



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

National Trust of Australia (Queensland)
ACN: 600 450 860

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

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National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Directors' Report

30 June 2020

The directors present their report on National Trust of Australia (QLD) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

1. General Information

The financial statements cover National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited's functional and presentation currency.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited (NTAQ) is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	Principal place of business
Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary	Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary
28 Tomewin Street	28 Tomewin Street
Currumbin QLD 4223	Currumbin QLD 4223

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 24 September 2020.

Information on Directors

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

Dr Ian Galloway AM

Title	President of NTAQ
Qualifications	BSc.Hons. PhD, M.Ag.St
Experience and expertise	14 years as Councillor of the National Trust of Queensland (NTQ) from 2000 to 30 June 2014. Inaugural Director of NTAQ from 1 July 2014. Also, currently Director of the Australian Council of National Trusts. CEO of the Queensland Museum Network from 2000 until 2013 strategically managing four museums throughout the state - the Queensland Museum and Science Centre in Brisbane, The Workshops Rail Museum in Ipswich, Cobb+Co Museum in Toowoomba and the Museum of Tropical Queensland in Townsville. Ian also held a number of national positions in the museum industry including the Chairman of the Australian National Committee of the International Council of Museums, Executive Member of the Council of Australasian Museum Directors and as a member of the National Cultural Heritage Committee. Currently an Industry Fellow at the University of Queensland where he lectures in the Museum Studies Program and a Trustee of the John Villiers Trust, philanthropic entity for regional Qld.
Special responsibilities	Member of CWS Committee, Audit & Risk and the Nominations & Governance Committee.

Dr Bruce Cook OAM

Title	(retired on 30 June 2020) Deputy President of NTAQ
Qualifications	KCSJ JP(QUAL)
Experience and expertise	Member of CWS Board from 2008 to 30 June 2014. Inaugural Director of NTAQ from 1 July 2014. Headmaster of The Southport School, an Anglican independent boys' boarding and day school on the Gold Coast, for 16 years. He has taught at schools in Australia, the UK, and the USA. Has had a lifelong interest in wildlife and the environment and has been a member of the Board of Management of Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary (where he is also an active volunteer) since 2008. He is the Founding Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Currumbin Wildlife Hospital Foundation.
Special responsibilities	Member of CWS Committee.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Directors' Report

30 June 2020

1. General Information (Continued)

Information on Directors (Continued)

Arthur Frame AM

Title	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	BA, FAIM, FAIAM, MAICD, MFIA
Experience and expertise	<p>Councillor of NTQ from 2011 to 2014. Inaugural Director of NTAQ from 1 July 2014. Non Executive Director of Regional Arts Australia from 1999 to 2015 serving periods as National Secretary and Treasurer. Also served on Boards of Flying Arts and Creative Industries Skills Council and was a member of the Cultural Support Fund Committee of Queensland Arts Council. Artistic Director and CEO of Queensland Arts Council 1999 to 2015.</p> <p>In an Arts career spanning five decades established an impressive reputation as an actor, director, administrator, education program manager, executive production manager, technical stage director and playwright. Committed to the culturally-led revitalisation of regional communities through the arts to the preservation of our built, natural and cultural heritage, and to promoting heritage values to government and the community.</p> <p>He has extensive experience working with volunteers in regional communities and has been instrumental in the establishment of the National Trust "Great Houses of Ipswich" program since 2012. Currently Director of Brisbane Open House Limited and Executive Director of Frame Management and Promotions.</p>
Special responsibilities	Member of the Nominations & Governance Committee and Chair of Ipswich Regional Branch Committee.

Ray Holyoak

Title	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	BAHons GradDip Library & Information Studies
Experience and expertise	<p>Councillor of NTQ from 2010 to 30 June 2014. Inaugural Director of NTAQ from 1 July 2014. Ray is an historian and heritage consultant with 20 years' experience in North Queensland's unique regional variations. Based in Townsville, Ray has been consultant on a number of former military and 19th century sites that are listed on the Qld Heritage Register. Ray was the Northern Region consultant for the Queensland Public Works Second World War Site Study. In 2009 received a Silver National Trust award for the restoration of c 1889 Ravenswood worker house.</p> <p>Ray is currently undertaking PhD studies at James Cook University with the working title of 'Kelso Field Rising: African Americans in North Queensland 1942-1945'. Since 2008 Ray has been the chairman of the Townsville Branch of the NTQ. He also has been a member of the Townsville Council Heritage Advisory Board since 2009.</p>
Special responsibilities	Member of Advocacy Committee & Chair of Charters Towers Regional Branch Committee of NTAQ.

Dr Daniel McDiarmid

Title	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	BA(Hons), MA (Hons), MBA, PhD
Experience and expertise	<p>Director of NTAQ from December 2014. Daniel is a highly experienced and innovative fundraising professional with more than 30 years of success raising funds for higher education, research, religious and other organisations. He leads the fundraising consultancy AskRIGHT in Australia and New Zealand advising leadership on fundraising and helping build capacity to reach their organisational goals.</p> <p>He has previously served on the board of CFRE (Certified Fundraising Executive) International and is a former Fellow of the Fundraising Institute of Australia. He is an Adjunct Professor at the Australian Centre for Philanthropy and Non-profit Studies at the Queensland University of Technology and a Director of the Giving Institute (USA).</p>

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Directors' Report

30 June 2020

1. General Information (Continued)

Information on Directors (Continued)

Gina Palmer

Title	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	BSc (Land & Water), Grad Dip Ed, Grad Dip Humanities, Master Urban & Regional Planning, Grad Cert Bus, Master Business Administration, GAICD, FIML
Experience and expertise	Elected to the Board in November 2016. Gina has extensive experience in corporate governance, education, senior management and community engagement across various sectors and has developed and implemented numerous business innovation initiatives, and natural and built environment projects. She is also the Co-Founder and Director of Minds Tomorrow Pty Ltd. Gina's strengths are innovation, collaboration, strategy, leadership and engagement and she is qualified company director, an appointed company director of a Board, and Chair of a Strategy Committee. Gina has also been the Deputy Chair and Chair of the Australian Business Deans' Council General Managers group involving more than 40 Australian Universities.
Special responsibilities	Chair of Nominations & Governance Committee

Toby Price

	(appointed on 23 November 2019)
Title	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	B.Eng (hons), MA
Experience and expertise	Director of NTAQ from December 2019. Currently Owner and Director of P&P Pacific, Toby is a passionate advocate for the preservation of culture and heritage and has a strong background in marketing and membership. With previous senior management and board experience, Toby has excellent financial fluency and is accomplished in the application and execution of the role of Director. Previously Head of Business Development for Times Newspapers (part of News Corp UK) he has more recently worked with a number of organisations (including indigenous) ensuring constitutional and corporate compliance (with ASIC).
Special responsibilities	Member of Nominations & Governance Committee

Dr Melanie Piddocke

Title	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	B Mus (Hons 1) AMA PhD
Experience and expertise	Director of NTAQ from December 2014. Melanie is currently a Museum Development Officer for the Queensland Museum Network's Museum Resource Centre for Central Queensland. Based in Mackay, Melanie works with community groups, collections and museums throughout the Central Queensland region on a range of development and collections care projects. Prior to this, she was employed by the National Trust of Queensland as Manager of the James Cook Museum in Cooktown, a leading regional collection housing objects of national and international significance. This was Melanie's first role in Australia on her return from study and work abroad, where she completed a PhD at the University of Edinburgh and worked as Assistant Curator at the Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments.
Special responsibilities	Chair of Collections Committee.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Directors' Report

30 June 2020

1. General Information (Continued)

Information on Directors (Continued)

James Sedman (retired on 23 November 2019)
 Title Non-Executive Director
 Qualifications BCom, BIntBus, MBus (Applied Finance)
 Experience and expertise Councillor of NTQ from 2012 to 30 June 2014. Inaugural Director of NTAQ from 1 July 2014. James is a skilled strategic leader with experience managing teams and projects and has over ten years of leadership experience in the not-for-profit, government and private sectors.

James has successfully contributed as a Board member and Treasurer of a number of organisations, applying a high level of financial acumen with a strong goal-orientated focus to achieve results. Passionate advocate, speaker and policy developer, specialising in economic sustainability, equality and financial literacy, heritage and environmental protection, conservation and education, and seniors and disability rights and support.

Special responsibilities Member of Audit & Risk Committee.

Henry Smerdon AM

Title Non-Executive Director
 Qualifications B.Com, B Econ, FCPA, FAICD
 Experience and expertise Chairman of Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary (CWS) Board from 2004 to 30 June 2014. Inaugural Director of NTAQ from 1 July 2014. Over 40 years experience in the public and private sector, including five years as the Under Treasurer and Under Secretary of the Queensland Treasury Department and a number of years as CEO of Qld Investment Corporation and inaugural Chair of Q-Invest Ltd.

He was also awarded a Doctorate of a University - Griffith University in 2010. Henry is currently the Chancellor of Griffith University and chairs a number of boards as well being a member of the Public Trust Office Investment Board.

Special responsibilities Chairman of CWS Committee, Member of the Audit & Risk Committee.

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

Meetings of Directors

The Directors noted below held office during the whole of the financial year and to the date of this report, unless indicated below. The attendances of each Director of the Board at meetings for the period July 2019 to June 2020 were:

	NTAQ Board		Committee Meetings			
			Audit & Risk Committee		CWS Committee	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Dr Ian Galloway AM	6	6	4	3	6	6
Dr Bruce Cook OAM	6	6	-	-	6	6
Henry Smerdon AM	6	6	4	4	6	6
Arthur Frame AM	6	6	-	-	-	-
Ray Holyoak	6	4	-	-	-	-
James Sedman (to 23/11/19)	3	2	1	1	-	-
Dr Daniel McDiarmid	6	5	-	-	-	-
Dr Melanie Pidcocke	6	5	-	-	-	-
Gina Palmer	6	6	-	-	-	-
Toby Price (from 23/11/2019)	3	3				

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Directors' Report

30 June 2020

1. General Information (Continued)

Our Mission

To protect, conserve and celebrate our environmental, built and cultural heritage.

Principal Activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company were to promote and advance the conservation, protection and understanding of Australia's natural and cultural heritage, including the heritage of Australia's first peoples, for public benefit and education.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Long Term Objectives

The Company has adopted an updated Strategic Plan 2019-2024 with the following seven long term outcomes. National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited (NTAQ) will be:

- A Trusted Custodian
- A Recognised, Respected and Engaged Organisation
- A Champion for Sustainable Qld Heritage - Cultural, Built and Environmental
- An Organisation of Choice for Employees and Volunteers
- A Financially Secure Independent Charity
- A leader in Cultural & Eco Tourism
- A Provider of Engaging & Memorable Learning Experiences

Strategy for Achieving the Objectives

To achieve its stated long-term outcomes the Company has adopted the following Priorities for Success:

- Partnerships and teamwork
- A strong visitor focus
- Our members, donors, volunteers, sponsors, partners, and staff
- A balance between public access and conservation
- Financial sustainability
- Environmental sustainability
- Effective governance
- Safe working environments
- Innovation and continuous improvement

Performance Measures

The company measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the Directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's long-term outcomes and strategic goals are being achieved.

Members' Guarantee

National Trust of Australia (QLD) is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of being wound up, members are required to contribute a maximum of \$5 each. Honorary members are not required to contribute.

The total amount that Members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$70,440, based on 14,088 current members.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

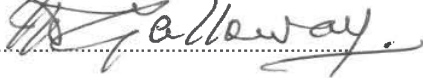
Directors' Report

2. Other Items

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 has been received and found on page 7.

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


.....

Dr Ian Galloway

President

Dated this 24th day of September 2020

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As an auditor of National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

The declaration is in respect of National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited during the year.


Crowe South QLD


Logan Meehan
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Date: 24 September 2020
Gold Coast

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

The title 'Partner' conveys that the person is a senior member within their respective division and is among the group of persons who hold an equity interest (shareholder) in its parent entity, Findex Group Limited. The only professional service offering which is conducted by a partnership is the Crowe Australasia external audit division. All other professional services offered by Findex Group Limited are conducted by a privately-owned organisation and/or its subsidiaries.

Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd, trading as Crowe Australasia is a member of Crowe Global, a Swiss verein. Each member firm of Crowe Global is a separate and independent legal entity. Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd and its affiliates are not responsible or liable for any acts or omissions of Crowe Global or any other member of Crowe Global. Crowe Global does not render any professional services and does not have an ownership or partnership interest in Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd. Services are provided by Crowe South QLD, an affiliate of Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd.

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National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

		2020	2019*
	Note	\$	\$
Sales revenue	4	8,205,333	10,405,348
Cost of sales		<u>(2,436,284)</u>	<u>(3,193,861)</u>
		5,769,049	7,211,487
Admissions revenue	4	9,052,830	12,371,139
Memberships revenue	4	612,864	730,936
Grants and other contributions	4	1,529,138	1,296,717
Other revenue	4	3,712,014	1,790,644
Total revenue		<u>20,644,535</u>	<u>23,400,923</u>
Gifted Land – Hou Wang Temple*		-	149,500
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of investment properties		270,727	101,600
Total income from continuing operations		<u>20,915,262</u>	<u>23,652,023</u>
Other expenses	6	(3,262,562)	(3,953,588)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,421,466)	(1,238,198)
Employee benefits expense	7	(13,093,956)	(12,872,432)
Administrative and professional expenses	5	(2,454,307)	(2,432,044)
Finance/borrowing costs		(3,560)	(12,099)
Total expenses from continuing operations		<u>(20,235,851)</u>	<u>(20,508,361)</u>
Operating Profit before income tax		679,411	3,143,662
Income tax expense	2 (a)	-	-
Operating Profit from continuing operations		<u>679,411</u>	<u>3,143,662</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	23	2,583,165	(97,275)
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>3,262,576</u>	<u>3,046,387</u>

* restated refer to Note 26

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019* \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,365,385	3,109,707
Trade and other receivables	9	288,220	680,971
Financial assets – term deposits		3,238,320	3,505,120
Inventories	10	516,540	573,863
Other assets	11	1,093,220	552,125
Other financial assets	18	845,480	767,167
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>8,347,165</u>	<u>9,188,953</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	12	64,666,965	61,173,505
Investment properties	14	7,560,440	7,296,600
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>72,227,405</u>	<u>68,470,105</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>80,574,570</u>	<u>77,659,058</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	1,931,410	2,417,487
Borrowings	16	56,260	59,066
Employee benefits	17	1,116,980	1,120,752
Other – external appeals	18	845,480	767,167
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>3,950,130</u>	<u>4,364,472</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	16	152,450	41,078
Employee benefits	17	226,960	271,054
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>379,410</u>	<u>312,132</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>4,329,540</u>	<u>4,676,604</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>76,245,030</u>	<u>72,982,454</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves	23	47,991,982	45,408,817
Retained earnings		28,253,048	27,573,637
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>76,245,030</u>	<u>72,982,454</u>

* restated refer to Note 26

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Total
Note	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	27,573,637	45,408,817	72,982,454
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity	679,411	-	679,411
Increase in asset revaluation surplus	-	2,583,165	2,583,165
Balance at 30 June 2020	28,253,048	47,991,982	76,245,030

2019*

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
Note	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	24,429,975	45,506,092	69,936,067
Profit from continuing operations	3,143,662	-	3,143,662
Increase in asset revaluation surplus	-	(97,275)	(97,275)
Balance at 30 June 2019	27,573,637	45,408,817	72,982,454

* restated refer to Note 26

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	24,465,973	28,406,883
GST input tax credits from ATO	1,000,379	1,163,278
Interest received	92,781	67,493
Payments to suppliers and employees	(22,274,330)	(22,232,335)
GST remitted to ATO	(2,076,058)	(2,556,448)
Finance costs	(3,560)	(12,099)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24 <u>1,205,186</u>	<u>4,836,772</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,356,067)	(2,910,389)
Transfer (to)/ from financial assets	346,560	(3,500,000)
Net cash (used by) investing activities	<u>(2,009,507)</u>	<u>(6,410,389)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of borrowings	(19,760)	(65,293)
Proceeds from borrowings	79,760	-
Net cash provided by/(used by) financing activities	<u>60,000</u>	<u>(65,293)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(744,322)	(1,638,910)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,109,707	4,748,617
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8 <u>2,365,385</u>	<u>3,109,707</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The financial report covers National Trust of Australia (Queensland) (NTAQ) as an individual entity. NTAQ is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 1 July 2014 and domiciled in Australia.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the Directors opinion, the Company is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. This special purpose financial report has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates*, AASB 1048: *Interpretation and Application of Standards and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

The significant accounting policies disclosed below are those which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of users. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical cost unless otherwise stated in the notes. The material accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of this report are found below.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended. It is exempt from income tax.

(b) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

The company has adopted AASB 16 Leases. In accordance with the transition provisions in AASB 16 the new rules have been adopted retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the new standard on 1 July 2019. Comparatives for the 2019 financial year have not been restated. See note 2 (c) for further details on the impact of the change in accounting policy.

(c) Changes in Accounting Policies

As indicated in note 2 (b), the company has adopted AASB 16 Leases retrospectively from 1 July 2019, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard. Comparatives for the 2019 financial year have therefore not been restated.

On adoption of AASB 16, the company recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of AASB 117 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 July 2019. The lessees incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 July 2019 was 5%.

	2020
	\$
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 30 June 2019	99,915
Discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate of 5%	(5,380)
Less: short-term leases recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense	(34,296)
Lease liability recognised as at 1 July 2019	60,239

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Changes in Accounting Policies (Continued)

The associated right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019. Property, plant and equipment increased by \$61,864 on 1 July 2019 and prepayments reduced by \$1,625. There was no net impact on retained earnings. In applying AASB 16 for the first time, the company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- The accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as a 1 July 2019 as short-term leases, and
- The exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(d) Finance Costs

Finance cost includes all interest-related expenses, other than those arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(e) 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 payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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.

(f) Financial Instruments

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- c) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the company's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes party to the contract and, as a consequence, has legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash; and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

(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 an 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.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

(h) Animal Collection

The animal collection managed by the Company is not included within NTAQ's assets. This is consistent with worldwide industry practice. The Directors regard the animals as part of a regional collection, and not the specific property of the Company.

(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. 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. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(j) Appeal Funds

Appeal funds are brought to account when received as other financial assets and a liability recognised for the related costs for which the funds will be used.

(k) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet Mandatory or Early Adopted

The Company will adopt these standards from 1st July 2020. It is assessed that the adoption of these standards will have no significant impact on the Company.

AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

This Standard amends AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Business

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. AASB 2019-1 has also been issued, which sets out the amendments to other pronouncements for references to the revised Conceptual Framework. The changes to the Conceptual Framework may affect the application of accounting standards in situations where no standard applies to a particular transaction or event.

AASB 2018-6 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The Standard amends the definition of a business in AASB 3 Business Combinations. The amendments clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

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.

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 Estimates - Useful Life's of Assets

The company determines the estimated useful life's and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. The useful life's could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation charge will increase where the useful life's are less than previously estimated, or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Key Estimates - Employee Benefits Provision

Liabilities for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
4 Revenue and Other Income		
Sales revenue		
- Food and beverage sales	3,498,053	4,387,664
- Sale of merchandise	2,628,790	3,365,351
- Photography sales	2,047,130	2,652,333
	<hr/>	
	8,173,973	10,405,348
- Admissions	9,052,832	12,371,139
- Memberships	612,864	730,936
- Sponsorships	135,380	140,054
- Grants	133,490	116,285
- Distributions from CWHF	1,079,208	916,700
- Donations/Bequests	181,060	123,678
	<hr/>	
	1,529,138	1,296,717
Other revenue		
- Administration fees - Tax Appeals	9,518	16,850
- Car parking fees	437,447	533,128
- Interest revenue	93,782	67,493
- Kangaroo food vending	118,665	188,765
- Segway tours	31,360	67,952
- Veterinary and husbandry consultancy services	137,402	131,031
- Education programs	39,573	27,419
- Wildlife on wheels	25,718	25,307
- Rental revenue - Investment Properties	186,797	236,882
- Rental revenue - Other	162,017	171,541
- Fundraising revenue	19,689	79,329
- National Trust Partnership Income	83,129	1,671
- Other operating revenue	265,975	243,276
-JobKeeper Payments	2,100,942	-
	<hr/>	
	3,712,014	1,790,644
	<hr/>	

Accounting Policy

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: 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.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Accounting Policy (Continued)

Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Continued)

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 initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

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

Sales Revenue

Comprises revenue earned (net of returns, discount and allowances) from the provision of products or services to customers. Sales revenue is recognised when goods are sold, or in respect of services recognised in the period in which the service is provided.

Grants and Contributions

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Donations and Bequests

Recognised as revenue when the pledge is made.

Rental Revenue

Rental revenue from investment property is recognised as income on a periodic straight line basis over the lease term.

Membership Subscriptions

Revenue from all NTAQ memberships sold are recognised on a straight-line based over a twelve month validity period.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
5 Administration and Professional Expenses		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
- Consultancy expenses	432,788	404,183
- Bad/Doubtful Debts	96,658	31,528
- Legal fees	42,700	49,258
- Insurance expenses	237,008	213,235
- Computer and office equipment maintenance	239,696	200,753
- Printing and stationery	53,250	124,185
- Rates & Water charges	509,175	430,152
- Rental - Office equipment	3,595	60,270
- Telecommunications	59,346	62,046
- Travel and accommodation	167,292	185,266
- Credit card commission	175,980	208,121
- Fringe benefits tax	18,000	18,000
- Memberships & Subscriptions	107,755	108,289
- Postage	35,855	31,104
- Rental property expenses	15,566	22,347
- Other administration expenses	259,643	283,307
	<u>2,454,307</u>	<u>2,432,044</u>
6 Other Expenses		
Other expenses:		
Indigenous performance costs	187,245	159,293
Advertising & marketing expenses	556,406	682,211
Licence fees	30,000	48,996
Cleaning and maintenance	90,273	92,474
Electricity	272,274	318,945
Equipment maintenance	66,448	80,538
Equipment replacement	265,762	234,549
Animal food and nutrition	281,760	277,532
Repairs & maintenance	546,064	804,798
Veterinary medical expenses	150,088	128,120
Equipment hire	101,838	123,212
Gas	29,338	39,275
Packaging	-	20,894
Ground maintenance	164,464	151,346
Tree removal	56,744	56,497
Audit and other services	89,900	78,100
Board and CWS committee remuneration	152,390	134,895
Donation to CWHF	-	150,000
Other expenses	221,568	371,913
	<u>3,262,562</u>	<u>3,953,588</u>

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
7 Employee Benefits Expense		
Employee Benefits		
Wages and Salaries	11,492,434	11,231,863
Employer superannuation contributions	1,005,475	1,047,848
Employee Related Expenses		
Workers' compensation premium	531,802	495,506
Other employee related expenses	64,245	97,215
	<u>13,093,956</u>	<u>12,872,432</u>
8 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	2,365,385	3,109,707
	<u>2,365,385</u>	<u>3,190,707</u>

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand 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.

9 Trade and Other Receivables

CURRENT

Trade receivables	288,220	678,680
Other receivables	-	2,291

Total current trade and other receivables	<u>288,220</u>	<u>680,971</u>
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Accounting Policy

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that are held for collecting contractual cash flows are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
10 Inventories		
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Merchandise and photography	462,090	494,571
Food and beverage	54,450	79,292
	516,540	573,863
	516,540	573,863
Accounting Policy		
Write downs of inventories to net realisable value during the year were \$ NIL (2019: \$ NIL).		
Inventories of goods for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. No value is ascribed to goods for resale that have been donated where fair value cannot be reliably determined. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable selling expenses.		
11 Other Assets		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	225,285	466,960
Accrued income	867,935	85,165
	1,093,220	552,125
	1,093,220	552,125
12 Property, Plant and Equipment		
LAND BUILDINGS AND EXHIBITS		
Freehold land		
At fair value	29,355,038	29,573,752
Total Land	29,355,038	29,573,752
Buildings and exhibits		
At fair value	44,677,356	40,021,458
Less accumulated depreciation	(15,655,526)	(14,212,406)
Total buildings and exhibits	29,021,830	25,809,052
Total land buildings and exhibits	58,376,868	55,382,804
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment at cost	6,509,982	6,145,591
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,076,284)	(4,794,872)
Total plant and equipment	1,433,698	1,350,719
Infrastructure assets		
At fair value	10,604,422	9,538,163
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,211,878)	(5,964,559)
Total infrastructure assets	4,392,544	3,573,604
Right of use assets		
At cost	61,877	9,538,163
Less accumulated depreciation	(17,952)	(5,964,559)
Total right of use assets	43,925	3,573,604
Capital works in progress	419,930	866,378
Total property, plant and equipment	64,666,965	61,173,505

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

12 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Accounting Policy

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

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value equal to or in excess of the following thresholds are recognised for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition:

Buildings \$10,000

Infrastructure \$10,000

Heritage & cultural assets \$10,000

Land \$1

Plant and Equipment \$5,000

Other \$5,000

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Land improvements undertaken by NTAQ are included with buildings.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable. Plant and equipment are measured at cost.

Land, buildings, exhibits and infrastructure are measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

It is a policy of the Directors to have a comprehensive valuation undertaken every five years using an independent valuer and desktop indices-based valuations in other years. For land, buildings, exhibits and infrastructure assets at Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary a comprehensive valuation was done at 30 June 2017. For heritage properties, the fair value of land and buildings are determined by an independent valuer on a five-year rolling basis. Two of these properties were fair valued as at 30 June 2020. These were James Cook Museum and Hou Wang Temple. There was a different valuation methodology used by APV in 2020 as opposed to Herron Todd White at 30 June 2015. In 2015 a real estate type market basis approach was used, where the type of asset had no observable market, being heritage assets. In 2020 APV used a comprehensive cost approach method based on determining a replacement cost of the modern equivalent (or cost of reproduction where relevant) and then adjusting for the level of consumed obsolescence. This resulted in a uplift in value to the James Cook Museum which has been quantified in note 23.

The fair values reported by NTAQ are based on appropriate valuation techniques that maximise the use of available and relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

Where assets have not been specifically appraised in the reporting period, their previous valuations are materially kept up to date annually via the application of relevant indices. The Directors ensure that the application of such indices results in a valid estimation of the assets' fair values at reporting date. APV Valuers & Asset Management supplies the indices used for the various types of assets and provides an assurance of their robustness, validity and appropriateness for application. Such indices are either publicly available or are derived from market information available to APV.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the asset revaluation surplus of the appropriate class, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement for the class previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense, to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset class.

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the revaluation model.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

12 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Accounting Policy (Continued)

Heritage and Cultural assets collections

Over the years the company has collected or purchased considerable heritage collections. These collections are not recorded in the financial statements but have been independently valued and will be reviewed on a periodic basis.

Heritage collections are kept under special conditions to limit physical deterioration and they are anticipated to have a very long and indeterminate useful life.

Depreciation

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

As the Heritage buildings are heritage listed, useful life for depreciation is 100 years.

Assets under construction (work-in-progress) are not depreciated until they reach service delivery capacity. Service delivery capacity relates to when construction is complete and the asset is first put to use or is installed ready for use in accordance with its intended application. These assets are then reclassified to the relevant classes within property, plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Useful life
Heritage Buildings	100 years
Buildings and Exhibits	5 to 50 years
Plant and Equipment	2 to 20 years
Infrastructure Assets	10 to 50 years

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.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

12 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

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

	Land	Buildings & Exhibits	Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Capital Works In Progress	Right of Use Assets	Total Assets
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at 1 July 2019	29,573,752	25,809,052	1,350,719	3,573,604	866,378	-	61,173,505
Additions	-	-	32,000	-	2,402,655	61,877	2,496,532
Transfers between classes	-	1,247,220	387,690	1,066,256	(2,849,103)	-	(147,937)
Revaluation	(218,714)	2,801,879	-	-	-	-	2,583,165
Depreciation expense	-	(836,321)	(319,874)	(247,319)	-	(17,952)	(1,421,466)
Disposals	-	-	(16,837)	-	-	-	(16,837)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	29,355,038	29,021,830	1,433,698	4,392,544	419,930	43,925	64,666,965

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
13 Leases		
(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet		
Right-of-use assets*		
Equipment	43,925	-
	43,912	-
*included in the line item "Property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position.		
Lease liabilities**		
Current	16,754	-
Non-current	28,254	-
	45,008	-
**included in the line item "borrowings" in the statement of financial position. In the previous year the, the company only recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases that were classified as 'finance leases' under AASB 117 <i>Leases</i> . These were presented as part of the company's borrowings. For adjustments recognised on adoption of AASB 16 on 1 July 2019, please refer to note 2 (c).		
(ii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Equipment	17,952	-
	17,952	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	2,629	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	29,470	-
Total non-current other financial assets	32,099	-

The total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was \$47,345

(iii) The company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The company leases various items of equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease arrangements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$

13 Leases (Continued)

(iii) The company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease terms reflects the lessee exercising that option

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration costs

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and other small items.

14 Investment Properties

Land – at independent valuation	6,585,000	6,337,000
Buildings – at independent valuation	975,440	959,600
Total Investment Properties	7,560,440	296,600

Accounting Policy

Investment property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost including transaction costs. Where investment property is acquired at no or nominal cost it is recognised at fair value. Investment property is then subsequently carried at fair value, being revalued as at each reporting date. Fair value is based on market prices in an active property market adjusted, if necessary to reflect the nature, location or condition of the specific investment property. If there is no active market, alternative valuation methods are used, such as recent selling prices in less active markets, or discounted cash flow projections.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period in which they arise. Investment property is not depreciated.

Independent valuations were performed as at 30 June 2020 by qualified valuers from APV Valuers & Asset Management. The valuers are registered by the Valuers Registration Board of Queensland. The assignment of individual values to individual investment properties is based on the valuer's expertise in the type of investment property concerned, as well as with recent sales of similar properties in the same geographical location. In accordance with AASB 140 Investment Property the market conditions of the Currumbin area were assessed by APV at reporting date to determine if an adjustment was required to be fair values of the investment properties.

None of the Company's investment properties are covered by long term leases beyond 12 months.

Rental income recognised in the operating activities (note 4) from investment property is \$186,797 (2019: \$236,882).

The Company does not have any contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
14 Investment Properties (Continued)		
	Land	Buildings
	\$	\$
Carrying amount 1 July 2019	6,337,00	959,600
Revaluation increments	248,000	15,840
Carrying amount 30 June 2020	6,585,000	975,440
15 Trade and Other Payables		
Current		
Trade payables	182,550	601,110
Net GST (receivable)/payable	(37,825)	291,706
Accrued expenses	685,785	775,110
Contract liabilities (revenue received in advance)	1,100,900	749,561
	1,931,410	2,417,487
Accounting Policy		
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.		
16 Borrowings		
CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Lease liability	16,754	-
Equipment finance	39,506	59,066
Total current borrowings	56,260	59,066
NON-CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Lease liability secured	28,254	-
Equipment finance	124,196	41,078
Total non-current borrowings	152,450	41,078
Total borrowings	208,710	100,144
17 Employee Benefits		
Current liabilities		
Long service leave entitlements	570,215	527,461
Annual leave entitlements	546,765	593,291
	1,116,980	1,120,752
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	226,960	271,054

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
17 Employee Benefits (Continued)		
Accounting Policy		
A provision has been recognised for non-current employee benefits relating to long service leave for employees.		
In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long-term service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data.		
18 External Appeals		
To promote the conservation of Queensland's heritage places the NTAQ runs public appeals known as Heritage Conservation Appeals. These appeals offer contributors the ability to claim their donations as a tax deduction.		
National Trust Heritage Appeals are administered on behalf of third parties to raise funds for restoration and conservation works. Though conducted by and through the Company these appeals are in support of heritage places and items owned by other parties. For this reason, these monies are held separately by the Company.		
The amounts are set out below and are included in the financial statements of NTAQ, a liability to third parties are also included:		
(a) Other financial assets		
Cash at bank	824,768	744,395
Accruals	20,712	22,772
	845,480	767,167
(b) Other external appeals		
External appeals	(812,700)	(752,317)
Intercompany and accruals	(32,780)	(14,850)
	(845,480)	(767,167)
19 Capital and Leasing Commitments		
Operating Leases		
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	-	57,134
- between one year and five years	-	48,537
	-	105,671
20 Members' Guarantee		
The Company is incorporated under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> 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 \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2020 the number of members was 14,088 (2019: 11,147).		
21 Contingencies		
NTAQ has established a fund with the Queensland Community Foundation (QCF) to generate future income and donations. All contributions made to this named fund within QCF are held in trust and invested in perpetuity with net income distributed to the NTAQ at the discretion of the Public Trustee in accordance with the Queensland Community Fund Declaration of Trust. \$300,000 was originally deposited into this fund and at balance date is valued at \$457,037. NTAQ does not expect this contribution to ever be realised and it has not been included as a financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position. During this financial year NTAQ earned \$13,711 (2019: \$15,820) as a return on the amount held in this fund.		
No other material contingent assets or liabilities existed at the balance sheet date.		

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

22 Related Parties

(a) The Company's main related parties are as follows:

The Currumbin Wildlife Hospital Foundation Trust created in November 2010 under a Trust Deed is a public charitable trust with its own separate Board of Trustees. Its main purpose is to raise awareness of the Currumbin Sanctuary Wildlife Hospital and increase the level of donations and sponsorships from the public and corporate community. Distributions from the Foundation are made periodically to the CWS Hospital to offset the operating expenses of the hospital that are held in the accounts of the company.

23 Asset Revaluation Surplus by Class

	Land	Buildings & Exhibits	Infrastructure Assets	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance 1 July 2019	28,949,357	13,450,637	3,008,823	45,408,817
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	(218,713)	2,801,878	-	2,583,165
Balance 30 June 2020	<u>28,730,644</u>	<u>16,252,515</u>	<u>3,008,823</u>	<u>47,991,982</u>

24 Cash Flow Information

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

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	679,411	3,143,662
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	1,421,466	1,238,198
- donated assets	-	(149,500)
- (gain)/loss on revaluation of investment property	(270,727)	(101,600)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	402,256	486,421
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(541,095)	(244,856)
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	57,323	(15,210)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(495,582)	392,742
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	(47,866)	86,915
Cashflows from operations	<u>1,205,186</u>	<u>4,836,772</u>

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

25 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 24 September 2020 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.

26 Prior Period Error

During the process of management reviewing the independent valuation report provided by APV Valuers and Asset Management for the year ended 30 June 2020 for the it was identified that a package of land had been left off the asset register since it was gifted to the National Trust in 1979. As this was gifted to the Company, there is an impact on retained earnings as well as the revaluation reserve. Managements best estimate was used to bring on the value of the land prior to 2008 when AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment was adopted in Australia.

The omission of the land from previous asset registers, represents a prior period error which must be corrected retrospectively in the financial statements of the Company. Consequently, the Company has adjusted the comparatives presented that were affected by the error.

(a) The aggregate effect of the error on the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 is as follows:

	Previously stated	1 July 2019 Adjustment s	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Financial Position			
Land at fair value	29,098,752	475,000	29,573,752
Land revaluation reserve	28,623,857	325,500	28,949,357
Net Assets	<u>72,507,454</u>	<u>475,000</u>	<u>72,982,454</u>
Retained earnings	27,424,137	149,500	27,573,637
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income			
Gifted Land – Hou Wang Temple	-	(149,500)	(149,500)
Other comprehensive income	<u>(422,775)</u>	<u>(325,500)</u>	<u>(97,275)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,571,387	475,000	3,046,387

Note that the correction of the error is applied in in the prior period comparative amounts, the current year's profit is therefore unaffected by the correction of the prior period error.

National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited

Directors' Declaration

The directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 of the financial statements.

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 to 29, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards as stated in Note 1; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of is in accordance with the accounting policy described from Note 2 of the financial statements.
2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company 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 

Director 

Dated this 24th day of September 2020

Independent Audit Report

To the Members of National Trust of Australia (QLD) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the special purpose financial report (the financial report) of National Trust of Australia (QLD) Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of 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 accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the ACNC Act), including:

- (a) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended.
- (b) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

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 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.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Company's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

The title 'Partner' conveys that the person is a senior member within their respective division and is among the group of persons who hold an equity interest (shareholder) in its parent entity, Findex Group Limited. The only professional service offering which is conducted by a partnership is the Crowe Australasia external audit division. All other professional services offered by Findex Group Limited are conducted by a privately-owned organisation and/or its subsidiaries.

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Matter Relating to Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020. Where the financial report is included on National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited's website, the company is responsible for the integrity of National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited's website and we have not been engaged to report on the integrity of National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Limited's website. The auditor's report refers only to the subject matter described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements or otherwise included with the financial report. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial report.

These matters also relate to the presentation of the audited financial report in other electronic media including CD Rom.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, 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.

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.

Responsibilities of the 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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members.

The Directors responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determines 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.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 Company'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 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 the audit.

Crowe South QLD
Crowe South QLD

Logan Meehan
Logan Meehan
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Date: 22 October 2020
Gold Coast