	(2,550)	(19,347)
Carrying amount at the end of year	1,016,110	27,038	165,294	1,208,442

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

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
NOTE 9 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Website Development - At cost		18,400	18,400
Less accumulated depreciation		(18,400)	(18,400)
NOTE 10 : OTHER ASSETS			
CURRENT			
CURRENT Bronzyments and deposits		7,349	12.064
Prepayments and deposits Franking credits- refundable		7,549	13,064 38,193
······································		7,349	51,257
NOTE 11 : TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities		17,572	11,952
Sundry and other payables		196	28
		17,768	11,980
NOTE 12 : OTHER LIABILITIES			
Accrued Scholarships		66,218	20,988
Liabilities directly associated with assets	A	280,000	280,000
		346,218	300,988
A			
Specific purpose funds: - Armstrong-Martin Scholarship		80,000	80,000
- Chalwin Fund		200,000	200,000
Total		280,000	280,000
Held as follows:			
Specific purpose funds			
- Managed funds		200,000	200,000
- Cash and cash equivalents		80,000	80,000
Total		280,000	280,000

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

NOTE 13 : RESERVES

Assets for Sale Revaluation Reserve

The assets for sale revaluation reserve records revaluations of non-current assets available for sale.

NOTE 14 : RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

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

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Key management personnel compensation	86,500	86,500

(b) RELATED PARTIES

The directors of the company were the only related parties. During the year there were no financial transactions with related parties.

(c) DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors' of the company have received no benefits during the financial year for the performance of their duties as directors.

NOTE 15 : MEMBERS GUARANTEE

The entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$2.00 each towards meeting any out standings and obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2016 the number of members was 407 (2015:425).

NOTE 16 : CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital	expenditure	commitments	contracted	for	(2015:	air	-	25,585
conditio	oning):							
							-	25,585

The board resolved to commit in the sum of \$23,300 from the overseas scholarship program to fund the Commonwealth Composer Collaboration project in 2017.

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

NOTE 17 : EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

The financial report was authorised for issue on 12 April 2017 by order of the Board of Directors.

There have been no matters or circumstances which have arisen since the end of the financial year which may significantly affect the operations of the organisation, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the organisation in subsequent years.

NOTE 18 : CONTINGENT LIABILITY

There are no significant contingent liabilities as at reporting date (2015: NIL).

NOTE 19 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	5	362,672	508,222
Loans and receivables	6	30,622	51,037
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	6,268,408	5,849,305
Total financial assets		6,661,702	6,408,564
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
 Trade and other payable 	11	17,572	11,952
Total financial liabilities		17,572	11,952

Refer to Note 20 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

NOTE 20: Fair Value Measurements

The company has the following assets, as set out in the table below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after their initial recognition. The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis and has no assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Recurring fair value measurements

Financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets:

-	shares in managed investment funds (i)	7	6,268,408	5,849,305
		_	6,268,408	5,849,305

(i) For investments in managed funds, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, the directors of the entity declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 23, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Act 2012 and Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Regulations 2013 and:
- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity 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.

The Honoúrable Lloyd Waddy Director

Brian R Larking Director

Dated this 12 day of April, 2017.

W. W. Vick & Co. Chartered Accountants ABN 14 568 923 714



Independent Auditor's Report to the members of The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

It is not always practicable for the company to establish accounting control over all form of donations prior to receipt of these funds and accordingly it is not possible for our examination to include procedures which extend beyond the amounts of such income recorded in the accounting records of the company. In respect to the qualification above, based on our review of the internal controls, nothing has come to our attention, which would cause us to believe that the internal controls over income from donations by the company are not appropriate.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the above paragraph, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with:

- a) Australian Accaunting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
- b) Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012, and the Australian Charities and Not far Profits Cammission Regulations 2013.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Respansibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Nat 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 (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Directors' are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual financial report for the year ended 31 December 2016, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors' for the Financial Report

Directors' are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-prafits Commission Act 2012, Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Regulations 2013, and for such internal control as directors' determines 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, directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 directors' either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

W. W. Vick & Co

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

W W VICK & CO

Chartered Accountants

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Peter Vlahopol – Partner Registered Company Auditor- No 4554 5th Floor, 379-383 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

Dated: 12 April 2017