

# I And L Topp SMSF

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

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### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The trustees have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Superannuation Fund is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependant on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 and associated Regulations, the trust deed of the fund and the needs of members.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for investments which have been measured at market value.

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the policies applied in the previous period unless otherwise stated, have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 4 February, 2022 by the directors of the trustee company.

#### (a) Measurement of Investments

The Fund initially recognises:

- (i) an investment when it controls the future economic benefits expected to flow from the asset. For financial assets, the trade date is considered to be the date on which control of the future economic benefits attributable to the asset passes to the Fund; and
- (ii) a financial liability on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Investments of the Fund have been measured at market value, which refers to the amount that a willing buyer could reasonably be expected to pay to acquire an asset from a willing seller if the following assumptions are made:

- (i) that the buyer and the seller deal with each other at arm's length in relation to the sale;
- (ii) that the sale occurred after proper marketing of the asset; and
- (iii) that the buyer and the seller acted knowledgeably and prudentially in relation to the sale.

Market value has been determined as follows:

- (i) shares and other securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange by reference to the relevant market quotations at the end of the reporting period;
  - (ii) units in managed funds by reference to the unit redemption price at the end of the reporting period;
  - (iii) fixed-interest securities by reference to the redemption price at the end of the reporting period; and
  - (iv) investment properties at the trustees' assessment of their realisable value.
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Financial liabilities, such as trade creditors and other payables, are measured at the gross value of the outstanding balance at the end of the reporting period. The trustees have determined that the gross value of the Fund's financial liabilities is equivalent to the market value. Any remeasurement changes in the gross value of non-current financial liabilities (including liabilities for members' accrued benefits) are recognised in the operating statement in the periods in which they occur.

### (b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at call, deposits with banks and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### (c) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

#### Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised in respect of fixed-interest securities, and cash and cash equivalent balances. Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues.

#### Contributions

Contributions and transfers in are recognised when the control and the benefits from the revenue have been attained and are recorded by the Fund, gross of any taxes, in the period to which they relate.

### (d) Liability for Accrued Benefits

The liability for accrued benefits represents the Fund's present obligation to pay benefits to members and beneficiaries and has been calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the carrying amount of the other payables and income tax liabilities as at the end of the reporting period.

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### (e) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

No deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and their measurement also reflects the manner in which the trustees expect to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

### (f) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

### (g) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the trustee to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

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