Art Gallery Board

Financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019



Auditor-General's Department

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To the Chairman Art Gallery Board

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 20(3) of the *Art Gallery Act 1939*, I have audited the financial report of the Art Gallery Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Opinion

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Art Gallery Board as at 30 June 2019, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2019
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2019
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chairman, Art Gallery Board, the Director, Art Gallery of South Australia and Deputy Director, Art Gallery of South Australia.

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the Art Gallery Board. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants have been met.

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

Responsibilities of the Director, Art Gallery of South Australia and the Art Gallery Board for the financial report

The Director, Art Gallery of South Australia is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management 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.

The members of the Art Gallery Board are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Director
- 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.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the Director of the Art Gallery of South Australia about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.

Andrew Richardson Auditor-General 26 September 2019

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Art Gallery Board:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Art Gallery Board; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Art Gallery Board as at 30 June 2019 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Art Gallery Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.

Tracey A. Whiting

Chairman Art Gallery Board

Nark Horton Deputy Director Art Gallery of South Australia 24 September 2019

Rhana Devenport Director Art Gallery of South Australia 24 September 2019

Art Gallery Board Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
Expenses	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits expenses	2.3	7 808	7 293
Supplies and services	3.1	10 208	12 466
Accommodation and facilities	3.2	3 266	2 852
Depreciation and amortisation	3.3	1 275	1 259
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	4.6	844	1200
Total expenses	4.0 _	23 401	23 870
			20070
Income			
Bequests and donations of cash and investments	4.2	37 689	4 866
Donations of heritage assets		2 452	6 174
Fees and charges	4.3	1 731	2 480
Grants	4.4	1 303	1 065
Investment income	4.5	4 579	638
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	4.6	-	31
Rent and facilities hire		116	105
Resources received free of charge	4.7	1 101	1 047
Sale of goods		883	1 204
Sponsorships	4.8	864	2719
Other income	4.9	12	4
Total income		50 730	20 333
Net cost of providing services		(27 329)	3 537
Revenues from SA Government			
Recurrent operating grant	4.1	13 452	13 356
Total revenues from SA Government	-	13 452	13 356
Net result		40 781	9 819
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Gain / (loss) on sale of investments classified as fair value through			
other comprehensive income	4.6	(1 801)	-
Changes in fair value of investments classified as fair value through			
other comprehensive income	6.3	2 690	-
Total other comprehensive income		889	
Total comprehensive result		41 670	9 819

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Art Gallery Board Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	7 538	7 600
Receivables	6.2	1 581	473
nventories		358	359
Other assets	6.4	5	2
Total current assets		9 482	8 434
Non-current assets			
Receivables	6.2	1	3
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	39 979	40 836
ntangible assets	5.2	2	10
leritage collections	5.3	773 610	768 307
nvestments	6.3	46 966	8 675
Other assets	6.4	-	2
Total non-current assets		860 558	817 833
fotal assets		870 040	826 267
Current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	2 412	728
Employee benefits	2.4	820	914
Provisions	7.2	13	13
Dther	7.3	541	645
Total current liabilities		3 786	2 300
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	119	109
Employee benefits	2.4	1 295	1 187
Provisions	7.2	20	20
otal non-current liabilities	_	1 434	1 316
fotal liabilities		5 220	3 616
let Assets		864 820	822 651
Equity			
		509 574	470 575
Retained earnings	8 1	509 574 3 170	470 575
Equity Retained earnings nvestment reserve Asset revaluation surplus	8.1 8.1	509 574 3 170 352 076	470 575 - 352 076

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Art Gallery Board Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

		Asset			
		revaluation	Investment	Retained	Total
		surplus	reserve	earnings	equity
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2017		352 076	-	460 756	812 832
Net result for 2017-18		-	-	9 819	9 819
Total comprehensive result for 2017-18			-	9 819	9 819
Balance at 30 June 2018		352 076	-	470 575	822 651
Adjustments on initial adoption of AASB 9		-	480	19	499
Adjusted balance as at 1 July 2018		352 076	480	470 594	823 150
Net result for 2018-19		-	-	40 781	40 781
Gain / (loss) on sale of investments					
classified as fair value through other					
comprehensive income		-	(1 801)	-	(1 801)
Transfer of revaluation loss on sale of					
investments from investment reserve to					
retained earnings		-	1 801	(1 801)	-
Fair value movement of investments					
classified as fair value through other					
comprehensive income			2 690		2 690
Total comprehensive result for 2018-19			2 690	38 980	41 670
Balance at 30 June 2019		352 076	3 170	509 574	864 820

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Art Gallery Board Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2019

		2019 \$'000 (Outflows) Inflows	2018 \$'000 (Outflows) Inflows
Cash flows from operating activities	Note		
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits payments		(7 805)	(7 081)
Payments for supplies and services		(6 963)	(9 247)
Payments for accommodation and facilities	_	(3 266)	(2 852)
Cash used in operations	-	(18 034)	(19 180)
Cash inflows			
Sale of goods		855	1 281
Fees and charges		1 731	2 480
Bequests and donations of cash		3 223	1 895
Grants		1 283	1 128
Sponsorships		416	723
Investment income		3 344	515
Rent and facilities hire		116	105
Other receipts	_	14	4
Cash generated from operations		10 982	8 131
Cash flows from SA government			
Recurrent operating grant		13 452	13 356
Cash generated from SA government		13 452	13 356
Cash provided by operating activities	-	6 400	2 307
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u> Cash outflows			
Purchase of heritage collections		(3 696)	(1 795)
Purchase of investments		(2 894)	(1 219)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(410)	(232)
Cash used in investing activities	-	(7 000)	(3 246)
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from the sale/maturity of investments		538	1 550
Cash generated from investing activities	-	538	1 550
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(6 462)	(1 696)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	(62)	611
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		7 600	6 989
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6.1	7 538	7 600

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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1. About the Art Gallery Board

The Art Gallery Board (the Board) is a statutory authority of the State of South Australia, constituted pursuant to section 4 of the Art Gallery Act 1939 (the Act). The Board is charged with the management of the Art Gallery of South Australia (the Gallery) under the Act.

The Board's financial statements and accompanying notes include all of the controlled activities of the Board including the Art Gallery Foundation.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in compliance with:

- section 23 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards with reduced disclosure requirements.

For the 2018-19 financial statements the Board adopted AASB 9 – Financial Instruments and is required to comply with new Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) issued on 22 March 2019. Further information is provided in note 9.

The financial statements are prepared based on a 12 month reporting period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured.

The Board is not subject to Income Tax. The Board is liable for Payroll Tax, Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT), Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Emergency Services Levy (ESL).

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in
 which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item
 applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST excluded.

The net GST receivable/payable to the ATO is not recognised as a receivable/payable in the Statement of Financial Position as the Board is a member of an approved GST group, of which Arts South Australia, a division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC), is responsible for the remittance and collection of GST. As such, there are no cash flows relating to GST transactions with the ATO in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

1.2 Objectives and Programs

The objectives of the Art Gallery of South Australia are to:

- collect heritage and contemporary works of art of aesthetic excellence and historical or regional significance
- ensure the preservation and conservation of the Gallery's collections
- display the collections and to program temporary exhibitions
- research and evaluate the collections and to make the collections and documentation accessible to others for the purposes of research and as a basis for teaching and communications
- document the collections within a central cataloguing system
- provide interpretative information about collection displays and temporary exhibitions and other public programs
- promote the Gallery's collections and temporary exhibitions
- ensure that the Gallery's operations, resources and commercial programs are managed efficiently, responsibly and profitably
- advise the South Australian Government on the allocation of South Australian resources to works of art, art collections, art museums and art associations.

2. Board, committees and employees

2.1. Key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Board include the Premier of the State of South Australia, as responsible Minster for the Arts, the Chairman and eight board members and the Director of the Art Gallery of South Australia, who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Board.

Total compensation for the key management personnel was \$366 000 (2018: \$371 000).

The compensation disclosed in this note excludes salaries and other benefits the Premier receives. The Premier's remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 of the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*.

Related parties of the Board include all key management personnel and their close family members; the Premier, as Minister responsible for the Arts, and his close family members; and all public authorities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements and other interests of the Government.

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

There were no significant transactions between key management personnel and other related parties.

2.2. Board and committee members

Members during the 2019 financial year were:

Art Gallery Board

TA Whiting (Chairman) S Armitage NR Balnaves AO JD Fanning JE McGill JN Phillips A Tisato JE Yuile

Board and committee remuneration

The number of board members whose remuneration received or receivable		
falls within the following bands:	2019	2018
\$0 - \$19 999	8	8
Total number of members	8	8

The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$31 000 (2018: \$39 000). Remuneration of members includes sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits, fringe benefits and related fringe benefits tax.

2.3. Employee benefits expenses

2019	2018
\$'000	\$'000
5 580	5 486
587	603
450	481
341	338
266	-
249	302
207	74
68	(51)
30	24
	36
7 808	7 293
	\$'000 5 580 587 450 341 266 249 207 68 30 30

Employment on-costs - superannuation

The superannuation employment on-cost charge represents the board's contributions to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

Art Gallery Board Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Employee remuneration The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:	2019 Number	2018 Number
\$151 001 to \$171 000	1	1
\$191,001 to \$211,000	1	-
\$331 001 to \$351 000		1
Total	2	2

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits.

The total remuneration received or receivable by these staff for the year was \$370 000 (2018: \$510 000).

Targeted voluntary separation packages	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Amounts paid to separated employees:		
Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages	266	-
Leave paid to separated employees	112	-
_	378	
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance	(272)	-
Net cost to the Board	106	
The number of employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period was	3	nil
2.4. Employee benefits liability		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Annual leave	551	640
Long service leave	131	134
Skills and experience retention leave	34	30
Accrued salaries and wages	104	110
Total current employee benefits	820	914
Non-current		
Long service leave	1 295	1 187
Total non-current employee benefits	1 295	1 187
Total employee benefits	2 115	2 101

Employee benefits accrue as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Salaries and wages, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave (SERL) and sick leave

The liability for salary and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at the reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the SERL liability in full is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Details about the measurement of long service leave liability is provided as note 11.1.

3. Expenses

Employee benefits expenses are disclosed in note 2.3.

3.1. Supplies and services

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees - exhibitions and publications	2 709	2,745
Marketing and promotion	1 904	3 798
Conservation work	1 037	963
Travel and accommodation	604	881
Administration expenses	516	489
Contractors	465	271
Freight, courier, postage	448	452
Insurance & risk management	362	399
Cost of goods sold	352	323
Minor equipment purchases and leasing	345	437
Materials	224	432
Information technology	221	270
Business services charge	210	185
Other	195	145
Catering	169	221
Maintenance	166	197
Consultants	127	118
Preservation activities	63	68
Motor vehicle expenses	38	45
Inventory written-off	32	-
Entertainment	15	20
Doubtful debt	5	-
Public education	2	11
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	(1)	(4)
Total supplies and services	10 208	12 466

Art Gallery Board Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Consultants

The number of consultancies and dollar amount paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) to consultants that fell within the following bands:

	2019 Number	2019 \$'000	2018 Number	2018 \$'000
Below \$10 000	2	6	2	2
\$10 000 or above	2	121	1	116
Total	4	127	3	118

3.2. Accommodation and facilities

	2019	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Security	1 572	1 365
Facilities	912	731
Electricity and gas	618	660
Accommodation	164	96
Total accommodation and facilities	3 266	2 852

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3.3. Depreciation and amortisation

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	1 230	1 218
Plant and equipment	35	33
Computer equipment	2	-
Total depreciation	1 267	1 251
Amortisation		
Intangibles	8	8
Total amortisation	8	8
Total depreciation and amortisation	1 275	1 259

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Land and heritage collections are not depreciated.

Revision of accounting estimates

Assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation/amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

Useful Life

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Buildings and improvements	20 to 100
Plant and equipment	3 to 20
Intangibles	5

Heritage collections are kept under special conditions so that there is no physical deterioration and they are anticipated to have very long and indeterminate useful lives. No amount for depreciation has been recognised, as their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

4. Income

4.1. Revenues from SA Government

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Recurrent operating grant	12 364	9 969
Exhibition funding	32	3 000
Other	1 056	387
Total revenues from SA Government	13 452	13 356

Grants

Grants are recognised on receipt.

The Board receives an annual operating grant, and funding for the purposes of holding exhibitions, from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

4.2. Bequests and donations of cash and investments

Total bequests and donations	37 689	4 866
Donations	1 469	1 796
Bequests	36 220	3 070
	\$'000	\$'000
	2019	2018

Bequests and donations can only be used in accordance with the terms and conditions attributable. Therefore depending on the terms and conditions, they are not available for the operating activities of the Board.

Equity instruments received as part of two bequests were recognised at fair value at the date of transfer.

4.3. Fees and charges

697	384
1 034	2 0 9 6
1 731	2 480
	1 034

4.4. Grants

Total grants	1 303	1000
Total grants	1 303	1 065
Other external grants	1 223	520
State Government	116	60
Commonwealth Government	(36)	485
	\$'000	\$'000
	2019	2018

4.5. Investment income

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income	199	150
Dividends	3 026	331
Dividend imputation credits	1 272	157
Investment market value movement of investments recognised as fair value		
through profit and loss	82	-
Total investment income	4 579	638

Interest revenue is recognised taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

4.6. Net gain / (loss) from the disposal of non-current assets

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Heritage collections		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less carrying amount assets deaccessioned	(844)	**
Net (loss)/gain from heritage collections	(844)	-
Investments		
Proceeds from disposal	538	1 550
Less value on sale of investments classified as fair value through other		
comprehensive income	(2 339)	(1 519)
Net gain / (loss) from the disposal of investments	(1 801)	31
Total assets		
Total Proceeds from deaccession / disposal	538	1 550
Less total carrying amount assets deaccessioned / disposed	(3 183)	(1 519)
Total net gain / (loss) from the deaccession / disposal of non-current assets	(2 645)	31

4.7. Resources received free of charge

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Conservation services	891	862
Services received free of charge - Shared Services SA	210	185
Total resources received free of charge	1 101	1 047

Resources received free of charge are recorded as income and expenditure in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value.

Under an arrangement with Artlab Australia, a division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Artlab Australia receives SA Government appropriation to perform conservation services on the Board's heritage collections. The value of this work performed is recognised as resources received free of charge in income and a corresponding amount included as conservation work expenditure in note 3.1. Supplies and services.

4.8. Sponsorships

Total sponsorships	864	2 719
In-kind sponsorships	448	1 996
Cash sponsorships	416	723
	\$'000	\$'000
	2019	2018

4.9. Other income

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
	\$ 000	φ 000
Fundraising	3	-
Insurance recoveries	1	-
Other receipts	8	4
Total other income	12	4

5. Non-financial assets

5.1. Property, plant and equipment

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Land, buildings and improvements		
Land at fair value	5 130	5 130
Buildings and improvements at fair value	71 976	71 673
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(37 519)	(36 289)
Total land, buildings and improvements	39 587	40 514
Work in progress		
Work in progress at cost	178	84
Total work in progress	178	84
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	778	778
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(575)	(540)
Total plant and equipment	203	238
Computer equipment		
Computer equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	13	-
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(2)	-
Total computer equipment	11	
Total property, plant and equipment	39 979	40 836

Property, plant and equipment with a value equal to or in excess of \$10 000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed.

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at fair value. Details about the Board's approach to fair value is set out in note 11.2.

Impairment

The Board holds its property, plant and equipment, heritage collections, and intangible assets for their service potential (value in use).

All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value. Specialised assets would rarely be sold and typically any costs of disposal would be negligible, accordingly the recoverable amount will be close to or greater than fair value. The Board also expects for all other non-current tangible assets that any costs of disposal will be negligible and the recoverable amount to be close to or greater than fair value.

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019.

Reconciliation 2018-19

		Buildings and				Total		Total
		improvemen	Work in	Plant and	Computer	tangible	Computer	
	Land	ts			equipment	assets	software	assets
2019	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the								
beginning of period	5 130	35 384	84	238	-	40 836	10	10
Additions	-	42	355	-	13	410	-	-
Depreciation and								
amortisation	-	(1 230)	-	(35)	(2)	(1 267)	(8)	(8)
Transfers to/(from)								
capital works in								
progress	-	261	(261)	-		-	·	
Carrying amount at								
the end of period	5 130	34 457	178	203	11	39 979	2	2

5.2. Intangible assets

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Intangibles		
Computer software	40	40
Accumulated amortisation	(38)	(30)
Total intangibles	2	10

Intangible assets are measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition and recognition criteria and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of intangibles as at 30 June 2019.

Art Gallery Board Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

5.3. Heritage collections

		2019			2018	
	At			At		
	valuation	At cost	Total	valuation	At cost	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australian paintings and						
sculptures	275 459	12 126	287 585	275 459	10 046	285 505
Australian and European						
decorative arts	42 357	1 565	43 922	42 357	969	43 326
Asian art	26 928	2 615	29 543	27 772	1 511	29 283
European paintings and						
sculptures	339 366	1 723	341 089	339 366	189	339 555
Prints, drawings and						
photographs	52 842	3 866	56 708	52 842	3 164	56 006
Numismatics	10 450	-	10 450	10 450	-	10 450
Philatelic material	791	-	791	791	-	791
Library	2 898	53	2 951	2 898	33	2 931
Collections on instalments	758	(187)	571	758	(298)	460
Total heritage collections	751 849	21 761	773 610	752 693	15 614	768 307

Reconciliation of carrying amounts of heritage collections

2019	Opening balance	Additions	Deaccession	Closing balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australian paintings and sculptures	285 505	2 080	-	287 585
Australian and European decorative				
arts	43 326	596	-	43 922
Asian art	29 283	1 104	(844)	29 543
European paintings and sculptures	339 555	1 534	-	341 089
Prints, drawings and photographs	56 006	702	-	56 708
Numismatics	10 450	-	÷	10 450
Philatelic material	791	-	-	791
Library	2 931	20	-	2 951
Archival collection	-	-	-	-
Collections on instalments	460	111	-	571
Total heritage collections	768 307	6 147	(844)	773 610

The heritage collections are large and diverse. They include many items for which valuations are complex, given considerations of market value and their uniqueness. The heritage collections are independently valued every six years. The collections were valued as at 30 June 2016 by RHAS, an operating division of Aon Risk Services.

RHAS was responsible for the selection of the specialist valuers as listed below.

Collection	Specialist valuer
Australian paintings and sculptures	Helen Miller
Australian, European and international decorative arts	Helen Miller
Asian art	Helen Miller
European paintings and sculptures	Helen Miller
Australian prints and drawings	Helen Miller
European prints and drawings	Helen Miller
Australian and international photographs	Helen Miller
Noye collection of photographic material	Helen Miller
Library collection	Peter Tinslay
Numismatics	Jim Noble
Krichauff and Murray stamp collection	John Pearson

Due to the size and nature of the art collection all high value assets (greater than \$350,000) were valued individually with the remainder of the art collection valued by establishing an average value through the random sampling of items in each collection. Two high valued items in the numismatic collection were valued individually. All other items were valued as a collection. The library collection and the Noye collection of photographic material were both valued as collections. Items in the philatelic collection were valued individually.

All valuers have experience in the category of assets being valued. The valuation was prepared on the basis of replacement value and fair value. The valuation was carried out in accordance with the International Valuation Standards Framework and the relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

Some of the heritage items valued are unique by virtue of their history and could not be replaced with similar items. In these instances the valuers deduced values based on similar but not directly comparable items.

In instances where there were sufficient observable transactions of similar assets to the subject asset (generally in second hand markets), the market approach has been utilised to determine fair value. Inputs to the fair value measurement are considered level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as they have been observed from the market and the valuer has made relatively minor adjustments for differences in asset characteristics.

Where possible, the valuations were based on recent market transactions for similar cultural and heritage assets and may include adjustment for factors specific to each asset including size, rarity, quality, condition, historical significance and associated restrictions.

Where the frequency of available market transactions has not permitted the use of observable inputs, the valuers have used significant professional judgement in determining the fair value measurements. These assets are therefore considered to be in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value measurement - non-financial assets

In determining fair value, the Board has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (for example, condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).

The Board's current use is the highest and best use of the asset unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible. As the Board did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

6. Financial assets

6.1. Cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents	7 538	7 600
Cash on hand	7	95
Deposits with banks	4 700	3 945
Deposits with the Treasurer	2 831	3 560
	\$'000	\$'000
	2019	2018

Deposits with the Treasurer

Deposits with the Treasurer are a combination of funds held in the "Art Gallery Board Account", an account held with the Treasurer of South Australia pursuant to section 21 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 (PFAA), and funds held in the Arts South Australia Operating Account, an account held with the Treasurer of South Australia pursuant to section 8 of the PFAA.

Deposits with banks

Deposits with the Bank of South Australia (BankSA), the National Australia Bank Limited (NAB) and the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZ) are funds held in term deposit facilities.

Interest rate risk

Interest is calculated based on the average daily balances of the interest bearing funds. The interest bearing funds of the Board are held in the section 21 interest bearing account titled the "Art Gallery Board Account" and the BankSA, NAB and ANZ accounts.

6.2. Receivables

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Prepayments	24	8
Receivables	86	142
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(5)	-
Accrued income	1 476	323
Total current receivables	1 581	473
Non-current		
Prepayments	1	2
Receivables	-	1
Total non-current receivables	1	3
Total receivables	1 582	476

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Receivables are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and they are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of receivables

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2018 under AASB 139	-	1
Adjustment on initial adoption of AASB 9	-	
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period		-
Amounts written off	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in the allowance	5	
Carrying amount at the end of the period	5	-

6.3. Investments

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Listed equity instruments at cost	-	7 269
Listed debt instruments at cost	-	1 406
Investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income Listed equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income Investments classified as fair value through profit and loss	45 487	-
Listed debt instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss	1 479	-
Total non-current investments	46 966	8 675
Total investments	46 966	8 675

From 1 July 2018 the equity instruments are carried at fair value.

During the comparative year, the investments were brought to account at cost in accordance with Accounting Policy Framework IV *Financial Asset and Liability Framework* APS 2.1. Gains and losses were recognised in profit or loss when they were sold.

During the current year, the equity investments were designated at fair value through other comprehensive income with all changes in fair value being taken to the investment reserve. On disposal of these equity investments, any related balance within the investment reserve will be reclassified to retained earnings.

During the current year, the debt instruments were designated at fair value through profit and loss with all changes in fair value going through profit or loss. On disposal of these debt instruments, any gains or losses will be recognised in profit and loss.

Dividends arising from all investments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

During 2018-19 the Board received investments from two bequests totalling \$34.466 million at fair value.

Art Gallery Board Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

6.4. Other Financial assets

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Forward foreign exchange contract net receivable	5	2
Total current other assets	5	2
Non-current		
Forward foreign exchange contract net receivable		2
Total non-current other assets	-	2
Total other assets	5	4

7. Liabilities

Employee benefits liabilities are disclosed in note 2.4.

7.1. Payables

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Trade payables	2 295	595
Employee on-costs	117	133
Total current payables	2 412	728
Non-current		
Employee on-costs	119	109
Total non-current payables	119	109
Total payables	2 531	837

Payables and accruals are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry payables are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included as part of payables.

Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs include payroll tax, ReturnToWorkSA levies and superannuation contributions and are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to is discharged.

The Board makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has remained at the 2018 rate of 41% and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-costs has changed from the 2018 rate (9.9%) to 9.8%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial impact of these changes in the current financial year is immaterial.

Paid parental leave scheme

Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable represents amounts which the Board has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via the Board's standard payroll processes. That is, the Board is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

7.2. Provisions

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Provision for workers compensation	13	13
Total current provisions	13	13
Non-current		
Provision for workers compensation	20	20
Total non-current provisions	20	20
Total provisions	33	33
Movement in provisions		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	33	95
Reductions resulting from payment / other sacrifices of future economic		
benefits	-	(14)
Reductions resulting from re-measurement or settlement without cost	-	(48)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	33	33

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2019 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office of the Commissioner for the Public Sector. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

The Board is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

7.3. Other liabilities

Total other liabilities	541	645
Total current other liabilities	541	645
Revenue received in advance	541	645
Current		
	\$'000	\$'000
	2019	2018

8. Other disclosures

8.1. Equity

Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of property and plant and equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

Investment reserve

As a result of the implementation of AASB 9 Financial Instruments, an investment reserve has been created to record all changes in fair value of investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

8.2. Cash flow

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows 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 ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

9. Changes in accounting policy

9.1. Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statement)

On 22 March 2019 the *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) 2019* were issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987.* The Accounting Policy Statements replaced the following Accounting Policy Frameworks:

- Purpose and Scope
- General Purpose Financial Statements Framework
- Asset Accounting Framework
- Financial Asset and Liability Framework
- Income Framework
- Definitions.

The new Accounting Policy Statements have largely been prepared on a no-policy change basis. Changes that impact on these financial statements are:

- removal of the additional requirement to report transactions with the SA Government.
- increasing the bands from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for employee and board member reporting.
- no longer recognising financial assets at historic cost as required under APF IV Financial Asset and Liability Framework.

The Accounting Policy Statements also set out requirements in relation to Accounting Standards and Statements not yet effective. This is further discussed in note 9.3.

9.2. AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces the provisions of AASB 139 that relate to recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The adoption of AASB 9 from 1 July 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in financial statements.

As part of the adoption of AASB 9, the Board adopted consequential amendments to other accounting standards and the *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)* arising from the issue of AASB 9 as follows:

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements requires the impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income. In prior years, this information was presented as part of other expenses.
- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires amended disclosures due to changes arising from AASB 9, these disclosures have been provided for the current year because the comparatives have not been restated.

In accordance with transitional provisions and the *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements), AASB 9 Financial Instruments* was adopted without restating comparative information for classification and measurement requirements. All adjustments relating to classification and measurement are recognised in equity at 1 July 2018.

The adoption of AASB 9 has not had a significant impact on the recognition, measurement or classification of financial liabilities.

The total impact on the Board's retained earnings and investment reserve as at 1 July 2018 is as follows:

	2018 \$'000
Closing retained earnings 30 June 2018 – AASB 139	470 575
Adjustment to investment reserve from adoption of AASB 9	481
Adjustment to retained earnings from adoption of AASB 9	18
Opening retained earnings and investment reserve 1 July 2018 – AASB 9	471 074

On 1 July 2018, the Board has assessed and reclassified its financial assets into the appropriate AASB 9 categories depending on the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics applying to the asset. AASB 9 eliminates the AASB 139 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

Art Gallery Board Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

On the date of initial application, the Board's financial instruments were as follows, with any reclassifications noted.

			AASB 139 at 30 June	Carrying amount re-	AASB 9 at 1
	Measurement category		2018	measurement	July 2018
	AASB 139	AASB 9	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Current financial</u> <u>assets</u>					
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	143	-	143
Non-current financial as	sets				
Investments	Available for sale	Fair Value through other comprehensive income	7 269	481	7 750
Investments	Available for sale	Fair Value through through profit and loss	1 406	18	1 424
<u>Current financial</u> liabilities					
Trade payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	595	-	595

Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in AASB 139 with an 'expected credit loss' model. The following financial assets of the Board are subject to AASB 9's new expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables from provision of services.
- debt investments carried at amortised cost (i.e. bonds and debentures with SAFA).

This model generally results in earlier recognition of credit losses than the previous one.

Trade receivables

New impairment requirements result in a provision being applied to all receivables rather than only on those receivables that are credit impaired. The Board has adopted the simplified approach under AASB 9 Financial Instruments and measured lifetime expected credit losses on all trade receivables using a provision matrix approach as a practical expedient to measure the impairment provision.

There are no additional impairment provisions for State, Territory, or Commonwealth Government receivables due to the Government's high quality credit risk.

Trade and other receivables that were classified as loans and receivables under AASB 139 are now classified at amortised cost as they meet the appropriate criteria under AASB 9.

Investments

The fair value of listed investments is based on the published market price from the Australian Stock Exchange.

10. Outlook

10.1. Unrecognised contractual commitments

Commitments include operating and outsourcing commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

Operating lease commitments

Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements are payable as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	27	17
Later than one year but not longer than five years	17	23
Total operating lease commitments	44	40

The operating lease commitments comprise non-cancellable motor vehicle leases, with rental payable monthly in arrears. No contingent rental provisions exist within the lease agreements and no options exist to renew the leases at the end of their terms.

Expenditure commitments - other

The Board's other commitments are for contracts for works of art, exhibitions, security and cleaning.

	0.000	5115
Total other commitments	6 380	5 773
Later than one year but not longer than five years	4 325	3 700
Within one year	2 055	2 073
	\$'000	\$'000
	2019	2018

Contingent rental provisions within the security and cleaning contracts require the minimum contract payments to be increased by variable operating costs and wage rises. Options exist to renew the contracts for another 12 months.

10.2. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

The Board has been named as beneficiary in a number of testamentary bequests. By their nature it is not possible to accurately estimate the amount and timing of these bequests. Amounts paid to the Board as a result of these bequests will be recognised as revenue when revenue recognition criteria under Australian Accounting Standard *AASB118 Revenue* are met.

Contingent liabilities

The Board is not aware of any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2019.

10.3. Events after the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June 2019 and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June 2019.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June 2019 and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June 2019 and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

As at 30 June 2019 and as at the date of this report, the Board is the named beneficiary in three testamentary bequests. As at the date of this report, assets have been transferred to the Board which have been reflected in these financial statements. Further assets of an unknown value are still to be transferred to the Board and will be recognised as revenue when revenue recognition criteria under Australian Accounting Standard *AASB118 Revenue* are met.

Other than the above matter, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, any other item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the members of the Board, to affect significantly the operations of the Board, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Board in subsequent financial years.

11. Measurement and risk

11.1. Long service leave liability - measurement

AASB 119 Employee Benefits contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave and is based on actuarial assumptions on expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA Government entities..

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* requires the use of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 2.5% (2018) to 1.25% (2019).

This decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in an increase in the reported long service leave liability of \$129 000.

The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is immaterial. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of demographical and financial assumptions – including the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4.0% for long service leave liability. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

11.2. Fair Value

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

Initial recognition

Non-current tangible assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructure of administrative arrangements, then the assets are recognised at book value (i.e. the amount recorded by the transferor public authority immediately prior to the restructure).

Revaluation

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at fair value after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

Non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value and revaluation of non-current assets or a group of assets is only performed when the fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1.5 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

Revaluation is undertaken on a regular cycle as detailed below. If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Land and buildings

An independent valuation of land and buildings was performed as at 30 June 2014 by a Certified Practising Valuer from Valcorp Australia Pty. Ltd.

Fair value of land has been determined using the market approach. The valuation was based on recent market transactions for similar land in the area and includes adjustment for factors specific to the land such as size and location. For land classified as restricted in use, was determined using an adjustments were applied to reflect the restriction.

The fair value of buildings was determined using current replacement cost, due to there not being an active market. The current replacement cost considered the need for ongoing provision of government services, specialised nature and restricted use of the assets, their size, condition and location.

The valuation used estimates about construction materials that would be required to replace the buildings, information about current construction costs were derived from [building costs guides / internal records such as recent tender documents, construction invoices etc.] and the estimated useful life due to age and condition of the building.

Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment had a fair value at the time of acquisition less than \$1.5 million and had an estimated useful life of no less than three years. Plant and equipment has not been revalued in accordance with APS 116.D. The carrying value of these items are deemed to approximate fair value.

11.3. Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by the Board's Audit Committee and Board risk management policies are in accordance with the *Risk Management Policy Statement* issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard *Risk Management Principles and Guidelines*.

The Board's exposure to financial risk (liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk) is low due to the nature of the financial instruments held.

Classification applicable until 30 June 2018 under AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The carrying amounts are detailed below of each of the following categories of financial assets and liabilities:

- Held-to-maturity investments.
- Loan and receivables.
- Available for sale investments.
- Financial liabilities measured at cost.

Classification applicable from 1 July 2018 under AASB 9 Financial Instruments

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt instrument, FVOCI – equity instrument or fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- · It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest only on the principal amount outstanding.

The Board measures all financial instruments at amortised cost or fair value.

11.3. Financial instruments (continued)

Categorisation of financial instruments

		2019
Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	Carrying amount / Fair value \$'000
Financial assets	-	
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	7 538
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Receivables	6.2	1 557
Listed equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6.3	45 487
Listed debt instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss	6.3	1 479
Forward foreign exchange contract net receivable	6.4	5
Total financial assets		56 066
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Payables	7.1	2 247
Total financial liabilities		2 247

		2018
	Note	Carrying amount / Fair value
Category of financial asset and financial liability		\$'000
Financial assets	-	
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	7 600
Receivables		
Receivables	6.2	464
Held to maturity investments		
Investments	6.3	8 675
Forward foreign exchange contract net receivable	6.4	4
Total financial assets		16 743
Financial liabilities		
Payables	7.1	552
Total financial liabilities		552

Receivables and payables

The receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (e.g. Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes, fees and charges; Auditor-General's Department audit fees). In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore, in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levies, tax and equivalents, they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).

The receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments as they are not financial assets. Prepayments are presented in note 6.2.