2024 Annual Report

With procedures for the 2025 Annual General Meeting

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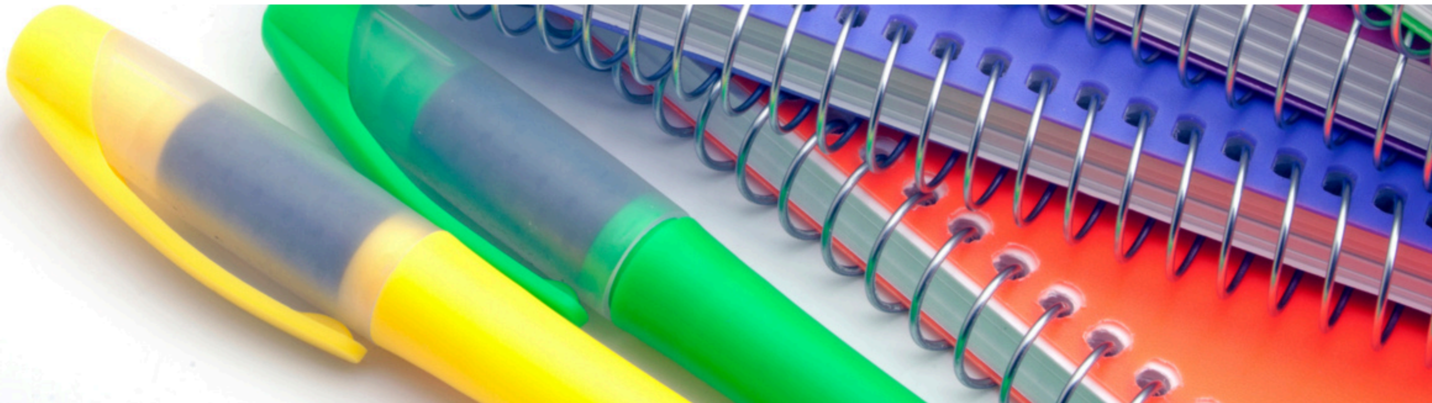

independent schools tasmania

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Wednesday 14th May 2025
at 12:00 noon via Zoom

Agenda

The formal AGM proceedings will be conducted via a Zoom meeting.

1. Attendance

2. Minutes of last Annual General Meeting – (14th May 2024)

3. Annual Report

4. Financial Report

5. Vote of Thanks

6. Election of Officers Bearers / confirmation of representative to ISA

7. Confirmation of Auditor

8. Other Business

9. Close of Meeting

Notice of AGM hereby given on 14th April 2025
Tony Crehan (Secretary)

Minutes of the Annual General meeting of Independent Schools Tasmania held on Tuesday 14th May 2024 via Zoom.

John Green, President and Chairman of the Meeting, welcomed IST delegates and guests and opened the Annual General Meeting at 12.00 pm.

1. Attendance

Mike Blake	Teachers Registration Board
Amelia Jones	Teachers Registration Board
John Green	IST Board
Leonie McNair	IST Board
Chad Smit	IST Board
David Grey	IST Board
David Gillman	IST Board
Tony Crehan	IST Board
Juliana Shea	IST
Simon Matthews	IST
Mark Seager	IST
Sarah Woodcock-Davis	IST
Ruth Croser	IST
Mike Frost	IST
Trudy Ward	IST
Suzie Keil	IST
Tim Chugg	IST
Michael Shorter	IST
Karen van der Aa	Scotch Oakburn
Jodie Bennett	Southern Christian
Bethany Armstrong	Northern Christian
Brian Bosveld	Christian Schools Tasmania
Meg Lawson	Fahan School
Matthew Saward	Circular Head Christian
Scott Ambrose	Calvin Christian
Margaret Louw	Channel Christian
Liz Scheu	Leighland Christian
Natasha Mackinnon	Leighland Christian

Apologies	
Imogen Hunt	Peregrine Cottage School
Mel Thurling	Christian Schools Tasmania
Angela Gurney	

2. Minutes of previous Annual General Meeting (9th May 2023)

RESOLVED that the Minutes of the previous Meeting be accepted as an accurate record of the decisions made at that Meeting. (McNair/Grey)

3. Annual Report

RESOLVED that the Annual Report for 2023 be accepted. (McNair/Gillman)

4. Financial Report

RESOLVED that the Financial Statements and Report for 2023 be accepted. (Grey/Lawson)

5. Vote of thanks

The chairman moved a vote of thanks to the IST Executive Director and Staff, and all those who have served on the Board and Committees of the Association during the year. (The full list is recorded in the Appendix of the Annual Report)
The meeting endorsed the vote of thanks by acclamation.
The Chairman thanked member schools for their support.

6. Election of Office Bearers

The Chairman declared that the nominations put before the Meeting had been nominated as required by the Rules of the Association and the original nomination forms were available for inspection.
The only nomination received for President of the Association was John Green, Board Member, Tarremah Steiner School and Tony Crehan declared him elected for the forthcoming year and confirmed his continued appointment as Representative to ISA.

As the only nominations for the positions, Mr John Green declared the following elected for the forthcoming year.

Vice-President:	Mrs Leonie McNair, Past Co-Principal, Launceston Preparatory School
Treasurer:	Mr David Grey, Business Manager, Leighland Christian School
Board Members:	Mr David Gillman, CEO, Christian Schools Tasmania Mrs Meg Lawson, Principal, Fahan School Ms Hilary Purdie, School Leader, Cottage School Mrs Elizabeth Chaplin, Principal, Hilliard Christian School

7. Confirmation of Auditor

RESOLVED that WLF Accounting and Advisory continue as auditor for the 2024 year. Treasurer called for an Audit Review for the 2025 financial year.(Grey/MCNair)

8. Other Business

9. Close of Meeting

The Chairman thanked the delegates for their attendance, invited them to remain for the guest speaker presentation. The AGM was declared closed at 12.16 pm.

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(signed) *(date)*

President's Report 2024

IST Organisation and Staff Developments

Since my last report, IST services to member schools have been maintained with the support of Government funding under the approved work plans for the Commonwealth Literacy and Numeracy funding negotiated by Senator Jacqui Lambie, the Commonwealth Choice and Affordability Fund and Pre-School Reform Agreement.

Simon Matthews commenced with IST as Deputy Executive Director on 1 May 2024. Simon was previously the Executive Principal of Chairo Christian School, a multi-campus school in Victoria with 1700 students.

It was with deep sadness that we marked the passing in October 2024 of our much loved and valued colleague, Mike Frost, who gave so much in his lifetime for Vocational Education in Tasmania and Australia.

Other changes to the consulting team were the departures of Lauren Watson and Sarah Woodcock-Davis and the appointment of Elizabeth Hobman as Education Consultant in Northern Tasmania.

Imogen Hunt and Chad Smit resigned from the IST Board during 2024, and I thank them for their contribution. Meg Lawson, Hilary Purdie and Elizabeth Chaplin were welcomed to the IST Board in 2024.

Executive Director, Tony Crehan has announced his intention to retire on 31 July 2024, after 22 years as leader of our organisation. I will be announcing the appointment of his replacement at the 2025 AGM.

National Issues

In 2024, the Australian Government and the Tasmanian State Government signed the Better and Fairer Schools Agreement (BFSA - previously the National Schools Reform Agreement) and the associated Bilateral Agreement. The 10-year agreement will increase funding for Tasmanian Government Schools from 95% to 100% of the Schools Resource Standard. IST supports full funding for all students and welcomes this change.

The contributions to government recurrent funding for non-government school students remain at 80% Commonwealth and 20% State.

IST is working alongside Independent Schools Australia to prevent clawback of government financial support for independent schools by other decisions. Recent concerning examples have been the imposition of payroll tax on some independent schools by the Victorian Government and the exclusion from Commonwealth Teaching Scholarships of teachers beginning their careers in non- government schools.

We are advocating strongly for the Australian Government not to accept the recommendation, in the Productivity Commission 2024 Report on Philanthropy, to remove the Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) Status of School Building Funds.

In the development of the Tasmanian Bilateral Agreement, the Tasmanian education sectors collaborated productively through the Cross-Sectoral Intergovernmental Relations Working Group.

States and territories, and non-government schooling sectors have worked from 2024 to implement the Australian Framework for Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Schools

Key Economic Parameters – September Quarter 2024

The Hobart CPI (Education) was 6.1% higher than the same quarter in the previous year, below the national average of 6.4%. This growth is approximately double the CPI (All Groups) growth.

The Tasmanian Wage Price Index increase was 3.7 %, slightly above the national average of 3.5%.

The Tasmanian increase in the Producer Price Index for non-residential building construction was 4.1% compared to a national average of 6.6%. The past five-year average increase in Tasmania has been 6.0%, above the national average of 5.1%.

Independent Schools Australia (ISA)

IST contributes strongly to the work of our national organisation, with both IST Chair, John Green and IST Executive Director, Tony Crehan participating as ISA Board Members. Tony Crehan has been the non-government schools sector nominee on the board of Education Services Australia and has also represented ISA on the Copyright Advisory Group for Schools since 2005. IST consulting staff have also collaborated with ISA and other AISs on national working groups and groups liaising with ACARA and AITSL.

In the lead up to the 2025 Federal Election, IST has been actively supporting ISA with its “School Choice Counts” campaign and encouraged member schools to utilise the information resources produced as part of the campaign.

Tasmanian Education Issues

IST is involved in education regulation through our Executive Director's membership of the new Advisory Council for Education (ACE), which provides high level advice to the Minister for Education.

Throught 2024, IST assisted member schools to comply with the new Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework which came into effect in 2024 and imposed obligations on schools in meeting the Child and Youth Safe Standards, and the reporting and information sharing requirements.

As mentioned in my report last year, the Tasmanian Government announced in 2023 that it would ensure that 25% of primary schools across Tasmania are implementing structured literacy for K-2 in 2024, with all primary schools to be implementing structured literacy by 2026. It also mandated that the Year 1 Phonics Check would be implemented in every school in Term 3 of 2024, with statewide aggregated results to be made public.IST continues to assist independent schools to meet these requirements.

In 2024, the Tasmanian Government commissioned an Independent Review of Education in Tasmania. The Final Report was delivered by the Independent Reviewer, Ms Vicki Bayliss in December 2024 and was publicly released by the Minister for Education on 22 January 2025.

IST made a submission and had several meetings with Ms Bayliss during the Review period and provided feedback to the Minister on the Report's recommendations through ACE.

IST is represented on the cross sectoral Steering Committee for the Teachers Registration Act Review, currently in progress. The objectives of the Review are to make recommendations for amendments to the Act to ensure:

- children are safe when they learn
- teachers, including those in Early Childhood education Centres, are high quality and meet professional standards
- the legislative framework reflects modern regulatory practice and is fit for purpose.

The Disability Rights, Inclusion and Safeguarding Act will commence early in 2025. The purpose of the Act is to advance and safeguard the rights of all people with disability and to advance their full and effective inclusion.

John Green
President

Executive Director's Report 2024

Independent schools in Tasmania again performed well in 2024.

Although overall school student numbers in Tasmania fell by a further 0.5% in 2024, FTE student enrolments in Tasmanian independent schools increased by 3.0% to a record total of 11,317.

Tasmanian independent enrolment share has increased to 14.1% (11.6% Primary and 17.2% Secondary).

This is a further testament to the quality of education and pastoral care offered by independent schools and the dedication and resilience of the school leaders, teachers and non-teaching staff at our 34 member schools on 43 campuses.

In May 2024, we welcomed the return to Tasmania of Simon Matthews as IST's Deputy Executive Director. Simon, with his excellent educations skills and school leadership experience has done an outstanding job in leading the IST consulting team, planning and coordinating professional learning activities and communications to members, and in supporting me with general management of the organisation and representation to government and other stakeholders.

I am grateful to all our consulting team members and our administration staff for their dedication and passion for their work to deliver the best possible support to schools.

During 2024 there were 1,078 visits to schools by consultants, with the major areas of support being curriculum, teaching and learning, leadership and school improvement, literacy, inclusive education, VET and careers, early years education, workplace safety and human resources.

I personally made 27 visits to member schools during the year to obtain feedback on the quality and relevance of IST services, which, I am pleased to say, was positive.

In addition, there were 19 mentoring session or meetings with school leader groups with 107 participants.

IST's support for development of high quality, evidence-based practice for school leadership continued in 2024 with 257 attendances by school principals or senior leaders at targeted IST professional development events. There were also 1,475 attendances by school staff at IST professional development workshops for educators.

A total of 259 information circulars were issued to schools during the year. Our communications for 2025 will include more social media posts, podcasts and weekly digests of information to rationalise the volume of individual circulars.

Grants totalling over $2,314,450 were paid to schools under programs administered by IST and $1,113,491 from ISBGAT in 2024.

In 2024, IST continued implementation of its Strategic Plan for 2023 – 2026 based on our core purpose of support, advocacy and representation for member schools. The IST Strategic Plan 2023-2026 is included in this Annual Report.

My thanks for the dedication and preparedness of many people to give time and energy to the IST Board, regulatory boards, cross-sectoral committees and working groups during 2024.

As this will be my last IST Annual Report, I would particularly like to express my gratitude to Juliana Shea, who has been my right hand for more than 20 years and to John Green for his contribution as President and for his personal support for me.

Best wishes to school leaders who have retired since the 2024 AGM and a warm welcome to new principals of member schools in 2024 - 2025.

The IST team looks forward with energy and enthusiasm to continuing and improving its support for schools in 2025 and beyond.

Tony Crehan
Executive Director

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS TASMANIA INC.
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CONTENTS PAGE

Independent Schools Tasmania Inc.
Treasurer's Report For the Year Ended
31 December 2024

The Statement of Profit and Loss and Comprehensive Income for 2024 shows an operating surplus of $38,213. Total operating income for 2024 was $2,652,847, an increase of $173,725 from the previous year. The increase in revenue occurred with the MEA project, bank interest, administration of government grants, and membership fee increases from student growth. The membership fee increased 4.0% from the previous year. Total enrolments for the sector increased from 11,001 In 2023 to 11,317 in 2024, a 3% growth in enrolments resulting in a 7% increase in membership income.

Expenses totalled $2,614,634, an increase of $184,866 above 2023, and is overall consistent with the increase in revenue. The higher expenditure is due to the number of educational consultants providing grant-funded services and a 4% wage increase for staff. Other operating expenses are consistent with those of previous years. A summary of the percentage breakdown of income and expenditure for the last 5 years is as follows:

Income:	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Membership Subscriptions	10 %	10%	11%	11.0%	16.2%
Other Subscriptions	9.50%	9%	10%	10.5%	0.4%
Grants%	69%	71%	72.5%	72.0%	79.4%
Other income	11.5%	9%	6.5%	6.5%	4.0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Expenditure:	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Employment Expenses	59.4%	62%	56.7%	59.6%	63.9%
External Consultants	14.5%	11%	12%	10.8%	11.6%
Office & Depreciation	8.5%	9%	11.5%	10.9%	16.4%
Travel	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%
School subscriptions	10.9%	10.7%	11.3%	10.7%	0.4%
PD & School Resources	1.6%	2.6%	3.8%	4.6%	4.3%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In addition to the Association's income and expenditure, it is responsible for administering certain Australian and State Government Grants and Programs. School payments (not including Australian capital grants administered by ISBGAT) were $2,314,450 (2023 $3,294,543). The total value of unexpended grants (excluding Australian capital grants administered by ISBGAT) on 31/12/24 amounts to $3,289,693.

IST has Accumulated Funds of $1,059,137 on 31/12/24. In my opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable. WLF completed the audit of the Association's finances for 2024 with no issues of concern identified through the audit process.

To conclude my report, I would like to thank the IST management team for their professionalism and commitment to the sound administration of the Association's financial affairs.

David Grey
Treasurer

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Independent Schools Tasmania Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of the Independent Schools Tasmania Inc. (the Association), which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024, 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 other explanatory notes, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Association presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1.

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 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

1st Floor, 160 Collins Street, Hobart TAS 7000 | GPO Box 1083 Hobart TAS | 03 6223 6155 | email@wlf.com.au | www.wlf.com.au

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 forgery, intentional omissions, collusion, 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 Association’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s 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 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 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 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 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.

Wise Lord & Ferguson

WISE LORD & FERGUSON

J Doyle

Joanne Doyle
Partner

Date: 14 April 2025

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Members of Independent Schools Tasmania Inc.

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Independent Schools Tasmania Inc. for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of any applicable code of professional conduct.

Wise Lord & Ferguson

WISE LORD & FERGUSON

Joanne Doyle
Partner

Dated: 14 April 2025

1st Floor, 160 Collins Street, Hobart TAS 7000 | GPO Box 1083 Hobart TAS | 03 6223 6155 | email@wlf.com.au | www.wlf.com.au

Independent Schools Tasmania Inc.
ABN 20 083 450 700
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Revenue			
ATO received		23,431	57,267
Bank interest		140,292	121,140
Grant administration income		1,631,044	1,582,764
Grant administration income – ISBGAT		198,390	182,260
MEA program income		100,110	-
Membership subscriptions		269,520	251,558
Other income		25,217	51,491
Professional learning income		13,344	1,720
Residual funds		-	467,972
School subscriptions		251,499	230,922
Total revenue		2,652,847	2,947,094
Expenses			
Administrative			
Audit and accounting		14,755	14,600
Bank and loan charges		485	546
Computer and IT		5,155	2,560
Consultancy		10,172	3,750
Depreciation		49,403	56,264
General expenses		77,161	74,395
Insurance		16,629	11,086
Office supplies and printing		11,865	12,539
Repairs and maintenance		2,280	5,812
Telephone		10,892	14,714
Rates, water and land tax		7,153	7,168
Schools			
IST project consultants		95,420	110,781
IST subscriptions		27,962	26,934
MEA program		107,628	-
NGRF project consultant		38,124	48,629
Professional development – schools		138,540	112,797
Professional development – staff		11,363	35,423
School resources		1,485	-
School subscriptions		284,349	259,310

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Sundry expenses		10,263	8,761
Employees and board			
Conferences and meetings		6,981	5,468
ISBGAT committee expenses		378	199
Motor vehicle expenses		68,410	56,249
Superannuation		151,040	133,147
Travel		65,865	60,441
Wages and salaries		1,400,876	1,368,195
Total expenses		2,614,634	2,429,768
Current year surplus		38,213	517,326
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		38,213	517,326

Independent Schools Tasmania Inc.
ABN 20 083 450 700
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	4,407,569	4,903,500
Trade and other receivables	3	83,487	31,292
Other current assets	4	55,615	8,810
Total current assets		4,546,671	4,943,602
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	5	189,452	206,106
Right-of-use assets	6	13,899	1,346
Total non-current assets		203,351	207,452
Total assets		4,750,022	5,151,054
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	101,314	69,524
Employee provisions	8	285,836	269,919
Lease liabilities		3,552	1,534
Unexpended grants	9	3,289,693	3,789,153
Total current liabilities		3,680,395	4,130,130
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8	-	-
Lease liabilities		10,490	-
Total non-current liabilities		10,490	-
Total liabilities		3,690,885	4,130,130
Net assets		1,059,137	1,020,924
Accumulated funds			
Comprehensive income for the year		38,213	517,326
Retained surplus		1,020,924	503,598
Total accumulated funds		1,059,137	1,020,924

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Accumulated funds			
Opening balance		1,020,924	503,598
Add/(less):			
Comprehensive income for the year		38,213	517,326
Accumulated funds at the end of the year		1,059,137	1,020,924

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts in the course of operations		630,562	1,066,138
Payments in the course of operations		(2,564,563)	(2,708,029)
Interest received		140,292	121,140
Grants received		3,644,424	4,036,731
Grants distributed		(2,314,450)	(3,294,543)
Net cash flows from operating activities	10	(463,735)	(778,563)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant, and equipment		(28,623)	(68,147)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	42,300
Net cash flows from investing activities		(28,623)	(25,847)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease arrangements		(3,573)	(5,371)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(3,573)	(5,371)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(495,931)	(809,781)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,903,500	5,713,281
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		4,407,569	4,903,500

1. Summary of material accounting policies

Financial reporting framework

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Association is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared to meet the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for- profits Commission Act 2012. The Association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the material accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entries reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012, the basis of accounting specified by all Accounting Standards AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements, AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, AASB 1048: Interpretation of Standards and AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures.

The Association has concluded that the requirements set out in AASB 10 and AASB 128 are not applicable as the initial assessment on its interests in other entities indicated that it does not have any subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures. Hence, the financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a) Revenue

Revenue recognition

Operating grants, donations and bequests

When the Association receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Association:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Association:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of applicable accounting standards (e.g., AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116, and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue, or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Association recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Capital grants

When the Association receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Association recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Association satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

c) Property, plant, and equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not more than the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed based on the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of fixed assets	Depreciation rate
Motor vehicles	25%
Plant and equipment	10 – 30%
Building	2.5%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

d) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Association where the Association is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d) Leases (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Association anticipates exercising a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

e) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Association commits itself to either the purchase or the sale of the asset (i.e., trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in paragraph 63 of AASB 15:

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense to profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.
The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk to other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Association initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial measurement of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e., when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Association no longer controls the asset (i.e., it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

On derecognition of an investment in equity that the Association elected to classify as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g., amount due from customers under contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due, and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.
The Association uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Association assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e., diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For financial assets that are credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Association measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (e.g., default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Association assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, it can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

To make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Association applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Association recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g., loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

f) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared 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.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

g) Employee provisions

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

g) Employee provisions (continued)

The Association's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position.

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

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

i) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and any outstanding grant receipts. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

j) 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 (ATO).

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 ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

k) Income tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Association is exempt from income tax under Div. 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

1. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association 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.

m) Comparative figures

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

Where the Association retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements must be presented.

n) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Association.

Key estimates Impairment

The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

Plant and equipment

As indicated in Note 1(c), the Association reviews the useful life of plant and equipment on annual basis.

1.

o) Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Key judgments

Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by considering any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/type, cost/value, quantity, and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and, periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the entity will make. The Association determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic, and which are key to future strategy of the Association.

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
2. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		300	300
Cash at bank		4,407,269	4,903,200
Total cash and cash equivalents		4,407,569	4,903,500
3. Trade and other receivables			
Trade receivables		83,487	25,372
Other receivables		-	5,920
Total trade and other receivables		83,487	31,292
4. Other current assets			
Prepaid expenses		55,615	8,810
Total other current assets		55,615	8,810
5. Property, plant, and equipment			
Building			
At cost		252,142	252,142
Accumulated depreciation		(151,854)	(145,551)
		100,288	106,591
Plant and equipment			
At cost		359,605	336,788
Accumulated depreciation		(308,148)	(301,022)
		51,457	35,766
Motor vehicles			
At cost		104,166	104,166
Accumulated depreciation		(66,459)	(40,417)
		37,707	63,749
Total plant and equipment		189,452	206,106

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
6. Right-of-use assets			
Plant and equipment			
Lease plant and equipment		16,679	17,513
Accumulated depreciation		(2,780)	(16,167)
Total right-of-use assets		13,899	1,346
7. Trade and other payables			
Trade payables		69,498	66,811
Prepaid revenue		234	-
Other payables and accruals		31,582	2,713
Total trade and other payables		101,314	69,524
8. Employee provisions			
Current			
Provision for annual leave		195,199	172,157
Provision for long service leave		90,637	97,762
Total employee provisions		285,836	269,919
9. Unexpended grants			
State BGA grants unexpended		984,119	888,917
Unexpended 2024 grants		2,305,574	2,900,236
Total unexpended grants		3,289,693	3,789,153

9. Unexpended grants (continued)

Reconciliation of unexpended grants:

2024 grants

	2023 grants unexpended	*2024 grants received*	*Transfers in/(out)*	*2024 program delivery allocation*	*2024 schools allocation*	*2024 grants unexpended*
CAF	1,868,000	1,234,074	-	974,044	563,114	1,564,916
CAPBGA	888,917	-	129,040	-	33,838	984,119
CRRE	-	69,226	-	-	-	69,226
ILN	193,500	213,000	-	365,000	-	41,500
LIS	-	683,646	(129,040)	20,000	534,606	-
SSL	-	60,000		60,000	-	-
NSWP	11,941	291,198	-	-	288,000	15,139
PRA	631,202	894,890	-	212,000	894,892	419,200
ECD	15,640	-	-	-	-	15,640
SLN	38,314	-	-	-	-	38,314
SNF	88	-	-	-	-	88
VET	141,551	-	-	-	-	141,551
Total	3,789,153	3,446,034	-	1,631,044	2,314,450	3,289,693

Total unexpended grants	3,289,693

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
10. Reconciliation of net cash used in operating activities to operating surplus			
Operating surplus		38,213	517,326
Non-cash flows in surplus:			
Depreciation		49,403	56,264
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	(17,624)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of leases		(598)	-
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(52,195)	126,284
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(46,805)	(5,092)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		31,790	(1,126,288)
Increase/(decrease) in unexpended grants		(499,460)	(387,637)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions		15,917	58,204
		(463,735)	(778,563)

Independent Schools Tasmania Inc.

ABN: 20 083 450 700

Board Declaration

Board Declaration In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Independent Schools Tasmania Inc., the
Board declare that, in the Board's opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 3 to 26, satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 and:

   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the Association; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

John R Green ....

14th April 2025

....

J Green
President

Dated

....

14th April 2025

....

D Grey
Treasurer

Dated

Independent Schools Tasmania Inc
ABN 20 083 450 700
LIST OF BOARD MEMBERS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Mr John Green **President**	Unit 2, 24 Fehre Court SANDY BAY TAS 7006
Mrs Leonie McNair **Vice President**	2 Compton Avenue EAST LAUNCESTON TAS 7250
Mr David Grey **Treasurer**	2 Tolunah St BURNIE TAS 7320
Mr David Gillman	Chief Executive Officer Christian Schools Tasmania 299 Macquarie St HOBART TAS 7000
Ms Hilary Purdie	Principal Cottage School PO Box 379 ROSNY PARK TAS 7018
Ms Meg Lawson	Principal Fahan School PO Box 2090 LOWER SANDY BAY TAS 7005
Mrs Elizabeth Chaplin	Principal Hilliard Christian School PO Box 162 MOONAH TAS 7009

IST Representation on Other Committees & Groups 2024

ACARA Digital Learning Committee
ACARA Curriculum Directors Group
AEDC Steering Committee
AIS NAPLAN Committee
AIS NAPLAN OASC Committee
AIS NAPLAN PMWG Committee
AITSL Professional Growth Network Committee
AITSL HALT Network Group
CCYP Ambassadors Working Group
Copyright Agency Group
Early Entry to School Cross Sectoral Committee
ECU Stakeholder Reference Group
Framework Advisory Council
Government Funding Working Group
National Consultative Group (NCG)
National Initiative in Drug Education Group
Non-government Schools Steering Group
Positive Partnerships Committee
Post Year 10 Steering Group
Inclusion Advisory Panel
LGBTI Working Group Committee
NQF Stakeholders Reference Group
Secondary Principals & Curriculum Leaders Networking Meetings
Smoke Free Young People Committee

Years 9-12

Youth Engagement in Education & Training (YEET) Committee
Curriculum Assessment & Teaching Working Group
Packages of Learning Steering Committee
Project Team Working Group
Project Steering Committee
Workforce Support Working Group
VET/VL Sub-Committee

Note: New Committees are formed from time to time and the office will have details of the IST representative.

Internal Committees and Members of Committees 2024

ISBGAT COMMITTEE

John Green (Chair)	Tarremah Steiner School (Board)
David Grey (Treasurer)	Leighland Christian School
John De Deuge	Launceston Christian School
Sam Haberle	S Group Architects/Newstead Christian
Michelle Foster	Department of Justice
Executive Officer	Administration Officer
Tony Crehan (Secretary)	Juliana Shea

LOAN INTEREST SUBSIDY COMMITTEE

Shaun Sargent	The Friends School
Executive Director	Administration Officer
Tony Crehan	Juliana Shea

IST Representation on External Boards & Committees 2024

Independent Schools Australia (ISA)	John Green	President IST
	Tony Crehan	IST Executive Director
ISA/AIS IT Group	Tony Crehan	IST Executive Director
ACARA/AITSL	Tony Crehan	IST Executive Director