

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Trust Act 2006 and Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Trust has determined that it does not have profit generation as a prime objective. Consequently, where appropriate, the Trust has elected to apply options and exemptions within accounting standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities. As a result this financial report does not comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The following standards and amendments applicable to the Trust were available for early adoption but have not been applied by the Trust in the financial report:

Standard/ Interpretation	Summary	Operative date *	Impact
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	This standard simplifies requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from Phase 1 of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).	1 Jan 2013	Detail of impact is still being assessed.
AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement	This Standard defines fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. There is no financial impact.	1 Jan 2013	No financial impact.
AASB 119: Employee Benefits	This Standard supersedes AASB 119 Employee Benefits, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments. This Standard was issued in September 2011.	1 Jan 2013	Detail of impact is still being assessed.
AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12]	This gives effect to consequential changes arising from the issuance of AASB 9.	1 Jan 2013	Detail of impact is still being assessed.
AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and int 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127]	This Standard makes consequential amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations as a result of issuing AASB 9 in December 2010.	1 Jan 2013	Detail of impact is still being assessed.
AASB 2011-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023 & 1038 and int 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131, 132]	This Standard replaces the existing definition and fair value guidance in other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as the result of issuing AASB 13 in September 2011. There is no financial impact.	1 Jan 2013	No financial impact.
AASB 2011-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income [AASB 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049]	This Standard requires to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments).	1 Jan 2013	Detail of impact is still being assessed.

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Standard/ Interpretation	Summary	Operative date *	Impact
AASB 2011-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, 8, 101, 124, 134, 1049 & 2011-8 and int 14]	The Standard makes amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations as a result of issuing AASB 119 Employee Benefits in September 2011.	1 Jan 2013	Detail of impact is still being assessed.
AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	Establishes a differential reporting framework, which consists of two tiers of reporting requirements.	1 Jul 2013	Detail of impact is still being assessed.

* Annual reporting periods beginning on or after

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

The financial report has been prepared on the historical cost basis, unless where stated.

Unless otherwise stated, all accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year.

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the applications of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period to which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Trust has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period, except the decision not to depreciate leasehold improvements (refer Note 1 (j)). Judgements that have significant effects on the financial report are disclosed in the relevant notes as follows:

Employee Entitlements

Assumptions are utilised in the determination of the employee entitlement provisions. These assumptions are discussed in note 1(m).

Fair Value of Property, Plant and Equipment

Assumptions and judgements are utilised in determining the fair value of property, plant and equipment including useful lives and depreciation rates. These assumptions are discussed in note 1(j) and note 6.

Going Concern

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

Economic Dependency

The Trust is aware that its future operations are dependent upon continued financial support from the State Government and the receipt of future grant funding.

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Capital Management

The Trust manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The Trust seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The capital structure of the Trust consists of debt, which includes interest bearing liabilities (Note 8), cash and cash equivalents (Note 11a), other financial assets (Note 5) and equity comprising accumulated surplus and reserves.

Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand the Trust's property, plant and equipment and antique assets, as well as to make routine outflows such as the repayment of maturing debt.

There were no significant changes in the Trust's approach to capital management during the year.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised (net of returns, discounts and allowances) when control of the goods passes to the customer

All grant monies are recorded as revenue by the Trust in the period in which the Trust obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution.

Where the Trust becomes obligated to repay a capital grant, a liability and expense are recognised in the period in which the present obligation to repay the grant, or part of a grant, arises.

(d) Finance Costs

Finance costs include interest and ancillary costs incurred in connection with interest-bearing liabilities. Finance costs are expensed as incurred.

(e) Goods and services tax

Revenues, 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). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Trust's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement. Refer Note 11 (a).

(g) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost less impairment losses.

(h) Inventories

Stocks of brochures, catalogues and trading stock are valued at the lower of cost or net replacement cost.

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(i) Other Financial Assets

The balance of Other Financial Assets is comprised of the Restoration Fund bank accounts. These investments are recorded at fair value with interest recognised as it accrues.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold properties

The Trust's freehold land and buildings are disclosed in the financial statements at fair value.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the assets, which has been estimated as 100 years.

Leasehold properties

Leasehold properties are disclosed at cost of improvements and represent properties leased at a nominal or no rental charge from the Department of Primary Industries and Water and Local Government Councils. The Trust presently intends to renew all other leases at their expiration date and to hold the properties in perpetuity, therefore it is difficult to calculate an appropriate time period over which to amortise the recorded cost of improvements. The resulting treatment is that these improvements are not amortised. In addition, during any given year restoration and repair work may be undertaken on these properties at a direct cost to the owner. Therefore the Trust will obtain future benefits from the work undertaken on the properties but will not capitalise the additional cost of these improvements.

Heritage collections

The items disclosed as antiques are recognised at fair value less accumulated impairment losses. Fair value is determined as either the purchase price, or for properties gifted to the Trust, based on independent valuations obtained from qualified antique dealers (based on market values).

In addition, the Trust has in its possession household furniture and effects, pictures, plates, plated articles, china, glass, books and other articles bequeathed to the Trust and held in Trust houses. Because of their age and nature, these items have not been valued and therefore not included in these financial statements.

Plant and equipment

All other items of plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is charged to the income statement using the diminishing value method over the estimated useful life of the asset at a rate of 15%.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

(l) Interest bearing liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities are recorded at amortised cost.

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(m) Provisions for employee entitlements

Wages, salaries, and annual leave

Liabilities for the employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date, are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Trust expects to pay as at reporting date including superannuation.

Long service leave

The employees of the Trust are entitled to long service leave after 15 years of service. The Trust provides for long service leave in respect of those employees having more than seven years service calculated at nominal amounts based on current wage and salary rates, including superannuation.

This provision provides an estimate of the long service leave liability not materially different from using expected future increases in wage and salary rates, including related on-costs, and discounting using the rates attached to the Commonwealth Government bonds at the balance sheet date which have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Trust's obligations.

Superannuation

Accumulated contributions funds operate for employees. Employees contribute to the funds on a fixed percentage of salary and a similar fixed percentage of salary is contributed by the employer. Employer contributions are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred. The Trust is under no legal obligation to make up any shortfall in the funds' assets to meet payments due to employees.

(n) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Trust's assets, other than inventories (see accounting policy h) are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement, unless an asset has previously been revalued, in which case the impairment loss is recognised as a reversal to the extent of that previous revaluation with any excess recognised through profit or loss.

Impairment of receivables is not recognised until objective evidence is available that a loss event has occurred.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

(o) Income tax

The Trust is exempt from income tax.

(p) Contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively. Commitments are not recognised in the Balance Sheet. Commitments are disclosed at their nominal value and inclusive of the GST payable.