

National Trust of South Australia

ABN 45 432 652 725

Financial Statements - 30 June 2024

National Trust of South Australia
Contents
30 June 2024

Council's report	2
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	4
Statement of financial position	5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the financial statements	8
Council's declaration	20
Independent auditor's report to the members of National Trust of South Australia	21

**National Trust of South Australia
Council's report
30 June 2024**

The Council members present their report together with the financial report of the National Trust of South Australia ('the Trust') for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the auditor's report thereon. This financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *National Trust of South Australia Act 1955* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Council members

The following persons were council members of the Trust during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Mr Paul Leadbeter (President)
Ms Millie Nicholls (Vice President)
Mr Tully Brookes
Ms Elaine Davies
Ms Alice Fitch
Mr Chris Guille
Mr James Harvey
Ms Jo Lokan
Ms Catherine Peacock
Ms Alison Stillwell
Ms Di Wilkins
Professor Brett Bowden

The Council members have been in office since the start of the year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the Trust (comprising of the State Head Office and the 44 Branches) consisted of:

- Managing heritage buildings, places and collections
- Policy advocacy in respect of heritage and environmental conservation; and
- Developing community awareness and engagement through events, education and public programs.

Results

The total comprehensive income of the Trust for the year amounted to \$ 8,026,736. (2023: \$2,145,773)

Review of operations

The Trust continued to engage in its principal activities, the results of which are disclosed in the attached financial statements.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the Trust's state of affairs that occurred during the financial year, other than those referred to elsewhere in this report.

Likely developments

The Trust expects to maintain the present status and level of operations.

Events subsequent to the report date

There has been no matter or circumstance which has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (a) the operations, of the Trust, or
- (b) the result of those operations, or
- (c) the state of affairs, of the Trust.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration in relation to the audit for the financial year is provided with this report.

**National Trust of South Australia
Council's report
30 June 2024**



Mr Paul Leadbeter
President

24th October 2024



Mr James Harvey
Chair - Audit, Finance & Governance Committee

National Trust of South Australia
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Admission and tours revenue		1,058,949	758,256
Grant and sponsorship - operating	2	5,236,054	2,540,470
Sale of memorabilia		444,009	467,973
Membership fees		142,469	36,099
		<u>6,881,481</u>	<u>3,802,798</u>
Dividends received		210,797	242,015
Revenue from lease		184,145	340,615
Interest received		69,667	56,585
Rental income		20,002	19,119
Donations and fundraising		306,406	249,561
Bequests received		-	994,222
Fair value movement in investments		240,292	48,545
Gain on Sales of Investments		-	34,220
Other income		548,472	142,381
Assets transferred from other entities	2	-	1,150,000
Total other revenue		<u>1,579,781</u>	<u>3,277,263</u>
Gross profit		<u>8,461,262</u>	<u>7,080,061</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefit expense		(996,880)	(1,014,128)
Administration expense		(734,083)	(626,091)
Contractors and consultant fees		(776,196)	(412,614)
Repairs and maintenance expense		(514,893)	(332,832)
Occupancy expense		(308,874)	(332,702)
Advertising expense		(60,562)	(78,633)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(135,796)	(126,932)
Fundraising and special events expenses		(23,921)	(7,816)
Grant expenditure		(4,249,468)	(1,302,645)
Sundry expenses		<u>(739,853)</u>	<u>(699,895)</u>
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense		<u>(79,264)</u>	<u>2,145,773</u>
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of National Trust of South Australia		<u>(79,264)</u>	<u>2,145,773</u>
<i>Other Comprehensive Income</i>			
Gain on revaluation of properties		<u>8,106,000</u>	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>8,106,000</u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of National Trust of South Australia		<u><u>8,026,736</u></u>	<u><u>2,145,773</u></u>

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

National Trust of South Australia
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	4,247,534	6,705,196
Trade and other receivables	4	403,667	1,142,779
Inventories	5	142,694	173,401
Total current assets		<u>4,793,895</u>	<u>8,021,376</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	6	2,770,034	2,774,496
Property, plant and equipment	7	57,679,182	49,430,948
Intangibles	8	8,710	13,064
Total non-current assets		<u>60,457,926</u>	<u>52,218,508</u>
Total assets		<u>65,251,821</u>	<u>60,239,884</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	1,835,232	2,598,844
Contract liabilities	10	1,487,351	2,699,211
Borrowings	11	-	1,000,000
Employee provisions	12	55,908	67,568
Total current liabilities		<u>3,378,491</u>	<u>6,365,623</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	12	4,762	32,429
Total non-current liabilities		<u>4,762</u>	<u>32,429</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,383,253</u>	<u>6,398,052</u>
Net assets		<u>61,868,568</u>	<u>53,841,832</u>
Equity			
Reserves	13	39,988,680	31,882,680
Retained surpluses		<u>21,879,888</u>	<u>21,959,152</u>
Total equity		<u>61,868,568</u>	<u>53,841,832</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

National Trust of South Australia
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Endowment Reserves \$	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$	Retained Surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,038,089	30,844,591	19,813,379	51,696,059
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	-	2,145,773	2,145,773
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,145,773	2,145,773
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>1,038,089</u>	<u>30,844,591</u>	<u>21,959,152</u>	<u>53,841,832</u>
	Endowment Reserves \$	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$	Retained Surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,038,089	30,844,591	21,959,152	53,841,832
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(79,264)	(79,264)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	8,106,000	-	8,106,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,106,000	(79,264)	8,026,736
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>1,038,089</u>	<u>38,950,591</u>	<u>21,879,888</u>	<u>61,868,568</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

National Trust of South Australia
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers, tenants and supporters		3,621,978	4,172,641
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,594,678)	(4,549,882)
Interest and dividends received		280,463	298,600
Net GST received / (paid)		175,339	(207,154)
Net cash used in operating activities		(516,898)	(285,795)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(551,574)	(526,175)
Proceeds from sale of property		312,929	294,841
Payments for investments		-	(63,495)
Net cash used in investing activities		(238,645)	(294,829)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds / (repayments) of borrowings		(1,000,000)	1,000,000
Net cash from financing activities		(1,000,000)	1,000,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,755,543)	419,376
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,807,951	4,388,575
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	3	<u>3,052,408</u>	<u>4,807,951</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the Trust are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Trust has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the *National Trust of South Australia Act 1955*. The Trust is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

Revenue recognition

The Trust recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Trust is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Trust: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Other revenue

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

Membership fees are recognised as income in the year to which they relate.

Revenue from organising and hosting events is recognised in the period in which the events are held.

Interest revenue is recognised when it becomes receivable on proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Trust obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Trust and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably. If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the entity is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the Trust 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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Non-reciprocal donations and bequests are recognised when the right to receive the donation or bequest has been established.

When the entity receives grants but is obligated to give directly approximate equal value to the contributor, recognition of grant income will be deferred until the delivery of service.

Assets transferred from SA Government and other entities are recognised as revenue in the year in which the transfer of ownership is established.

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

Income tax

The Trust is an income tax exempt charity under subdivision 50-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and is listed as being a deductible gift recipient under subdivision 30B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Accounts receivable and other receivables

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1 for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the Trust has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the Trust is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Trust has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Impairment of financial assets

The Trust recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Trust's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Trust has a legal or construction obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probably that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Heritage property

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

Land and Buildings are shown at their value based on the most recent Valuer General's valuation. The fair value of land and buildings is reviewed every 3 – 5 years. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of heritage property are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss. Heritage property assets are not depreciated.

Collections

Material collections are shown at their fair value based on independent valuations. Increase in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of collections are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against the revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

In accordance with *AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment*, collections acquired at no cost, or for a nominal costs, are required to be initially recognised at fair value as at the date of the acquisition. Depending on the circumstances it may not be possible to reliably measure the fair value as at the date of acquisition of a collection item. Accordingly, where reliable measurement is not possible, these assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value.

Given the nature of collections, these assets do not have limited useful lives, and therefore are not subject to depreciation. At the end of each reporting period the Trust assesses whether there are any indications that the assets have been impaired and adjusts the fair value accordingly. Refer to Note 1 for details on key accounting judgements for collections and heritage assets.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment is depreciated over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Land and the land component of any class of property, plant and equipment is not depreciated.

Intangible assets

Branding and website

Branding and Website design is recorded at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Branding and Website design has an estimated useful life of up to seven years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Trust estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Accounts payable and other payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Trust during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Trust's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Trust recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the Trust has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and any other employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are measured at their nominal amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled. The expected cost of short term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences such as annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Long-term employee benefits

Liabilities arising in respect of long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflow to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Employee benefit obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Comparatives

Where the Trust retrospectively applies an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement is made in the financial statements to ensure the accounting policies applied are consistent for similar transactions.

Endowments

Specific reserves are established for individual endowments to The National Trust of South Australia and to acknowledge the support of the Trust by its benefactors.

Amounts applied for fund purposes are amounts used to assist the objectives for which the endowment was established.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Key judgements

Collections & heritage property assets

The National Trust of South Australia has over many years been and continues to be the recipient of contributions of collections including property at no cost. Key judgements are required to assess whether collections should be recognised as assets.

The Council members have determined which assets meet the criteria to be recognised as collections and heritage property assets. These criteria include but are not limited to:

- The collections and heritage property assets are owned or controlled by the National Trust of South Australia;
- The value of collections and heritage property assets can be reliably measured;
- It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the National Trust of South Australia; and
- The assets must have heritage or cultural significance.

The Council members have assessed these assets not to have limited useful lives, and therefore they are not subject to depreciation.

Collection items deemed to be worth less than \$5,000 are not recorded in the asset register and considered to be of historic interest only. Valuation of collections above this threshold are reviewed at least annually by the Council Members. Professional valuations are performed if and when market values of these items are considered to have moved significantly.

The Council members have assessed these assets not to have limited useful lives, and therefore they are not subject to any depreciation.

National Trust of South Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 2. Revenue

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Grants and sponsorship		
Federal Grants	3,807,347	1,426,045
State Grants	1,214,004	977,731
Other Grants	214,703	114,572
Sponsorship	-	22,122
	<u>5,236,054</u>	<u>2,540,470</u>
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets transferred from other entities		
Assets transferred from other entities	-	1,150,000

Note 3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash on hand	7,896	5,283
Operating accounts	1,508,850	3,174,013
Appeal accounts	1,195,126	1,897,245
Managed funds account	14,406	275,734
Cash on deposit	1,521,256	1,352,921
	<u>4,247,534</u>	<u>6,705,196</u>

(a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash on hand	7,896	5,283
Cash at bank	2,718,382	5,346,992
At call deposits with financial institutions	1,521,256	1,352,921
Appeal accounts not considered as cash of NTSA	(1,195,126)	(1,897,245)
	<u>3,052,408</u>	<u>4,807,951</u>

Cash and cash equivalents held by the Trust in Appeal accounts are not available for use by the Trust and are for use on specific future projects.

National Trust of South Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 4. Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Trade debtors	75,710	87,093
Grant receivable - Silver to Seaway reimbursement	-	741,416
Prepayments	173,045	128,266
GST input credits	86,174	74,924
Other debtors	68,738	111,080
	<u>403,667</u>	<u>1,142,779</u>
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables classified as financial assets at amortised cost:		
Total trade and other receivables	403,667	392,277
Less: Prepayments	(173,045)	(128,266)
Less: GST input credits	(86,174)	(65,838)
	<u>144,448</u>	<u>198,173</u>
Total		

Note 5. Inventories

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Goods for sale and other	<u>142,694</u>	<u>173,401</u>

Note 6. Financial assets

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss	<u>2,770,034</u>	<u>2,774,496</u>

National Trust of South Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 7. Property, plant and equipment

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Heritage land and buildings at valuation 2024 ¹	46,368,000	-
Heritage land and buildings at valuation 2023 ²	-	1,150,000
Heritage land and buildings at valuation 2022 ³	6,492,760	43,824,760
	<u>52,860,760</u>	<u>44,974,760</u>
 Plant and equipment - at cost	 1,229,570	 1,115,616
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(868,797)	(817,279)
	<u>360,773</u>	<u>298,337</u>
 Furniture, fixtures and fittings - at cost	 958,315	 910,714
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(911,706)	(910,714)
	<u>46,609</u>	<u>-</u>
 Collections at valuation - 2016 valuation	 4,032,458	 3,710,655
 Capital works at cost	 529,156	 520,023
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(150,573)	(72,827)
	<u>378,583</u>	<u>447,196</u>
	<u>57,679,182</u>	<u>49,430,948</u>

¹ Properties carrying amount based on valuation at 30 June 2024

² Properties carrying amount based on valuation at 30 June 2023

³ Properties carrying amount based on valuation at 30 June 2022

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Heritage Land & Buildings \$	Furniture, Fixture & Fittings \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Collections \$	Capital Works \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	44,974,760	-	298,337	3,710,655	447,196	49,430,948
Additions	-	47,601	99,286	321,803	9,133	477,823
Depreciation expense	-	(992)	(36,850)	-	(77,746)	(115,589)
Disposal	(220,000)	-	-	-	-	(220,000)
Revaluation	8,106,000	-	-	-	-	8,106,000
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>52,860,760</u>	<u>46,609</u>	<u>360,773</u>	<u>4,032,458</u>	<u>378,583</u>	<u>57,679,182</u>

National Trust of South Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Revaluations of heritage land and buildings

The Trust's Heritage land and buildings were revalued as at 30 June 2024 based on the Valuer General of South Australia valuation as at 30 June 2024 for all buildings held by the National Trust of South Australia. This revaluation resulted in revaluation surplus of \$8,106,000 which was credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve. The Trust is also the custodian of other land and buildings, however given that these are not registered in the name of the Trust these have not been included in the revaluation.

Revaluation of collections

The Trust's collections were revalued as at 30 June 2016 based on an independent valuer's desktop valuation of the collection items.

Note 8. Intangibles

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Brand & website - at cost	30,480	30,480
Less: Accumulated amortisation	<u>(21,770)</u>	<u>(17,416)</u>
	<u>8,710</u>	<u>13,064</u>

Note 9. Trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade creditors	81,530	656,523
Other creditors	287,905	10,131
Accrued expenses	129,377	11,936
Appeals	<u>1,336,420</u>	<u>1,920,254</u>
	<u>1,835,232</u>	<u>2,598,844</u>
	2024	2023
Trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Total trade and other payables:	1,735,232	2,589,758
Less: Appeals	<u>(1,336,420)</u>	<u>(1,911,168)</u>
Trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>498,812</u>	<u>678,590</u>

Note 10. Contract liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Memberships received in advance	34,892	69,785
Grants received in advance	<u>1,452,459</u>	<u>2,629,426</u>
	<u>1,487,351</u>	<u>2,699,211</u>

National Trust of South Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 11. Borrowings

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Bank loans	-	1,000,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

The Trust entered into a facility agreement with BankSA on 10 May 2024 with a facility limit of \$1,000,000 with variable interest rate components for a period of 1 year. The facility is secured by Bank SA with a first registered mortgage over the Trust's property - Beaumont House.

Note 12. Employee provisions

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Annual leave	41,433	47,218
Long service leave	14,475	20,350
	<u>55,908</u>	<u>67,568</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Long service leave	<u>4,762</u>	<u>32,429</u>

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Trust does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled wholly within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Trust does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement. The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1.

Note 13. Reserves

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Asset revaluation reserve (Land, buildings and collections)	38,950,591	30,844,591
Endowment reserves	1,038,089	1,038,089
	<u>39,988,680</u>	<u>31,882,680</u>

Asset revaluation reserve records revaluations of property, plant and equipment.

Endowment reserve recognises funds donated to the trust for a specific purpose.

National Trust of South Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 14. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to the sole council and other members of key management personnel of the Trust is set out below:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Aggregate compensation	200,229	300,725

Note 15. Contingent liabilities

The Trust did not have any contingent liabilities at year end, other than the matter noted below (2023: \$Nil)

The National Trust is disputing a General Protections claim made in relation to a former employee which has been lodged with the Federal Court. The claim is covered under the Trust's insurance policy which has a \$10,000 insurance policy excess. At the date of this report, it is not practicable to estimate any potential effect of the claim on the Trust.

Note 16. Commitments

The Trust did not have any capital or leasing financial commitments at year end. (2023: \$Nil).

As of 30 June 2024, the Trust was the Lessee for 16 property leases in which the rental consideration outlined in the leasing arrangements were nil.

Note 17. Related party transactions

No related party relationships or transactions exist.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 14.

Note 18. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Trust's operations, the results of those operations, or the Trust's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 19. Fair value measurement

The Trust has the following assets, as set out in the table below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:		
Shares in listed corporations and managed funds	2,770,034	2,774,496
	2024	2023
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Revalued property, plant and equipment:		
Heritage Land and buildings at valuation	52,860,760	44,974,760
Collections	4,032,458	3,710,655
	56,893,218	48,685,415

National Trust of South Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 20. Fair value measurement (continued)

For investments in listed shares, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

Land and Buildings were revalued as at 30 June 2024 based on the Valuer General of South Australia valuation as at 30 June 2024 for all buildings held by the National Trust of South Australia.

Note 20. Financial risk management

The Trust's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, shares in listed corporations/managed funds, and accounts receivable and payable.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,247,534	4,914,288
Trade and other receivables	403,667	280,947
Financial Assets at fair value through the profit and loss (shares in listed corporations/managed funds)	<u>2,770,034</u>	<u>1,911,168</u>
Total financial assets	<u><u>7,421,235</u></u>	<u><u>7,106,403</u></u>
	2024	2023
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
- Trade and other payables	<u><u>498,813</u></u>	<u><u>678,590</u></u>

Refer to Note 19 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Trust's financial assets.

Note 21. Events subsequent to reporting date

There has been no matter or circumstance which has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (a) the operations, of the Trust, or
- (b) the result of those operations, or
- (c) the state of affairs, of the Trust.

National Trust of South Australia
Council's declaration
30 June 2024

In the Council's opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto satisfy the requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *National Trust of South Australia Act 1955*; and
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.



Mr Paul Leadbeter
President



Mr James Harvey
Chair - Audit, Finance & Governance Committee

____ October 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of National Trust of South Australia ("the entity") which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, 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, Notes to the Financial Statements, including material accounting policy information, and Council's Declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of National Trust of South Australia is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *National Trust of South Australia Act 1955*; including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

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 entity in accordance with the independence 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. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Information

The Council Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the information in the Council's report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Advisory. Tax. Audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (CONT)

Other Information (cont)

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

Council Members' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Council members of National Trust of South Australia are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *National Trust of South Australia Act 1955*. This responsibility includes such internal control as the Council members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view so that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Council members are responsible for assessing the entity'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 Council members either intend to liquidate the entity 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 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 this 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 entity's internal control.

Advisory. Tax. Audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (CONT)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Council members' 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 entity'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 entity 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 Council members 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.

Nexia Edwards Marshall

Nexia Edwards Marshall
Chartered Accountants



Damien Pozza
Partner

Adelaide
South Australia

24 October 2024

Advisory. Tax. Audit.

Nexia Edwards Marshall (ABN 38 238 591 759) is a firm of Chartered Accountants. It is affiliated with, but independent from Nexia Australia Pty Ltd. Nexia Australia Pty Ltd is a member of Nexia International, a leading, global network of independent accounting and consulting firms. For more information please see www.nexia.com.au/legal. Neither Nexia International nor Nexia Australia Pty Ltd provide services to clients.

Liability limited under a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO THE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF NATIONAL TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In accordance with section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the council members of National Trust of South Australia.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of National Trust of South Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Nexia Edwards Marshall

Nexia Edwards Marshall
Chartered Accountants



Damien Pozza
Partner

Adelaide
South Australia

24 October 2024

Advisory. Tax. Audit.

Nexia Edwards Marshall (ABN 38 238 591 759) is a firm of Chartered Accountants. It is affiliated with, but independent from Nexia Australia Pty Ltd. Nexia Australia Pty Ltd is a member of Nexia International, a leading, global network of independent accounting and consulting firms. For more information please see www.nexia.com.au/legal. Neither Nexia International nor Nexia Australia Pty Ltd provide services to clients.

Liability limited under a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.