Te Manawa

art science history PALMERSTON NORTH

Te Manawa Museums Trust

Statement of Intent (Financials)
For the Years Ended 30 June 2017, 2018 & 2019

June 2016

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Budget Assumptions and Comments:

Revenue

1. **PNCC Funding:**

PNCC Operating Grant

2016/17: $2,965,049 (2015/16 plus 0.1%)*
2017/18: $2,968,014 (2016/17 plus 0.1%)*
2018/19: $2,970,982 (2017/18 plus 0.1%)*

* Consistent with the CPI rate of 0.1% and as advised by PNCC.

The percentage increases applied provide insufficient funding to cover budgeted cost increases, in particular payroll, insurance, whilst undertaking projects to fulfil our vision within the strategic framework.

2. **Interest Income:**
Interest Income has been based on average bank balances remaining between $954k and $1,017k (the approximate required level to preserve tagged reserves and to slowly increase our building capabilities) with average bank interest rates forecast at 2.0%.

3. **Other Income:**
Other Income is forecast to reduce from the 2015/16 budget. 2015/16 budget levels were based upon attracting significant funding dedicated specifically to building the crating of Sunlight touring show and to finalise other projects (Farewell Zealandia).

It is highly unlikely that this high level of funding can be maintained for 2016/17 through 2018/19, where the amount of revenue is forecast to return to levels similar to those achieved prior to 2014/15.

4. **Net Collection Movements**
The level of donated collection assets is maintained at prior years' level ($25,000). The allocated budget for purchasing new art and heritage collection items has increased from $29,000 per year to $50,000 per year, as a result of Te Manawa commitment to increase its collection base.

EXPENDITURE

5. Payroll:

The Payroll budget incorporates a CPI (0.1%) adjustment in line with PNCC operating grant assumption above.

6. Operating Costs:

Operating costs have been budgeted for the next three years based on current contractual commitments, as well as anticipated savings in facilities maintenance costs (i.e. cleaning, repairs and maintenance, security costs).
The table below provides an analysis of operating expenses by function:

Operating Expenditure	**Budget**	***Forecast***	**Budget**	**Budget**	**Budget**
	2015/16	***2015/16***	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
		as at 31 Dec 2015			
Other Operating Expenditure					
Assets and Systems					
Collection	75,325	*70,680*	75,110	75,180	80,050
Facilities	361,744	*344,722*	293,980	294,209	294,448
Corporate Services	110,788	*128,847*	116,888	116,970	117,057
	547,858	*544,248*	485,978	486,360	491,555
People & Partnerships					
Education	22,650	*17,071*	22,110	22,132	22,154
Public Programmes and Events	40,170	*66,511*	40,200	40,240	40,280
Communications	82,630	*89,727*	79,320	79,399	79,479
Visitors' Host	48,290	*26,473*	34,040	34,074	34,108
Volunteers	2,000	*768*	1,150	1,151	1,152
	195,740	*200,551*	176,820	176,997	177,174
Concepts & Engagement					
Other operating expenditure	274,904	*261,007*	295,290	295,585	355,881
	274,904	*261,007*	295,290	295,585	355,881
Executive					
Other operating expenditure	141,320	*92,930*	113,750	113,864	138,960
	141,320	*92,930*	113,750	113,864	138,960
Total Other Operating Expenditure	**1,159,821**	***1,098,736***	**1,071,838**	**1,072,806**	**1,163,569**
Payroll	**2,146,352**	***2,146,132***	**2,141,195**	**2,145,093**	**2,147,158**
Depreciation/Amortisation	**317,860**	***325,495***	**327,114**	**327,109**	**219,150**
Assets Written Off	**-**	***1,207***	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Operating Expenditure	**3,624,033**	***3,571,571***	**3,540,147**	**3,545,008**	**3,529,877**

7. Occupancy Costs:

Te Manawa has received notice of some suppliers' intention to increase costs. An inflation adjustment of 0.1% has been applied consistently.

As a result of revaluation of art and heritage collection, the annual insurance premium has increased by 25.5% (or $7.3k) starting with December 2015, however no changes in the level of premium costs are anticipated for the next three years. General insurance costs (i.e. other than collection insurance) have been forecasted based on actual quotes adjusted for inflation. The forecast energy is based on actual consumption trend adjusted for inflation. The forecast reduction in Facilities' operating costs is based on significant savings in cleaning costs.

8. **PNCC Leases and Service Level Agreements:**
It has been assumed that there will be no increase in charges from PNCC in relation to service level agreements - IT, vehicles and phones.
The Trust has a contract with PNCC to lease the premises in which activities are situated, effectively on a rent-free basis.

9. **Depreciation:**
The forecast depreciation for the next financial years includes the planned plant and equipment additions, the upgrade of the semi-permanent exhibitions (Kids Te Manawa, Te Rangi Whenua and Manawatu Journeys) and the new Art Gallery Social Space planned to be opened in 2017/18 financial year.
Depreciation expense is forecast to decrease significantly in year 2018/19 as a result of Farewell Zealandia touring show reaching the end of its touring life.

10. **Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Collection Movements:**
Operating net deficits have been budgeted for 2016/17 (-$28.8k), 2017/18 (-$14.9k) and a net operating surplus for 2018/19 ($3.9k). Tight management of operating expenditure will be required to achieve the budgeted results. Revenue generation opportunities must be sought to ensure that sufficient operating cash surpluses are produced going forward.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION:

11. **Cash in Bank:**
Bank balances are budgeted to remain relatively consistent at between $954k and $1,017k. This is sufficient to meet the Trust's budgeted obligations and commitments.

12. **Fixed Assets:**
The annual operating grant is insufficient to fund both operating costs and retention of the value of Te Manawa's fixed assets base. Therefore, in order to avoid significant decline of fixed assets base in the future, one of Te Manawa's financial strategy is to start to gradually building up its collection and revenue generating touring exhibition reserves, and carefully plan for its capital expenditure. The Semi-permanent exhibition reserve is designed for the purpose of securing part of Te Manawa future third party revenue source, as we retire some of our current touring shows.

Planned Capital Expenditure Summary	*Budget 2015/16 $*	*Forecast 2015/16 $*	Budget 2016/17 $	Budget 2017/18 $	Budget 2018/19 $
Software	*66,000*	*19,541*	*23,000*	*-*	*100,000*
Leasehold Improvements	*20,000*	*52,000*	*39,000*	*120,500*	*-*
Information Technology	*9,600*	*6,517*	*7,500*	*8,000*	*8,000*
Exhibitions	*42,000*	*86,643*	*35,000*	*30,000*	*60,000*
Furniture & Fittings	*31,300*	*13,389*	*21,500*	*-*	*20,500*
Plant & Equipment	*67,200*	*70,437*	*35,500*	*104,500*	*47,500*
Collection Assets (Owned)	*29,000*	*29,000*	*50,000*	*50,000*	*50,000*
Total assets additions	265,100	277,527	211,500	313,000	286,000

13. **STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS:**
Forecast net cash flows from operating activities are sufficient to cover the planned capital expenditure for the first two years, whilst allowing for some cash to be set aside in order to gradually build the semi-permanent exhibitions reserves. The third year (2018/19) will mark the development of a new touring exhibition and, as a result, additional operating costs are provided for the concept design, resulting in a net decrease in cash held by $63k.
Te Manawa has also planned for significant refurbishments of the semi-permanent exhibitions that will make our long term galleries more vibrant and engage more visitors. We are however relying significantly on third party revenue in order to achieve this and thus, third party revenue will remain a focus.

14. **STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCES & RESERVES:**
Careful managing of resources will be required to maintain positive untagged reserves over next years, in order to both meet our operational costs and gradually increase our semi-permanent and touring exhibition capabilities. Year 2018/19 marks the beginning of Te Manawa campaign of raising funds for the full redevelopment of the Art Gallery.

There is also an increased reliance on third party revenue to meet the forecast level of operating costs and allow for the strategic reserves to be built up.
The tables below indicate the way Te Manawa intends to gradually build up its strategic reserves within the constraint of maintaining positive untagged reserves.

Endowment Fund	2015/16 Budget	Forecast at 30/06/16	Budget transfers in/(out)	2016/17 Budget	Budget transfers in/(out)	2017/18 Budget	Budget transfers in/(out)	2018/19 Budget
Clevely Fund*	**11,499**	**11,509**	900	**12,409**	900	**13,309**	900	**14,209**
Total Endowment Funds	**11,499**	**11,509**	**900**	**12,409**	900	**13,309**	900	**14,209**

*****Roy E Clevely Trust - 60% of net income per year for the general purposes of the Museum and in particular but without limitation for the acquisition of artefacts and materials including especially oral history recordings relating to pioneering and early development in the Manawatū-Rangitikei and neighbouring districts.

Specific Reserves	2015/16 Budget	Forecast at 30/06/16	Budget transfers in/(out)	2016/17 Budget	Budget transfers in/(out)	2017/18 Budget	Budget transfers in/(out)	2018/19 Budget
Collection Development	27,752	**61,634**	(32,000)	**29,634**	-	**29,634**	-	**29,634**
Historical Building Maintenance	19,081	**19,081**	-	**19,081**	-	**19,081**	-	**19,081**
Semi-Permanent Exhibition Development Reserve	120,000	**232,416**	35,000	**267,416**	35,000	**302,416**	-	**302,416**
Total Specific Reserves	**166,833**	**313,131**	3,000	**316,131**	35,000	**351,131**	-	**351,131**

The prospective financial statements do not provide for a forecast net movement in the market value of collection, due to no data being readily available for assumptions regarding the market value of collections assets. Revaluation of collection assets is a non-cash item.

The table below indicates the impact of forecast cash balances upon the forecast tagged and untagged reserves.

Prospective Statement of Cash Balances and Reserves For the Three Years Ended 30 June 2017, 2018 & 2019	***Budget 2015/16 $***	***Forecast 2015/16 $***	**Budget 2016/17 $**	**Budget 2017/18 $**	**Budget 2018/19 $**
Closing Bank Balance	***765,059***	***941,693***	**1,011,514**	**1,017,174**	**954,218**
Represented By:					
Cash Commitments:					
Suppliers and Sundry Payables	*160,000*	*160,000*	160,000	160,000	160,000
Employee Entitlements	*167,000*	*167,000*	167,000	167,000	167,000
GST Payable	*42,000*	*42,000*	42,000	42,000	42,000
	369,000	***369,000***	**369,000**	**369,000**	**369,000**
Less Operating Cash Receivable:					
Customers and Sundry Receivables	*35,000*	*41,500*	41,500	35,000	35,000
Interest Receivable	*700*	*700*	700	700	700
	35,700	***42,200***	**42,200**	**35,700**	**35,700**
Endowment Funds					
Clevely Fund	*11,499*	*11,509*	12,409	13,309	14,209
	11,499	***11,509***	**12,409**	**13,309**	**14,209**
Specific Reserves					
Collection Development Fund	*27,752*	*61,634*	29,634	29,634	29,634
Historical Building Maintenance Reserve	*19,081*	*19,081*	19,081	19,081	19,081
Semi Permanent Exhibitions Development	*120,000*	*232,416*	267,416	302,416	302,416
Total Specific Reserves	***166,833***	***313,131***	**316,131**	**351,131**	**351,131**
Working Capital Provision	***250,000***	***250,000***	**250,000**	**250,000**	**250,000**
Tagged Reserves	***761,632***	***901,440***	**905,340**	**947,740**	**948,640**
Untagged Reserves	***3,427***	***40,253***	**106,174**	**69,434**	**5,578**
Total	***765,059***	***941,693***	**1,011,514**	**1,017,174**	**954,218**

Te Manawa Museums Trust

Prospective Statement of Revenue and Expenses

For the Three Years Ended 30 June 2017, 2018 & 2019

	Notes	Budget	*Forecast*	Budget	Budget	Budget
		2015/16 $	*2015/16* $ *at 31 Dec 2015*	2016/17 $	2017/18 $	2018/19 $
Revenue						
PNCC Operational Grant	1	2,962,085	2,962,086	2,965,049	2,968,014	2,970,982
Interest Received	2	25,000	29,419	20,000	20,000	20,000
Other Revenue	3	629,728	579,014	526,306	542,045	542,790
Total Revenue		**3,616,813**	**3,570,519**	**3,511,355**	**3,530,059**	**3,533,771**
Expenditure						
Personnel Costs	5	2,146,352	2,146,132	2,141,195	2,145,093	2,147,158
Operating	6	776,877	734,535	753,710	754,450	844,977
Occupancy Costs	7	300,424	282,075	236,390	236,618	236,854
PNCC Leases & SLA's	8	82,520	82,127	81,738	81,738	81,738
Interest Expense		-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/Amortisation	9	317,860	325,495	327,114	327,109	219,150
Assets Written Off		-	1,207	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenditure		**3,624,033**	**3,571,571**	**3,540,147**	**3,545,008**	**3,529,877**
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) Before Collection Movements	10	**(7,220)**	**(1,052)**	**(28,793)**	**(14,949)**	**3,894**
Collection Movement Income						
Custodial Assets		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Donated Assets		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Collection Movement Expense						
Custodial Assets Returned		-	-	-	-	-
Net Collection Movements	4	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		**17,780**	**23,948**	**(3,793)**	**10,051**	**28,894**
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		**17,780**	**23,948**	**(3,793)**	**10,051**	**28,894**

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of the prospective financial statements.

Te Manawa Museums Trust

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017, 2018 & 2019

	Notes	Budget	*Forecast*	Budget	Budget	Budget
		2015/16	***2015/16***	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**
		$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
			at 31 Dec 2015			
Assets						
Current Assets						
Cash at Bank	**11**	765,059	941,693	1,011,514	1,017,174	954,218
Stock of Merchandise		30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Recoverable from Non-Exchange Transactions		35,000	41,500	41,500	35,000	35,000
Receivable from Exchange Transactions		700	700	700	700	700
Total Current Assets		830,759	1,013,893	1,083,714	1,082,874	1,019,918
Fixed Assets						
Information Technology		27,832	24,901	21,370	17,195	15,436
Exhibitions		720,841	693,910	502,287	323,236	307,603
Furniture & Fittings		97,066	63,275	67,280	48,496	49,679
Leasehold Improvements		100,079	125,323	111,030	230,121	195,327
Plant & Equipment		168,450	149,890	148,678	209,329	203,498
Collection Assets (Owned)		6,907,211	7,377,985	7,464,985	7,534,985	7,604,985
Collection Assets (Custodial)		6,604,764	7,161,806	7,166,806	7,171,806	7,176,806
Work in Progress		-	-	29,200	-	-
Total Fixed Assets		14,626,243	15,597,090	15,511,636	15,535,168	15,553,333
Other Non-Current Assets						
Intangible Assets - Software		64,200	31,152	42,992	30,350	104,035
Total Non-Current Assets	**12**	14,690,443	15,628,241	15,554,628	15,565,519	15,657,368
Total Assets		**15,521,202**	**16,642,134**	**16,638,341**	**16,648,392**	**16,677,286**
Current Liabilities						
Creditors, Provisions & Payables		160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Employee Benefits		167,000	167,000	167,000	167,000	167,000
GST Payable (Receivable)		42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Total Current Liabilities		369,000	369,000	369,000	369,000	369,000
Non-Current Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities		**369,000**	**369,000**	**369,000**	**369,000**	**369,000**
Equity						
Trust Equity		10,584,489	10,527,254	10,547,302	10,507,609	10,516,760
Retained Surplus Current Year	**10**	17,778	23,948	(3,793)	10,051	28,894
Asset Revaluation Reserve	**14**	4,371,603	5,397,292	5,397,292	5,397,292	5,397,292
Specific Reserves	**14**	166,833	313,131	316,131	351,131	351,131
Endowment Funds	**14**	11,499	11,509	12,409	13,309	14,209
Total Trust Funds		**15,152,202**	**16,273,134**	**16,269,341**	**16,279,392**	**16,308,287**
Total Liabilities and Trust Funds		**15,521,202**	**16,642,134**	**16,638,341**	**16,648,392**	**16,677,287**

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of the prospective financial statements

Te Manawa Museums Trust

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

For the Three Years Ended 30 June 2017, 2018 & 2019

	Notes	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget
		2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	20018/19
		$	$	$	$	$
			at 31 Dec 2015			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash was provided from:						
PNCC Operational Grant		2,962,085	2,962,086	2,965,049	2,968,014	2,970,982
Other Revenue		629,728	681,091	526,306	548,545	542,790
Interest		25,000	30,832	20,000	20,000	20,000
		3,616,813	3,674,009	3,511,355	3,536,559	3,533,771
Cash was disbursed to:						
Payroll		2,146,353	2,215,443	2,141,195	2,145,093	2,147,158
Suppliers		1,152,822	1,212,794	1,071,838	1,072,806	1,163,569
Interest		-	-	-	-	-
Net GST Outflow (Inflow)		507	6,935	-	-	-
		3,299,682	3,435,172	3,213,033	3,217,899	3,310,727
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities*		**317,131**	**238,837**	**298,321**	**318,660**	**223,045**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Cash was provided from:						
Sale of Assets		-	-	-	-	-
Cash was disbursed to:						
Purchase of Intangible Assets - Software		66,000	19,541	23,000	-	100,000
Purchase of Leasehold Improvements		20,000	52,000	39,000	120,500	-
Purchase of Information Technology		9,600	6,517	7,500	8,000	8,000
Purchase of Exhibitions		42,000	86,643	35,000	30,000	60,000
Purchase of Furniture & Fittings		31,300	13,389	21,500	-	20,500
Purchase of Plant & Equipment		67,200	70,437	35,500	104,500	47,500
Purchase of Collection Assets		29,000	29,000	67,000	50,000	50,000
		265,100	277,527	228,500	313,000	286,000
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		**(265,100)**	**(277,527)**	**(228,500)**	**(313,000)**	**(286,000)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities						
Cash was provided from:						
Proceeds of Term Loans/Finance Leases		-	-		-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Cash was disbursed to:						
Repayment of Term Loans/Finance Leases		-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held	**13**	52,031	(38,690)	69,821	5,660	(62,955)
Opening Cash Balances		713,028	980,383	941,693	1,011,514	1,017,174
Closing Total Cash Balances		**765,059**	**941,693**	**1,011,514**	**1,017,174**	**954,218**

* In accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, the cash inflow from grants to fund capital expenditure is disclosed under Cash Flows from Operating Activities, whilst the application of cash to fund capital expenditure is disclosed under Cash Flows from Investing Activities.

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of the prospective financial statements

Notes to the Prospective Financial Statements

1 Statement of Accounting Policies

REPORTING ENTITY

Te Manawa Museums Trust (the Trust) is a charitable trust incorporated in New Zealand under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 and is domiciled in New Zealand. The Trust is controlled by Palmerston North City Council and is a Council Controlled Organisation as defined under section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002, by virtue of the Council's right to appoint more than 50% of the Board of Trustees.

The Trust was incorporated on 20 August 1999, from that date, the Trust assumed responsibility for art works and heritage assets transferred to its care but held on behalf of others. From 1 July 2000 the Trust commenced leasing the premises and managing the institution under agreements entered into with the Palmerston North City Council. The principal place of business is 326-336 Main Street, Palmerston North.

The primary objective of the Trust is to provide interactive experience in art, science and history through acquiring, conserving, researching, developing, communicating and exhibiting material evidence of people and their environment, rather than making a commercial return. Accordingly, the Trust has designated itself as a public sector public benefit entity for the purposes of Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards (PBE Standards).

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the periods.

Statement of Compliance

The prospective financial statements of the Trust have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements comply with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards ("PBE IPSAS") and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for Tier 2 public sector public benefit entities, for which all reduced disclosure regime exemptions have been adopted.

The Trust qualifies as a Tier 2 Public Sector PBE reporting entity as it is not publicly accountable and as for the two most recent reporting periods it has had between $2m and $30m operating expenditure.

The reporting period for these prospective financial statements is the year ending 30 June 2017, 30 June 2018 and respectively 30 June 2019. The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Measurement Base

The measurement basis applied is historical cost, modified by the revaluation of collection assets as identified in this summary of significant accounting policies. The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated.

Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

There are no standards, amendments, and interpretations, issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Trust.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

Revenue from Non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises from transactions that are not exchange transactions. In non-exchange transactions, the Trust either receives value from or gives value to another party without directly giving or receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Approximately equal value is considered to reflect a fair or market value, which is normally commensurate with an arm's length commercial transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. Many of the services that the Trust provides for a fee are charged at below market value as they are subsidised by Palmerston North City Council operational grant, sponsorship, government/non-government grants. Other services operate on a cost recovery or breakeven basis and are not considered to reflect a market return. Most of the Trust's revenue is therefore categorised as non-exchange.

This includes PNCC grants, transfers from government/non-government entities, donations, donated/vested and custodial collection items, sponsorship, in kind sponsorship, revenue from services supplied at subsidised price.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of revenue from non-exchange transactions are outlined below:

Grants

Grants received from PNCC are the primary source of funding to the Trust and are restricted for the purposes of the Trust meeting its objectives as specified in the Trust's trust deed.

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with Council/other government/non-government entities are measured at fair value and recognised when the event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met, if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Trust and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount if conditions of the grant are not met, deferred income is recognised instead of revenue, and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the transaction occurs to the extent that a liability is not also recognised. For these transactions the revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

All revenues from rendering of services are non-exchange, with the exception of revenue from Venue Hire which is classified as exchange transaction.

Vested or donated physical assets

Where a physical asset is gifted to or vested in the Trust for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Such income is recognised when control over the asset is obtained, unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

The fair value of vested or donated physical assets is determined by reference to the market value of comparable assets available.

'In Kind' Sponsorship

The Trust receives sponsorship 'in kind' by way of goods and services provided at discounted or nil charge. Where the fair value of these goods and services can be reliably measured, the income (and expense) is recognised as 'sponsorship - in kind' in the period in which the goods or services are received or there is a binding arrangement to receive the goods.

Volunteer Services

Volunteer services received are not recognised as revenue or expenditure as the Trust is unable to reliably measure the fair value of the services received.

Revenue from Exchange transactions

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Trust.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed when the related service has been rendered.

Borrowing Costs

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method. All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets are charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the associated assets.

Leases

Finance Leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.

At the commencement of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether the Trust will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating Leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit over the lease term as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are presented within borrowings as a current liability in the statement of financial position.

Debtors and other receivables

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of a receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation, and default in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of an impaired receivable is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due).

Financial Assets

Financial assets are categorised into the following four categories: financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit; held-to-maturity investments; loans and receivables; and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense. The classification depends on the purpose for which each investment was acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based upon the quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques.

The Trust uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

a) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Surplus or Deficit

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through surplus or deficit at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading. After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses due to change in fair value are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Trust does not hold any financial assets in this category.

b) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

c) Held to Maturity Investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and there is the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in non-current assets. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Trust does not hold any financial assets in this category.

d) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into this category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date.

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus or deficit. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Trust does not hold any financial assets in this category.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for evidence of impairment at each balance date. Impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Loans and receivables, and held-to-maturity investments

Impairment is established when there is evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership, or liquidation and default in payments are indicators that the asset is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits are recognised directly against the instrument's carrying amount.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

For debt investments, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are objective indicators that the asset is impaired.

If impairment evidence exists for investments at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the surplus or deficit) recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed in the surplus or deficit.

Inventories

Inventories held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at cost (using the FIFO method), adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

Inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Inventories held for use in the provision of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost (using the FIFO method) and net realisable value.

The amount of any write-down for the loss of service potential or from cost to net realisable value is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period of the write-down.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that service potential associated with the item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value when control over the asset is obtained.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are presented net in the surplus or deficit.

Work in Progress

All assets constructed by Trust are initially recorded as work in progress. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and it is not depreciated. Upon completion, these assets are transferred to their relevant asset class and depreciation commences.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that service potential associated with the item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised as an expense as they are incurred.

(a) Furniture, Equipment and Exhibits

Furniture, equipment and exhibits (excluding art and heritage collections) are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation
Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at rates that will write off their cost less any estimated residual value over the expected useful life of the asset. The useful lives of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Information Technology	1 to 5 years
Exhibitions	2 to 10 years
Furniture & Fittings	4 to 10 years
Leasehold Improvements	4 to 10 years
Office Equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant	4 to 20 years

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

(b) Collection Assets

As the Heritage Collection and Art Collection assets are intended to have an indefinite life, they are held in trust in perpetuity for the benefit of the public.

The Heritage Collection and Art Collection have not been depreciated, as it is the Trust's policy to maintain the collections in their current state, in accordance with the Trust's Collection Policies.

All additions to the Heritage and Art Collection are recorded at cost. These additions will be revalued in accordance with the Trust's Valuation Policy. Donated objects are recorded at fair value, or depreciated replacement cost, or nil value if considered unrealisable or irreplaceable.

Custodial Collection Assets are objects within the Heritage and Art Collections not formally owned by the Trust, where the Trust has assumed all the rights and obligations of ownership. Within the Heritage Collection this is limited to items on loan for an indefinite period, excluding works on loan from other Museums and Cultural organisations. In relation to the Art Collection, the nature of artworks and anecdotal evidence suggests that there is a high likelihood of request for return of loaned assets, irrespective of the loan period, therefore only items on loan from the Te Manawa Art Society Inc. are recognised as custodial assets. These assets are held and maintained by the Trust by agreement with the owners.

Revaluation

The Art Collection assets are revalued to fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by *Art + Object* Auckland as at 30 April 2015. Trust's policy is to revalue the Art Collection assets every three years.

The Heritage Collections assets are revalued to fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by *Webb's* Auckland as at 30 June 2015. Trust's policy is to revalue the Heritage Collection assets every four years to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value.

All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost.

Accounting for Revaluations

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is charged to the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in a previous year surplus or deficit, will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve.

Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement
Intangible assets are initially measured at cost, except for Intangible assets acquired through non-exchange transactions (measured at fair value).

All of the Trust's intangible assets are subsequently measured in accordance with the cost model, being cost (or fair value for items acquired through non-exchange transactions) less accumulated amortisation and impairment, except for the items which are not amortised and instead tested for impairment such as Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, or not yet available for use. The Trust has no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with development and maintenance of the Trust's website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in surplus or deficit as incurred.

Amortisation
Amortisation is recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each amortisable intangible asset. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is disposed of.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software	1 to 7 years
Website	3 to 5 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

For the purpose of impairment of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, which are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, the Trust classifies its items of property plant and equipment and intangibles as non-cash generating assets, as these are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return, but rather for service delivery purposes and to deliver to Trust's public benefit objectives. Property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use for non-cash-generating assets

For Trust's non-cash generating assets, value in use is determined based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use for cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. The value in use for cash-generating assets is the present value of expected future cash flows. The Trust does not currently hold property plant and equipment and intangible assets in this category.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written-down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Creditors and Other Payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value plus transaction costs, if any. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Trust has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date or if the borrowings are not expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date.

Employee Entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date and annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date. Sick leave has not been included, as the amount of accumulated sick leave that is anticipated to be taken in future periods is not considered to be material.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

• likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and

• the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in 'finance costs'.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except for trade receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Income Tax

The Trust is exempt from Income Tax by virtue of its charitable status.

Equity

Equity is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components.

- Trust's contributed capital;
- Retained earnings;
- Restricted reserves;
- Collections revaluation reserve;

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by the Trust.

Restricted reserves include those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Trust and which may not be revised by the Trust without reference to the Courts or a third party (i.e. endowment funds). Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by Trust's decision. The Trust may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Trust.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements, the Trust has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Property, Plant and Equipment Useful Lives and Residual Values

The Trust reviews the useful lives and residual values of its property, plant and equipment annually. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of property, plant and equipment requires the Trust to consider a number of factors including the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by the Trust, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will impact on the depreciable amount of an asset, therefore impacting on the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit and the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. The Trust minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- physical inspection of assets;
- asset replacement programmes;
- review of second hand market prices for similar assets; and
- analysis of prior asset sales.

The Trust has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.

PUBLIC BENEFIT ENTITY PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PBE FRS 42)

The Trust has complied with PBE FRS 42 in the preparation of these prospective financial statements. In accordance with PBE FRS 42, the following information is provided:

(i) Description of the nature of the entity's current operation and its principal activities

The Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation, as defined in the Local Government Act 2002. The Trust's principal activities are outlined within this Statement of Intent.

(ii) Purpose for which the prospective financial statements are prepared

It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 to present prospective financial statements that span over 3 years and include them within the Statement of Intent. The purpose of the Statement of Intent is to state publicly the activities and intentions of Te Manawa for the year and the objectives to which these activities will contribute. Prospective financial statements are revised annually to reflect updated assumptions and costs.

(*iii) Bases for assumptions, risks and uncertainties*

The financial information has been prepared on the basis of best estimate assumptions as the future events which the Trust expects to take place. The Trust has considered factors that may lead to a material difference between information in the prospective financial statements and actual results. These factors, and the assumptions made in relation to the sources of uncertainty and potential effect, are outlined within this Statement of Intent.

(iv) Cautionary Note

The financial information is prospective. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material.

(iv) Other Disclosures

The prospective financial statements have been authorised by the Board for delivery to the Palmerston North City Council on 30 June 2016. The Trust is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the assumptions underlying prospective financial statements and all other disclosures. The Statement of Intent is prospective and as such contains no actual operating results.