

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Parliament
National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)
Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) (the Trust), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the statement of certification by the Board.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report:

- (a) gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) is in accordance with the *National Trust Act 2006*, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Regulations 2013* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
<p>Going concern and financial sustainability <i>Refer to note 1 (f)</i></p>	
<p>The Trust’s 2021-22 financial report included disclosure regarding the Trust’s ability to continue as a going concern.</p> <p>The Trust had a positive working capital of \$556 at 30 June 2022 and reported a net increase in the cash flow statement of \$175,019 in 2021-22. The improved financial position was due in part to additional funding from the Tasmanian Government of \$300,000 for continued operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing management’s assessment of the Trust’s ability to continue as a going concern, evaluating the reasonableness of any assumptions made in the assessment. • Reviewing the cash flows for the year ended, as well as those extending 12 months past the date of the auditor’s report. • Evaluating the Board’s assessment over the use of the going concern assumption to ensure compliance with Australian Accounting Standards. • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial report.

Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the financial reporting requirements of the *National Trust Act 2006* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Trust’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 Trust is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament, or management intends to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Trust’s financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust 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 represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with the directors, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare

circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Stephen Morrison
Assistant Auditor-General
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Tasmanian Audit Office

22 February 2023
Hobart