



National Accreditation Authority
for Translators and Interpreters LTD



Our year in transition

ANNUAL REPORT

2017|18

ANNUAL REPORT

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2017|18

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LIMITED (NAATI)

WHO WE ARE

NAATI is a company that is jointly owned by the nine governments of Australia. We are governed by a Board of Directors, who are appointed by the owners.

The mission of NAATI, as defined in the NAATI Constitution endorsed by the Member Governments, is to set and maintain high national standards in the translating and interpreting sector to enable the existence of a supply of appropriately credentialed translating and interpreting professionals, responsive to the changing needs and demography of Australia's culturally and linguistically diverse society.

WHAT WE DO

NAATI is a standards organisation responsible for setting, maintaining and promoting high professional standards for the translating and interpreting professions.

Our core focus is maintaining a robust system of certification for practitioners who wish to work as translators and interpreters in Australia.

Our aim is to be a respected and recognised global leader in the provision of certification services for translators and interpreters, provide quality services and be responsive to the individuals and organisations that benefit from NAATI's services.

NAATI is not a provider of translating or interpreting services. NAATI holds a regulatory role as the certifying body and the certification system gives confidence to consumers who rely on the services of translators or interpreters in order to participate effectively in our society.



THE KEY TO LANGUAGE DIVERSITY



NAATI staff members from left: Alessia Maruca, Nora Sautter and Jim Duncan. Back: Robert Foote.



More than 20% of Australians speak a language other than English at home.



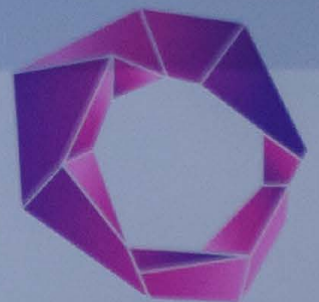
One in four Australians was born overseas.

Nearly half of all Australians have a parent who was born overseas.

Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data; Australian Bureau of Statistics, 27 June 2017.

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Peter Mac

FROM THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD



It is a pleasure to provide my first annual message as the Chair of the NAATI Board. NAATI has had a very productive year, punctuated by the implementation and consolidation of the certification system.

NAATI embarked on significant and much needed reform several years ago, and I would like to acknowledge the tremendous contribution of my predecessor, Ms Kerry Stubbs, during her seven years as Chair and thank her for her leadership of NAATI at a time of considerable change and innovation.

In September 2017, NAATI celebrated its 40th anniversary. This provided an opportunity to reflect on the work of NAATI and the importance of the organisation in supporting multiculturalism in Australia. The International Federation of Translators (FIT) held their major conference in Brisbane in August 2017.

This significant international event for the translating and

interpreting profession clearly identified NAATI's credentialing system as unique by international standards in its universal coverage.

The certification system is now in effect, marking a significant development for the profession in Australia. I would like to thank the Member Governments and other key stakeholders for their support. Thank you also to the many practitioners who have already transitioned into the new system. There is still work to be done in test development across the many language combinations, which will be a priority for the next year.

The Board is in the process of developing a strategic plan that will outline the key objectives for NAATI over the next few years. In order to achieve this, we have actively sought input from a wide range of individuals and agencies within the sector. Central to the future plans will be how NAATI promotes ongoing professionalisation of the sector through collaboration with key stakeholders and supporting professional development and engagement with practitioners.

Recently, the Board made a significant decision to establish a fund that will contribute up to \$250,000 per year, investing in the continuing development of the translating and interpreting sector, helping to enhance the great work already performed by many and diverse players in our field.

The Technical Reference Advisory Committee (TRAC) has continued its valued work. I acknowledge the importance of the expert advice of this committee to NAATI. I thank Associate Professor Ludmila Stern, Committee Chair, as well as the rest of our colleagues on the TRAC.

I would like to acknowledge and offer my gratitude to my fellow Directors for their professionalism and stewardship of NAATI over the last year: Pino Migliorino, Director and Deputy Chair; John Williams, Director and Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee; Mary Gurgone, Director; Mitra Khakbaz, Director; and a warm welcome to our new Director, Dr Michael Cooke.

**"A year of
innovation and
unprecedented
change."**

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On behalf of the Board, I wish to commend this report and sincerely thank our dedicated CEO Mark Painting for his hard work and productive endeavours throughout this year. Mark and all of the staff deserve our thanks and gratitude for their significant work at NAATI during a year of innovation and unprecedented change.

Voula Messimeri,
Chair
NAATI Board of Directors

FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



In terms of operational tempo, the 2017-18 year was the busiest in NAATI's history with record numbers of tests sat, credentials issued, applications processed and correspondence managed.

The Certification scheme went live in January 2018 and by the end of June more than 8000 individual practitioners had transitioned their credentials into the new system. The first certification tests were conducted in a small range of languages and the roll out of testing across the languages will continue throughout the next year. NAATI considers the certification system essential to the on-going professionalisation of the sector and remains confident that it will result in improved quality and standards that will benefit both practitioners and consumers.

Implementing such a significant change would not be possible without the support of key industry stakeholders and I take the opportunity to thank all those involved, especially the key technical experts assisting NAATI staff in designing the new test and assessment format.

NAATI continues to engage with a number of organisations, including Standards Australia, the Judicial Council on Cultural Diversity and the Migrant and Refugee Womens' Health partnership to support projects that are of interest to the translating and interpreting sector. It is important to continue to collaborate and NAATI looks forward to supporting more joint initiatives in the future.

Finally, I take the opportunity to acknowledge all the organisations and individuals that support NAATI's important work. This includes the various advisory committees, professional associations, education institutions and examiners, and of course the NAATI staff. These contributions are greatly appreciated and I look forward to the continued support.

Mark Painting
Chief Executive Officer



NAATI Board, CEO and Government representatives

MEMBERS AND DIRECTORS

1

MEMBERS OF NAATI & THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

NAATI's Members are the nine ministers responsible for multicultural affairs and/or citizenship for the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments. Members may appoint a representative to exercise any of their powers in relation to the company and all have done so.

New Members of NAATI were appointed during the year as follows:

- Commonwealth – Dr David Gillespie, MP
- QLD – Hon. Stirling Hinchcliffe, MP
- SA – Hon Jing Lee, MLC
- TAS – Hon Jacque Petrusma, MP

NAATI welcomes the new Members and their representatives and looks forward to working closely with them. The Board also thanks the retiring Members and representatives for their interest in and support for NAATI.

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018 THE MEMBERS OF NAATI AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES WERE:

COMMONWEALTH

Member: Dr David Gillespie MP
Assistant Minister for Children and Families

Represented by: Mr Evan Lewis
Group Manager, Multicultural, Settlement Services and Communities Group,
Department of Social Services

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Member: Ms Rachel Stephen-Smith, MLA
Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, Minister for Disability,
Children and Youth, Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs,
Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Workplace Safety and
Industrial Relations

Represented by: Ms Jenny Wells
Senior Manager, Community Services Directorate,
Office of Multicultural Affairs

NEW SOUTH WALES

Member: Hon. Ray Williams, MP
Minister for Multiculturalism and Minister for Disability Services

Represented by: Mr Hakan Harman
Chief Executive Officer, Multicultural NSW

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Member: Hon. Gerald (Gerry) McCarthy, MLA
Minister for Essential Services, Minister for Housing and Community
Development and Minister for Public Employment

Represented by: Mr David Alexander
Executive Director, Engagement and Community Development,
Department of Housing and Community Development

QUEENSLAND

Member: Hon. Stirling Hinchcliffe, MP

Minister for Local Government, Minister for Racing and Minister for Multicultural Affairs

Represented by: Mr Wayne Briscoe

Executive Director, Multicultural Affairs Queensland,
Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Member: Hon. Jing Lee, MLC

Assistant Minister to the Premier

Represented by: Ms Justine Kennedy

Acting Director, Multicultural Affairs,
Department of the Premier and Cabinet

TASMANIA

Member: Hon. Jacquie Petrusma, MP

Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Minister for Disability Services and Community Development, Minister for Sport and Recreation and Minister for Women

Represented by: Ms Wanda Buza

Assistant Director – Specialist Policy
Communities, Sport and Recreation Tasmania,
Department of Premier and Cabinet

VICTORIA

Member: Hon. Robin Scott, MP

Minister for Finance and Minister for Multicultural Affairs

Represented by: Mr Hakan Akyol

Director, Office of Multicultural Affairs and Citizenship, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Member: Hon. Paul Papalia CSC, MLA

Minister for Tourism, Minister for Racing and Gaming, Minister for Small Business, Minister for Defence Issues and Minister for Citizenship and Multicultural Interests

Represented by: Ms Kim Ellwood

Acting Executive Director, Office of Multicultural Interests

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



VOULA MESSIMERI AM

CHAIR

Voula Messimeri AM was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on November 1, 2014. Voula is the immediate past CEO of Australian Greek Welfare Society (now known as PRONIA) and the past Chair of the peak multicultural national body, the Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA). Voula was appointed as Chair of the Board on 1 December 2017. She has served in leadership positions on a number of community management bodies and on Boards including the RMIT University Council and the RMIT Training Board. Voula served for 15 years as Director on the Victorian Interpreting & Translating Service (VITS) Board and currently serves on the Board of the Rockwell Foundation. She has also served on Ministerial State and Federal advisory structures and was a member of the Australian Multicultural Advisory Council. Voula is Patron of inTouch, the Multicultural Centre against Family Violence. She was inducted into the Victorian Honour Roll of Women and recognised under the Order of Australia for her contribution to refugees, migrants and women. Ms Messimeri's term expires on October 31, 2020.



GIUSEPPE (PINO) MIGLIORINO AM

DEPUTY CHAIR

Pino Migliorino AM was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on May 15, 2014. He was born in Bari, Italy in 1959 and migrated to Australia in 1964. Pino founded the Cultural Perspectives Group twenty-four years ago. This group of companies comprises sector leaders in consulting, researching and communicating with culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) and indigenous communities in Australia. Prior to working in the private sector, Pino held important positions in the third sector and in government including Executive Officer of the Ethnic Communities Council (ECC) of NSW; NSW Regional Coordinator for the Office of Multicultural Affairs; Senior Conciliator at the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (HREOC) and Principal Policy Officer at the Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW. Pino is an acknowledged expert in immigration, multicultural affairs and social policy areas relevant to diversity. In 2017 he was made a member of the Order of Australia. Pino has a BA and Dip. Ed (Secondary), is a Fellow of the Public Relations Institute of Australia (PRIA) and a Qualified Practicing Market Researcher (QPMR). Mr Migliorino's term expires on May 14, 2020.



JOHN WILLIAMS PSM

John Williams was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on September 1, 2014. John joined the Department of Immigration in Melbourne in 1964 where he gained extensive senior management experience before retiring in December 2008. His extensive overseas appointments include serving in the Australian High Commission London from 1973 to 1975; the Australian Embassy in Belgrade from 1975 to 1977 and 1983 to 1985; the Australian Embassy in Cairo from 1978 to 1979 and the Australian Consulate Cape Town from 1979 to 1982. John was extensively involved with multicultural and consular communities in his assignments both overseas and in Australia. While working in Australia, he built strong working relationships with other government agencies at Federal and State levels. John was awarded a Public Service Medal (PSM) in the Queen's Birthday Honour list in 2008 in recognition of his work with Australia's multicultural communities. Since retiring from the public service, John has established his own consultancy to assist multicultural communities to better connect with, and access services within society. Mr Williams' term expires on August 31, 2020.



MARY GURGONE

Mary Gurgone was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on November 1, 2014 and has been the National Director for Fortis Consulting since 2009. Fortis is one of the top 30 management consulting firms in Western Australia. Mary migrated to Australia from Italy and has a lifelong commitment to cross-cultural and cross-linguistic communication. She has a Master of Business, teacher training and vocational training qualifications, Bachelor of Arts (English and Italian), and NAATI accreditation as a professional translator and interpreter. Mary is passionate about quality in translating and interpreting and has worked tirelessly for the translating and interpreting profession. She was a national president of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators Inc (AUSIT), State President of AUSIT WA (1989-2002) and is a Fellow of AUSIT. Mary continues to lead strategic national projects related to Australian multiculturalism as well as supporting the Zonta House Women's Board (of which she was formerly Chair) through conducting the Board Skills Audit and being a member of the External Relations Committee. She is focused on governance, having completed the Australian Institute of Company Directors Course. Ms Gurgone's term expires on October 31, 2020.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



MITRA KHAKBAZ

Mitra Khakbaz was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on December 1, 2016. Mitra is an Executive Manager with MDA Ltd where she oversees regional settlement, employment, community wellbeing, youth settlement, case work and intensive support services. She has worked in the multicultural sector since coming to Australia from Iran in 1994. She has a strong commitment to women's and children's rights and in 2013 was awarded a Churchill Fellowship for improving the economic participation of refugee women at risk. Mitra has many years of high-level involvement with various community organisations. She was a Board Member of DV Connect for over 10 years until 2012 and has been a management committee member of the Immigrant Women's Support Service and the Churchill Fellowship Association of Queensland. Mitra is currently the co-chair of the Queensland Community Alliance and is also a Director with the Buddies Refugee Support Group. Mitra holds a Masters Degree in Applied Linguistics, a Masters Degree in Social Administration and a Postgraduate Diploma in Community Development and Social Policy. Ms Khakbaz's term expires on November 30, 2019.



DR MICHAEL COOKE

Michael Cooke was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on December 1, 2017. He is a linguist and principal of Intercultural Communications, which provides training for Indigenous language interpreters and consultancy services for agencies that use them, particularly in health, legal and judicial domains. He completed his PhD in linguistics in 1997, becoming a specialist in legal interpreting and forensic linguistics. Michael is a NAATI recognised practising interpreter and translator in Djambarrpuyngu, one of the languages spoken by the Yolngu people of North East Arnhem Land. He is widely known as an expert in his field, researching, presenting, providing expert evidence as a forensic linguist and publishing extensively in language and law. Michael has a long-standing professional relationship with NAATI, beginning with chairing the Northern Territory Regional Advisory Committee in 1995. Dr Cooke's term expires on November 30, 2020.



KERRY STUBBS

Kerry Stubbs was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on March 1, 2010 and became the Chair on November 15, 2010. She is CEO and Managing Director of Northcott and has extensive board and committee experience, including Board Chair and Chair of Audit and Finance Committees. She was the founding member and a steering committee member of the Network for Intercultural Communication. Kerry has a Master of Arts with Honours in Government and Public Administration. In 2007, she was named the NSW Telstra Businesswoman of the Year in the Community and Government Sector and has had numerous publications, including the award winning *Multiculturalism in Conflict* (1988) training handbook. Kerry is a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Ms Stubbs' term expired on November 30, 2017.



NAATI Board at NAATI's 40th anniversary, in September 2017. From left: Mitra Khakbaz, Voula Messimeri, Pino Migliorino, Kerry Stubbs, John Williams and Mary Gurgone. Kerry Stubbs' term ended on 30 November 2017. Dr Michael Cooke was appointed to the Board on 1 December 2017.



NAATI State Managers: Jim Duncan (Queensland), Sebastien Robin (Tasmania), Cheryl Appelkamp (South Australia), Francesca Cimarelli (Victoria), Megan Beasley (Western Australia), Gary Harkins (New South Wales), Mark Painting (CEO, Canberra).

OUR STRUCTURE

2

OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In late 2015, the NAATI Board approved a strategic plan to focus the organisation and shape the short to medium-term priorities. Performance against the targets in the plan is regularly monitored.

Significantly, the Members approved a revised Constitution in December 2017. Since then, the NAATI Board has been engaged in a strategic planning exercise to set priorities for 2019 and beyond. This is in line with the Members' expectations, as articulated in the Constitution. The Board is engaging key stakeholders in this process.

MISSION

NAATI's mission, as outlined in the company constitution, is to set and maintain high national standards in the translating and interpreting sector to enable the existence of a supply of appropriately credentialed translating and interpreting professionals, responsive to the changing needs and demography of Australia's culturally and linguistically diverse society.

GOALS

NAATI's broad objectives are to:

- ensure high national standards for the translating and interpreting profession in Australia and promote the professions' reputation
- strengthen access and equity for individuals from culturally and linguistically diverse communities, the Deaf Community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

STRATEGIES

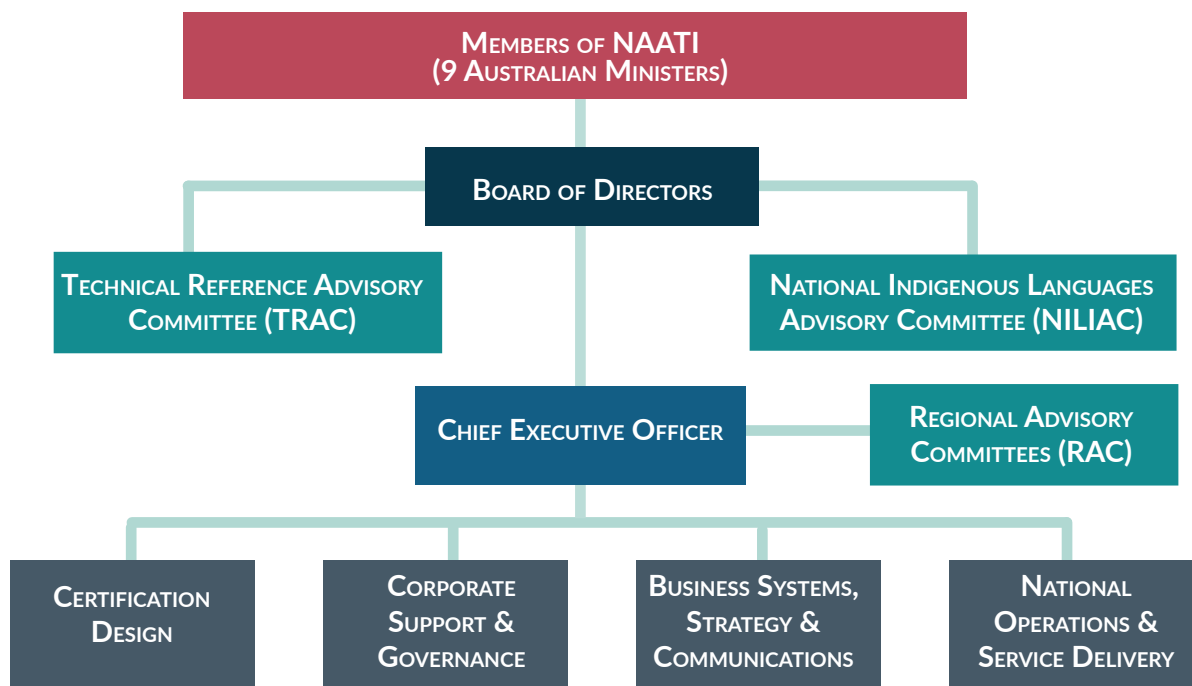
The strategies for achieving these objectives are:

- Maintaining and enhancing a nationally recognised certification scheme that has integrity and is responsive to the changing needs of the Australian community.
- Establishing certification processes, including recertification, that are accountable and subject to continuous improvement.
- Conferring credentials on translating and interpreting professionals in accordance with the nationally recognised certification scheme.
- Developing and maintaining a capability to undertake a range of reliable language testing services.
- Engaging with relevant international organisations in the translating and interpreting industry to ensure the certification scheme maintains currency and recognition in line with international best practice.
- Providing advisory and consultancy services in relation to the translating and interpreting sector.
- Recognising Endorsed Qualifications in translating and interpreting offered by education institutions.
- Working with Member Governments and other stakeholders to identify and address areas of unmet demand for community interpreting services.
- Raising community awareness of the value and effective methods of engaging and working with appropriately credentialed practitioners.
- Advocating for and supporting multiculturalism and multilingualism in Australia.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

NAATI's National Office is located in Canberra with offices located in Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. As at 30 June 2018, NAATI employed 62 staff, equivalent to 42.07 full-time positions. This includes 14 casuals involved in test supervision and role-playing.

The diagram below details the structure of our organisation.



ORGANISATION DESIGN

NAATI continues to develop workforce capability in priority areas including leadership, policy development, information technology, change management and project management.

In order to reflect the transitional nature of the organisation pending finalisation of accreditation and implementation of the certification scheme, management undertook an internal realignment of resources and implemented an interim organisational structure.

A more comprehensive review is now underway to ensure a sustainable management structure and the alignment of resources to support the revised business model and deliver on the strategic objectives determined by the Members and the Board.

NAATI COMMITTEES

NAATI has a long tradition of sourcing external advice and expertise to assist with our work. Generally, this advice is sought through a series of established committees. These committees include:

1. Technical Reference and Advisory Committee
2. National Indigenous Languages Interpreting Advisory Committee
3. Regional Advisory Committees.

TECHNICAL REFERENCE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Technical Reference Advisory Committee (TRAC) was established during 2016-17 in preparation for a period of significant system and organisational reform.

The TRAC is the primary source of advice on technical translating and interpreting (T&I) matters, providing the NAATI Board and management with independent advice on policy issues to ensure NAATI is equipped for its role in the contemporary T&I industry.

As an advisory body, the TRAC has no executive powers or decision-making authority but complements NAATI management and other governance committees as well as the network of Regional Advisory Committees (RACs).

Specifically, the TRAC:

- provides strategic policy and technical advice to NAATI on T&I related services and standards, including contemporary international research, to inform relevant NAATI policies
- provides advice and expertise to facilitate the transition to the new certification system
- identifies opportunities for collaboration within the industry, including opportunities for international engagement
- identifies priority languages for interpreter training, testing and certification
- identifies and encourages opportunities for the exchange of information among networks of practitioners, educators, researchers, industry, government and other stakeholders to support improved service delivery
- assesses the merit of collaborative research opportunities
- reviews complex issues and complaints.

The TRAC comprises ten members with broad experience and specific expertise in the T&I profession. During the 2017-18 year, the committee held four meetings.



Members of the Technical Reference Advisory Committee (TRAC) , from left: Tea Dietterich, Patricia Avila, Magdalena Rowan, Associate Professor Ludmila Stern (Chair), David Deck, Dr Aldolfo Gentile and Ranja Zayed. The TRAC provides advice on a range of industry policy issues and supports NAATI in managing in significant changes. Not present: Gulnara Abbasova, Dr Marc Orlando and Sandra Leane.



NATIONAL INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES INTERPRETING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

During 2015-16, NAATI established the National Indigenous Languages Interpreting Advisory Committee (NILIAC). The inaugural Chair of the NILIAC was Ms Colleen Rosas, Director of the Northern Territory Aboriginal Interpreting Service.

The NILIAC comprises seven members with expertise in Indigenous language interpreting, training, education and/or service provision in South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland.

The NILIAC was established to:

- promote co-ordination and identify opportunities for collaboration within the Indigenous interpreting sector
- bring together key Indigenous interpreting stakeholders to foster communication, and the exchange of ideas and information about regional initiatives
- identify priority Indigenous languages for interpreter training, testing and certification
- provide advice about specific interpreting needs of the state or territory and any particular regional variations
- facilitate the exchange of information among networks of practitioners, educators, industry, government and other stakeholders, including technological developments to support improved service delivery.

Two meetings were held during 2017-18, the first by teleconference in March 2018 and the second (annual) face-to-face meeting was held in Alice Springs in May 2018.

*The Indigenous design decals in this year's Annual Report are simple contemporary elements that depict the work that NAATI does across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, in facilitating the training of interpreters. Elements of the design represent the diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and Country. **Design by Leigh Harris, Ingeous Studios.***

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) have existed in some form since the 1980s to assist NAATI in receiving advice from the profession and the community, across Australia, on a regular basis.

Members are drawn from a cross-section of the profession including representatives from professional associations, language service providers, government agencies, educational institutions, and individual practitioners.

RAC members are appointed via a nomination through their local NAATI office. The major role of the Regional Advisory Committees include:

- providing advice to NAATI on all local matters to do with industry needs and professional issues in the relevant state and territory
- considering advice or requests for advice from NAATI
- assisting in raising community awareness of NAATI and the value and appropriate use of credentialed practitioners
- facilitating the exchange of information among local networks of practitioners, educators, industry, government and other stakeholders
- assisting the NAATI Board in its periodic consultations with industry stakeholders
- undertaking local initiatives as approved by NAATI.

Currently, there are active RACs in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. During 2017-18, approximately 23 meetings were held across all states.

NAATI would like to take this opportunity to thank and acknowledge all members for their valuable contributions throughout the year. The contacts that are established and maintained through these committees are key to NAATI's ability to grow to meet the needs of the sector.

EXAMINER PANELS

Examiner panels are essential in ensuring NAATI is able to set and maintain the high professional standards translators and interpreters are assessed by. Through a procurement exercise, individuals are contracted to a panel of expertise. As members of a panel, examiners set and mark translation and interpreting certification tests in that specific language.

NAATI gratefully acknowledges the critical wealth of expertise that examiners contribute to NAATI and to the maintenance of the standards of the profession. As at 30 June 2018, there were 57 examiner panels operating with 282 examiners.

NAATI runs ongoing examiner development activities including general panel meetings and test-specific setting and marking workshops. These activities aim to provide the panels with an opportunity to have face-to-face discussions and to enhance panels' performance in setting and marking NAATI tests.

In 2017-18, NAATI conducted twelve language-specific panel meetings. These focused on the setting and marking of accreditation and certification tests. Seven of these meetings were specific to the introduction of certification testing – covering those languages in which the first Certified Provisional Interpreter and Certified Translator tests were conducted. As the implementation of the certification system continues, it is expected that large numbers of setting and marking meetings will continue to be conducted as we roll out testing for other languages.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

3

ACCREDITATION

Since NAATI's inception in 1977, it has operated a credentialing system known as Accreditation. During the 2017-18 year, the Accreditation system was superseded by the new Certification system. This section provides detail on NAATI's core business activities associated with the Accreditation system.

Accreditation is an acknowledgement that an individual has demonstrated the ability to meet the professional standards required by the translation and interpreting industry. There were eight types of accreditation that could be obtained in 2017-18 through:

1. testing (for accreditation) in Australia and overseas
2. assessment of qualifications based on completion of a NAATI-approved Australian tertiary course or an overseas qualification
3. assessment of advanced standing in the profession
4. membership of certain internationally respected professional bodies.

NAATI recognition was also granted in emerging languages or languages with very low community demand for which NAATI did not offer accreditation. The two types of recognition were available via direct assessment by NAATI.

The majority of accreditation-related activity was finalised by December 2017, with the exception being accreditations via the Approved Course pathway (*point 2 above*), which were issued throughout the year to honour students already enrolled at December 2017.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for accreditation by all methods were high during the 2017-18 year, with testing and approved course applications reaching record levels.

Approved Course applications have consistently been the most popular method of gaining accreditation and, despite record test applications during 2017-18, this pathway accounted for 78.9% of all applications received.

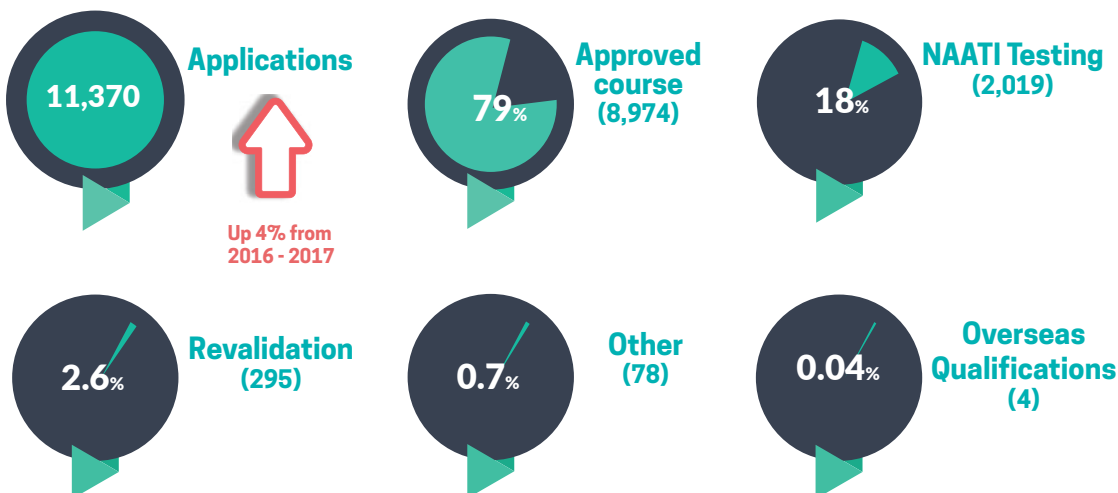


Fig 1: Applications to NAATI for accreditation, shown by pathway.

(Percentages have been rounded to the nearest significant number for display purposes.)

CREDENTIALS AWARDED

During the 2017-18 year, NAATI awarded 9,832 new credentials. This represents an increase of 52% from 2016-17.

9,832
New credentials

Table 1

CREDENTIALS	TESTING	COURSE	O/S QUAL	OTHER*	TOTAL
ACCREDITATION					
Conference Interpreter		3	1		4
Advanced Translator		2			2
Sub-total		5	1		6
Professional					
Interpreter	46	137			183
Translator > English	81	135	1		217
Translator > LOTE	483	5,207	5		5,695
Sub-total	610	5,479	6		6,095
Paraprofessional					
Interpreter	563	3,100			3,663
Translator	1				1
Sub-total	564	3,100			3,664
Total Accreditations	1,174	8,584	7		9,765
RECOGNITION					
Interpreter				57	57
Translator > English				4	4
Translator > LOTE				4	4
Total Recognitions				65	65
LANGUAGE AIDE					
Language Aide				2	2
Total Credentials	1,174	8,584	7	67	9,832

* Includes Recognition and Language Aide and excludes Revalidations

Table 1. NAATI credentialing outcomes for the period of 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, showing the level, and type of credential obtained, and the relevant pathway.

CREDENTIALS AWARDED

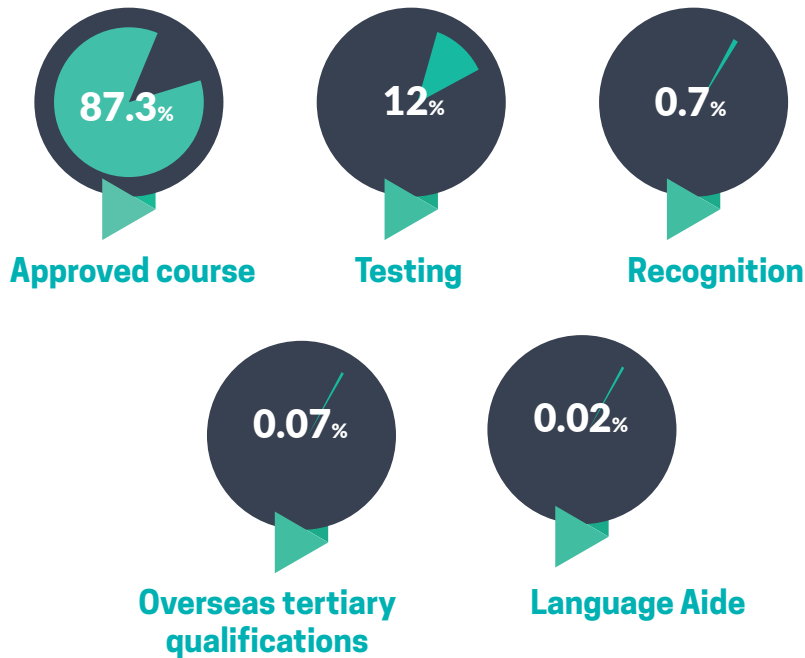
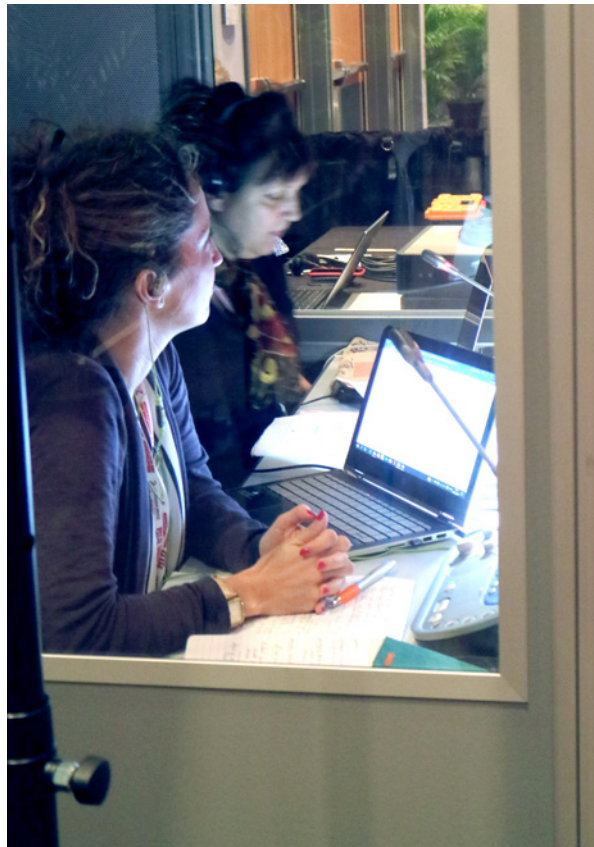


Fig 2: Dispersal of credentials issued in 2017-18

(Percentages have been rounded to the nearest significant number for display purposes.)

Credentials encompassed accreditations at various levels with an additional 65 Recognitions. Recognitions are awarded where testing in the language is not available. The majority of the recognitions awarded were for Deaf Interpreting.

Professional Translator into the Language other than English (or LOTE) was the most frequent credential awarded, both by testing and via an approved course with 5,695 of this type of credential awarded, accounting for 57.9% of all the credentials issued in the 2017-18 year. The second most frequent credential awarded was that of **Paraprofessional Interpreter** with 3,663 credentials, accounting for 37.3%.



ACCREDITATION TESTING

There were 2,019 applications for NAATI testing received during the reporting period of 2017-18, and 2,554 accreditation tests were conducted. The end of accreditation testing produced a significant spike in demand for testing.

TOTAL TESTS SAT - AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

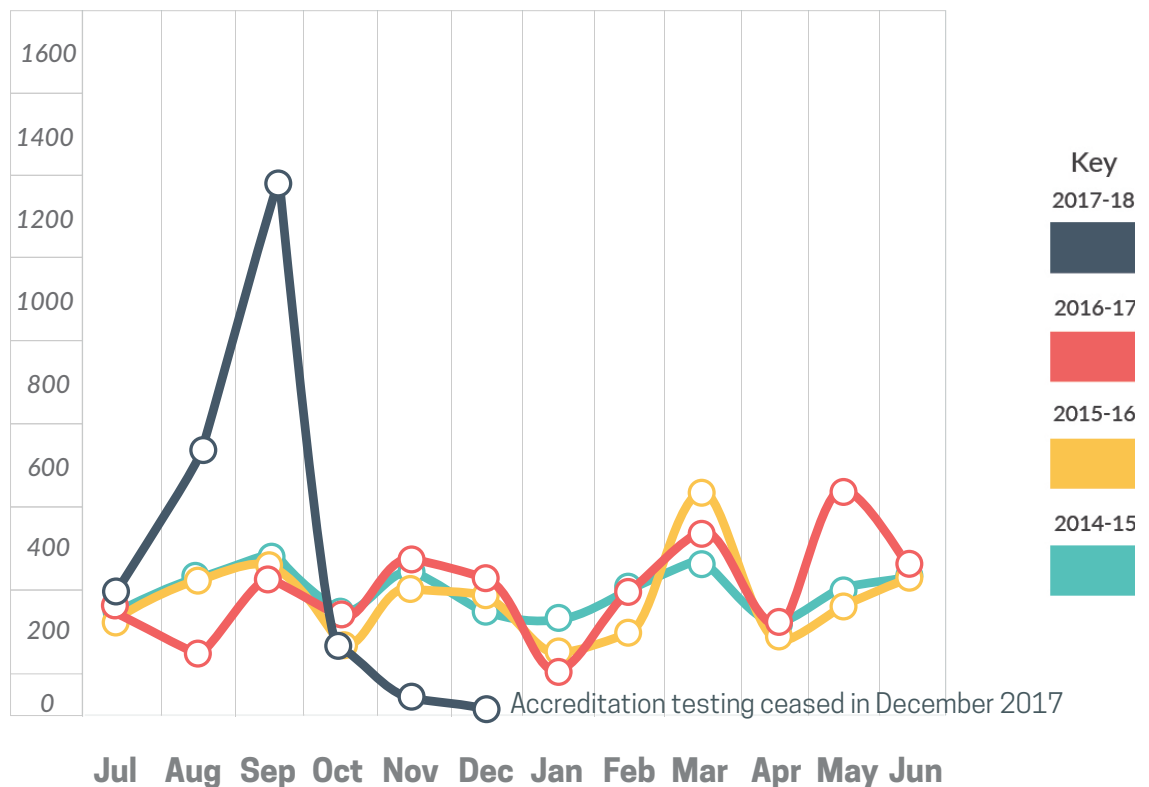


Fig 3: Trends in Accreditation testing (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 vs. previous years)

Fig 3 above illustrates the 277% increase in testing that was experienced in the first half of the financial year. This demand for testing resulted in a significant increase in processing for staff and examiners, in an attempt to meet the timeframe for issuing the results. The majority of tests were sat in September 2017, with results issued by the end of 2017, and within the 10 week target timeframe.

Accreditation Testing

TEST CATEGORY	ACTUALS
APPLICATIONS FOR ACCREDITATION BY TESTING	
Total	2,019
TESTS SAT	
Australia	
Language Aide (LA)	0
Paraprofessional Interpreter (PPI)	1,124
Professional Interpreter (PI)	194
Paraprofessional Translator (PPT)	2
Professional Translator (PT) into English	293
Professional Translator (PT) into LOTE	765
Advanced Translator (AT)	2
Total Australia	2,380
New Zealand	
Paraprofessional Interpreter (PPI)	0
Professional Interpreter (PI)	1
Paraprofessional Translator (PPT)	0
Professional Translator (PT) in English	5
Professional Translators (PT) into LOTE	5
Advanced Translator (AT)	0
Total New Zealand	11
Other - Overseas	
Professional Interpreter (PI)	0
Professional Translator (PT) into English	16
Professional Translator (PT) into LOTE	147
Total Other Overseas	163
Total Tests Conducted	2,554

Table 2: Showing the level and type of credential obtained and the relevant pathway by category of test * (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018).

* The Accreditation system ended in December 2017 - includes Language-Aide testing but does not include Recognition which does not involve testing.

ACCREDITATION BY APPROVED COURSE

NAATI awarded 8,584 accreditations based on completion of a NAATI Approved Course, during 2017-18. The volume of applications continued to be high throughout the year as the NAATI approved courses continue with the last intakes of students.

The vast majority of credentials awarded, 92.6%, were a result of study at a private Registered Training Organisation (RTO). The overall number of credentials awarded was highest in NSW, accounting for 55.9% of the total, and Victoria was next with 40.8%.

	TAFE	Higher Education (University)	Private RTO
VIC	204	98	3,199
NSW	25	162	4,612
QLD	0	107	25
SA	15	8	0
WA	7	8	114
ACT	0	0	0
TOTALS	251	383	7,950

Break-down of credential by institution type

Table 3: Accreditation by type of Approved Course institution

Table 3 (above), represents the primary jurisdiction and location of the institution. Several institutions have interstate campuses but graduates from these campuses are reported against the primary location. The result of this is that higher numbers appear in NSW and Victoria with lower numbers in other jurisdictions where students reside.

REVALIDATION

NAATI received 295 applications for revalidation during the 2017-18 year. All applications were finalised with no further possibility to revalidate an accreditation from January 2018. Any practitioners enquiring about revalidation after this time are provided with information regarding transition to certification and recertification.

Recertification will replace the revalidation process from January 2019. The recertification requirements, professional development (PD) catalogue, and logbooks for work practice and PD, were available prior to 30 June 2018 on the NAATI website.



Melissa Martin signing in Auslan at the Language Services Quality Committee and Procurement reforms announcement, held in Melbourne, June 2017.

INTRODUCING CERTIFICATION

4

INTRODUCING NAATI CERTIFICATION

In January 2018, NAATI’s new certification system came into effect. The introduction of this scheme is due to the work of the Improvements to NAATI Testing (INT) Project, which started in 2012. The purpose of the INT Project was to:

- improve the integrity and efficiency of the NAATI certification system
- establish transparent and validated criteria for awarding certification
- adapt to, and exploit advances in technology to improve certification processes.

The INT Project formally ceased on 30 June 2018 and has been replaced by development and maintenance of the certification system as part of the normal operations of the organisation.

NAATI’s certification system is designed to evaluate whether an individual is competent to practice as a translator or interpreter. It does this by setting minimum standards of performance across a number of areas of competency. Individuals who demonstrate that they meet these standards are awarded NAATI Certification.

The NAATI certification system is made up of three components:

1. **Satisfying the prerequisites:** essential criteria required, to be eligible for the certification test.
2. **Passing the certification test:** the performance-based test of translating or interpreting skills. Certification is awarded on passing this test.
3. **Satisfying the recertification requirements:** requirements that must be met every three years in order to retain a credential. Practitioners who are not able to meet these requirements will not be recertified.

Certification types available

There are 11 different types of credentials that can be obtained through the certification system. As at 30 June 2018, individuals can apply for Recognised Practising Translator, Recognised Practising Interpreter, Certified Provisional Interpreter, Certified Translator, Certified Interpreter and Certified Provisional Deaf Interpreter.

Applications & Tests

Applications for accredited practitioners to transition to certification opened in November 2017 and 8,407 applications were processed during the reporting period.

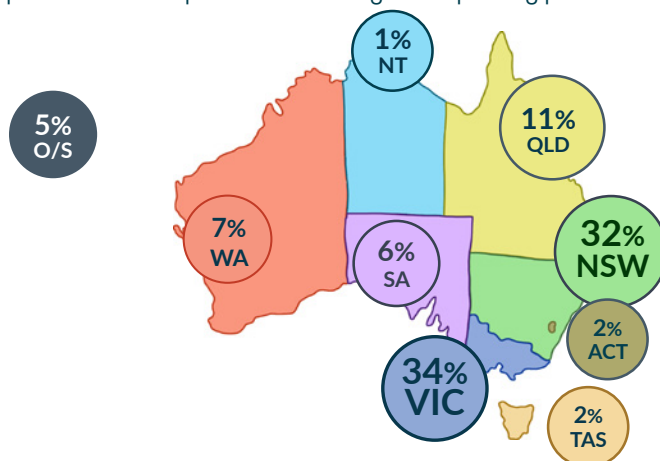


Fig 6: Geographic breakdown of transition applications (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

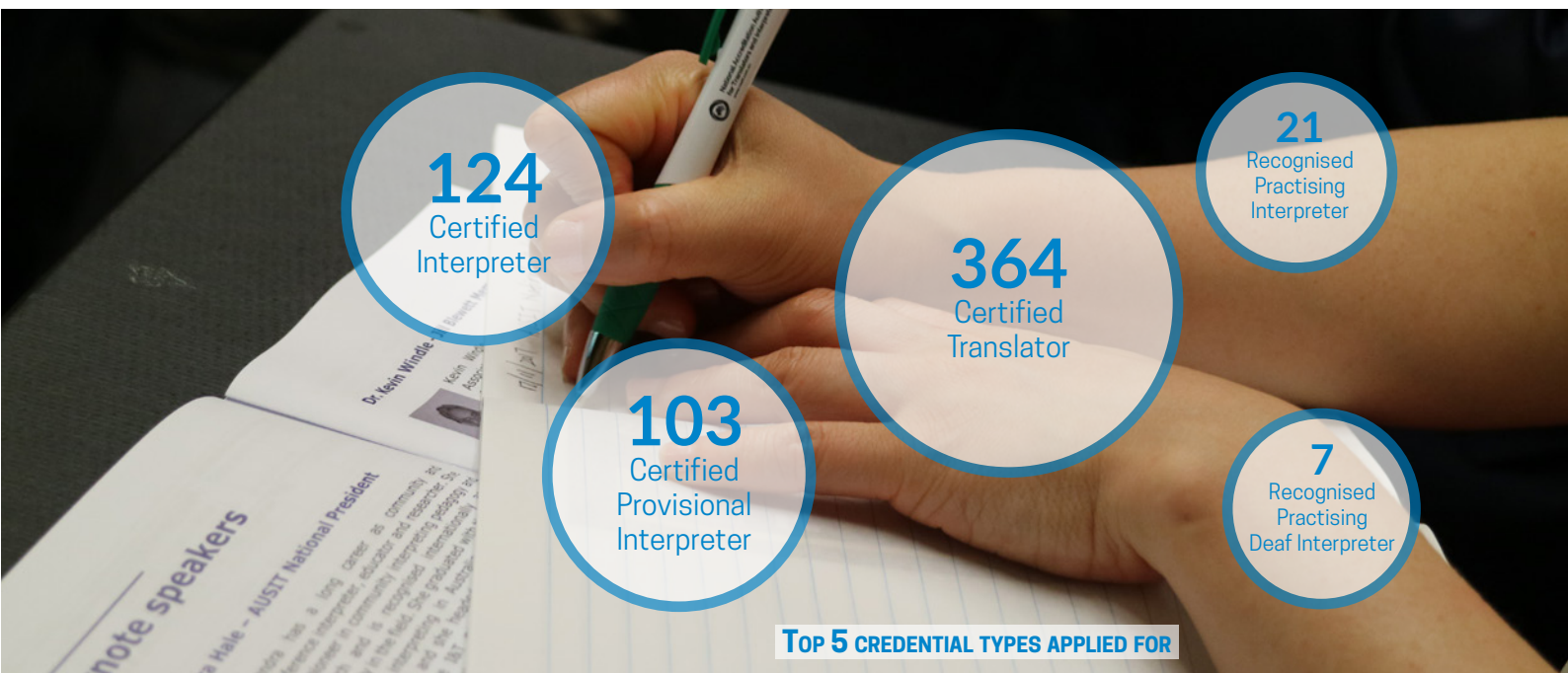
APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATION TESTS

As at 30 June 2018, NAATI had processed 632 applications to sit a certification test. The top 5 credential types that have been applied for are as follows:

TOP 5 CREDENTIAL TYPES

5

- CERTIFIED TRANSLATOR
- CERTIFIED INTERPRETER
- CERTIFIED PROVISIONAL INTERPRETER
- RECOGNISED PRACTISING INTERPRETER
- RECOGNISED PRACTISING DEAF INTERPRETER



TEST TYPES

During the 2017-18 year, NAATI also successfully conducted the following test types:

- CERTIFIED TRANSLATOR
- CERTIFIED PROVISIONAL INTERPRETER
- ETHICAL COMPETENCY SCREENING
- INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCY SCREENING

CREDENTIALS AWARDED

There were 12,648 credentials awarded during 2017-18, 5,978 for translation and 6,670 for interpreting. The majority, (12,630), were awarded through the transition process. Eighteen recognised practising credentials were awarded through the assessment process.

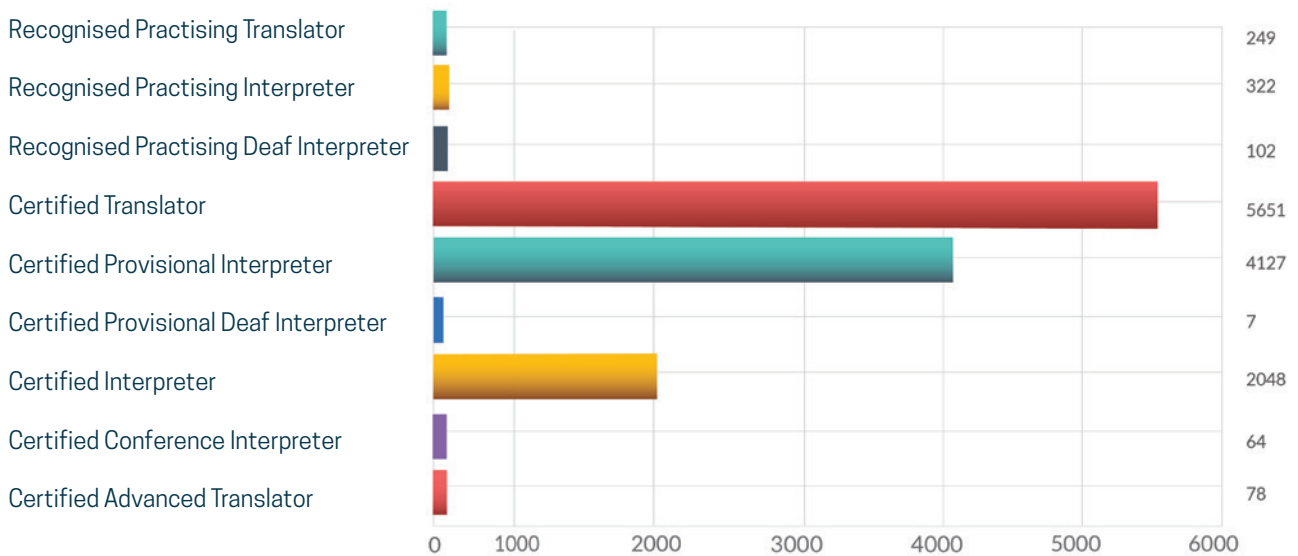


Fig 7: Breakdown of credentials awarded by Certification type
(1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

CERTIFICATION CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED IN ALL STATES, TERRITORIES AND OVERSEAS

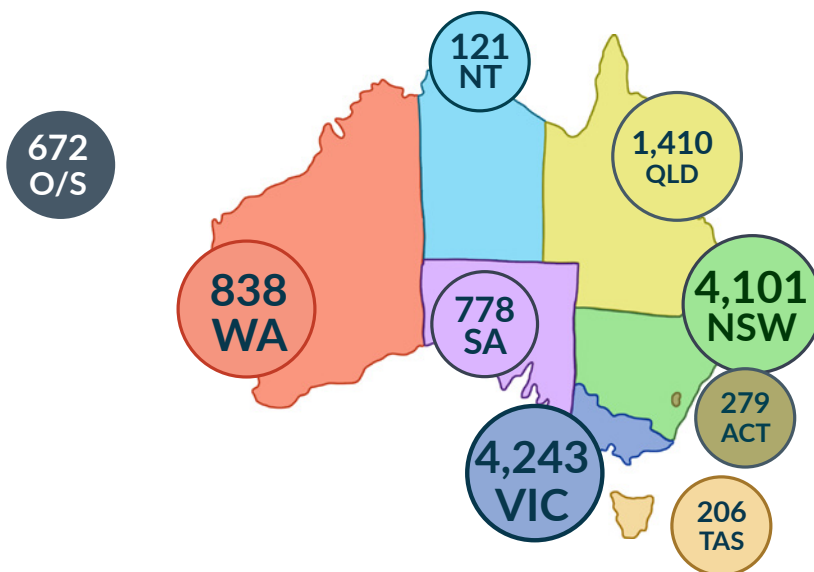
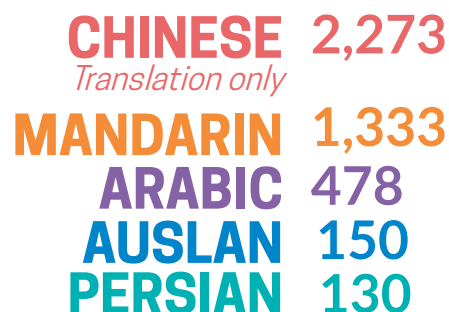


Fig 8: Credentials awarded by location, includes transition and new certifications.
(1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

THE TOP 5 LANGUAGES AWARDED CREDENTIALS



ENDORSED QUALIFICATIONS

Students who successfully complete a NAATI Endorsed Qualification can apply to sit a certification test without satisfying any further eligibility criteria. NAATI endorsement acts as a quality seal that gives credibility to an institution's qualification(s) as well as providing a valuable incentive to future students.

Currently, NAATI Endorsed Qualifications are available at Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor, Postgraduate Diploma and Masters levels.

- As at 30 June 2018, NAATI endorsed 75 courses at 34 institutions (including 42 campuses), across Australia and New Zealand. It is estimated that just over 1,000 students are currently enrolled.
- 30 courses are available in translation, 30 in interpreting and 15 in a combination of translation and interpreting.
- 26 previous Approved Course institutions successfully received endorsement under the new Certification system.
- 8 new institutions received NAATI endorsement for the first time.

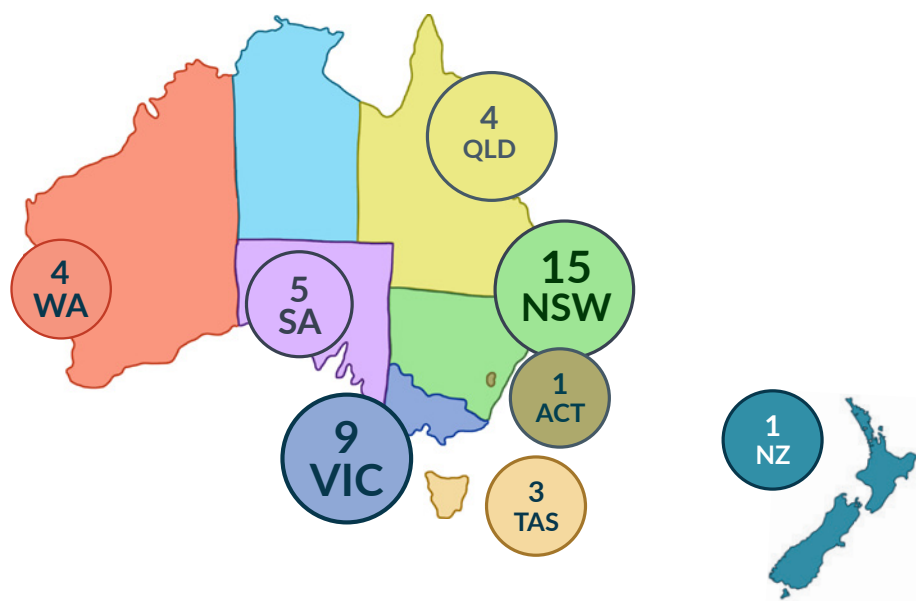


Fig 9: Distribution of institutions with Endorsed Qualifications

CREDENTIALIAED COMMUNITY LANGUAGE TESTING

As part of certain points-based visa applications made to the Department of Home Affairs, individuals who pass the NAATI Credentialed Community Language Test can claim Credentialed Community Language (CCL) points (sometimes referred to as the ‘five bonus points’). An individual who has passed a CCL test is not certified by NAATI to work as an interpreter or translator.

Applications for the new CCL test opened in November 2017 and during the 2017-18 year, the volume of applications rose quickly as public awareness of the test increased. Overall, 9,747 Credentialed Community Language (CCL) test applications were received since November 2017. Between March and June 2018, NAATI conducted 2,227 CCL tests.

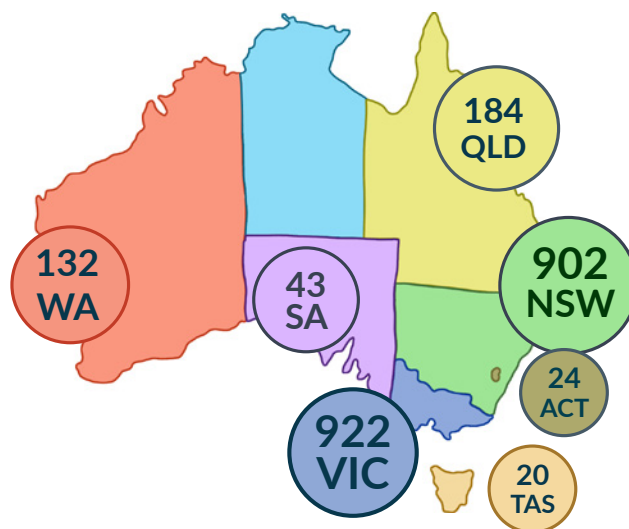


Fig 10: CCL tests conducted by location

CCL testing is currently available in 48 languages, with test sessions run every two months on average. The most frequently tested languages are Urdu, Punjabi, Mandarin, Hindi, Bangla and Nepali.

OTHER IMPLEMENTATION WORK

Throughout 2017-18, considerable effort was invested in the continuing development of the new National Credentialing Management System (NCMS) to support the certification system. NCMS went live in January 2018 and will continue to be rolled out into 2018-19.

In July 2017, NAATI also implemented a new business enterprise system to improve the management of financial and human resources of the organisation. Continued investment in business systems and test development is planned for 2019.

Development of an online interpreter training package (funded by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services) was completed during the 2017-18 year, with the first cohort of students enrolled in April 2018. This resource will significantly improve access to basic training requirements for interpreters. At the same time, NAATI completed development of two online training modules covering intercultural competency and ethical competency.

OUR COMMUNICATIONS
& ENGAGEMENT

5

OUR COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT

NAATI management continue to make concerted efforts to raise NAATI's profile through attending or presenting at over 30 major industry events across Australia during 2017-18.

Some of the major events attended include:

- Multicultural NSW Language Forum (July 2017)
- University of Western Sydney, National Advancing Community Cohesion Conference (November 2017)
- NSW Premier's Harmony Day Dinner (March 2018)
- VIC Premier's Multicultural Gala Dinner (March 2018)
- New Zealand Society of Translators and Interpreters Conference (May 2018)

Some of the major events where NAATI presented include:

- International Federation of Translators, World Congress (August 2017)
- NAATI 40th Anniversary Reception (September 2017)
- Federation of Ethnic Communities Councils of Australia Inc, National Biennial Conference (October 2017)
- Official Launch of JCCD National Standards

for working with Interpreters in Courts and Tribunals (October 2017)

- The Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators, National Mini-Conference (November 2017)
- Chinese Interpreterers and Translators Association of Australia, Annual General Meeting (November 2017)
- Polaron Multicultural Week Forum (March 2018)
- University of NSW, Legal Interpreting Symposium (April 2018)
- Health Translations Directory Re-Launch (May 2018)

Outside of these events, NAATI management attended or held a number of forums and meetings across Australia with industry associations, tertiary education institutions, language service providers, international translation and interpreting leaders, government departments and other multicultural organisations.

NAATI also conducted several briefing sessions across Australia throughout 2017-18 to introduce the new Certification system to practitioners and other key stakeholders. NAATI staff have also been published in key industry publications including the ASLIA e-update and AUSIT InTouch Magazine.



Australia Awards Fellowship 2017, "Developing translating and interpreting services for improved governance in Indonesia", hosted by Monash Arts School of Languages, Literatures, Cultures and Linguistics (LLCL). From left: Dr Yuli Harsono, Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Cabinet Work Support, Professor Abid Khan, Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Vice President (Global Engagement), Professor Sharon Pickering, Dean of Arts, and Mark Painting, NAATI CEO.

OUR PARTNERSHIPS

During the 2017-2018 financial year, NAATI continued involvement with a number of working groups, and other industry initiatives. These partnerships are important to NAATI and are an effective channel to raise the profile of the translating and interpreting professions.

Judicial Council on Cultural Diversity (JCCD)

Over the last few years, NAATI has had the pleasure of participating in a JCCD working group, collaborating with a range of professionals from the judiciary and the interpreting industry, to develop the Australian National Standards for Working with Interpreters in Courts and Tribunals (the Standards).

This document was officially launched in October 2017. The Standards establish protocols to facilitate improved access for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds to the justice system, enabling more equitable outcomes for the community. Significantly, the Standards also raise the profile and status of interpreters working in this field.

A number of information sessions and panel discussions were held, which were aimed at raising awareness of the Standards to judicial officers, court staff and interpreters. The sessions were complemented by a series of fact sheets and videos, reinforcing the key concepts and important messages. A copy of the Standards along with the supporting material can be obtained from the JCCD website at www.jccd.org.au.



NAATI CEO, Mark Painting with members of the Judicial Council on Cultural Diversity. From left: Ms Carla Wilshire, (CEO, Migration Council Australia), Chief Justice Chris Kourakis, (Chief Justice of South Australia), Justice Melissa Perry (Federal Court of Australia), Mark Painting, Wayne Martin (Former Chief Justice of Western Australia) and Dr Rocco Loiacono, Lecturer in Law and Translation Studies, and President of AUSIT.

Standards Australia ISO Mirror Committee

In 2016 Australia was awarded participant status on the International Organization for Standardization's (ISO) committee (ISO/ TC 37/SC 5) Translating, Interpreting and Related Technology. As a consequence, Standards Australia established an Australian Mirror Committee (CS-117) to facilitate Australia's involvement in this process.

The establishment of an Australian Committee is a significant step in ensuring Australia's translating and interpreting sector is effectively engaged and involved with developing international standards. NAATI is pleased to be represented on this committee and will continue to work constructively with this group to influence relevant standards and increase the profile of the profession in Australia.

Migrant & Refugee Women's Health Partnership

The Migrant & Refugee Women's Health Partnership brings together consultation groups, with the goal of developing a policy framework and specific strategies to improve the health outcomes for women from migrant communities.

A dedicated Sub-Working Group was established to support the Partnership in developing standards for effective communication with patients or consumers from non-English speaking backgrounds, and working with interpreters in health care settings. NAATI was pleased to participate in the sub-working group, along with clinicians, interpreting practitioners, and representatives from AUSIT.

In March 2018, the Partnership released draft cultural competency standards for clinicians and this included standards for clinicians working with interpreters in health care settings.

Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

In 2016, the Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre was awarded a grant from Cancer Australia to develop new, culturally appropriate resources that meet the unmet informational needs of cancer survivors from disadvantaged groups (people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds, and those with limited literacy). NAATI was pleased to participate in the overall Project Steering Committee alongside the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Cancer Council Australia and Breast Cancer Network Australia.

This project involved the development of a number of resources including a glossary of cancer terms translated into at least 15 different languages. The glossary, released in May 2018, is a unique central tool that will enable language professionals access to accurate, culturally and linguistically appropriate terminology. It will also build on previous work to deliver culturally appropriate written resources for cancer survivors and their carers in Arabic, Cantonese, Mandarin, Greek, Italian and Vietnamese.

INDIGENOUS INTERPRETING PROJECT

Project background

Since 2012 NAATI has been working with the Australian Government and the Indigenous interpreting sector to increase the number of credentialed Indigenous language interpreters.

From 2015, NAATI has been funded by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) through the Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS) to continue this important work in South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland. In June 2017, PM&C confirmed the Indigenous Interpreting Project (IIP) would continue to receive funding to June 2021.

The three objectives of the project are:

1. Increase the number of certified Indigenous interpreters and examiners.
2. Increase the range of Indigenous languages for which there are certified Indigenous interpreters.
3. Increase the accessibility of interpreting resources for Indigenous interpreters and organisations.

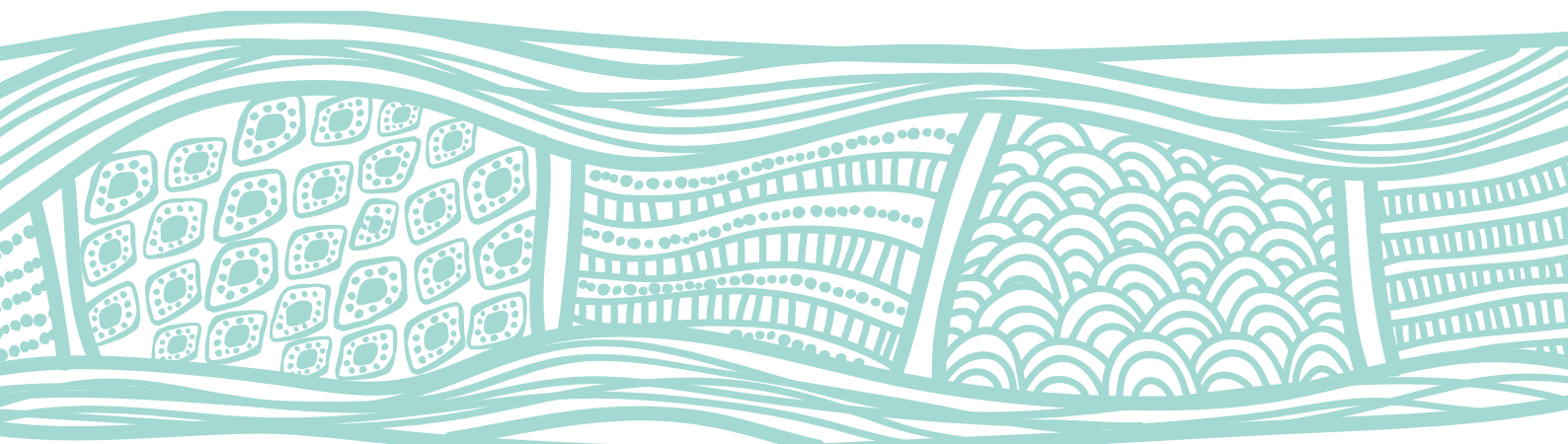
The IIP has also focused on transitioning current practitioners from the accreditation system into the new certification system in 2018. A thorough audit was undertaken of all Indigenous practitioner records held by NAATI, showing that almost 500 credentials have been issued to Indigenous practitioners since the early 1980s. NAATI conducted widespread consultation with Indigenous interpreting services, Indigenous

language centres and individuals 'on the ground' to determine how many Indigenous translators and interpreters are currently practising. As a result of this consultation, approximately 150 Indigenous practitioners are being transitioned to the new certification system representing around 200 credentials across 40 Indigenous languages.

Recent project activity

NAATI continues to collaborate with a range of organisations across the sector, including the Northern Territory Aboriginal Interpreter Service (NTAIS), Aboriginal Interpreting Western Australia (formerly the Kimberley Interpreting Service Aboriginal Corporation), Wangka-Maya Pilbara Aboriginal Language Centre, TAFE SA and Goldfields Aboriginal Language Centre. NAATI enlists professional trainers, linguists and Indigenous language experts and mentors to help deliver training.

NAATI's IIP Officer was invited to attend and present on behalf of NAATI at the Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Languages Forum in Rockhampton, held from 16-17 May 2018. The Forum was sponsored by the Queensland Government and the Department of Communications and the Arts, and organised by members of the Queensland Indigenous Languages Advisory Committee and First Languages Australia. The IIP Officer's presentation gave background on NAATI and the IIP, explained the process to





become a credentialed interpreter under the new certification system, and invited anyone interested to contact NAATI. The presentation was well received and interested individuals were invited to undergo ethics and intercultural training, and testing early in the financial year of 2018-2019.

NAATI continues to provide secretariat and funding support for the National Indigenous Language Interpreting Advisory Committee (NILIAC). A teleconference and face-to-face meeting were held during 2017-18.

During the NILIAC face-to-face meeting held

in Alice Springs in May 2018, NAATI had the opportunity to honour Central Australian Aboriginal elders who have made significant contributions to their communities – and Indigenous Australia as a whole – as pioneers in interpreting and language maintenance. NAATI CEO, Mark Painting, presented certificates of recognition to 11 elders who have worked tirelessly as linguists, interpreters, translators, educators, storytellers and keepers of cultural knowledge. The elders recognised have shown their commitment to keeping language and culture strong, and to passing their knowledge on to future generations.



Participants in the Kalgoorlie workshop for Intercultural and Ethical Competency with their completion certificates.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

As at 30 June 2018, NAATI's digital presence continues to encompass:

- NAATI Website (www.naati.com.au)
- NAATI Online portal and practitioner directory (www.naati.com.au/mynaati)
- Twitter channel (@NAATI_au)
- YouTube channel
- Google MyBusiness listings (for each NAATI office)
- LinkedIn company page.

Throughout 2017-18, NAATI expanded its suite of comprehensive multimedia resources by producing a number of new print, video and animation resources covering:

- transitioning to NAATI Certification (in both English and Auslan)
- information about NAATI, what we do, and why you should hold NAATI credentials (in both English and Auslan)
- what happens during NAATI certification tests
- appropriate use of NAATI's trademark and logo
- appropriate use of translator stamps
- how to use key online services (including the Online Directory and myNAATI).

During the reporting period, NAATI continued to invest significant time and resources towards making major updates to the NAATI website and online portals. The NAATI website, in particular, was significantly restructured between November 2017 and February 2018 to replace accreditation-related information with information about the new Certification system.

In December 2017, the NAATI Online portal was decommissioned in order to be replaced with the new myNAATI portal (launched January 2018). The rollout of the portal saw the progressive launch of new features to applicants and practitioners. These included:

- complete online application processes
- interactive recertification online logbooks
- increased functionality to edit personal information
- ability for practitioners to control the information that is displayed in the NAATI directory
- ability for candidates to accept, change or reject test places.

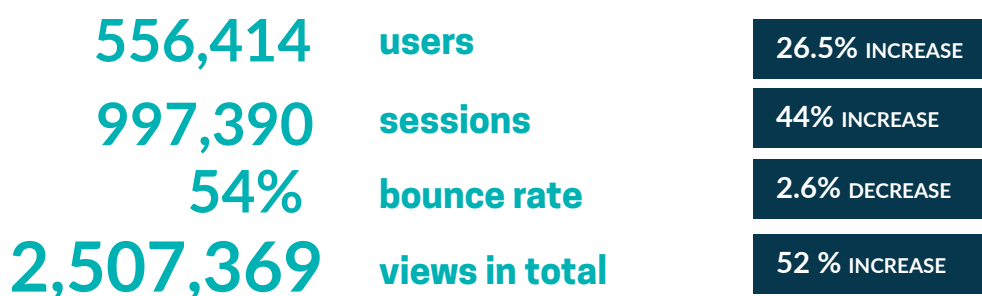
NAATI WEBSITE AND myNAATI ONLINE PORTAL

Time on the website

During the year 556,414 users visited the NAATI website over 997,390 sessions. Of these, 46% engaged with the information on our website and 36% spent meaningful time, visiting up to five pages during any one visit. Over 7,000 visited up to ten pages, another 1,800 visited up to 15 pages and 3,700 looked at 20 or more web pages on the site during their session.

Typically there are 2,000-3,000 users on the website during the busy workdays, with Wednesday and Thursday experiencing the most traffic. The most popular time is between 10.00am-4.00pm and the busiest period was from March to June 2018, after CCL applications were opened. The record number of users on the website on any one day was 9,000. This was an atypical peak during the very busy last three months of the financial year. Demand was driven by both CCL applicants and transitioning practitioners.

The bounce rate, where a user is on the website for 10 seconds or less, is 54%. This is within the average range. Webpages from the old accreditation system that have now been replaced, produce a significant portion of this result.

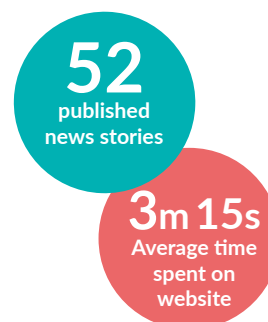


Top ten countries

1. Australia 
2. India 
3. United States 
4. China 
5. Japan 
6. Iran 
7. United Kingdom 
8. Singapore 
9. France 
10. Hong Kong 

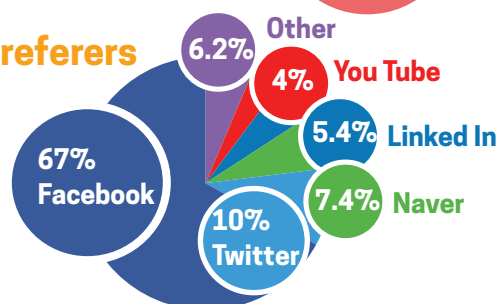
Most popular landing pages

1. News story: *"Staying focused as a translator"* by Nicole Adams (Jan 2017)
2. Home page
3. Certification - certified translator
4. CCL testing
5. Descriptors for translator certifications
6. Forms and fees
7. myNAATI PD search
8. The certification system
9. CCL practice materials
10. Frequently asked questions



Top Social media referers

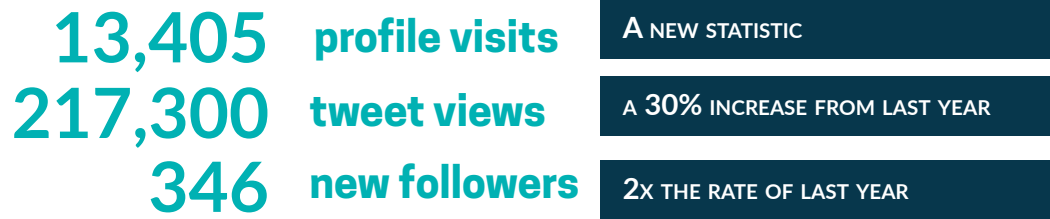
1. Facebook
2. Twitter
3. Naver (Korean)
4. LinkedIn
5. YouTube



SOCIAL MEDIA



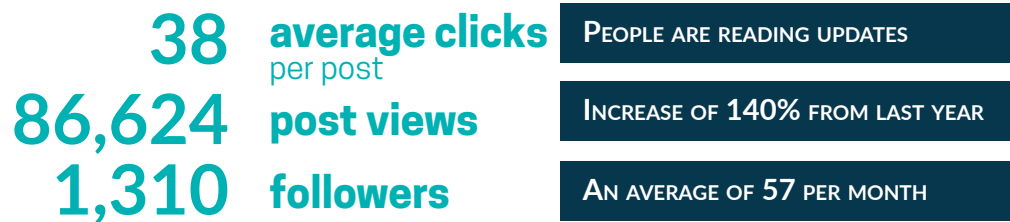
TWITTER



Approximately the same number of tweets were published this year as in the previous year, The major difference was that this year, most posts were accompanied by a graphic, which according to research, delivers greater visibility and prominence to each post in the newsfeed. NAATI is attracting steady growth on this platform. CCL applicants find Twitter a useful communication tool. It is also helpful in engaging with other organisations.



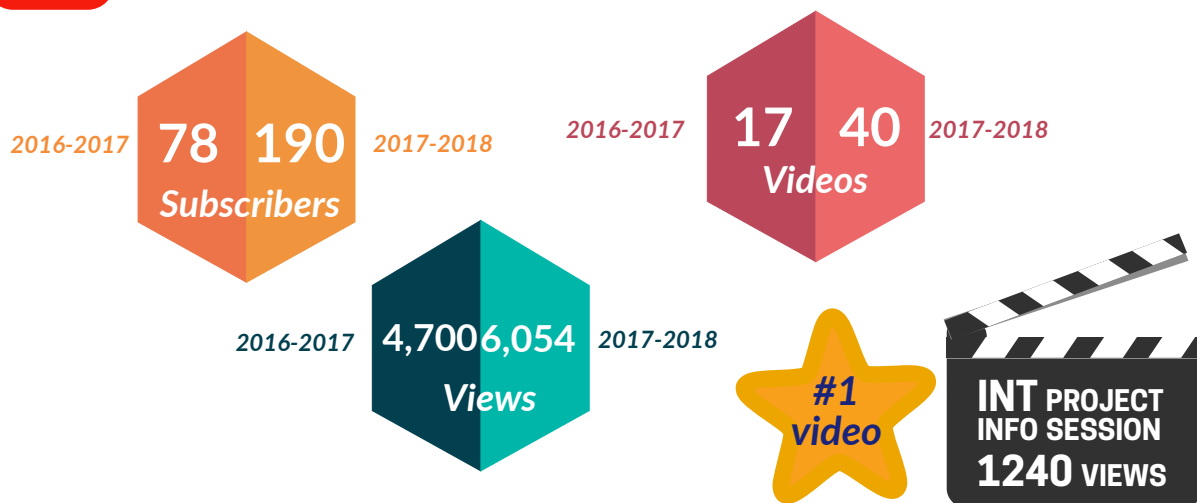
LINKEDIN



LinkedIn provides a forum for professional T&I stakeholders to follow NAATI updates and information. NAATI is attracting significant growth on this platform with average engagement rate of about 4% of impressions over the first two weeks after a post has been made. This engagement number increases over the post's life cycle.



YOUTUBE



YouTube is being used by NAATI primarily to host our videos, which can then be dispersed to various audiences, embedded on our website, and shared on social media.



NAATI NEWS

The NAATI News has been NAATI's flagship monthly publication since 1988. Since July 2016, the NAATI News has been a free, online, monthly newsletter. During the 2017-18 year, 11 issues were released and in January 2018 the subscriber list was cleaned, in line with the transition to certification.

The NAATI News continues to be NAATI's preferred method of making major public announcements to practitioners and other industry stakeholders.



Recent open rate

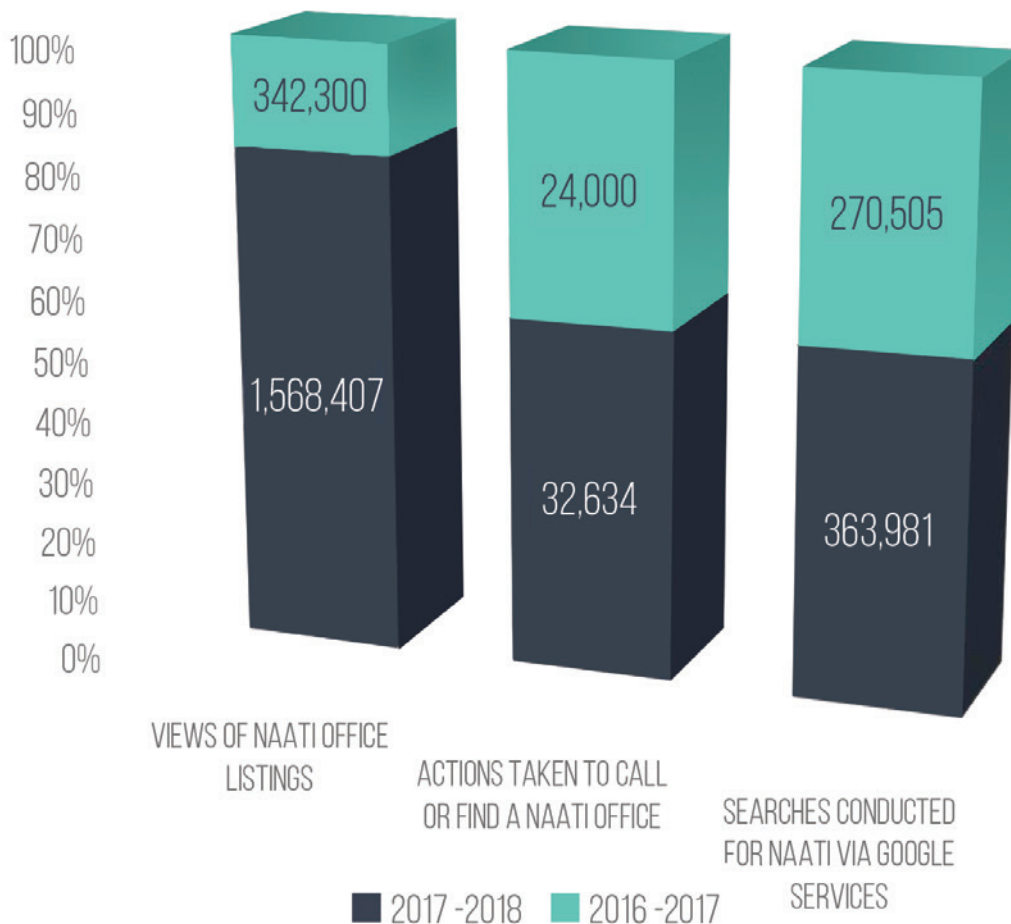


Recent click through rate



Subscribers

G+ GOOGLE FOR BUSINESS



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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1. General information

The directors present their report on National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Information on directors

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

CHAIR

Voula Messimeri AM

Experience	Voula Messimeri AM was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on November 1, 2014. Voula is the immediate past CEO of Australian Greek Welfare Society (now known as PRONIA) and the past Chair of the peak multicultural national body, the Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA). Voula was appointed as Chair of the Board on 1 December 2017. She has served in leadership positions on a number of community management bodies and on Boards including the RMIT University Council and the RMIT Training Board. Voula served for 15 years as Director on the Victorian Interpreting & Translating Service (VITS) Board and currently serves on the Board of the Rockwell Foundation. She has also served on Ministerial State and Federal advisory structures and was a member of the Australian Multicultural Advisory Council. Voula is Patron of inTouch Inc. Multicultural Centre against Family Violence. She was inducted into the Victorian Honour Roll of Women and recognised under the Order of Australia for her contribution to refugees, migrants and women. Ms Messimeri's term expires on October 31, 2020.
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DEPUTY CHAIR

Giuseppe (Pino) Migliorino AM

Experience	Pino Migliorino AM was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on May 15, 2014. He was born in Bari, Italy in 1959 and migrated to Australia in 1964. Pino founded Cultural Perspectives Group 24 years ago. This group of companies are sector leaders in consulting, researching and communicating with culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) and Indigenous communities in Australia. Prior to working in the private sector, Pino held important positions in the third sector and in government including Executive Officer of the Ethnic Communities Council (ECC) of NSW; NSW Regional Coordinator for the Office of Multicultural Affairs; Senior Conciliator at the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (HREOC) and Principal Policy Officer at the Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW. Pino is an acknowledged expert in immigration, multicultural affairs and social policy areas relevant to diversity. In 2017 he was made a member of the Order of Australia. Pino has a BA and Dip. Ed (Secondary), is a Fellow of the Public Relations Institute of Australia (PRIA) and a Qualified Practising Market Researcher (QPMR). Mr Migliorino's term expires on May 14, 2020.
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Mr John Williams PSM

Experience John Williams was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on September 1, 2014. John joined the Department of Immigration in Melbourne in 1964 where he gained extensive senior management experience before retiring in December 2008. His extensive overseas appointments include serving in the Australian High Commission London from 1973 to 1975; the Australian Embassy in Belgrade from 1975 to 1977 and 1983 to 1985; the Australian Embassy in Cairo from 1978 to 1979; the Australian Consulate Cape Town from 1979 to 1982. John was extensively involved with multicultural and consular communities in his assignments both overseas and in Australia. While working in Australia he built strong working relationships with other government agencies at the Federal and State level. John was awarded a Public Service Medal (PSM) in the Queen's Birthday Honour list in 2008 in recognition of his work with Australia's multicultural communities. Since retiring from the public service, he has established his own consultancy to assist multicultural communities better connect with and access services within society. Mr Williams' term expires on August 31, 2020.

Mary Gurgone

Experience Mary Gurgone was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on November 1, 2014 and has been the National Director for Fortis Consulting since 2009. Fortis is one of the top 30 management consulting firms in Western Australia. Mary migrated to Australia from Italy and has a lifelong commitment to cross cultural and cross linguistic communication. She has a Master of Business, teacher training and vocational training qualifications, Bachelor of Arts, and NAATI accreditation as a professional translator and interpreter. Mary is passionate about quality in translating and interpreting and has worked tirelessly for the translating and interpreting profession. She was a National President of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators Inc (AUSIT), State President of AUSIT WA (1989-2002) and is a Fellow of AUSIT. Mary continues to lead strategic national projects related to Australian Multiculturalism as well as supporting the Zonta House Women's Board (which she was formerly the Chair) through conducting the Board Skills Audit and being a member of the External Relations Committee. She is focussed on governance having completed the Australian Institute of Company Directors Course. Ms Gurgone's term expires on October 31, 2020.

Mitra Khakbaz

Experience Mitra Khakbaz was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on December 1, 2016. Mitra is an Executive Manager with MDA Ltd where she oversees regional settlement, employment, community wellbeing, youth settlement, case work and intensive support services. She has worked in the multicultural sector since coming to Australia from Iran in 1994. She has a strong commitment to women's and children's rights and in 2013 was awarded a Churchill Fellowship on improving the economic participation of refugee women at risk. Mitra has many years of high level involvement with various community organisations. She was a Board Member of DV Connect for over 10 years until 2012 and has been a management committee member of the Immigrant Women's Support Service and the Churchill Fellowship Association of Queensland. Mitra is currently the co-chair of the Queensland Community Alliance and is also a Director with the Buddies Refugee Support Group. Mitra holds a Masters Degree in Applied Linguistics, a Masters Degree in Social Administration and a Postgraduate Diploma in Community Development and Social Policy. Ms Khakbaz's term expires on November 30, 2019.

Dr Michael Cooke

Experience Dr Michael Cooke was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on December 1, 2017. He is a linguist and principal of Intercultural Communications, which provides training for Indigenous language interpreters and consultancy services for agencies that use them, particularly in health, legal and judicial domains. He completed his PhD in linguistics in 1997 becoming a specialist in legal interpreting and forensic linguistics. Michael is a NAATI recognised practising interpreter and translator in Djambarrpuyngu, one of the languages spoken by the Yolngu people of North East Arnhem Land. He is widely known as an expert in his field: publishing extensively in language and law, as a researcher and presenter, and providing expert evidence as a forensic linguist. Michael has a long standing professional relationship with NAATI, beginning with chairing the Northern Territory Regional Advisory Committee in 1995. Dr Cooke's term expires on November 30, 2020.

Kerry Stubbs

Experience Kerry Stubbs was appointed to the NAATI Board of Directors on March 1, 2010 and as the Chair on November 15, 2010. She is CEO and Managing Director of Northcott and has extensive board and committee experience, including Board Chair and Chair of Audit and Finance Committees. She was the founding member and a steering committee member of the Network for Intercultural Communication. Kerry has a Master of Arts with Honours in Government and Public Administration. In 2007 she was named the NSW Telstra Businesswoman of the Year in Community and Government Sector and has had numerous publications including the award winning Multiculturalism in Conflict (1988) training handbook. Kerry is a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Ms Stubbs' term expired on November 30, 2017.

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

Directors' Report
30 June 2018

1. General information

Principal activities

The core mission of the Company is to set and maintain high national standards for the translating and interpreting sector to enable the existence of a supply of appropriately credentialed translating and interpreting professionals, responsive to the changing needs and demography of Australia's culturally and linguistically diverse society.

The Members' approved a revised Constitution during the year. NAATI also introduced the new national certification system. This was one of the most substantial improvements to the credentialing system in NAATI's history. This came into effect in January 2018.

Objectives

The broad long term objectives of the company are to:

- ensure high national standards for the translating and interpreting profession in Australia and promote the profession's reputation
- strengthen access and equity for individuals from culturally and linguistically diverse communities, the Deaf Community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

- maintaining and enhancing a nationally recognised certification scheme that has integrity and is responsive to the changing needs of the Australian community
- establishing certification processes, including re-certification that are accountable and subject to continuous improvement
- conferring credentials on translating and interpreting professionals in accordance with the nationally recognised certification scheme
- developing and maintaining a capability to undertake a range of reliable language testing services
- engaging with relevant international organisations in the translating and interpreting industry to ensure the Certification scheme maintains currency and recognition in line with international best practice
- providing advisory and consultancy services in relation to the translating and interpreting sector
- recognising Endorsed Qualifications in translating and interpreting offered by education institutions
- working with Member Governments and other stakeholders to identify and address areas of unmet demand for community interpreting services
- raising community awareness of the value and effective methods of engaging and working with appropriately credentialed practitioners
- advocating for and supporting multiculturalism and multilingualism in Australia.

Performance measures

The company measures performance through monitoring benchmarks in respect of:

- numbers of credentials awarded according to type
- trends in numbers of tests administered
- time taken to process applications and results
- existing (accreditation) credentials transitioned to certification
- variations of expenditures against approved budgets
- maintaining adequate financial resources to meet liabilities
- number of complaints, and
- recording, managing and reporting on complaints received.

Members' guarantee

National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$10 for members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 30 June 2018 the collective liability of members was \$90 (2017: \$90).

Directors' Report
30 June 2018

Meetings of Directors

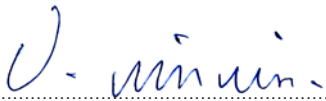
During the financial year, 4 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Voula Messimeri AM	4	4
Giuseppe (Pino) Migliorino AM	4	4
Mr John Williams PSM	4	4
Mary Gurgone	4	4
Mitra Khakbaz	4	4
Dr Michael Cooke	2	2
Kerry Stubbs	2	2

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and can be found on page 50 of the financial report.

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

Director: 

Voula Messimeri AM

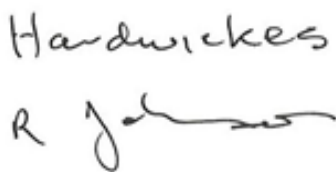
Dated 7 September 2018

Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI)

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hardwicks
Chartered Accountants



Robert Johnson FCA
Partner

7 September 2018

Canberra

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
 For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Revenue	4	10,175,874	8,805,527
Administrative expenses		(3,602,216)	(2,946,467)
Other expenses		(4,949,798)	(3,165,071)
Specific Project Expenses		-	(458,938)
INT expenses		-	(832,022)
Depreciation	8 (a)	(120,950)	(139,491)
Profit before income tax		1,502,910	1,263,538
Income tax expense	2 (a)	-	-
Profit for the year		1,502,910	1,263,538
Other comprehensive income			
Fair value gains on available-for-sale financial assets		95,494	-
Other comprehensive income		95,494	-
Total comprehensive income for the year			
		1,598,404	1,263,538

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	8,917,002	8,613,789
Trade and other receivables	6	120,364	54,973
Other financial assets	7 (a)	1,695,788	-
Other assets	9	20,728	6,720
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		10,753,882	8,675,482
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	7 (b)	3,803,029	-
Property, plant and equipment	8	635,036	326,645
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4,438,065	326,645
TOTAL ASSETS		15,191,947	9,002,127
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	1,043,682	327,079
Employee benefits	11	506,287	434,914
Other liabilities	12	4,558,887	765,014
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,108,856	1,527,007
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	11	48,290	38,723
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		48,290	38,723
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,157,146	1,565,730
NET ASSETS		9,034,801	7,436,397
EQUITY			
Reserves	13	2,095,494	2,000,000
Retained Earnings		6,939,307	5,436,397
TOTAL EQUITY		9,034,801	7,436,397

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2018	Retained Earnings	General Reserves 13 (a)	Financial Assets Reserves 13 (b)	Total
Balance as at 1 July 2017	\$ 5,436,397	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 7,436,397
Profit attributable to members of the entity	1,502,910	-	-	1,502,910
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	95,494	95,494
Balance at 30 June 2018	6,939,307	2,000,000	95,494	9,034,801
2017	Retained Earnings	General Reserves 13 (a)	Financial Assets Reserves 13 (b)	Total
Balance at 1 July 2016	\$ 4,172,859	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 6,172,859
Profit attributable to members of the entity	1,263,538	-	-	1,263,538
Balance at 30 June 2017	5,436,397	2,000,000	-	7,436,397

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
As at 30 June 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		15,482,066	9,827,748
Payments to suppliers and employees		(9,563,157)	(8,253,151)
Interest received		158,738	194,764
Net cash provided by operating activities	22	6,077,647	1,769,361
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Dividends received		82,188	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8(a)	(429,341)	(109,592)
Purchase of financial assets		(5,427,821)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(5,774,434)	(109,592)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		303,213	1,659,769
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		8,613,789	6,954,020
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	8,917,002	8,613,789

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The financial report covers National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) as an individual entity. National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) is a not-for profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements 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.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

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

(b) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the lease term.

(c) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Revenue and other income

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

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

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend revenue

Dividends are recognised when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Notes of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured using the cost model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a reducing balance basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Office Equipment	10% - 33.33%
Technology Upgrade	27%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- available-for-sale financial assets, and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss arising from derivative financial instruments is based on changes in fair value, which is determined by direct reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets or which have been designated in this category. The Company's available for sale financial assets comprise funds managed by JB Were.

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are only recognised in profit or loss when they are sold or when the investment is impaired.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

Losses recognised in the prior period statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulting from the impairment of debt securities are reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if the subsequent increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Employee benefits

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(j) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

Standard Name
AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards
Effective date for entity
1 January 2018
Requirements
<p>These Standards will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.</p> <p>The key changes that may affect the company on initial application of AASB 9 and associated Amending Standards include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.</p> <p>AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to the hedging of non-financial items. Should the company elect to change its hedge accounting policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of AASB 9, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.</p>
Impact
<p>Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.</p>

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(j) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Standard Name
AASB 16: Leases
Effective date for entity
1 January 2019
Requirements
<p>When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related Interpretations.</p> <p>AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases. The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recognition of a right-of-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets) ▪ depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116 : Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components ▪ inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date ▪ application of a practical expedient to permit a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and ▪ inclusion of additional disclosure requirements. <p>The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.</p>
Impact
<p>Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.</p>

Notes of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key estimates - receivables

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

Key judgments - Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119 : Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

4 Revenue and other income

	Note	2018	2017
Revenue and Other Income		\$	\$
Test related revenue		7,919,953	6,441,588
Government grants		1,239,785	1,223,876
Other services revenue		783,684	932,294
Interest		160,968	207,769
Dividend income		71,484	-
Total Revenue and other income		10,175,874	8,805,527
5 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank and in hand		6,820,046	234,971
Short-term deposits		2,096,956	8,378,818
	15	8,917,002	8,613,789

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018	2017
Trade and Other Receivables		\$	\$
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		47,468	-
Other receivables		72,896	54,973
Total current trade and other receivables		120,364	54,973
(a) Financial assets classified as loans and receivables			
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables			
Trade and other receivables		120,364	54,973
Financial assets	15	120,364	54,973
7 Other Financial Assets			
(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
CURRENT			
Other Financial Assets		1,695,788	-
Total		1,695,788	-

The Board in assessing NAATI's risk and investment return objectives (documented in NAATI's Investment Policy Statement paragraph 3) have determined that NAATI needs to maintain an operational capital pool of approximately \$2m to ensure it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 90 days. In assessing the adequacy of this balance, the cash accounts listed in Note 5 also need to be considered. In accordance with the Financial Instruments Note 2(f) in the financial statements, funds invested with this short term time frame are included in financial assets under the current assets heading. These assets are carried at fair value in the balance sheet with changes in this fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in the profit or loss.

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets

	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT	\$	\$
other financial assets	3,803,029	-
Non-current Available-for-sale financial assets	3,803,029	-

Notes of the Financial Statements
 For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

7 Other Financial Assets

The non-current balance of NAATI's capital pool is disclosed as financial assets under the non-current assets heading. These investments are made in accordance with NAATI's Investment Policy Statement over the medium to long term. The classification is in accordance with note 2(f) of the financial statements as "available for sale financial assets" measured at fair value with subsequent changes in this fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income. The medium to long term pool of funds is invested with a return objective of CPI plus 2% - 2.5% over a rolling five year period. The purpose of the non-current capital pools is to ensure NAATI has available funds to meet specific strategic initiatives in the medium term and long term commitments in the event of the company being wound up.

8 Property, plant and equipment

	2018	2017
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	\$	\$
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	265,037	265,037
Accumulated depreciation	(194,019)	(166,717)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	71,018	98,320
Office equipment		
At cost	31,322	22,723
Accumulated depreciation	(12,431)	(10,558)
Total office equipment	18,891	12,165
Technology Upgrade		
At cost	1,103,408	682,666
Accumulated depreciation	(558,281)	(466,506)
Total Technology upgrade	545,127	216,160
Total property, plant and equipment	635,036	326,645

Statement of Changes in Equity
 For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

8 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	Office Equipment	Technology Upgrade	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2018				
Balance at the beginning of year	98,320	12,165	216,160	326,645
Additions	-	8,599	420,742	429,341
Depreciation expense	(27,302)	(1,873)	(91,775)	(120,950)
Balance at the end of the year	71,018	18,891	545,127	635,036

	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	Office Equipment	Technology Upgrade	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2017				
Balance at the beginning of year	132,461	14,090	209,993	356,544
Additions	-	-	109,592	109,592
Depreciation expense	(34,141)	(1,925)	(103,425)	(139,491)
Balance at the end of the year	98,320	12,165	216,160	326,645

9 Other assets
CURRENT

Prepayments

Franking credit receivable

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Prepayments	7,474	6,720
Franking credit receivable	13,254	-
	20,728	6,720

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

10 Trade and Other Payables

CURRENT

Trade payables
GST payable
Sundry payables and accrued expenses
Other payables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
	-	106,139
	511,003	67,979
	444,343	94,495
	88,336	58,466
	1,043,682	327,079

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying amounts are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short term nature of the balances.

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

	Note	2018	2017
Trade and other payables:		\$	\$
- total current		1,043,682	327,079
		1,043,682	327,079
Less:			
GST payable		(511,003)	(67,979)
Other payables		(88,336)	(58,466)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	15	444,343	200,634
11 Employee Benefits			
Current liabilities			
Long service leave		286,976	251,552
Annual leave provision		219,311	183,362
		506,287	434,914
Non-current liabilities			
Long service leave		48,290	38,723
		48,290	38,723

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

12 Other Liabilities

Current

Test fees in advance

Revenue in advance

Total

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
	4,397,140	565,013
	161,747	200,001
	4,558,887	765,014

13 Reserves

(a) General reserve

The general reserve records funds set aside for future expansion of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI).

(b) Financial asset reserve

Change in the fair value of available for sale investments are recognised in other comprehensive income - financial asset reserve. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investment or when an impairment arises.

14 Capital and leasing commitments

(a) Operating Leases

Operating leases are in place for Property and IT equipment and normally have a term between 2 and 10 years for Property and 18 months and 4 years for IT equipment. Lease payments are increased on an annual basis to reflect market rentals.

15 Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk - currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Company are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Investment in listed shares
- Trade and other payables

Notes of the Financial Statements
 For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

15 Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Notes	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	8,917,001	8,613,789
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- other financial assets	7 (a)	1,695,788	-
Trade and other receivables	6 (a)	120,364	54,973
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
- other financial assets	7 (b)	3,803,029	-
Total financial assets		14,536,182	8,668,762
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	10 (a)	444,343	200,634
Total financial liabilities		444,343	200,634

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risks National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The company is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

15 Financial Risk Management

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. With the exam program, the biggest source of non government funds, candidates pre pay to sit removing the credit risk.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financial activities which are monitored on a monthly basis
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- managing credit risk related to financial assets.

Typically, National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days.

13 Financial Risk Management

The table/s below reflect maturity analysis for financial assets.

	Floating Interest Rate		Within 1 Year			1 to 5 Years			Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets - cash flows realisable										
Cash and cash equivalents	6,817,703	6,534,513	2,099,298	2,079,278	-	-	8,917,001	8,613,791		
Trade, term and loans receivables	-	-	79,917	54,973	-	-	79,917	54,973		
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	3,803,029	-	3,803,029	-		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,695,788	-	-	-	1,695,788	-		
Total anticipated outflows	6,817,703	6,534,513	3,875,003	2,134,251	3,803,029	-	14,495,735	8,668,764		

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Financial liability maturity analysis - Non-derivative

	Within 1 year		1 to 5 Years			Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial liabilities due for payment							
Trade and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave)	444,343	200,634	-	-	444,343	200,634	
Total contractual outflows	444,343	200,634	-	-	444,343	200,634	

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

16 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets
 - Available for sale financial assets
 - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the company:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2018	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets:	1,695,788	-	-	1,695,788
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,803,029	-	-	3,803,029
30 June 2017				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets:	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and best use

The current use of each asset measured at fair value is considered to be its highest and best use.

Notes of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

17 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company.

18 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) during the year are as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	499,596	589,550
Long term benefits	45,875	44,289
Directors remuneration	69,601	45,426
	615,072	679,265
19 Auditors' Remuneration		
Remuneration of the auditor of the company, Hardwicks Chartered Accountants, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	19,200	19,200
- other services		4,865
Total	19,200	24,065

20 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2018 (30 June 2017: None).

Notes of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

21 Related parties

(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 are considered key management personnel.

Key management personnel - refer to Note 18.

There were no other transactions with KMP and their related entities.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

(b) Transactions with related parties

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

22 Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	1,502,910	1,263,538
Non cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	120,950	139,491
- fair value movements on investments	(71,484)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(65,391)	98,244
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	(754)	1,643
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	3,793,873	228,227
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	686,733	81,386
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	110,810	(43,168)
Cashflows from operations	6,077,647	1,769,361

Notes of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

23 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 7 September 2018 by the Board of Directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

24 Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI)
17A/2 King Street
Deakin ACT 2600

Directors' Declaration
30 June 2018

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 54 to 78, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2018 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.

Director 

Voula Messimeri AM

Dated 7 September 2018

Independent Audit Report to the members of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI) (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant account-ing policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independent Audit Report to the members of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI)

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



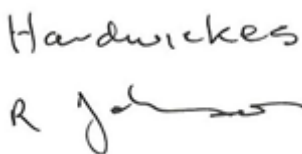
Independent Audit Report to the members of National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Limited (NAATI)

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

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

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

Hardwickes
Chartered Accountants



Robert Johnson FCA Partner

Canberra
7 September 2018



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