ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 | 14



Australian Government
Royal Australian Mint

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Australian Government
Royal Australian Mint

15 October 2014

The Hon Joe Hockey MP
The Treasurer
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Treasurer

I have the pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report of the Royal Australian Mint for the year ended 30 June 2014. The Report has been prepared under section 63 of the Public Service Act 1999. Subsection 63 (1) of the Act requires that a Chief Executive Officer of an agency is to provide a copy of the Report to their Agency Minister for presentation to the Parliament.

As provided in subsection 63 (1) of the Act, the Report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines approved on behalf of the Parliament by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit. These guidelines provide that a copy of the Annual Report is to be laid before each House of Parliament on or before 31 October.

Yours sincerely

Ross MacDiarmid
Chief Executive Officer

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1

INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

1 - INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Royal Australian Mint (the Mint) became a prescribed agency within the Treasury portfolio on 1 July 2005, with responsibility for producing circulating coin for Australia. The Mint operates under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act).

The Mint was established in Canberra in 1965, to undertake the work necessary for Australia's changeover to decimal currency the following year. Since 1983, the Mint has been the sole supplier of Australia's circulating coinage.

In 2013-14, the Mint also continued to produce circulating coin for other countries. The Mint continued to expand its engagement with foreign governments, with regards to their coinage systems and developing future business opportunities.

The Mint produces a range of highly sought after collector coins which are sold through a large mail order operation, a network of domestic and international coin dealers, Australia Post outlets and the Mint's own retail outlet.

A number of prestigious Australian medals and awards, tokens and medallions for domestic and overseas customers are also produced by the Mint.

The Mint is one of the largest manufacturing businesses and exporters based in suburban Canberra. It is also a major tourist attraction in the national capital and the custodian of Australia's National Coin Collection (NCC). Approximately 253 640 visitors explored the Mint's public gallery, museum and shop during 2013-14, an increase of more than 11 per cent on the previous year.

The Mint has an ongoing commitment to upholding its reputation as one of the leading producers of quality coins in the world and to achieving business excellence.

CORPORATE PROFILE

Vision

Excellence as a profitable world class Mint.

Mission

To meet the circulating coin and collector coin needs of Australia and selected international markets.

STRATEGIC INTENT

The Mint is the sole producer of Australia's circulating coins and is recognised as a producer and supplier of premium numismatic and custom minted coins. The Mint is also a strong performer in the provision of services related to minting, including custom tooling and the production of medallions and awards.

As the sole supplier of Australia's circulating coin requirements, the Mint is responsible for the continuous review of Australian coinage and for providing advice to the Treasury and the Government on coin related issues.

In 2014-15, the Mint will continue to target revenue growth opportunities for both numismatic and international circulating coin, particularly in the Pacific and neighbouring countries.

To ensure that Commonwealth resources are appropriately deployed, the Mint will implement the lean philosophy across the organisation to improve its operational efficiency and drive improvement. To deliver a safe and secure environment, the Mint will continue to invest in health and safety for its employees and maintain a high level of security.

The Mint will increase engagement with its employees to empower and motivate staff, invest in health and wellbeing activities, and conduct mentoring and leadership programs.

Over the next three years, the Mint's key strategies include:

- further development of in-house capability;
- improve relationships with suppliers and ensure customer expectations are met by delivering quality products in-full and on-time;
- continue to recognise and demonstrate the importance of staff;
- maintain workplace health and safety, and environmental conditions; and
- continue to build brand recognition.

LEADERSHIP VALUES

We will:

Empower our staff
Deliver on commitments
Recognise performance
Create solutions

We will be:

Open and honest
Trusting and trusted
People with integrity
Accountable for our actions
Respectful
Active listeners
Non-judgmental
Aware and accommodating of others' roles and responsibilities
Disciplined
Evidence based decision makers
Encouraging and developing

THE MINT'S SERVICE CHARTER

Services

We aim to meet your needs as a customer efficiently and promptly, and always look for ways of improving the quality and timeliness of our service.

We seek to respond promptly to any issue you may raise related to the history, production and distribution of Australian decimal coinage and numismatic products.

You may contact us through our internet site or by mail, email, phone or fax using the address and numbers given in this publication.

When you contact us we will be courteous, helpful and prompt in any follow-up actions required.

Your first contact person will keep you informed of the progress of your request or may direct your request to a more appropriate person.

Response

We will clearly identify ourselves when you contact us by telephone and will ask for specific contact information from you.

Your discussions will be treated with respect and confidentiality.

If you contact us by phone during business hours (8.30 am to 5.00 pm), we will address your query immediately or advise of when a response can be expected. If you contact us by phone out of normal business hours your call will be recorded and we will aim to call you back during the next working day.

Your contact by mail, fax or email will be acknowledged within five working days of receipt.

Complaints

We will address all complaints in terms of the Australian Standard AS 4269-1995 Complaints Handling and of the *Trade Practices Act 1974.*

If you return products, please include your contact details. If you are currently included on our mailing list please advise your customer number. We aim to respond within one week of receipt.

If you continue to have a problem, our customer contact staff will try to resolve the matter, but if necessary, you will be referred to the appropriate manager.

If the matter is then not resolved, please contact the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) with all details. The CEO will respond within one week of receipt of this contact.

Note: This Service Charter is not legally binding on the Royal Australian Mint but is an expression of the standards we seek to achieve and maintain.



A coin press in operation, striking coloured circulating $2 coins.



2

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

2 - CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

Against a backdrop of a challenging environment, the Mint still achieved an underlying operating surplus of $2.5 million before tax. The past twelve months have been a period in which the Mint has experienced both a decline in demand for circulating coin in Australia and a reduction in demand from both the international and domestic market for numismatic and custom minted product.

The decline in demand for circulating coin further intensified the Mint's program of capacity utilisation by targeting profitable international opportunities. It also focused the Mint on more effective asset utilisation as well as prudent balance sheet management. While sales were down across both business segments, the Mint still paid Seigniorage to the Government of $83.4 million and achieved a positive underlying operating surplus, before stock and asset write-off adjustments and a revaluation of master dies, of $2.5 million before tax.

As a result of the balance sheet adjustments, the Mint has reported a loss, after tax, of $4 million. The prudential approach to the management of the balance sheet reflects:

- the introduction from 1 July 2014 of a Product Life Cycle (PLC) policy which resulted in a higher level of write-offs of slow-moving and obsolete stock that did not conform to this policy position (much of which had been minted in prior years);
- any unutilised assets were sold or scrapped; and
- the master dies having been retained in line with the previous product policy, were independently valued and transferred to the National Coin Collection, with the balance of their value written-off. In line with the PLC policy from 1 July 2014, the Mint will also implement an associated prudent policy on the management of master dies.

Analysis showed with the exception of the launch of the *Official Anzac Centenary Coin Program*, that a lack of a significant number of anniversaries and highly engaging themes in 2013-14 contributed to the below budget commercial business performance. The major numismatic markets of Germany and China were negatively impacted by changes in Government policy, which also contributed to the performance, resulting in an outcome below expectations.

With the impact of these changing market conditions, the Mint undertook a comprehensive review of the business to 2020, with the resultant detailed report being an input into the Government announced scoping study about the future ownership options for the Mint.

The release of the Mint's second coloured circulating coin, triangular coin and coloured domed coin resulted in the Mint being recognised nationally and intentionally for its innovation and creativity.

The theme of the operational change program in 2013-14 was 'we must achieve', which converted into a range of Lean initiatives that will ensure sustainable efficiency in die, packaging and blank supply, driven by customer requirements through the leaner production process. The past twelve months delivered the finalisation of the key plant investment program, which has placed the Mint into a position where it has the equipment capability to be able to supply against the varying demands of the world market.

The willingness of the staff to contribute to and engage with the changes is a testament to their extraordinary commitment and irrepressible enthusiasm and to all, I say a huge thank you.

To the Advisory Board and Audit Committee Members, many of whom have stepped down and have since been replaced, as well as the Treasury liaison team, I would like to also thank you for your valuable and insightful contributions.

OUTLOOK FOR 2014-15

The budget for 2014-15 reflects a further decline in demand for circulating coin as consumers switch to alternative methods of transacting. In the short term, the outlook for the numismatic product market shows no signs of improvement.

With additional contracts now signed with a number of Pacific Island nations, we will utilise some of the spare capacity of the circulating coin operation. We continue to focus on growing this business program, leveraging the Mint's created and natural competitive advantages, in what is a highly competitive market.

The commencement of the Anzac commemorative period and the release of the Mint's *Official Anzac Centenary Coin Program*, provides the Mint with an opportunity to comprehensively and appropriately recognise the contribution and sacrifice that the men and women of Australia have made in war, conflict and peacekeeping. The anniversary of the First World War and the Gallipoli campaign will be prominent in the coin release program in 2014-15, as will anticipated joint venture programs with NZ Post, the British Royal and Turkish mints.

In such an uncertain numismatic market where competition is intensifying, particularly from unofficial mints and overseas suppliers, who are targeting the Anzac program with non-Australian effigy products, the Mint will keep its mintages low and costs tightly controlled. We will leverage off the Lean initiatives implemented in 2013-14. The Mint will utilise its extraordinarily strong brand to help ensure the budgeted commercial profit is delivered.

The year will start with the release of the last of the critically acclaimed and commercially successful *Southern Sky* constellation series and end with the next of our innovative products.

In this financial year, there will be a further relatively small and focused investment in material handling automation as well as supporting the integrated IT system to deliver the enabling capability it was purchased to achieve.

As the Mint enters its 50th birthday year in 2015, the attention will be on being more responsive to market demand, converting customer requirements into relevant programs and ensuring that all of our customers, partners and suppliers recognise our improved capability and work with us to achieve mutual success.

Our employees, who have made such a great contribution to the Mint over its fifty year history, will continue to be engaged and involved, as well as maintaining an impressive OH&S record, in an organisation whose reputation as an innovative, creative and entrepreneurial business continues to grow.



A Mint coin sculptor ensures the finest details of the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II are perfect before this obverse coin die is put into production.

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

Figure 1: Resources for Outcomes



The table below shows the total resourcing for the Mint's outcome.

Outcome 1 – The coinage needs of the Australian economy, collectors and foreign countries are met through the manufacture and sale of circulating coins, collector coins and other minted like product.

Table 1: Resourcing for the Mint's Outcome

	Budget	Actual Expenses	Variation
	2013-14 $'000 (a)	2013-14 $'000 (b)	$'000 (a-b)
Program 1.1 - Royal Australian Mint			
Administered			
Special Accounts	54 026	48 081	5 945
Departmental			
Special Accounts	98 397	81 626	16 771
Total for Outcome 1	**152 423**	**129 707**	**22 716**
Departmental	98 397	81 626	16 771
Administered	54 026	48 081	5 945
Average staffing level (number)	**241**	**202**	**39**

*Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2013-14 Budget

Key Priorities in 2013-14

The Mint's 2013-14 Portfolio Budget Statements and internal planning processes identified the following key priorities for Outcome 1:

- produce cost efficient circulating coins for Australia;
- produce appropriate circulating coins for foreign jurisdictions under commercial arrangements;
- maintain an appropriate level of Australian circulating coin;
- provide advice to the Treasury and Government on coin related issues; and
- develop and produce high quality profitable numismatic products.

As the sole producer of Australian circulating coin and custodian of the National Coin Collection, the following activities are an adjunct to the key strategies outlined above:

- delivering an education programme through the Mint's visitors centre;
- promoting public understanding of the cultural and historical significance of coins; and
- maintaining Australia's National Coin Collection.

Key Outcomes in 2013-14

Outcome 1 – The coinage needs of the Australian economy, collectors and foreign countries are met through the manufacture and sale of circulating coins, collector coins and other minted like products.

Table 2: Royal Australian Mint Resource Statement 2013-14

	Actual Available Appropriations for 2013-14 (a)	Payments Made 2013-14 $'000 (b)	Balance Remaining (a-b)
Other services			
Departmental non-operating			
Equity injections	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Total other services	-	-	-
Special Accounts			
Opening balance	39 254		
Appropriation receipts	-	-	-
Non-appropriation receipts to Special Accounts	146 333		
Less: appropriations drawn from equity injections and credited to the Special Accounts			
Payment made		(171 016)	
Closing Balance			14 571
Total Resourcing and Payments	**185 587**	**(171 016)**	**14 571**

Special Accounts – Financial Statements Note 23

Program 1.1: Royal Australian Mint

Program 1.1 is the Mint's sole program and thus the sole contributor to Outcome 1. Crucial to the provision of Outcome 1 is the requirement for the Mint to operate efficiently, as it is primarily a self-funded business operation, receiving government funding predominantly for capital projects only. In addition, the Mint is required to provide a return on investment (ROI) to the Australian Government through remittance of Seigniorage (that is, the difference between the sale of circulating coin and the cost of production) to the Official Public Account.

Performance Information

The Mint has the following key performance indicators:

- Produce and deliver Australian circulating coins in a cost effective and timely manner;
- Foreign circulating coin sales exceed cost of production;
- At least 95 per cent of numismatic orders placed are produced and delivered within contacted delivery time;
- All numismatic sales exceed cost of production;
- Uphold the standards outlined in the Mint's Service Charter;
- Rotate the display of the NCC on a regular basis;
- Maintain gallery and visitor centre to community standard;
- Ensure that school student visitor programs align with relevant school curricula; and
- Increase visitor numbers to the gallery and visitor centre compared to prior years' actual visitor numbers.

Analysis of Performance

During 2013-14, circulating coin production levels were maintained to ensure that the Mint met the circulating coin demand of banks and to retaining the Mint's required inventory levels.

The Mint returned a lower Seigniorage amount this financial year compared to budget due to the decreased demand for circulating coin.

The Coin Supply Chain has been instrumental in reducing national coin inventories and in removing inefficiencies in circulating coin forecasting. It has also improved the centralised management of coin data and provided more effective physical management of coin inventories.

The Mint's commercial activities are made up of two components: numismatic business and international business, both of which performed below expectations.

The Mint upheld the standards outlined within its Service Charter, and continued to provide a high level of customer service across all its contact channels.

The Mint continued to maintain a high standard of professional advice to Treasury Portfolio Ministers and engaged appropriately with other agencies on matters relating to coinage and Mint operations. The Mint met all of its ministerial responsibilities including responding expeditiously to ministerial correspondence and providing information on its operations.

The Mint's gallery retained its attraction to visitors with numbers remaining steady throughout the year. The educational program of the Mint continues to bring increasing number of school students and tourists to the Mint.

Royal Australian Mint Organisational Chart

Management of the Mint rests with the members of Senior Management Team, who are each responsible for a branch and is as appears in Figure 2 and 3.

Figure 2: Royal Australian Mint Organisational Chart as at 30 June 2014

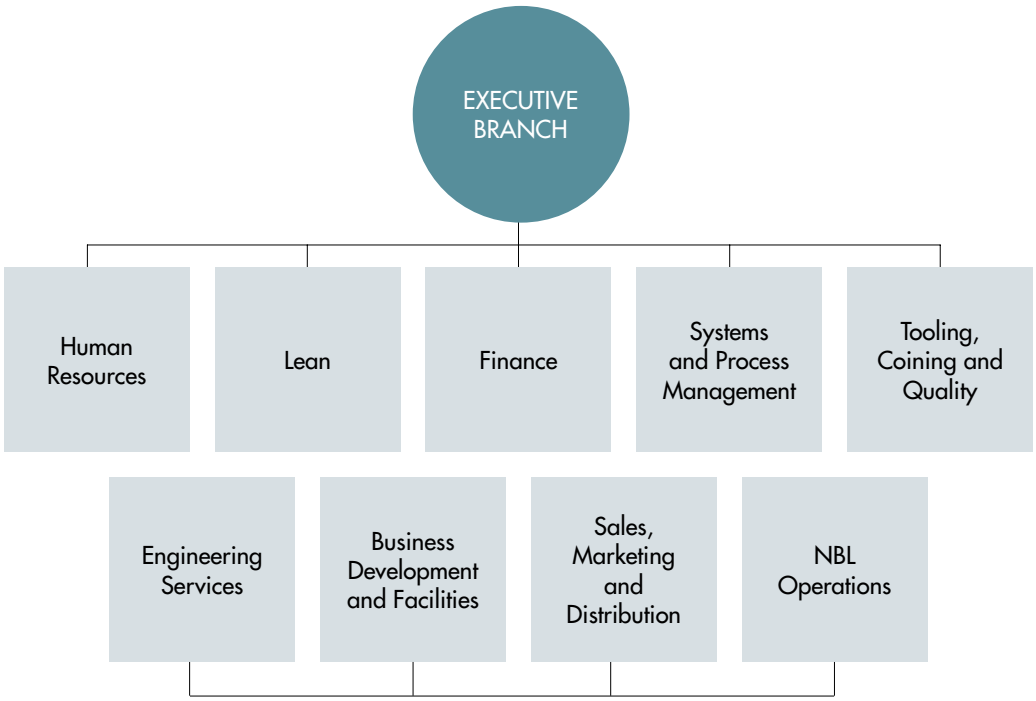
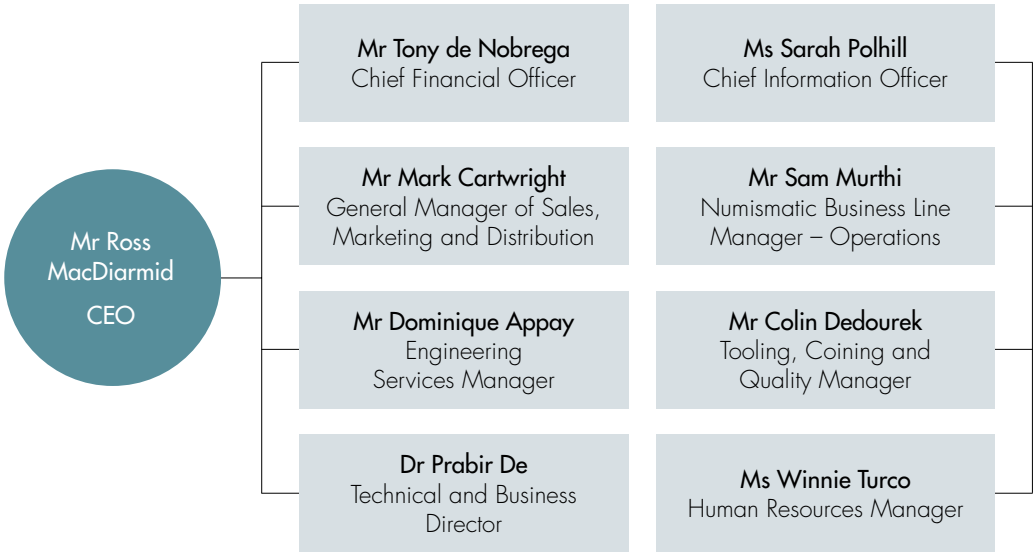


Figure 3: Senior Management Team as at 30 June 2014





3

HIGHLIGHTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

3 - HIGHLIGHTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

COIN PROGRAMS

Circulating Coins

To mark, celebrate and commemorate important events for Australia, the Mint continued to produce the following commemorative circulating coins:

- 50 cent coin to acknowledge the 50th anniversary of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)
- $1 coin to mark the 2014-2018 Centenary of Anzac, utilising the Anzac Centenary logo developed by the Department of Veterans' Affairs
- $2 coin, a distinctly coloured circulating coin, to mark the 60th anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty The Queen Elizabeth II.

Numismatic Coins

The Mint continued to produce numismatic coins of outstanding beauty through the use of expert technical skills and the highest commitment to the coining art.

2013 $5 Coloured Fine Silver Proof Coin - *Southern Sky – Pavo* Curved Coin

The Mint continued its award winning domed coin series '*Southern Sky*' with the *Pavo* curved coin. The Mint collaborated with the Australian National University's Research School of Astronomy and Astrophysics on the subject matter for the *Southern Sky series*.

After the sell-out success and the receipt of both a national and an ACT Engineering Excellence Award for the 2012 *Crux* coin, *Pavo* was received with critical acclaim by collectors and the international minting community. *Pavo* received the award for 'Best Other Coin' at the Mint Director's Conference of May 2014 in Mexico.

Pavo curved coin was confirmed by the Mint's technical teams as being suitable for production in the Numismatic Business Line (NBL) department on both mechanical knuckle presses and the high tonnage hydraulic proof press. The efficient production of these curved coins was planned from the outset with the production of sufficient numbers of coining dies for the entire production run.

Official Anzac Centenary Coin Program

As the Centenary of Anzac and the Centenary of Service are commemorated around the nation, the Mint is fulfilling the expectation raised by the National Commission on the Commemoration of the Anzac Centenary that "some lasting tokens (coins, stamps, medals) would be distributed." The Mint established the *Official Anzac Centenary Coin Program* in response to this expectation and has developed a calendar featuring some 40 coin releases during the commemorative period, 2014-2018.

The *Official Anzac Centenary Coin Program* commenced in January 2014 with the release of a circulating $1 coin, mentioned previously in Circulating Coins. This coin features the logo for the Anzac Centenary, as developed and used by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Mint is producing 23 million of these commemorative circulating coins, reflecting the approximate Australian population.

The Mint has partnered with the Australian War Memorial (the Memorial) for the *Official Anzac Centenary Coin Program*, drawing on the expertise of the Memorial's historians and researchers to ensure the historical facts and details are addressed with accuracy and sensitivity.

A subscription series of coin releases, *Australia at War,* commenced in June 2014. It features 18 commemorative uncirculated coins to be produced and released over a three year period.

2014 $5 Fine Silver Proof Triangular Coin – *Lest We Forget*

The *Lest We Forget* triangular coin was the first proof coin of the *Official Anzac Centenary Coin Program*, launched in March 2014. It was the second time that a proof triangular silver coin has been produced by the Mint and followed on from the *25th Anniversary of Parliament House* coin released in 2013.

The *Lest We Forget* coin had a limited mintage of 10 000 and for the first time in the Mint's history, the coins sold out within 48 hours. It established the sheer volume of demand in the Australian coin collecting marketplace for Anzac themed commemorative coins, as well as reinforcing the Mint as a producer of innovative and highly sought-after examples of coining art.

2014 $10 Copper Antique Coin – *For Valour: A History of the Victoria Cross*

A highly-anticipated coin honouring the 100 Australians to receive the Victoria Cross (VC), demonstrated some of the broader skills of Mint employees, with the finish of each coin produced individually by hand.

The Mint produced just 5000 of the copper antique coins, with production limited by the labour intensive nature of the coin. This was the first time the Mint produced an antique finish on a coin in such high volumes. The design featured the names, in microtext, of each of the Victoria Cross recipients encircling an image of the VC medal. This was one of the largest applications of microtext in a coin design in the history of the Mint.

The limited mintage required a ballot process to ensure an equitable chance for the public to purchase one of these coins. The ballot received in excess of 13 000 entries and was conducted in line with the Mint's terms and conditions. Entries were limited to one per person and each successful entrant was offered the opportunity to purchase one coin.

2014 $1 Fine Silver High Relief Proof Coin – *30th Anniversary of the One Dollar Coin*

The $1 coin featuring Stuart Devlin's five kangaroo design, known colloquially as the 'Mob of Roos,' reached its 30 year milestone in May 2014. The Mint produced a fine silver high relief proof coin in celebration of three decades of the $1 coin. The production process involved extensive feasibility trials prior to the commencement of production, involving the engineering, tooling, blank preparation, coining hall and packaging areas. The high relief finish, as an example of the numismatic art, accentuates this most iconic Australian coin design.

CUSTOM MINTING PROGRAMS

There was an increase in the Mint's custom minting business over the past year. Orders for medallions and tokens were steady with many domestic customers re-ordering existing medallions, as well as commissioning new ones.

However, the greatest growth has been in custom minting for overseas clients, who have shown strong interest in the Mint as a custom minter of quality products.

The Mint's cooperation and collaboration with New Zealand has gone from strength to strength and work is underway on a number of new and continuing projects. The success of the 2012 and 2013 series of coins for *The Hobbit* films is an example of this.

The commencement of the Anzac Centenary commemorative period has also provided a new opportunity to work with New Zealand to produce meaningful and inspirational commemorative coins.

Custom minting also delivered Lunar New Year products and Kangaroo themed coins for corporate customers.

PACIFIC ISLAND COINAGE

The Mint has continued to forge relationships with Pacific Island countries to produce and supply new coins for their coinage reforms. In the past year, the Mint signed contracts with two countries – the Cook Islands on 17 December 2013 and Tonga on 30 January 2014 - bringing to four the number of Pacific island countries for whom the Mint supplies coinage reform products and services. This will continue to grow in the next financial year.

There has been strengthening within the Mint's excellent working relationships with Samoa and the Solomon Islands, which had carried out their own coinage reforms in 2012. Assistance was provided to both Samoa and the Solomon Islands to melt down the last of their withdrawn coins last year. The Mint also supplied numismatic coins for Samoa's Teuila Festival celebrations in September 2013.

In February 2014, the Mint won a tender to "top up" three denominations of Papua New Guinea's circulating coins. Additionally, the Mint received an order during the year from the Bank of Papua New Guinea to supply numismatic coins for the Pacific Games, to be hosted in July 2015.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Mint continued to develop strong relationships with national banks and mints all over the world, with many joint projects at various stages of discussion or collaboration during the year.

Good progress was made in discussions with the National Bank of Poland and the Polish Mint on a number of possible projects to commemorate significant Australian–Polish themes or ties. Future collaboration with Poland would build on the Mint's pleasingly successful first joint project in 2012, a two-coin kangaroo silver set which nearly sold out on launch.

The Mint is also in discussion with three other international mints to produce collaborative sets to commemorate events of mutual significance.

City of Sydney

A new partnership with the City of Sydney, saw the production of a silver holographic coin, capturing the colour and movement of the New Year's Eve fireworks display over Sydney Harbour. The partnership with the City of Sydney will continue into 2014-15.

UNESCO

The 40th anniversary of the Sydney Opera House provided an opportunity to partner with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The production of fine silver proof and aluminium bronze uncirculated coins marked this significant occasion for the Sydney Opera House and its place as a World Heritage cultural site. This partnership will continue in 2014-15 with the release of a Great Barrier Reef coin range.

AIATSIS

A partnership was commenced with the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) with a focus on the 50th anniversary of the Institute. The Mint created a 2014 50 cent commemorative circulating coin in honour of the anniversary, as well as a coloured commemorative coin for the numismatic market. The coins were launched by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Tony Abbott MP and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer, The Hon. Steven Ciobo MP, along with the AIATSIS Chair, Professor Mick Dodson AM. Both coins have been well received, with particular interest from the Indigenous community.

Coin Dealers

The Mint works with a number of independent resellers and distributors, both across Australia and globally. These organisations are highly regarded as they not only support the Mint by purchasing and distributing numismatic releases, but provide a range of vital services to the coin collecting public. In turn, the Mint works with these organisations to continue to grow the numismatic industry both domestically and abroad.

AWARDS

The Mint had a successful year in terms of recognition through national and international awards.

The awards were won against strong competition, in some cases in competition with all international mints. The awards have raised the Mint's profile and further solidified international understanding of the Mint as a high technology, high quality manufacturer.

The Mint received awards for its coins, technical prowess as well as recognition as an exporter.

Table 3: List of awards won by the Royal Australian Mint 2013-14

Award	Category	Coin
2014 Mint Directors' Conference, Mexico	Most Beautiful Coin – Other	2013 $5 coloured fine silver proof domed coin *Southern Sky – Pavo*
2014 Mint Directors' Conference, Mexico	Most Technical Advanced (Circulating) Coin	2013 $2 coloured circulating coin *60th Anniversary of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II*
2014 Coin of the Year Awards, Berlin	Best Circulating Coin	2012 $1 uncirculated coin *International Year of the Farmer*
2014 Coin of the Year Awards, Berlin	Best Crown Coin	2012 $5 coloured fine silver proof domed coin *Southern Sky – Crux*
2013 Australian Engineering Excellence Award	Excellence in engineering	2012 $5 coloured fine silver proof domed coin *Southern Sky – Crux*
2013 ACT Engineering Excellence Award	Excellence in engineering	2012 $5 coloured fine silver proof domed coin *Southern Sky – Crux*
2013 ACT Export Awards	Exporting Government Solutions	

TOURISM PROGRAMS

Enlighten 2014 - Busking in the Basement

The Mint participated in the popular Canberra evening festival '*Enlighten*' in 2014, once again hosting a ticketed event in the High Security Basement. The event featured the '*Hi-Vis Bar*' where guests are provided with a high visibility vest and black lights in the basement create a fluorescing effect from the material.

To capitalise on the 30th anniversary of the $1 coin, the event was given a busking theme. Well-known former Canberran, Paul McDermott performed on the night and also assisted in the promotion of the event, recounting stories of busking when the dollar coin was first introduced.

101 Local Humans – Tales from the Vault

The Human Brochure campaign from Visit Canberra was run again in 2014, this year providing local perspectives through '*101 Local Humans*.' The Mint hosted around one hundred guests and their children for a special tour of the Mint, with guides and the Mint's CEO telling '*Tales from the Vault*.' These stories featured insights into Australia's coinage history, the technology used by the Mint and a recollection of ghostly encounters within the Mint.

The event was supported by a strong social media campaign and by engaging socially-savvy visitors around the event assisted in generating significant interest in the Mint and the stories which were recounted.

Winter Tourism Campaign

The Mint was invited by ACCOR to participate in their campaign to attract winter tourists to the Canberra region. The campaign positioned the Mint alongside other notable Canberra attractions, providing those looking for a short-break a wide range of reasons to visit Canberra.

The campaign delivered value for money and contributed towards the Mint being selected to feature on the weather segments for Channel Seven's *Sunrise* program.

Tourism Awards 2013

The Mint was recognised in the Tourism Awards 2013, achieving a Highly Commended result in the Tourism Attraction category. The Mint benefited from taking a focused approach to the competition, resulting in a close-run contest and earning additional praise from the judges.

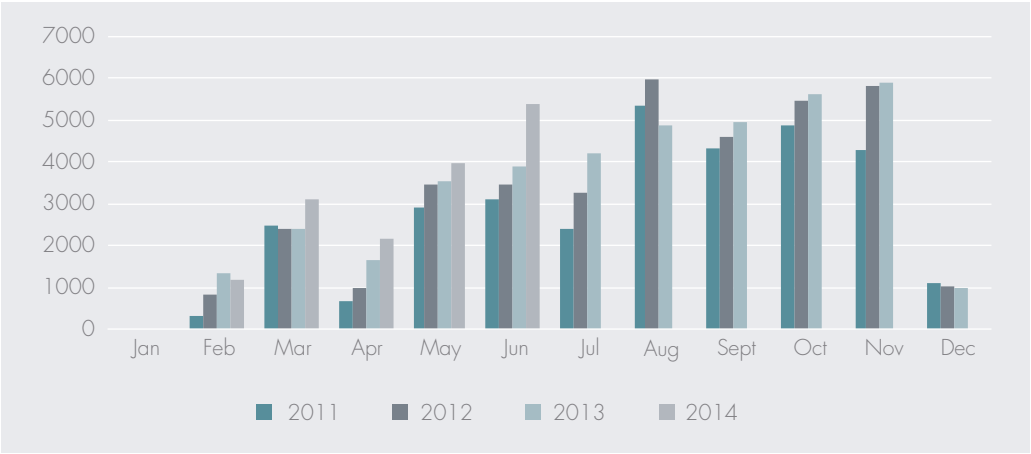
EDUCATIONAL REACH

In 2013-14, the Mint delivered tours to 42 369 school students. This represents an increase of 8.7 per cent on the previous financial year (38 961 students).

The students came from every state and territory in Australia including from as far afield as:

- Nhulunbuy in the Northern Territory
- Meekatharra in Western Australia
- Eudunda in South Australia
- Penguin in Tasmania
- Nhill in Victoria
- Broken Hill in New South Wales
- Mackay in Queensland.

Figure 4: Number of school students participating in tours at the Royal Australian Mint (by month)



Comments from teachers in post-tour surveys included:

"A valuable educational resource which links nicely with the history of Australia"
(April 2014, NSW primary teacher)

"It is obvious that the educational aspects of this visit have been catered for very well, this is a vast improvement on the old program. Thank you"
(April 2014, QLD primary teacher)

"This was the most well-presented tour I have ever been in with a school. Thank you"
(July 2013 WA primary teacher)

"The students and staff were engaged and it was presented well"
(July 2013, NSW primary teacher)

Public Tours

In addition to school tours, the Education team provided free regularly scheduled public tours at 10.00 am and 2.00 pm, Monday to Friday and this financial year have begun offering public tours on weekends. In total, the team delivered 802 free public tours in 2013-14.

Special Group Tours

In 2013-14, we delivered 49 tours for special interest groups such as Probus clubs, seniors groups, military cadets and sporting groups.

Investigating Australian Coins

In the 2013-14 financial year, the Mint launched a new resource for schools called '*Investigating Australian Coins'*. It is designed to educate lower primary students about Australian coins and attract local schools to visit the Mint. It consists of 13 activity sheets which link directly with Australian Curriculum Mathematics, specifically Year 1 mathematics where students first learn about money and financial matters. The resource is available on the Mint's website and was mailed to 300 schools in the Canberra region, many of whom have since brought their Year 1 students to the Mint.

COLLECTORS

Legends Loyalty Program

The Mint's loyalty program, *Legends* continues to grow. In early 2014, the Mint welcomed its 10 000th *Legends* member. By the end of the 2013-14 financial year, the *Legends* program has grown to include more than 15 000 members.

The program offers opportunities for collectors to access additional products and special rewards from the Mint. Into the future, the Mint plans to improve two-way communication with *Legends* members and build a stronger relationship with the Mint's loyal customer base.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

2014 $1 'S' Counterstamp Pop-up Store

A one-off community engagement to mark the 30th anniversary of the $1 coin involved a pop-up store in the heart of Sydney. The Mint took a mobile press to the Queen Victoria Building with 5000 2014 $1 circulating coins, to produce a special *'S' for Sydney* counterstamp coin. Hundreds of collectors patiently waited in line for the opportunity to activate the press and produce their own counterstamped coin. The Mint donated $1 from each coin sold to the Cancer Council's 'Australia's Biggest Morning Tea' fundraiser. This also reemphasised the contribution the introduction of the $1 coin made to Australian society, even coining the phrase 'a gold coin donation.'

The event, along with associated social and traditional media engagement, sparked huge interest and awareness of the significant anniversary for the one dollar coin and was a highly successful promotional event for the Mint.

2013 $2 Coin Swap

The Mint called on Twitter users to determine the location for a special one-off coin swap to begin distributing the 2013 $2 coloured circulating coin - 60th anniversary of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Brisbane was selected as a result and a coin swap was held in the Queen Street Mall in September 2013.

The hugely popular event attracted collectors and the curious to swap their own $2 coins for the newly released purple striped coin. Over a five hour period, Mint staff swapped 15 000 coins.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

Introduction of *Mint Issue* App

The Mint's long running product catalogue *Mint Issue* is keenly anticipated by coin collectors and customers every few months. In early 2014, *Mint Issue* reached the milestone of its 100th edition, where the Mint took the opportunity to refresh and redesign its catalogue.

The 100th edition was also used to cement *Mint Issue* in the digital age, with the release of an iOS app. The *Mint Issue App* is currently only available on Apple devices such as the iPad, but the take up by the public has been encouraging.

The app includes features impossible to produce through a printed hardcopy document, such as the ability to spin some coin images, additional information regarding some products in specific ranges and behind the scenes video footage.

Social Media

Communication through social media has continued to provide the Mint with opportunities to interact directly with collectors, as well as promote the Mint's products and events.

The Mint's Facebook 'likes' have increased by 120 per cent on 2012-13 figures and increasingly the Mint is utilising promoted posts to complement the Mint's marketing initiatives and broaden its audience reach.

Increased engagement with Twitter has also resulted in an expanded audience, with the number of 'followers' surging by more than 150 per cent in the past year.

The Mint conducted an extended social media campaign focused on sustainability, detailing some of the initiatives underway at the Mint and providing behind-the-scenes images of seldom-seen areas to illustrate the improvements the Mint has been undertaking.

LEAN MINT PROGRAM

The Mint continues to utilise the *Lean Mint Program* which was introduced in 2012-13, incorporating a continuous improvement philosophy across the organisation.

The 5 principles of Lean are:

- specify what creates **value** from the **customers**' perspective
- identify **all** the steps along the process chain
- make those processes **flow**
- make only what is required by the customer
- strive for perfection by **continually** removing waste.

These principles extend beyond the manufacturing processes to include all support processes across the Mint. Support processes include but are not limited to: Planning and Scheduling, Finance, Logistics, Marketing, Information Technology, Human Resources and Quality.



A collection of polished coin dies ready to be put to use in creating collectable precious metal coins.



4

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

4 - MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Mint's independent Advisory Board provides strategic advice on good corporate governance practices and corporate strategies; and guidance to the Mint's Senior Management Team.

The Audit Committee operates as an independent body to the Mint, encouraging accountability by reviewing and endorsing the Mint's Risk and Fraud Control Plans (FCP).

The Mint Senior Management Committee meets monthly to discuss a wide range of policy issues including corporate governance matters. The Committee reviews the Mint's audit, security, procurement, financial and other practices to enhance understanding and compliance with the broader governance framework.

Committee structures which the Mint operates within are continually monitored to ensure alignment with corporate objectives. A range of staff and contractor courses have been developed and are held throughout the year to increase understanding and awareness of these requirements.

The Mint also participated in a range of Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) or independent seminars and courses on governance related matters.

Fraud Prevention and Control

The Mint continues to support, promote and comply with the requirements of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2011 as regulated by the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

The Mint's Fraud Control Plan, released in December 2012, complies with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines. The Fraud Control Plan establishes the framework for detecting, reporting and investigating fraud within the Mint. It is scheduled to be reviewed and updated in December 2014.

The Mint continues to ensure all new staff and contractors are made aware of the fraud control requirements through the staff and contractor induction process. Awareness of fraud matters throughout the year has been promoted through the use of regular all staff emails, posters and bulletins.

The Mint is currently reviewing its fraud awareness training requirements and researching the implementation of an online fraud awareness training program to ensure staff and contractors are aware of their obligations in relation to fraud prevention and detection. The online training program will better meet with the operational needs of the Mint by allowing staff to undertake the training at their convenience when operational commitments allow.

The Fraud Control Officer reports regularly to the Mint Audit Committee on all matters relating to fraud control.

In 2013-14, there were no fraud related matters referred to the Australian Federal Police for investigation.

Risk Management

The Mint has adopted a *Risk Management Policy and Framework 2013-15*, which formalises the Mint's approach to risk management across the organisation. It is designed to support managers at all levels to anticipate uncertain events, exploit opportunities, and to respond appropriately to potential weaknesses. The framework is consistent with *Australian/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS) ISO 31000:2009* and Comcover's *Better Practice Guide for Risk Management* (June 2008). The policy and framework will be reviewed in October 2015 to ensure its currency and relevance, as the Mint's business grows and develops over the next two years.

The Mint addresses its internal and external risks under the following key risk categories:

- Organisational
- ICT and Business Information
- Commercial
- Production and Supply

The Mint has a comprehensive *Corporate Policy and Framework for Managing Risk* to assist the business and staff at all levels in effectively managing risks. The policy and framework was reviewed and signed-off by the Mint's CEO in October 2013.

Consistent with the Risk Management Framework, an integrated database incorporating Security, Safety, Environmental and Enterprise risks has been developed and progressive migration of data has commenced.

Controls are in place to provide staff with needs based access and timely management of risks at all levels of the Mint.

Regular updates and a Strategic Risk Summary have been provided to the Mint Advisory Board and the Audit Committee for their information.

The Mint's Risk Management Framework continues to be used as a guiding principle for staff and managers in their decision-making processes. Risk and assurance policies and procedures identify, plan for and help manage the risks associated with the business of manufacturing circulating and collector coins for Australia and selected overseas markets. These policies and procedures are consistent with the Mint's strategic directions and align with the Mint's Chief Executive Instructions (CEIs).

The Mint's framework for managing risk has four key elements:

- The Fraud Control Plan complies with Australian Government Fraud Control Guidelines.
- The CEIs put into effect the *Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act 1997* requirements. The CEIs set out responsibilities and procedures and provide an overarching framework for financial management. They also contain topics relating to risk management, accountability and corporate governance practices.
- The internal audit plan identifies individual services and functions requiring audits. The plan incorporates issues raised by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) in its review of the Mint's financial statements and also ANAO reports on cross-agency matters, previous internal audits, evaluations, emerging issues and more strategic risk management issues.
- Risk management and insurable risks are aligned through Comcover and Comcare.

The Mint attends Comcover and other related forums to improve on its knowledge and awareness of risk management strategies and initiatives throughout the Commonwealth.

FINANCE REPORT

For the financial year 2013-14, the Mint reported an operating loss of $4.006 million. This loss was largely resulted in the write-off of inventory being $7.837 million. The Mint remitted $83.475 million in Seigniorage to the Commonwealth's Official Public Account.

The Mint's net assets have decreased by $4.671 million over the previous year due to the decreases in total assets of $16.095 million and total liabilities of $11.424 million. These changes are due to the recognition of a Seigniorage receivable under the terms of the Treasury – Mint Memorandum of Understanding and a decrease in the Mint's Special account cash balances.

The Mint continues to administer the Australian circulating coins finished good inventory on behalf of the Commonwealth and during 2013-14, selling 242 million pieces with a face value of $107.270 million from the administered inventory to the commercial banks. The Mint produced 214 million Australian circulating coins over the financial year, an increase of 13.3% compared to previous year.

The Mint is the custodian of the National Coin Collection. The collection was independently revalued in 2013-14 at $21.148 million. The increase reflects the valuation conducted by an independent appraisal as at 30 June 2014.

The Mint's financial statements were audited by Deloitte on behalf of the ANAO. The outcome was that the Mint once again received an unqualified audit report for the 2013-14 financial statements as shown in Appendix A.

The Commonwealth's Certificate of Compliance requirements for 2013-14 have been successfully met by the Mint. A contributing factor to this result is the bi-annual compliance sign-offs (i.e period ending 31 December and 30 June) and ongoing delivery of staff awareness sessions.

Coin Supply Chain

The Coin Supply Chain Model (Model) has continued to monitor the flow of Australian circulating coins between buyers and sellers as well as the information required to support efficient distribution. The Model has been in operation since January 2012, and has successfully identified the key parameters and influencing factors on forecasting Australian circulating coin demand.

A Coin Consultative Committee (CCC) has been established under the Model and is comprised of representatives from the Mint and key Australian commercial banks. The Mint has been able to demonstrate how central management of national coin data can be effective in the physical management of coin inventory. Using national data, the CCC is able to provide stakeholders with guidance on the physical management of circulating coins and broad operation of the Model.

As the location of coins in the system has become more transparent, the Model has been instrumental in reducing national circulating coin inventories by twelve per cent in the last twelve months.

The CCC also identifies new opportunities for improving the operational efficiency of the Model. This was demonstrated recently by agreed changes to standard packaging of new circulating coins.

Key elements include:

- The Mint assuming responsibility for the interest Compensation on Coin Holdings.
- Commercial banks contribute towards the costs incurred by the Mint in managing and administering the Coin Supply Chain Model.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

Audit

The Audit Committee convened five times during 2013-14. Its primary objective is to provide independent assurance and assistance to the Chief Executive (and to the Advisory Board and senior management) on the Mint's risk, control and compliance framework, legislative obligations and its external accountability responsibilities.

During the year there were several changes to the composition of the Mint's Audit Committee:

- On 31 December 2013, Mr Robert Donelly completed his term as Chair of the Mint's Audit Committee.
- Mr Mark Ridley, completed his term as independent member on 31 December 2013 and was appointed as Chair of the Mint's Audit Committee effective 1 January 2014.

- Mr Michael Ellery, Manager, Security and Facilities Unit, Department of Treasury, completed his term as independent member.
- Mr Matthew King, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Treasury, was appointed as an independent member of the Mint's Audit Committee effective 1 January 2014.
- Ms Karen Hogan, Chief Financial Officer, Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House, was appointed as an independent member of the Mint's Audit Committee effective 1 January 2014.

The Audit Committee has a continuous improvement approach to audit services and regularly reviews the Mint's audit program and scrutinises recommendations from completed internal audits, as well as relevant ANAO reviews and best practice guidelines.

The Internal Audit Plan identifies services and functions for auditing. It incorporates issues raised by the ANAO in its audit of the Mint's financial statements, recent ANAO reports on cross-agency matters, upcoming management issues, policy evaluations, previous internal audits and strategic risk management issues. In addition, a watching brief is maintained throughout the year on emerging or topical issues which may impact on the Mint.

Internal Audits

The Mint undertook the following internal audit project during 2013-14.

Raw Materials Procurement

The audit examined the newly developed raw materials hedging process to ensure that the procurement operations comply with the principles agreed to by Department of Finance. The audit identified that the Mint has appropriate 'fit for purpose' processes in place, which include:

- Sufficient documentation to support decisions made;
- Adequate information systems to track purchases;
- Appropriate communication plans to ensure key staff are aware of new arrangements; and
- Implemented mitigation strategies to cover the risks associated with new purchasing arrangements.

Significant Developments in External Scrutiny

There were no significant developments in external scrutiny relating to judicial decisions and administrative decisions of administrative tribunals impacting on the Mint.

Similarly, there were no reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman significantly or directly impacting on the Mint.

Ethical Standards and Accountability

The Mint's leadership values are aligned with the Australian Public Service values and are embedded within the Mint's Performance Development Scheme.

These values are also communicated and supported by members of the Senior Management Team whenever the opportunity arises.

The Mint maintains ethical standards through a range of mechanisms including, the development and implementation of policies such as the Fraud Control Plan, CEIs, IT acceptable use policies and contractor and consultant guidelines.

The Mint continues to provide mandatory ethics awareness training courses during the year to all staff and contractors to supplement the existing framework. The Security Section has continued their education and awareness program with signage highlighting these matters and through regular engagement with staff. Staff inductions are also held to brief new employees with regard to their responsibilities in these areas.

Organisation of the Mint

Details of the Mint's organisational and management structures are set out in this report (see Figures 2 and 3). The Mint's functions and decision making powers exercised in carrying out those functions are described in the Chief Executive's Review and the Corporate Governance sections of this report.

Arrangements for outside participation

People or organisations outside the Australian Government administration can participate in forming policy or otherwise engage with aspects of the Mint's responsibility. They can do this by writing to Treasury portfolio ministers, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Chief Executive Officer of the Mint. In addition, the Mint website includes details of how the public can access information held within the Mint.

Freedom of Information

Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS).

This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the IPS requirements.

In 2013-14 the Mint received one FOI request, which is still under review.

Freedom of Information Applications and Initial Contact points

The Mint Executive coordinates requests under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

Applicants seeking access under the Act to Mint documents should apply in writing to:

Chief Executive Officer
Royal Australian Mint
Denison Street
DEAKIN ACT 2600

Attention: Freedom of Information Coordinator

Telephone enquiries should be directed to the Chief Executive Officer, telephone (02) 6202 6826, between 8:30 am and 5:00 pm, Monday to Friday (except on public holidays).

PROCUREMENT

The Mint's procurement framework reflects the core principle governing Australian Government procurement – value for money. Procurement of goods and services are consistent with the Mint's Chief Executive's Instructions (CEIs) and the Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPRs). The CEIs on procurement reflect the principles and need for compliance with the Commonwealth policy for sourcing potential suppliers or entering into contracts. Details of procurement arrangements with a value of $10 000 or more are published on AusTender (www.tenders.gov.au).

These policies and practices focus on:

- value for money
- open and effective competition
- ethics and fair dealing
- accountability and transparency
- national competitiveness and industry development
- compliance with other Australian Government policies

The Mint's purchasing activities are coordinated through the Finance Branch which advises on government procurement requirements. Its services include contract management advice, complying with the ANAO Better Practice Guide on all aspects of the procurement cycle, tendering process preparation including evaluations, procurement and evaluation plans and the annual procurement plan.

The Mint is currently investigating the opportunities available from local and international manufacturers for generic packaging products.

This activity is in line with the Mint's procurement policy to obtain value for money but upholding openness, transparency and integrity. During the 2013-14 financial year, procurement has completed major contracts for:

- Cleaning services
- Various maintenance agreements
- Air conditioning maintenance
- Plant hire & landscaping arrangements.

In the coming year it is expected that tenders will be issued for:

- Mint Gallery upgrade.

The contracts management register has now been implemented and is accessible by all managers who have the responsibility for managing contracts.

Exempt Contracts

The Mint currently has the following contracts exempt from AusTender in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules clause 2.9 (e) 'purchases of property or services used in the production of goods for resale.'

These are:

- freight services
- printing and packaging
- precious metals
- machinery used for the production of coins
- circulating coin blanks.

Australian National Audit Office Access

All Mint contracts are free of provisions limiting access by the Auditor-General.

GRANT PROGRAMMES

The Mint did not administer any discretionary or non-discretionary grant programmes in 2013-14.

CONSULTANCIES

Consistent with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, the Mint engages consultants on the basis of:

- value for money
- open and effective competition
- ethics and fair dealing
- accountability and reporting
- national competitiveness and industry development
- support for other Australian Government policies

Typically, consultants are engaged to investigate or diagnose a defined issue or problem; carry out defined research, reviews or evaluations; provide independent advice and information or creative solutions to assist the Mint to manage their decision making.

The most common reasons for the engagement of consultancy services are:

- unavailability of specialist in-house resources in the short timeframe allowed
- the need for an independent study or review
- specialist skills and knowledge not available in-house

The selection methods for consultancies are categorised in Table 4.

During 2013-14, the Mint had two active ongoing consultancy contracts (expenditure of $78 346) and entered into five new consultancy contracts (expenditure of $81 303) valued at $10 000 or over. The total actual expenditure for these contracts was $159 649 during the year. Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on expenditure on contracts and consultancies is also available on the AusTender website: www.tenders.gov.au.

Table 4: Consultancies valued at and over $10 000 in 2013-14

Consultant Name	Description	Contract Price ($)	Selection Process	Justification
APEX Automation & Robotics	Feasibility Study - Vision Alignment System	25 520	LT	c
Customer Strategies International Pty Ltd	Client Relationship Management Solutions	13 200	LT	b
Elbowroom Australia Pty Ltd	Scoping Study on High Density Storage requirements	11 123	LT	b
Infront Systems Pty Ltd	System for Storage Operation Assurance	10 560	OT	b
Matthews Australasia	Feasibility Study and Conformance Testing	20 900	LT	c
Sai Global Limited	ISO Standard Audit of Report Writing	18 346	LT	c
Treasures of OZ	Marketing Consultancy	60 000	LT	b
Total consultancy over $10 000		159 649		

Open Tender (OT): A procurement procedure involves publishing an open approach to market and inviting submissions.
Prequalified Tender (PT): A procurement procedure involves publishing an approach to market and inviting submissions from all potential suppliers.
Limited Tender (LT): A procurement procedure involves an agency approaching one or more potential suppliers to make submissions, where the process does not meet the rules for open tender or prequalified tender.
Justification for decision to use consultancy: (a) Skills currently unavailable within agency (b) Need for specialised or professional skills (c) Need for independent research or assessment

Assets Management

The Mint manages and reports both current and non-current assets in accordance with guidelines set out in the CEIs and Australian Accounting Standards.

The Mint's non-current assets are subject to an annual stocktake to ensure accuracy of records. The Mint's asset revaluation strategy, applied with sufficient frequency, ensures correctness of the carrying fair value amount at reporting date.

The Mint manages four types of fixed asset classes: plant and equipment; leasehold improvements; intangibles and the National Coin Collection (NCC). These assets have a total net value of $66.034 million including $1.247 million work in progress associated with capital programs being undertaken across the Mint.

The NCC is under the control of the Mint and is classed as a restricted asset because it is not available to be sold or made available to a third party. As part of the Mint's revaluation strategy, an independent valuer was engaged to provide a fair value of the NCC as at 30 June 2014.

All assets are assessed for impairment at reporting date.

Advertising and Market Research

The Mint did not conduct any advertising campaigns in 2013-14. Table 5 outlines product advertising and market research expenditure over $12 400 for 2013-14.

Table 5: Expenditure for advertising and market research in 2013-14

Vendor	Expenditure	Purposes	Cost ($) GST Exclusive
Adcorp Australia Limited	Advertisement	Media Booking Services & Advertising Placement for Numismatic Products and Tourism & Gallery	405 973.73

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Mint's Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS), CHRIS21, provides detailed HR metrics for the business to assist in workforce planning and staff management. Senior managers utilise these reports to plan and forecast trends and assist in resource management in the short and long term.

Performance Development Scheme

The Performance Development Scheme (PDS) for Mint staff has been reviewed and simplified to include assessment against specific competencies for trades, technical and specialist staff. During the year, the focus has been on the development of detailed competencies primarily in the production areas. Growing the capability of the Mint's existing staff continues to be a priority.

The Mint's annual staff survey was undertaken in June 2014, to monitor overall progress across the organisation in comparison to previous staff satisfaction surveys held in 2012 and 2013. The results indicated that the level of acceptance of the overall PDS process had decreased. The addition of specific competencies has resulted in a simpler process of assessment for non-trade similar positions.

All managers and supervisors were additionally assessed through 180 degree feedback from their direct staff and peers. All supervisors undertaking performance reviews were trained on the process prior to finalisation of the 2013-14 cycle and the commencement of the 2014-15 cycle.

There were several comprehensive position reviews completed together with evaluations and updating of job descriptions and work plans. These processes will be maintained to ensure relevance and currency; align with the Mint Strategic Plan and Corporate goals; and guide staff in the achievement of business outcomes.

The Mint's approach to performance management is to provide managers and employees with regular opportunities to discuss, review and plan for performance. It also ensures the linkages with business outcomes are maintained through clear understanding of work requirements, delivery timeframes and the setting of key performance indicators.

Enterprise Agreement

The current Mint Enterprise Agreement has a Nominal Expiry Date (NED) of 30 June 2014, in accordance with government policy. The first profit incentive payment was approved and paid in October 2013. The 2014 incentive payment is again dependent on ANAO certification on the Mint's portfolio budget statements (PBS) and achievement of profit targets which have been set out in the Enterprise Agreement.

The Mint is currently preparing an approved position for proceeding into bargaining for a new Enterprise Agreement in accordance with the Government Bargaining Framework.

Workplace Relations

The Mint has a range of formal and informal consultative arrangements which includes the Mint Consultative Forum. The Forum is chaired by the CEO and comprises management representatives, elected employee representatives and representatives of the Community and Public Sector Union, the Electrical Trades Union and the Australian Manufacturing Workers Union. The relationship with unions continues to be cooperative and inclusive.

The Mint is resolute in its commitment to discuss workplace issues with a spirit of cooperation and trust, and to ensure employees receive information on workplace issues affecting them. This process has kept employees informed of business progression and the impact of new programs. Employees are encouraged to contribute their views on these issues. The monthly all staff meeting is an opportunity to keep staff informed and receive feedback, it is well attended and well received.

Recruitment and Succession Planning

Recruitment focuses on attracting and retaining staff with the skills and capabilities required in meeting the strategic objectives of the Mint. The Australian Public Service recruitment freeze has significantly affected the Mint's ability to fill critical positions.

The Mint's current mechanical engineering apprentices are in their third year at the Canberra Institute of Technology and continue to achieve high standards overall. The Mint will continue its commitment to addressing skill shortages in manufacturing by recruiting mechanical trade and electrical apprentices.

The Mint's partnership with the Research School of Engineering at the Australian National University (ANU) is now in its fourth year. The students' key learning objectives are to acquire project management and system integration skills and work with component manufacturers, experienced engineers and customers. To date, nine mechanical and chemical engineering students have successfully completed their agreed projects with excellent feedback from the ANU. Each student has spent six months at the Mint. Five of the students have remained at the Mint after the six month period on a full-time and casual basis. There have also been several students who have participated in work experience programs.

Training

The Learning and Development Coordinator conducted the first year of a specifically designed leadership program '*Leading Minties*.' Participants were identified as high-performing staff with future leadership potential, a total of 21 staff attended the 12 month program, undertaking one day of training per month.

These staff attended workshops which have been developed and tailored for the Mint. Some of the 13 modules developed included *understanding self and others, presentation skills, time management, stress management* and *problem solving*. One to one coaching had also been provided on an individual needs basis between forums.

The participants are required to demonstrate application of theory through a monthly presentation at each learning forum, as well as on-the-job.

The initial group of participants graduated in December 2013. A new group of 19 participants nominated by the Senior Management Team, commenced the '*Leading Minties*' program in early 2014 and will graduate in December 2014.

The investment in the development of these staff is beginning to show dividends as identified in the staff survey, where staff have indicated that the level of the Mint's current leadership has improved.

Eighty per cent of Mint staff have completed coaching on improving communication, interpersonal skills and team work (DiSC). Coaching and mentoring of senior managers will continue as required. Mandatory HSE training developed on *Office Safety*, *Hazardous Chemical Handling* and *Handling of Aggressive Customers* has been delivered and as a result the HSE training compliance rate has increased to 92 per cent.

There continues to be development of competency assessments to consistently maintain fair and transparent expectations of position outputs and learning needs. There has also been significant external training coordinated and managed by the Learning and Development Coordinator in line with Staff Development Plans.

In total 203 staff have received training within a budget of $250 000. The internally developed training, coaching and mentoring has been a positive cost benefit to the Mint and delivered a substantial return on investment.

Staffing Information

All staff are employed under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Table 6: Operative and paid inoperative staff by classification and gender (as at 30 June 2014)

	Ongoing				Non-ongoing				
	Full Time		Part Time		Full Time		Part Time		
Classification	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Apprentice					1	1			2
APS 1					1				1
APS 2	8	22		1	3	2		2	38
APS 3	13	6	1	1		2		1	24
APS 4	23	4			2	2			31
APS 5	24	8		2	1				35
APS 6	16	7		1		1			25
EL1	10	10		1		2			23
EL2	5	1							6
SESB1									0
SESB2					1				1
Total	99	58	1	6	9	10	0	3	186

Table 7: Operatives paid under the Agency Enterprise Agreement and IFA's (as at 30 June 2014)

	No of Employees
Enterprise Agreement	185
SES	1

Table 8: Salary ranges for Enterprise Agreement and IFA's (as at 30 June 2014)

Classification	Minimum $	Maximum $
Apprentice	21 859	42 577
APS 1	42 288	45 538
APS 2	47 354	51 706
APS 3	54 349	58 170
APS 4	60 718	64 270
APS 5	67 636	71 306
APS 6	77 329	84 492
EL 1	94 426	105 263
EL 2	112 214	125 463
IFA	129 831	182 905
SES B1	189 757	220 540
SES B2	232 573	272 215

Workplace Diversity

The Mint maintains its diverse workforce. Thirty-nine per cent of employees are from non-English speaking backgrounds, while 10 per cent were born overseas in countries where English is the first language.

The Mint is committed to ensuring a Workplace Diversity Program is available to all staff. All employees in identified groups have access to recruitment, training and promotion opportunities. The workforce currently comprises 35 per cent of staff over the age of 50 and the Mint will continue its commitment to ensure its ageing workforce is supported in the workplace and recognition is given to the importance of successfully planning for the succession to critical roles and the transition into retirement.

The Mint Enterprise Agreement ensures adequate leave conditions are in place for the balancing of work, family and other caring responsibilities of staff. Applications for part-time work are considered and flexible working hours are available to staff to aid in meeting personal commitments. Flexible working hours are available to all employees of the Mint.

Table 9: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Target Groups

Classification	Female	Born Overseas	ESL	AATSI	Disability
Apprentice	1				
APS 1					
APS 2	33	34	29	1	
APS 3	17	14	13		
APS 4	7	11	8		
APS 5	10	14	10		1
APS 6	10	11	6		
EL 1	13	7	4		
EL 2	1	3	3		
SES B1					
SES B2					
Total	**92**	**94**	**73**	**1**	**1**

Changes to disability reporting in annual reports

Since 1994, Commonwealth departments and agencies have reported on their performance as policy adviser, purchaser, employer, regulator and provider under the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. In 2007-08, reporting on the employer role was transferred to the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service Report and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at www.apsc.gov.au.

From 2010-11, departments and agencies have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by the National Disability Strategy 2010-2020, which sets out a ten year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation and create a more inclusive society. A high level two-yearly report will track progress against each of the six outcome areas of the Strategy and present a picture of how people with disability are faring. The first of these reports will be available in late 2014, and can be found at www.dss.gov.au.

Social Club

The Social Club has had another successful year of operation over the past 12 months. It achieved its fundraising target for the staff end of year celebration in December 2013 and entered into 2014 well underway toward raising money for this year's celebration.

There were a number of social functions organised to encourage staff members to socialise with others from outside of their usual workgroup or branch. These activities included regular sausage sizzle lunches, trivia events, morning teas and a Melbourne Cup Luncheon.

In 2014-15, the Social Club is looking to continue regular fundraising events, raffles and facilitating multicultural luncheons and other themed social events, to maintain staff morale, inclusiveness and cordiality in the workplace.

HEALTH, SAFETY, WELLNESS AND ENVIRONMENT

Health and Safety Performance

The Mint is committed to health and safety through a 'safety first' approach to ensure the health, safety and wellness of workers and visitors. This approach has been championed by the CEO through all levels of the organisation. Throughout the year the Mint has undertaken numerous initiatives to demonstrate this commitment towards staff health, safety and wellness.

WellMint Initiatives

In 2013-14, the Mint's wellness program, '*WellMint,*' achieved significant uptake in various health and wellness activities. The Mint launched six new *WellMint* programs: *Encourage Me*, *Nourish Me*, *Energise Me*, *Mobilise Me*, *Motivate Me* and *Walk with Me* as a part of its injury prevention strategy.

Monday and Wednesday morning physical activity classes, *Mobilise Me* and *Energise Me*, achieved a healthy attendance rate with an average of twenty participants per class. Staff learnt about upper limb and spinal management and muscle release techniques.

Nourish Me seminars informed and educated staff about nutrition and chronic disease and were well attended, attracting an average of 30 staff to seminars.

Encourage Me, *WellMint*'s integrated program, supported over 20 staff to make healthy lifestyle changes in the areas of physical activity, nutrition and hydration, social and emotional wellbeing, smoking cessation and alcohol reduction, including 60 per cent who experienced a 20-kilogram weight loss.

A part of *WellMint* is the *healthy lifestyle allowance*, which is a provision under the Certified Agreement, of an annual contribution of $250 towards positive lifestyle expenses, such as quit smoking programs and fitness centre memberships. Furthermore, the Mint contributes an additional $50 per worker to directly fund *WellMint* initiatives. Staff take-up of the *healthy lifestyle allowance* has continued strongly, with 149 payments made in the 2013-14 financial year.

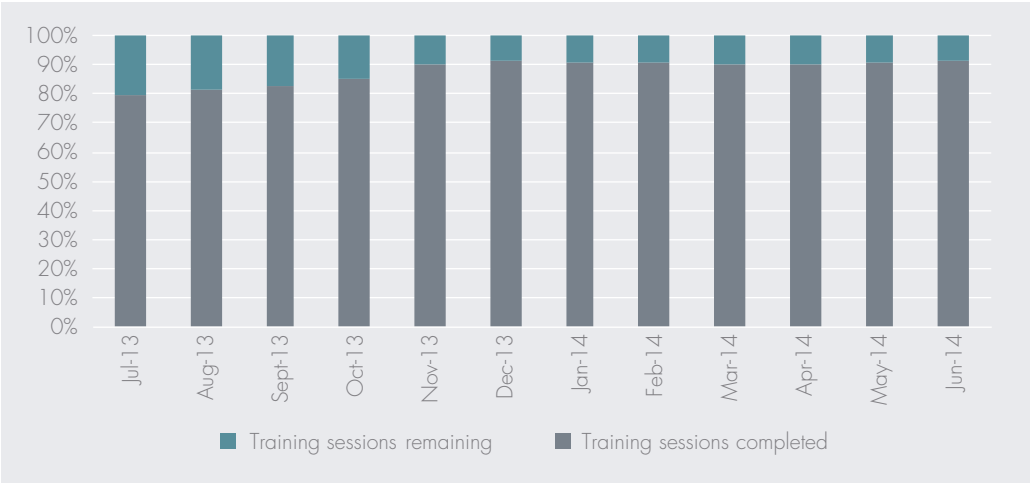
The Mint's injury and illness prevention strategy provided voluntary general health checks for 48 staff and 118 staff participated in the influenza vaccination program.

Health and Safety Initiatives

The Mint successfully integrated its *Occupational Health and Safety Management System* (OHSMS) and *Environmental Management System* (EMS) to form the *Health, Safety and Environment Management System* (HSEMS). The Mint achieved health and safety management system certification status against AS/NZS 4801 and OHSAS 18001.

The Mint's commitment to raising staff awareness has been further enhanced by the progressive improvement in its health and safety training framework with 92 per cent of training requirements completed (see Figure 5) and the distribution and fortnightly rotation of HSE-related media.

Figure 5: Work Health and Safety Training



During the year, the Mint continued its risk-based occupational hygiene survey program to monitor the occupational environment for hazards, such as, but not limited to noise, light quality, airborne particulates, mycological and chemicals. Additionally, the workplace inspection program instituted in 2011, achieved a significant completion rate of 96 per cent for 2013.

As part of the Mint's statutory requirements the Mint conducted numerous health monitoring tests during 2013-14 (see Table 10).

Table 10: Health monitoring tests for Mint staff

Health Monitoring	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14
Audiometric testing	113	16	36	44	92
Eye sight testing	0	0	59	20	16
Biological testing (Heavy metals)	0	0	65	62	0
Pre-employment health checks	9	23	36	44	23
Drug and Alcohol testing	0	0	0	0	0

In early 2014, the Mint received 100 per cent conformance against the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, *Work Health and Safety Regulations* 2011 and *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1998* (Commonwealth) during the external legislative audits undertaken.

Health and Safety Incidents

During 2013-14, the Mint has maintained a strong regulatory reporting culture by reporting one Comcare notifiable incidents (see Table 11), and zero ARPANSA notifiable incidents (see Table 12). For a detailed analysis of statutory notification refer to the below tables. As of 30 June 2014, the Mint received zero Comcare statutory enforcements.

Table 11: Comcare notifiable incidents

Comcare Notifiable incident	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous incidents	2	2	9	5	4	1
Serious personal injury	1	0	0	1	0	0
Incapacity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**2**	**9**	**6**	**4**	**1**
Incidence rate (per 100 workers)	1.58	1.05	4.74	2.86	1.74	0.43

Table 12: ARPANSA notifiable incidents

ARPANSA Notifiable incident	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Number of reports	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Incidence rate (per 100 workers)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

During 2013-14, the Mint's capital expenditure program has significantly contributed to its implementation of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) principles. Through the application of these principles and the procurement of modernised equipment the Mint has achieved the following:

- minimisation of energy usage;
- reduction in natural resource usage;
- re-use of materials by selling items of plant; and
- recycling of materials by selling plant to scrap metal companies.

Energy Management

The Mint continues to effectively manage its energy usage whilst maintaining production and seasonal demands, which is reflected in electricity consumption peaks during warmer periods for air conditioning systems (see Figure 7) and natural gas consumption peaks during cooler periods for heating systems (see Figure 6).

The Mint has made reductions in its Energy Efficiency in Government Operations (EEGO) policy energy intensity targets for the following end use categories.

Table 13: Energy Efficiency in Government Operations

End use category	EEGO Policy target per annum	Mint achievement
Office - Tenant Light and Power	7500 MJ per person	6243 MJ/person
Office - Central Services	400 MJ per m^2	214 MJ / m^2

During 2013-14, the Mint implemented the following energy efficiency strategies:

- trial of LED lighting systems in circulating coin hall;
- commencement of expression for information for proposed solar panel project;
- installation of solar panel lighting systems for perimeter lighting;
- upgrade to air conditioning fan drives to energy efficient VSD units;
- continued monitoring of energy monitoring system;
- decommissioning of two coin presses and direct replacement with a high output energy efficient coin press;
- air conditioning filters replacement resulting in improved air flow and a reduction in energy usage; and
- rebalancing of the HVAC system for optimal operation resulting in reductions in energy usage.

Figure 6: Natural Gas Consumption

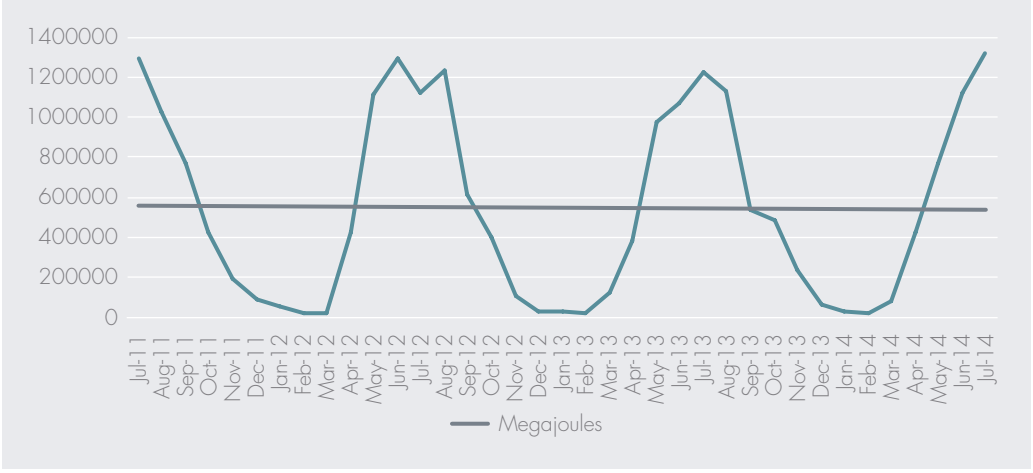
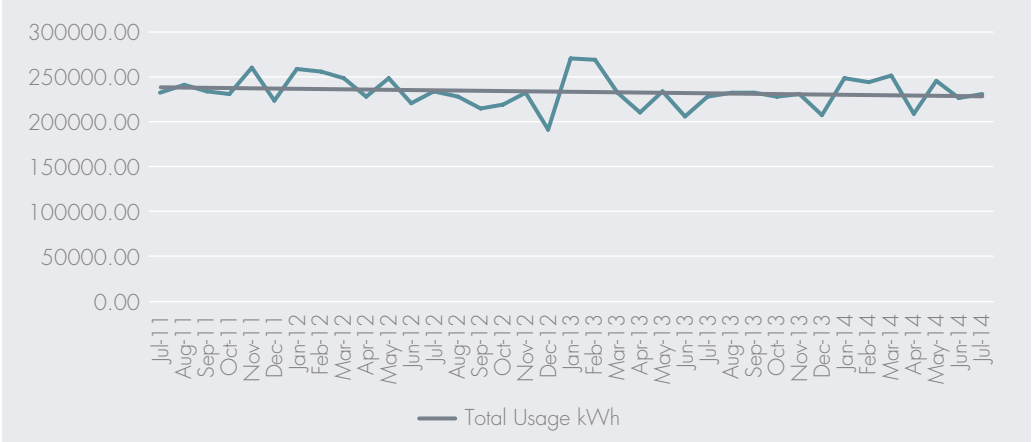


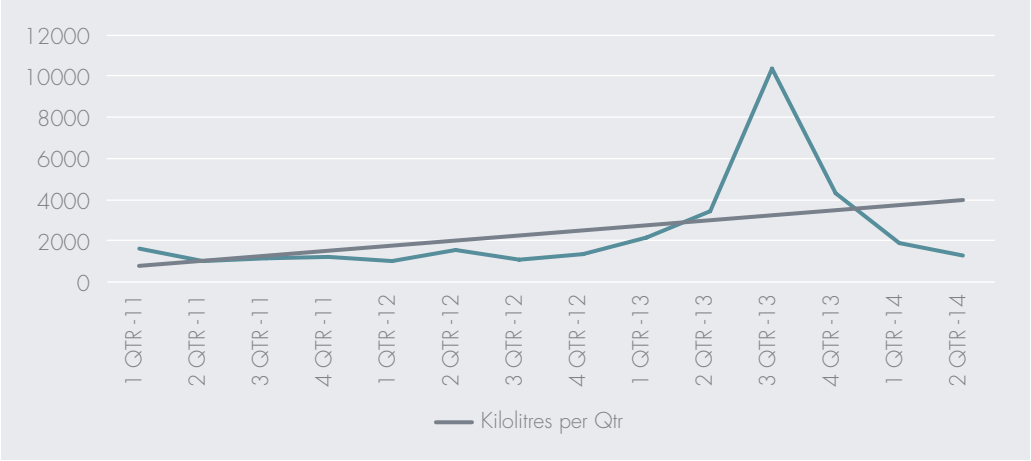
Figure 7: Electricity Consumption



Water and Waste Management

The Mint continues to effectively manage its water consumption, whilst maintaining production and staff facilities (see Figure 8). In December, it was identified that the former Mint administration building, now Questacon, had remained connected to the Mint's water supply line since the refurbishment project in 2008. The Facilities Management Team are in discussions with the building landlord to recoup costs and to identify Questacon's consumption rate to allow for annualisation of water consumption data.

Figure 8: Water Consumption



The Mint has achieved the following waste management related 2010-15 Australian Government ICT sustainability plan targets:

- by July 2015, 75% e-waste reused or recycled (actual achievement is 100%)
- by July 2015, 100% recycled general use office copy paper
- by July 2015, 9 reams of copy paper per end user (actual achievement is 3.73 reams)
- by 2010, 65% ICT packaging recycled (actual achievement is 100%).

In April, the waste water treatment plant was reissued a disposal permit of its inert waste filter cake by the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate.

The Mint's recycling and disposal waste management program is maintaining pleasing results (see Figure 9). The decline of disposing general waste (see Figure 10) and steady results of recycling co-mingle products (see Figure 12) is attributable, in part, to the staff awareness campaign.

The recycling of paper has been slightly declining (see Figure 11); however, the decline is in response to ICT initiatives such as the installation of Dyson 'airblade' hand-drying systems, duplex paper printing and increased usage of the electronic records management system.

Figure 9: Recycling and Waste Disposal

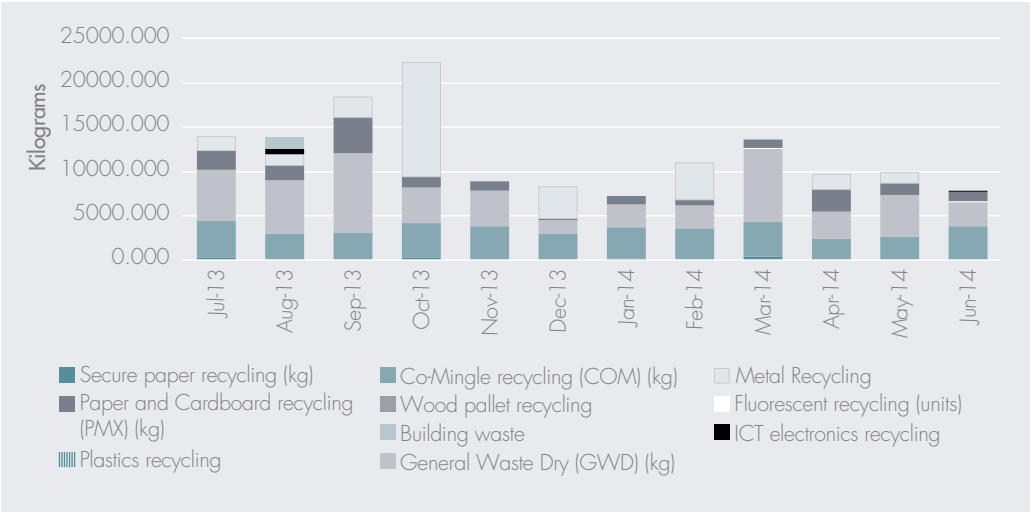


Figure 10: General Waste Disposal

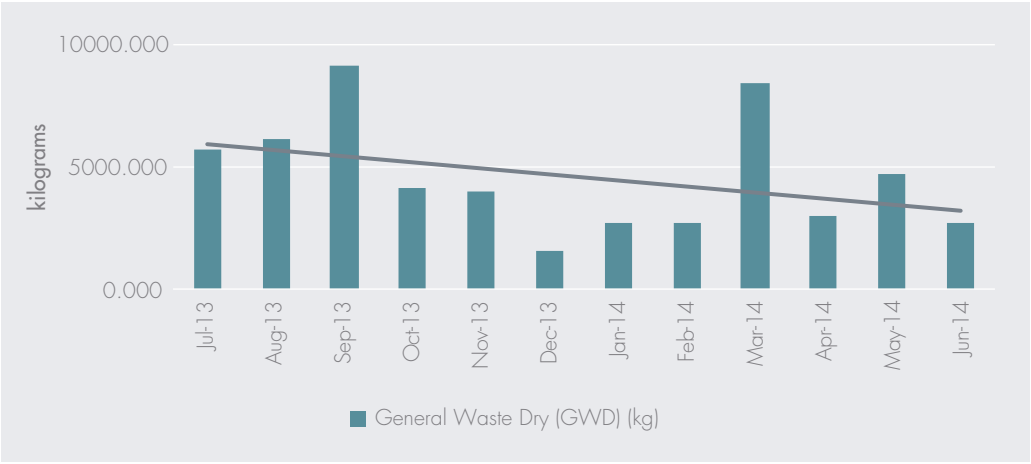


Figure 11: Paper Waste Recycling

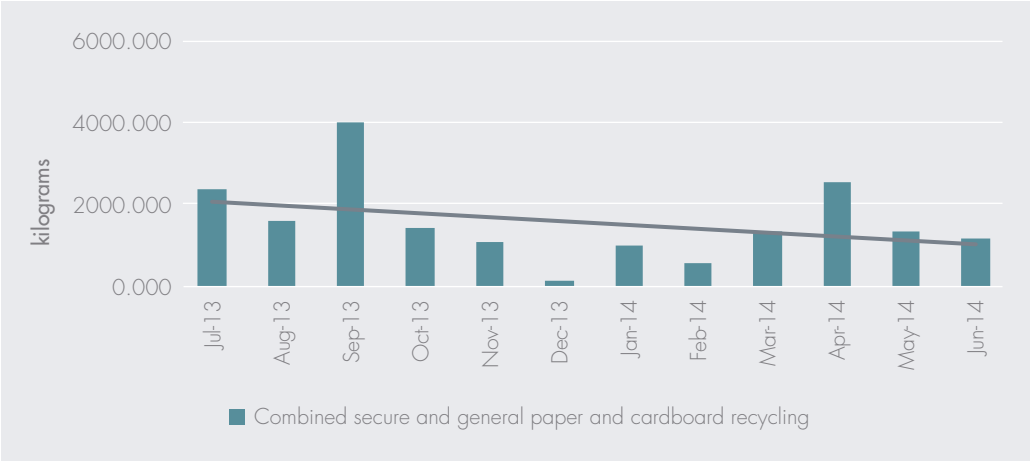
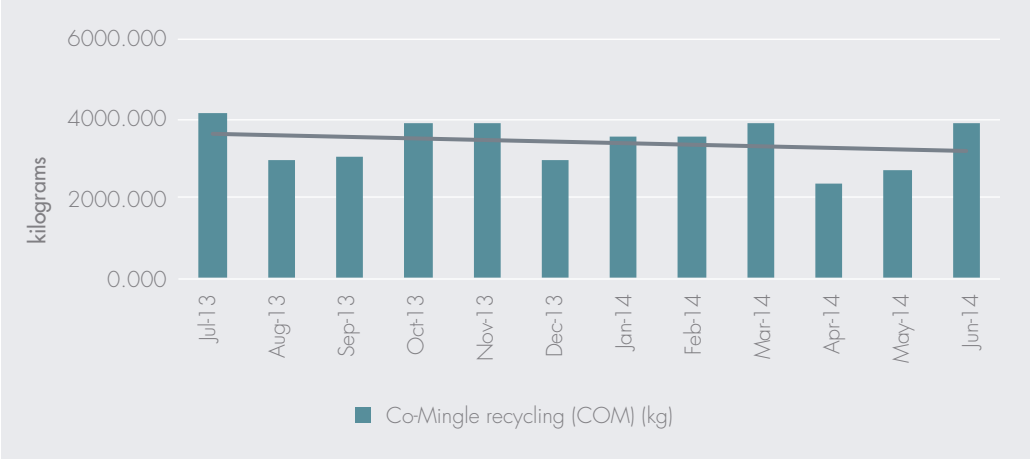


Figure 12: Co-Mingle Waste Recycling



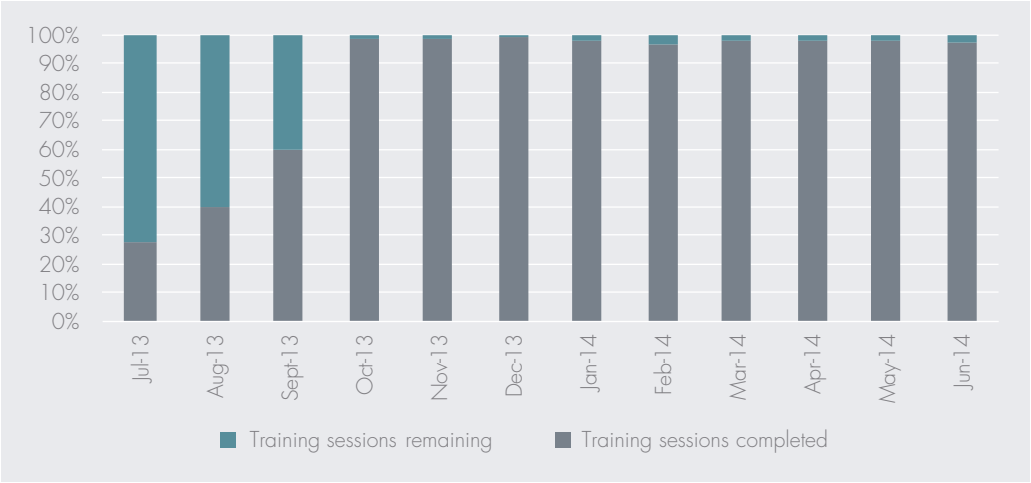
Environmental Management System

As mentioned, the Mint developed an integrated *Health, Safety and Environment Management System* (HSEMS). The Mint achieved environmental management system certification status against AS/NZS ISO 14001.

In February, an external legislative audit against the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth) and *Utilities Act 2000* (ACT) was undertaken and resulted in the Mint receiving 100 per cent conformance.

Since the beginning of the financial year, the Mint's environmental training framework has significantly improved from 28 to 98 per cent (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Environmental Training



Most Mint activities pose only a low risk to the environment and are typically controlled by utilising engineering-based solutions, such as permanent chemical spill bundling, the waste-water treatment plant, atmospheric emission controls (fume cupboards, scrubbers and atmospheric monitoring system) and administrative solutions such as training, work instructions and management system procedures.



5

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Australian National Audit Office

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Treasurer

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Royal Australian Mint for the year ended 30 June 2014, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Statement of Financial Position; Cash Flow Statement; Statement of Changes in Equity; Schedule of Commitments; Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income; Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities; Administered Reconciliation Schedule; Administered Cash Flow Statement and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Chief Executive's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive of the Royal Australian Mint is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Royal Australian Mint's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Royal Australian Mint's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive of the Royal Australian Mint, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT 2600
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

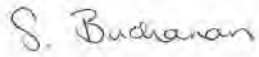
Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Royal Australian Mint:

(a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997,* including the Australian Accounting Standards; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Royal Australian Mint's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Serena Buchanan
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
7 October 2014

Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act* 1997, as amended.



Ross MacDiarmid
Chief Executive Officer

3 October 2014



Tony de Nobrega
Chief Financial Officer

3 October 2014

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	3A	**19,111**	17,645
Suppliers	3B	**49,060**	54,994
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	**4,486**	4,810
Finance costs	3D	**16**	6
Write-Down of inventory	3E	**7,837**	2,550
Write-down and impairment of other assets	3F	**-**	138
Foreign exchange losses	3G	**32**	73
Losses from asset sales	3H	**276**	78
Royalties	3I	**808**	924
Total expenses		**81,626**	81,218
Own-Source Income			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	**74,882**	81,912
Interest	4B	**829**	751
Rental income	4C	**197**	175
Total own-source revenue		**75,908**	82,838
Gains			
Other	4D	**409**	241
Total gains		**409**	241
Total own-source income		**76,317**	83,079
Net (cost of)/contribution by goods and services		**(5,309)**	1,861
(Loss)/Surplus before income tax on continuing operations		**(5,309)**	1,861
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5	**1,303**	(555)
(Loss)/Surplus after income tax on continuing operations		**(4,006)**	1,306
(Loss)/Surplus after income tax		**(4,006)**	1,306
(Loss)/Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		**(4,006)**	1,306
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to net cost of services			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		**(669)**	(3,464)
Total other comprehensive income before income tax		**(669)**	(3,464)
Income tax expense - other comprehensive income		**4**	(141)
Total other comprehensive income after income tax		**(665)**	(3,605)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**(4,671)**	(2,299)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7A	**6,571**	5,254
Trade and other receivables	7B	**18,280**	38,174
Total financial assets		**24,851**	43,428
Non-Financial Assets			
Leasehold improvements	8A	**25,561**	27,297
Property, plant and equipment	8B	**39,939**	37,438
Intangibles	8D	**534**	570
Inventories	8F	**43,209**	44,271
Deferred tax assets		**2,333**	1,053
Other non-financial assets	8H	**2,080**	545
Total non-financial assets		**113,656**	111,174
Total Assets		**138,507**	154,602
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	9A	**3,545**	4,202
Deferred tax liabilities	9B	**891**	918
Tax liabilities	9C	**-**	623
Other payables	9D	**2,526**	13,255
Total payables		**6,962**	18,998
Interest Bearing Liabilities			
Leases	10	**632**	8
Total interest bearing liabilities		**632**	8
Provisions			
Employee provisions	11A	**5,119**	5,147
Other provisions	11B	**416**	400
Total provisions		**5,535**	5,547
Total Liabilities		**13,129**	24,553
Net Assets		**125,378**	130,049
EQUITY			
Parent Entity Interest			
Contributed equity		**77,903**	77,903
Reserves		**41,446**	41,625
Retained surplus		**6,029**	10,521
Total parent entity interest		**125,378**	130,049
Total Equity		**125,378**	130,049

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT

Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Face value - circulating coin		**107,270**	128,520
Goods and services		**46,065**	57,738
OPA Special Account drawdown		**26,000**	14,000
Net GST received		**-**	5,017
Other cash received		**472**	175
Total cash received		**179,807**	205,450
Cash used			
Employees		**18,519**	17,180
Suppliers		**71,447**	85,617
Net competitive neutrality payments		**264**	1,746
Payments to Commonwealth - royalties		**709**	923
Payments to Commonwealth - seigniorage		**83,475**	98,919
Net GST paid		**667**	-
Total cash used		**175,081**	204,385
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	12	**4,726**	1,065
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		**12**	9
Total cash received		**12**	9
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**3,403**	2,566
Total cash used		**3,403**	2,566
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities		**(3,391)**	(2,557)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		**-**	-
Total cash received		**-**	-
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		**18**	7
Total cash used		**18**	7
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities		**(18)**	(7)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		**1,317**	(1,499)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**5,254**	6,753
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	7A	**6,571**	5,254

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		Buffer Stock Reserves		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013	**2014**	2013	**2014**	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Opening balance										
Balance carried forward from previous period	**10,521**	9,215	**21,625**	25,230	**20,000**	20,000	**77,903**	77,903	**130,049**	132,348
Prior year adjustments	**(486)**	-	**486**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Adjusted opening balance	**10,035**	9,215	**22,111**	25,230	**20,000**	20,000	**77,903**	77,903	**130,049**	132,348
Comprehensive income										
Other comprehensive income - Changes in asset revaluation reserves	**-**	-	**(669)**	(3,464)	-	-	-	-	**(669)**	(3,464)
Tax effect on revaluation	**-**	-	**4**	(141)	-	-	-	-	**4**	(141)
Surplus/(Loss) for the period	**(4,006)**	1,306							**(4,006)**	1,306
Total comprehensive income		1,306	**(665)**	(3,605)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(4,671)**	(2,299)
of which:										
Attributable to the Australian Government	**(4,006)**	1,306	**(665)**	(3,605)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(4,671)**	(2,299)
Transactions with owners										
Distribution to owners										
Restructuring	**-**	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Contributions by owners										
Appropriation (equity injection)	**-**	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Restructuring	**-**	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Sub-total transactions with owners	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Transfers between equity components	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	**6,029**	10,521	**21,446**	21,625	**20,000**	20,000	**77,903**	77,903	**125,378**	130,049
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**6,029**	10,521	**21,446**	21,625	**20,000**	20,000	**77,903**	77,903	**125,378**	130,049

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT

Schedule of Commitments

as at 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
BY TYPE	**$'000**	$'000
Commitments receivable		
Operating Commitment Receivable [1]	**(24,949)**	(13,704)
GST recoverable on commitments	**(5,038)**	(5,705)
Total commitments receivable	**(29,987)**	(19,409)
Capital commitments payable		
Property, plant and equipment [2]	**1,216**	1,684
Total capital commitments	**1,216**	1,684
Other commitments payable		
Operating leases [3]	**46,204**	48,697
Other commitments [4]	**9,122**	12,702
Total other commitments	**55,326**	61,399
Total commitments payable	**56,542**	63,083
Net commitments by type	**26,555**	43,674
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
One year or less	**(5,270)**	(4,305)
From one to five years	**(12,604)**	(7,032)
Over five years	**(12,113)**	(8,072)
Total other commitments	**(29,987)**	(19,409)
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	**1,216**	1,684
Total capital commitments	**1,216**	1,684
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	**2,811**	2,670
From one to five years	**11,280**	10,993
Over five years	**32,113**	35,034
Total operating lease commitments	**46,204**	48,697
Other commitments		
One year or less	**8,477**	11,324
From one to five years	**645**	1,378
Total other commitments	**9,122**	12,702
Net commitments by maturity	**26,555**	43,674

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

1. Operating Commitments Receivable are contracts for the future supply of goods and/or services to corporate clients and foreign governments, as part of the Mint's numismatic and foreign circulating coin business.

2. Plant and equipment commitments are contracts for purchases of information technology and production related equipment.

3. Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable.

4. Other commitments comprise amounts payable under agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to provide the goods or perform the services required.

Nature of lease/General description of leasing arrangement

Leases for office accommodation.

During 2012-13, the Mint finalised details of Memorandum of Understanding relating to the lease of the Mint premises with the Department of Finance. The term of the lease is 20 years, with lease payments subject to an annual increase of 3% and a rental review to market every 5th anniversary.

Leases for computer equipment and office equipment

The lessor provides all printers and photocopier equipment designated as necessary in the supply contract for 4 years with an option to extend the term for a fixed period as agreed by both parties.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT

Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES		
Expenses		
Other Expenses - manufacturing, selling and distribution expenses	**48,081**	53,616
Total expenses administered on behalf of Government	**48,081**	53,616
Income		
Revenue		
Non-taxation revenue		
Other Revenue - Sales of Circulating Coin	**107,270**	128,520
Total non-taxation revenue	**107,270**	128,520
Total revenues administered on behalf of Government	**107,270**	128,520
Total own-source income administered on behalf of Government	**107,270**	128,520
Net contribution by services	**59,189**	74,904
Surplus after income tax	**59,189**	74,904
Total comprehensive income	**59,189**	74,904

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities

as at 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
ASSETS		
Financial assets		
Receivables - Seigniorage	**-**	9,674
Total financial assets	**-**	9,674
Non-financial assets		
Inventory	**12,723**	14,868
Total non-financial assets	**12,723**	14,868
Total assets administered on behalf of Government	**12,723**	24,542
LIABILITIES		
Payables		
Other Payables - Seigniorage	**9,297**	-
Total payables	**9,297**	-
Total liabilities administered on behalf of Government	**9,297**	-
Net assets	**3,426**	**24,542**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT

Administered Reconciliation Schedule

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Opening administered assets less administered liabilities as at 1 July		
	24,543	45,331
Plus: Administered income	**107,270**	128,520
Less: Administered expenses (non CAC)	**(48,081)**	(53,616)
Administered transfers to/from Australian Government:		
Transfers to OPA	**(80,306)**	(95,692)
Closing administered assets less administered liabilities as at 30 June	**3,426**	24,543

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Administered Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		$'000	$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Other - Seigniorage		**80,306**	95,692
Total cash received		**80,306**	95,692
Net cash from operating activities		**80,306**	95,692
Net Increase in Cash Held	18	**80,306**	95,692
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**-**	-
Cash to Official Public Account for:			
- Special accounts - Seigniorage		**(80,306)**	(95,692)
		(80,306)	(95,692)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		**-**	-

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1. Objectives of the Mint

The Royal Australian Mint (the Mint) is an Australian Government prescribed agency under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. The objective of the Mint is to produce and distribute circulating coins, collector coins and minted like products to meet the demands of the Australian economy, collectors and foreign countries. The Mint's collector coin and minted non-coin business is a commercial activity within Government-set parameters.

The Mint is structured to meet one outcome:

> Outcome 1: The coinage needs of the Australian economy, collectors and foreign countries are met through the manufacture and sale of circulating coins, collector coins and other minted like products.

The Mint's activities contributing toward this objective are classified as either Departmental or Administered. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Mint in its own right. Administered activities involve the management by the Mint, on behalf of the Government, of the sale of circulating coin and repatriating funds to the Commonwealth through the Seigniorage process.

The continued existence of the Mint in its present form and with its present program is dependent on Government policy and continuing appropriation by Parliament for the Mint's administration and program.

1.2. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are required by section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and are general purpose financial statements.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

1. Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2011; and
2. Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Mint or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executor contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Administered revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and cash flows reported in the Schedule of Administered Items and related notes are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, except where otherwise stated at Note 1.25.

1.3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The resulting accounting judgements and estimates may differ to the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for impairment of receivables
The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtor's financial position.

Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities
The Mint is required to classify assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, being:
- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

An asset or liability is required to be classified in its entirety on the basis of the lowest level of valuation inputs that is significant to fair value. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

Fair value of non-financial assets
The fair value of the National Coin Collection and Property, Plant & Equipment has been taken to be the market value of similar items as determined by an independent valuer. Due to the nature of these items, they may in fact realise more or less in the market.

Valuation of inventory and allocation of overhead costs
The Mint uses a standard costing model to calculate the value of inventory produced and held for sale. Rates used to attribute conversion costs (labour and overheads) are determined by reference to management estimates of costs and normal production levels for the year. These rates are the basis for capitalising inventory costs and cost of goods sold.

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

Net realisable value of inventory
The Mint has written down a portion of finished goods inventory to its expected net realisable value during the year. The net realisable value represents the expected recovery of the value of the metal if unsold coins are expected to be scrapped, less the costs the Mint expects to incur in realising this value. The actual value recovered may differ from the amount estimated in these financial statements due to changes in metal prices, or if the costs of scrapping are different to management's expectations.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the Mint considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.4. New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements
No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard.
The following new/revised/amending standards and/or interpretations were issued prior to the signing of the statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer, were applicable to the current reporting period:

Standard/ Interpretation	Nature of change in accounting policy, transitional provisions[1], and adjustment to financial statements
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement	This standard requires disclosure in a single note of the Fair Value measurements used by the Mint. With some exceptions, the standard requires entities to classify these measurements into a 'fair value hierarchy' based on the nature of the inputs under a tiered 3 level reporting approach. The Mint is required to make various disclosures depending upon the nature of the fair value measurement (e.g. whether it is recognised in the financial statements or merely disclosed) and the level in which it is classified. The Mint has included the note disclosures to reflect the new requirements. No comparatives were required for the current year.
AASB 119 Employee Benefits	The revised standard changes the definition of short-term employee benefits with a distinction between short and long-term based on benefits expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the reporting date. The Mint has implemented the amended disclosures in the Employee Provisions note.

No material changes were made to amounts recorded in the financial statements as a result of the introduction of these new standards. All other new/revised/amending standards and/or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect, and are not expected to have a future material effect, on the Mint's financial statements.

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements
The following new/revised/amending standards and/or interpretations were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the signing of the statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer, which are expected to have a material impact on the Mint's financial statements for future reporting period(s):

Standard/ Interpretation	Application date for the entity[2]	Nature of impending change/s in accounting policy and likely impact on initial application
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	1 July 2018	Changes to requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities to improve and simplify the treatment against AASB 139. The Mint will adjust its recognition of applicable financial assets and liabilities accordingly in coming years.
AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting	1 July 2014	Amendments to this standard relate to disclosure requirements for budgetary information by not-for-profit entities within the General Government Sector for original budget, variance from actuals and explanation of significant variances. The Mint will be complying with this requirement as specified by the requirements in coming years.

[1] When transitional provisions apply, all changes in accounting policy are made in accordance with their respective transitional provisions
[2] The Mint's expected initial application date is when the accounting standard becomes operative at the beginning of the Mint's reporting period

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.5. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Production of Circulating Coin
The Mint derives circulating coin revenue through retention of a Government approved transfer price from sale of circulating coin to the commercial banks.

Revenue from Government
Amounts appropriated for departmental outputs for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue when the Mint gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Goods & Services and Other Types of Revenue
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- the Mint retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Mint.

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The interest recognised in the financial statements is adjusted against payments made under competitive neutrality arrangements.

Effective from 1 December 2011, the Mint and participating commercial banks entered into a Coin Supply Chain Management Agreement. Under this agreement, the Mint assumes responsibility for the interest compensation expense on commercial bank coin holdings and receives an equivalent offsetting revenue. In addition, commercial banks contribute towards the costs incurred by the Mint in managing and administering the Coin Supply Chain Model.

Seigniorage and repurchase of circulating coin
Seigniorage is collected by the Mint on behalf of the Commonwealth. Seigniorage represents the difference between the face value of coinage sold to the banks and its cost of production to the Mint plus associated selling and distribution expenses and any additional allowances for unavoidable costs and/or surplus agreed by the Department of the Treasury (i.e. the transfer price).

The Mint repurchases mutilated and withdrawn circulating coins on behalf of the Commonwealth. The costs incurred by the Mint in repurchasing circulating coins are offset to an extent by the sale of scrap metal and the balance is supplemented by the Commonwealth via a reduction in the total amount paid to the Commonwealth's Official Public Account (refer Note 1.25).

The net revenues from circulating coin sales are not directly available to be used by the Mint for its own purposes and are remitted to the Commonwealth's Official Public Account.

1.6. Expenditure (Legal compliance)

The Australian Government continues to have regard to developments in case law, including the High Court's most recent decision on Commonwealth expenditure in *Williams v Commonwealth* [2014] HCA 23, as they contribute to the larger body of law relevant to the development of Commonwealth programs. In accordance with its general practice, the Government will continue to monitor and assess risk and decide on any appropriate actions to respond to risks of expenditure not being consistent with constitutional or other legal requirements.

1.7. Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance date are translated to Australian dollars at the foreign exchange rate at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The foreign currency gain or loss on

monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the start of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.8. Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge
Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (Refer to Note 1.9).

Sale of Assets
Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "Other Income" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. When revalued assets are sold the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

1.9. Transactions with the Government as Owner

Equity Injections
Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Other Distributions to Owners
The FMOs require that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless in the nature of a dividend.

1.10. Employee Benefits

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits due within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave
The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for personal leave as all personal leave is non-vesting and the average personal leave taken in future years by employees of the Mint is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for personal leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will apply at the time the leave is taken, including the Mint's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to FMO 43.2 using the shorthand method. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy
Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The Mint recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation
Staff of the Mint are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) and other superannuation funds held outside the Commonwealth. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance as an administered item.

The Mint makes employer contributions to the employee superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of the Mint's employees. The Mint accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.11. Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease asset or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.12. Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Interest-bearing borrowing are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

1.13. Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.14. Financial Assets

The Mint classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables.
The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon the trade date.

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables
Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate. Trade Receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an on-going basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Impairment of Financial Assets
Financial assets are assessed for impairment at end of each reporting period. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised where there is objective evidence that the Mint will not be able to collect all amounts due.
An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.15. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other Financial Liabilities
Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

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

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.16. Trade Creditors and Provisions

Trade and other Payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Mint prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid, and customer deposits lodged in advance of allocation to future purchases. Due to

their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Mint has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the Mint will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

1.17. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.18. Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for in accordance with AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. They are not treated as a contingent liability, as they are regarded as financial instruments outside the scope of AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.*

1.19. Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor agency's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

1.20. Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold
Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than $5,000 (2013: $5,000), which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by the Mint where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. If applicable, these costs are included in the value of the Mint's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' recognised.

Revaluations
Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value measured at
Leasehold improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Property, plant and equipment	Market selling price
National coin collection	Market selling price

Following initial recognition at cost, property plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at

the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Generally, the Mint obtains third party independent valuations on a cyclical basis as follows:
- leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment: valuations every 3 years
- heritage and cultural assets: each year

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

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

Heritage and Cultural Assets
The Mint holds the following heritage and cultural assets:
- National Coin Collection which comprises coins. As there is an active market for these coins, the National Coin Collection is subject to revaluation by independent valuers to ensure that they remain at a fair value; and
- Other collectable items which includes associated minting products. These items are held at fair value and are subject to revaluation by independent valuers in line with Mint policy.

These assets are classified as heritage and cultural assets as they are Sovereign assets and are primarily retained for purposes that relate to their cultural significance. The Mint has adopted appropriate curatorial and preservation policies for these assets and they are deemed to have indefinite useful lives and hence are not depreciated. The Mint's curatorial and preservation policies are publicly available at:
http://www.ramint.gov.au/about/policies/national_coin.cfm .

Depreciation
Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Mint using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

Asset Class	2014	2013
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease	Life of lease
PP&E – Office Equipment	2-5 years	2-5 years
PP&E – Factory machinery	10-20 years	10-20 years
Heritage and Cultural	Indefinite life	Indefinite life

Impairment
All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2014 (2013: all assets were assessed for impairment). Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if Mint were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Derecognition
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

1.21. Intangibles

Intangible assets acquired by the Mint are initially recognised at cost. Intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.
The Mint's intangibles comprise purchased software for internal use and patents for internally developed items.

Patents
Where the Mint has been granted a patent for internally developed items, this is recognised as an asset over the life of the granted patent life. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software
Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
The useful lives of the Mint's software are 2 to 5 years (2013: 2 to 5 years). All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013.

1.22. Inventories

Inventories held for sale are valued at the lower of standard cost and net realisable value.
Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and condition are assigned as follows:
- raw materials and stores – purchase cost on a first-in-first-out basis; and
- finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable costs that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Inventories acquired at no cost or nominal consideration are initially measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

1.23. Taxation / Competitive Neutrality

The Mint is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:
- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

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

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

Competitive Neutrality
The Mint sells collector coins and minted non-coin products on a for-profit basis. Under Competitive Neutrality arrangements, the Mint is required to make Australian Income Tax and ACT Payroll Tax Equivalent payments to the Government, in addition to payments for FBT and GST. Notional interest calculation for purposes of competitive neutrality is based on the current 10 year market bond rate.

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the company tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and to unused tax losses.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.24. Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

1.25. Reporting of Administered Activities

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the schedule of administered items and related notes.

Except where otherwise stated below, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards.

Administered Cash Transfers to and from the Official Public Account

Revenue collected by the Mint for use by the Government rather than the Mint is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA) maintained by the Department of Finance. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of Government. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by the Mint on behalf of the Government and reported as such in the Statement of Cash Flows in the Schedule of Administered Items and in the Administered Reconciliation Schedule.

Revenue

All administered revenues are revenues relating to the course of ordinary activities performed by the Mint on behalf of the Australian Government. All Administered revenue relates to Seigniorage (refer to Note 1.5).

Note 2: Events After the Reporting Period

Departmental

No events occurred after the reporting period which have a material impact on the financial statements.

Administered

No events occurred after the reporting period which have a material impact on the financial statements.

Note 3: Expenses

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 3A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	**14,476**	13,603
Superannuation:		
Defined contribution plans	**1,298**	1,129
Defined benefit plans	**1,173**	1,188
Leave and other entitlements	**1,564**	1,291
Separation and redundancies	**56**	42
Payroll tax (competitive neutrality)	**544**	392
Total employee benefits	**19,111**	17,645
Note 3B: Suppliers		
Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Cost of goods sold	**31,705**	37,324
Administration & management	**5,396**	4,710
Interest compensation expense	**3,843**	4,775
Selling & distribution	**2,710**	2,720
Facilities service & maintenance	**2,686**	2,810
Other	**150**	193
Total goods and services	**46,490**	52,532
Goods supplied in connection with		
Related parties	**171**	204
External parties	**33,930**	40,182
Total Goods Supplied	**34,101**	40,386
Services rendered in connection with		
Related parties	**1,159**	2,217
External parties	**11,230**	9,929
Total services rendered	**12,389**	12,146
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	**46,490**	52,532
Other suppliers		
Operating lease rentals		
Related parties		
Minimum lease payments	**2,384**	2,320
Workers compensation expenses	**186**	142
Total other suppliers	**2,570**	2,462
Total suppliers	**49,060**	54,994

Note 3: Expenses

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Property, plant and equipment[1]	**2,441**	2,208
Leasehold improvements	**1,743**	1,590
Total depreciation	**4,184**	3,798
Amortisation:		
Intangibles - computer software	**302**	1,012
Total amortisation	**302**	1,012
Total depreciation and amortisation	**4,486**	4,810

[1] Depreciation expenses for finance leases were included in the line 'Property, plant and equipment' above. Depreciation on equipment under finance lease arrangements was $0.035m (2013: $0.027m).

Note 3D: Finance Costs		
Finance leases	**-**	6
Unwinding of discount	**16**	-
Total finance costs	**16**	6
Note 3E: Write-Down of Inventory		
Inventory	**7,837**	2,550
Total write-down of inventory	**7,837**	2,550
Carrying value of inventory written down	**11,969**	3,332
Less: Recoverable value of inventory written down	**(4,132)**	(782)
Total write-down of inventory	**7,837**	2,550
Note 3F: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets		
Asset write-downs and impairments from:		
Impairment of financial instruments	**-**	11
Write-down of intangibles	**-**	90
Revaluation of leasehold improvements	**-**	37
Total write-down and impairment of assets	**-**	138
Note 3G: Foreign Exchange Losses		
Non-Speculative	**32**	73
Total foreign exchange losses	**32**	73
Note 3H: Losses from Asset Sales		
Property, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	**(11)**	(8)
Carrying value of assets sold	**286**	82
Selling expense	**1**	4
Total losses from assets sales	**276**	78

Note 3: Expenses

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 3I: Royalties Paid		
Royalties - Australian Government	**728**	840
Royalties - other	**80**	84
Total royalties	**808**	924

Note 4: Income

Own-Source Revenue	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		
Goods		
Australian Circulating Coin Sales	**38,357**	41,040
Numismatic Coin Sales	**24,056**	30,537
Foreign Circulating Coin Sales	**2,080**	669
Other Sales Non Coin Product	**6,662**	4,689
	71,155	76,935
Services		
Circulating Coin Supply Chain Management	**250**	250
Interest Compensation Revenue	**3,477**	4,727
	3,727	4,977
Sale of goods in connection with		
Related parties	**41,077**	41,228
External parties	**30,078**	35,707
Total sale of goods	**71,155**	76,935
Rendering of services in connection with		
Related parties	**3,477**	4,727
External parties	**250**	250
Total rendering of services	**3,727**	4,977
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	**74,882**	81,912
Note 4B: Interest		
Competitive Neutrality interest equivalent	**829**	751
Total interest	**829**	751
Note 4C: Rental Income		
Rent	**197**	175
Total rental income	**197**	175
GAINS		
Note 4D: Other Gains		
Hedging (Metal price) gains	**261**	-
Resources received free of charge	**130**	163
Inventory received free of charge	**5**	78
Other gains	**13**	-
Total other gains	**409**	241

Note 5: Income Tax Expense (Competitive Neutrality)

Separate from its production and sale of circulating coins, the Mint produces and sells numismatic and other collectable items on a 'for-profit' basis and is subject to the Australian Government's Competitive Neutrality Policy in relation to those activities. The numismatic amounts subject to competitive neutrality have been calculated as being payable to the Australian Government in the form of company income and payroll taxes under the *Income Tax Assessment Acts* and the *ACT Payroll Tax Act 1987* had they applied. These amounts are payable/receivable by the Mint to/from the Official Public Account net of competitive neutrality interest income calculated on cash derived from those activities that has been deposited in the Official Public Account.

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Income tax expense		
Major components of income tax expense for the year ended 30 June		
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	**1,284**	(612)
Deferred income tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of timing differences	**9**	41
Relating to change in allocation rate in contestable activities from prior years	**10**	16
Income tax benefit/(expense)	**1,303**	(555)
Statement of Changes in Equity		
Plant and Equipment - revaluation	**4**	(141)
Income tax benefit/(expense) reported in equity	**4**	(141)
A reconciliation of income tax applicable to accounting profit before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Mint's effective income tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 is as follows:		
Profit/(loss) before Income Tax Expense	**(5,324)**	1,421
At the statutory tax rate of 30% (2013: 30%)	**1,597**	(426)
Relating to change in allocation rate in contestable activities from prior years	**10**	16
Less tax on R&D incentive	**57**	193
Add tax effect amounts which are not taxable in calculating taxable income	**(361)**	(338)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**1,303**	(555)

	Balance Sheet		**Comprehensive Income**	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following				
Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:				
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Interest receivable	**85**	108	**(23)**	(5)
Plant and Equipment - revaluation	**806**	810	**-**	-
Gross deferred income tax liabilities - Note 9B	**891**	918		
Deferred income tax assets				
Provision for employee entitlements	**1,017**	1,023	**6**	(50)
Provision for payroll tax	**-**	-	**-**	-
Provision for doubtful debts	**-**	-	**-**	-
Plant and equipment (impairment)	**18**	18	**-**	-
Other - superannuation accrual	**13**	12	**(1)**	(2)
Income tax losses	**1,284**	-	**-**	-
Change in rate of contestable activities	**2**	-	**(2)**	-
Gross deferred income tax assets - Note 8G	**2,334**	1,053		
Deferred income tax benefit			**(20)**	(57)

Note 6: Fair Value Measurements

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.
The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Mint can access at measurement date.
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Note 6A: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period by hierarchy for assets in 201

		Fair Value measurements at the end of the reporting period using		
	Fair value $'000	Level 1 inputs $'000	Level 2 inputs $'000	Level 3 inputs $'000
Non-financial assets				
Leasehold Improvements	25,561	-	-	25,561
Heritage & Cultural	21,148	-	21,148	-
Property, plant and equipment	18,791	-	-	18,791
Total non-financial assets	65,500	-	21,148	44,352
Total recurring fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position	65,500	-	21,148	44,352

Fair value measurements - highest and best use differs from current use for non-financial assets (NFAs

The highest and best use of all non-financial assets are the same as their current use.

Note 6B: Level 1 and Level 2 Transfers for Recurring Fair Value Measurements

No transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 occurred for recurring Fair Value Measurements.

Note 6C: Valuation Technique and Inputs for Level 2 and Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements - valuation technique and the inputs used for assets and liabilities in 201

	Category (Level 2 or Level 3)	Fair value $'000	Valuation technique(s)[1]	Inputs used Range (weighted average)[2]
Non-financial assets				
Leasehold Improvements	Level 3	25,561	Depreciated replacement cost	Life of lease held - 20 years (20 years)
Heritage & Cultural	Level 2	21,148	Market comparables	Sales price for comparable minting products
Property, plant and equipment	Level 3	18,791	Depreciated replacement cost	Useful life of assets held - 2-20 years life (13 years)

1. No change in valuation technique occurred during the period.
2. Significant unobservable inputs only. Not applicable for assets or liabilities in the Level 2 category.

Note 6: Fair Value Measurements

Recurring and non-recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - valuation processe

The Mint engages an independent valuer in line with its policy stated in Note 1. The valuation was obtained in 2013 for leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment. The valuation used Level 2 techniques for its methodology. Subsequent to the valuation in 2013, the Mint depreciated these assets over the assessed useful life of the assets, thereby classifying these items as Level 3 in the 2014 year.

Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - sensitivity of inputs

Changing inputs to the valuations of recurring level 3 fair value measurements listed above to reasonably possible alternatives would not significantly change amounts recognised in net contribution by services or other comprehensive income.

Note 6D: Reconciliation for Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - reconciliation for assets

	Non-Financial assets			
	Leasehold improvements 2014 $'000	Property, plant & equipment 2014 $'000	Total 2014 $'000	notes
Opening balance	27,297	17,984	45,281	
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net cost of services	(1,743)	(2,441)	(4,184)	1
Purchases or finance leases or transfers	86	3,534	3,620	
Sales	-	(286)	(286)	
Other movements	(79)	-	(79)	
Closing balance	25,561	18,791	44,352	
Changes in unrealised gains/(losses) recognised in net cost of services for assets held at the end of the reporting period	-	-	-	

1. These gains/(losses) are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under depreciation.

Note 7: Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 7A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	**6,571**	5,254
Total cash and cash equivalents	**6,571**	5,254

For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at the bank.

Note 7B: Trade and Other Receivables

Good and Services receivables in connection with:		
Related parties	**403**	970
External parties	**2,090**	2,695
Total receivables for goods and services	**2,493**	3,665

The Mint trades only with recognised, creditworthy customers. The Mint has policies in place to ensure that credit sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Mint's exposure to bad debts is minimal. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Mint does not have any significant exposure to any individual customers.

Special Account cash held at the OPA	**8,000**	34,000
	8,000	34,000

Per Government policy, the Mint retains working capital in its cash at bank, with the remaining cash available for use in a Special Account held in the Official Public Account. These monies are readily available to the Mint for its ongoing operations.

Other receivables:		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	**81**	206
Interest equivalent neutrality	**285**	359
Seigniorage receivable from the OPA	**7,421**	-
Total other receivables	**7,787**	565
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	**18,280**	38,230
Less impairment allowance account:		
Goods and services	**-**	(56)
Total impairment allowance account	**-**	(56)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**18,280**	38,174
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	**18,271**	38,161
More than 12 months	**9**	13
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**18,280**	38,174

Note 7: Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	**17,197**	35,795
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	**731**	1,789
31 to 60 days	**153**	69
61 to 90 days	**69**	46
More than 90 days	**130**	531
Total receivables (gross)	**18,280**	38,230
Impairment allowance aged as follows:		
Overdue by:		
More than 90 days	**-**	(56)
Total impairment allowance account	**-**	(56)

Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account:

Movements in relation to 2014

	Goods and services	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**
Opening balance	**(56)**	**(56)**
Amounts recovered and/or reversed	**56**	**56**
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

Movements in relation to 2013

	Goods and services	Total
	$'000	$'000
Opening balance	(56)	(56)
Increase/decrease recognised in net surplus	-	-
Closing balance	(56)	(56)

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Note 8A: Leasehold Improvements		
Leasehold improvements:		
Fair value	**27,258**	27,215
Accumulated depreciation	**(1,743)**	-
Work in progress	**46**	82
Total leasehold improvements	**25,561**	27,297
Total land and buildings	**25,561**	27,297

In accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1, other plant and equipment assets were last revalued at 30 June 2013 by an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office. No revaluation was recognised in 2014 (2013: $0.260 million decrement).

No indicators of impairment were found for leasehold improvements. No leasehold improvements were expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Note 8B: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Heritage and cultural:		
National Coin Collection at Fair Value	**18,784**	18,555
Other collectables at Fair Value	**2,364**	899
Total heritage and cultural	**21,148**	19,454

The national coin collection includes coins and other collectable minting products initially donated at no cost to or produced by the Mint. The coin collection is under the control of the Mint, and it is classed as a restricted asset because it is not available to be sold or made available to a third party.

In accordance with accounting policy as stated at Note 1.20, the collection was valued by an independent appraiser as at 30 June 2014 (RHAS) (2013: RHAS). A revaluation decrement of $0.669 million (2013: $4.854 million decrement) was recognised directly in equity against the revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment.

Other Property, plant and equipment:		
Fair value	**20,040**	17,863
Accumulated depreciation	**(2,395)**	-
Work in progress	**1,146**	121
Total other property, plant and equipment	**18,791**	17,984
Total property, plant and equipment	**39,939**	37,438

In accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1, other plant and equipment assets were last revalued at 30 June 2013 by an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office. No revaluation was recognised in 2014 (2013: $1.657 million increment).

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil).
No property, plant and equipment were expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

Note 8C: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment (2013-14)

	Leasehold Improvements	Leasehold Improvements - work in progress	Total Leasehold Improvements	Heritage and cultural	Other property, plant & equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2013						
Gross book value	**27,215**	**82**	**27,297**	**19,454**	**17,984**	**64,735**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value 1 July 2013	**27,215**	**82**	**27,297**	**19,454**	**17,984**	**64,735**
Additions:						
By purchase	**38**	**120**	**158**	**-**	**2,883**	**3,041**
By finance lease	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**579**	**579**
At cost - transfer from inventory	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,363**	**-**	**2,363**
Revaluation recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(669)**	**-**	**(669)**
Transfer of Assets	**5**	**(77)**	**(72)**	**-**	**72**	**-**
Depreciation expense	**(1,743)**	**-**	**(1,743)**	**-**	**(2,441)**	**(4,184)**
Other movements	**-**	**(79)**	**(79)**	**-**	**-**	**(79)**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(286)**	**(286)**
Net book value 30 June 2014	**25,515**	**46**	**25,561**	**21,148**	**18,791**	**65,500**
Net book value as of 30 June 2014 represented by:						
Gross book value	**27,258**	**46**	**27,304**	**21,148**	**21,186**	**69,638**
Accumulated depreciation & impairment losses	**(1,743)**	**-**	**(1,743)**	**-**	**(2,395)**	**(4,138)**
Net book value 30 June 2014	**25,515**	**46**	**25,561**	**21,148**	**18,791**	**65,500**

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

Note 8C (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment (2012-13)

	Leasehold Improvements	Leasehold Improvements - work in progress	Total Leasehold Improvements	Heritage and cultural	Other property, plant & equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2012						
Gross book value	31,292	9	31,301	23,388	21,116	75,805
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(3,100)	-	(3,100)	-	(4,246)	(7,346)
Net book value 1 July 2012	28,192	9	28,201	23,388	16,870	68,459
Additions:						
By purchase	501	82	583	-	1,754	2,337
At cost	-	-	-	920	-	920
Revaluation recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(260)	-	(260)	(4,854)	1,657	(3,457)
Revaluations recognised in the operating result	(37)	-	(37)	-	-	(37)
Transfer of Assets	9	(9)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(1,590)	-	(1,590)	-	(2,208)	(3,798)
Other movements	400	-	400	-	-	400
Disposals[1]	-	-	-	-	(89)	(89)
Net book value 30 June 2013	27,215	82	27,297	19,454	17,984	64,735
Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:						
Gross book value	27,215	82	27,297	19,454	17,984	64,735
Accumulated depreciation & impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2013	27,215	82	27,297	19,454	17,984	64,735

[1] $0.007m revaluation increment recognised in prior years was written back directly against the asset revaluation reserve on disposal of the related asset.

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 8D: Intangibles		
Computer software:		
Purchased	**4,719**	4,480
Accumulated amortisation	**(4,240)**	(3,938)
Work in Progress	**55**	28
Total computer software	**534**	570
Total intangibles	**534**	570

There were no indicators of impairment to intangible assets at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil). The Mint does not hold intangible assets with an indefinite useful life.

No intangibles are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Note 8E: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2013-14)

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

	Computer software purchased	Total
	$'000	**$'000**
As at 1 July 2013		
Gross book value	**4,508**	**4,508**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**(3,938)**	**(3,938)**
Net book value 1 July 2013	**570**	**570**
Additions:		
By purchase	**172**	**172**
By finance lease	**94**	**94**
Amortisation	**(302)**	**(302)**
Disposals:		
Net book value 30 June 2014	**534**	**534**
Net book value as of 30 June 2014 represented by:		
Gross book value	**4,774**	**4,774**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**(4,240)**	**(4,240)**
	534	**534**

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

Note 8E (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2012-13)

	Computer software purchased $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2012		
Gross book value	6,704	6,704
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(5,181)	(5,181)
Net book value 1 July 2012	1,523	1,523
Additions:		
By purchase	149	149
Impairments recognised in the operating result	(90)	(90)
Amortisation	(1,012)	(1,012)
Net book value 30 June 2013	570	570
Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:		
Gross book value	4,508	4,508
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(3,938)	(3,938)
Net book value 30 June 2013	570	570

Note 8F: Inventories

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Inventories held for sale:		
Raw materials		
Australian Circulating Coin	**10,156**	6,556
Numismatic Coin	**8,403**	12,520
Foreign Circulating Coin	**156**	131
Tooling & Consumables	**11,539**	14,025
	30,254	33,232
Work in progress		
Australian Circulating Coin	**4,477**	-
Numismatic Coin	**2,312**	5,227
Foreign Circulating Coin	**2**	54
Other	**911**	308
	7,702	5,589
Finished goods		
Numismatic Coin	**3,470**	1,643
Foreign Circulating Coin	**1,241**	2,958
Purchased Finished Goods	**542**	849
	5,253	5,450
Total inventories held for sale	**43,209**	44,271
Total inventories	**43,209**	44,271

In 2014 inventory to the value of $7.837m was written off (2013: $2.550m).

During 2014, $38.246m of inventory held for sale was recognised as an expense (2013: $42.769m).

All inventory is expected to be sold or distributed in the next 12 months.

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 8G: Deferred Tax Assets (Competitive Neutrality)		
Deferred tax assets	**2,333**	1,053
Total deferred tax assets	**2,333**	1,053
Movement in Deferred Tax Assets:		
Opening balance	**1,053**	1,002
Amount charged to profit and loss for Deferred Tax Asset	**1,280**	51
Closing balance	**2,333**	1,053
Note 8H: Other Non-Financial Assets		
Prepayments	**2,080**	545
Total other non-financial assets	**2,080**	545
Total other non-financial assets - are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	**2,080**	545
Total other non-financial assets	**2,080**	545

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

Note 9: Payables

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Note 9A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	**3,505**	4,202
Operating lease rentals	**40**	-
Total supplier payables	**3,545**	4,202
Supplier payables expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	**40**	-
External parties	**3,505**	4,202
Total	**3,545**	4,202

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 9B: Deferred tax liabilities (Competitive Neutrality)		
Deferred tax liability	**891**	918
Total deferred tax liabilities	**891**	918
Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Opening balance	**918**	783
Amount charged to equity	**(4)**	141
Amount charged to profit and loss	**(23)**	(57)
Amount offset to Deferred Tax Asset	**-**	51
Closing balance	**891**	918

Note 9C: Tax Liabilities (Competitive Neutrality)		
Competitive Neutrality: Commonwealth Tax Equivalent Income tax	**-**	623
Total tax liabilities	**-**	623
Movement in Tax Liabilities:		
Opening balance	**623**	2,133
State Payroll tax charged during year	**544**	392
Income tax expense charged for the year	**-**	612
Offset of Competitive Neutrality components	**(544)**	(392)
Competitive Neutrality Payments made during year	**(623)**	(2,122)
Closing balance	**-**	623

Note 9D: Other Payables		
Salaries and wages	**561**	495
Superannuation	**75**	66
Seigniorage payable to the OPA	**-**	10,839
Unearned income	**618**	1,225
Other	**1,272**	630
Total other payables	**2,526**	13,255

All other payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 10: Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Note 10: Leases		
Finance leases	**632**	8
Total finance leases	**632**	8
Leases expected to be settled		
Within one year:		
Minimum lease payments	**162**	9
Deduct: future finance charges	**(48)**	(1)
In one to five years:		
Minimum lease payments	**606**	-
Deduct: future finance charges	**(88)**	-
Total leases	**632**	8

Finance leases exist for data storage equipment. The equipment lease is non-cancellable, with fixed terms of 60 months; no residual value and average implicit interest rate of 8.2%. (2013: one forklift. The forklift lease is non-cancellable with fixed terms of 36 months; no residual value and has an average implicit interest rate of 8.85%.) The leased assets secure the lease liabilities. The Mint guarantees the residual value of the assets leased. There are no contingent rentals.

Note 11: Provisions

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 11A: Employee Provisions		
Leave	**5,119**	4,978
Other	**-**	169
Total employee provisions	**5,119**	5,147
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	**3,893**	2,607
More than 12 months	**1,226**	2,540
Total employee provisions	**5,119**	5,147
Note 11B: Other Provisions		
Provision for restoration obligations	**416**	400
Total other provisions	**416**	400
Other provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	**-**	-
More than 12 months	**416**	400
Total other provisions	**416**	400

	Provision for restoration	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**
As at 1 July 2013	**400**	**400**
Unwinding of discount or change in discount rate	**16**	**16**
Total as at 30 June 2014	**416**	**416**

	Provision for restoration	Total
	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2012	-	-
Additional provisions made	400	400
Total as at 30 June 2013	400	400

The Mint currently has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Finance for the lease of the Mint premises which has a clause requiring the Mint to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the leases. The Mint has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

Note 12: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the Statement of Financial Position to Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	**6,571**	5,254
Statement of Financial Position	**6,571**	5,254
Difference	**-**	-
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net contribution by services	**(5,309)**	1,861
Less income tax benefit/(expense)	**1,303**	(555)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation / amortisation	**4,486**	4,810
Write-down of inventory	**7,837**	2,550
Net write down of non-financial assets	**-**	127
Write-down and impairment of financial assets	**-**	11
Inventory received free of charge	**5**	78
Non-cash finance charges	**16**	-
Loss / (Gain) on disposal of assets	**276**	78
Changes in assets / liabilities		
Income tax expense recognised in equity	**4**	(141)
(Increase) / decrease in Appropriation receivable	**26,000**	14,000
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	**1,117**	6,969
(Increase) / decrease in interest equivalent receivable	**74**	17
(Increase) / decrease in Seigniorage receivable	**(7,241)**	-
(Increase) / decrease in GST receivable	**125**	1,508
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**(10,250)**	(13,115)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	**(1,535)**	174
(Increase) / decrease in tax asset	**(1,281)**	(51)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	**(28)**	72
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	**(43)**	(1,386)
Increase / (decrease) in accrued expenses	**642**	100
Increase / (decrease) in unearned revenue	**(607)**	874
Increase / (decrease) in Seigniorage payable	**(10,839)**	(15,509)
Increase / (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	**(27)**	136
Increase / (decrease) in lease liability	**624**	(35)
Increase / (decrease) in competitive neutrality payments payable	**(623)**	(1,508)
Net cash from operating activities	**4,726**	1,065

Note 13: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Quantifiable Contingencies

The Mint has no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil).

The Mint also has no contingent assets as at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil).

Unquantifiable Contingencies

The Mint had no unquantifiable contingent assets at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil).

The Mint has no unquantifiable contingent liabilities at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil).

Significant Remote Contingencies

The Mint has no significant remote contingent assets at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil).

The Mint has no significant remote contingent liabilities at 30 June 2014 (2013: Nil).

Note 14: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 14A: Senior Executive Remuneration Expense for the Reporting Period

	2014	2013
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	**271,879**	248,103
Total Short-term employee benefits	**271,879**	248,103
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	**41,480**	51,941
Total post-employment benefits	**41,480**	51,941
Other long-term benefits:		
Annual leave accrued	**17,636**	30,153
Long-service leave	**6,354**	6,339
Total other long-term benefits	**23,990**	36,492
Total employment benefits	**337,349**	336,536

Notes:

1. Note 14A is prepared on an accrual basis.

2. Note 14A excludes acting arrangements and part-year service where remuneration expensed was less than $195,000.

Note 14: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 14B: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Substantive Senior Executives During the Reporting Period

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2014

Average annual reportable remuneration[1]	Substantive Senior Executive	Reportable salary[2]	Contributed superannuation[3]	Reportable allowances[4]	Bonus paid[5]	Total reportable remuneration
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Total remuneration:						
$285,000 to $314,999	**1**	**270,235**	**41,583**	**-**	**-**	**311,818**
Total substantive senior executives	**1**					

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2013

Average annual reportable remuneration[1]	Substantive Senior Executive	Reportable salary[2]	Contributed superannuation[3]	Reportable allowances[4]	Bonus paid[5]	Total reportable remuneration
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Total remuneration:						
$285,000 to $314,999	1	247,792	51,374	-	-	299,166
Total substantive senior executives	1					

Notes:

1. This table reports substantive senior executives who received remuneration during the reporting period. Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band.

2. 'Reportable salary' includes the following:
   a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
   b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax benefits);
   c) reportable employer superannuation contributions; and
   d) exempt foreign employment income.

3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average cost to the Mint for the provision of superannuation benefits to substantive senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period.

4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.

5. 'Bonus paid' represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. The 'bonus paid' within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the entity during the financial year.

Note 14: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 14C: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Other Highly Paid Staff During the Reporting Period

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to other highly paid staff in 2014

Average annual reportable remuneration[1]	Other highly paid staff No.	Reportable salary[2] $	Contributed superannuation[3] $	Reportable allowances[4] $	Bonus paid[5] $	Total reportable remuneration $
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements)						
$210,000 to $239,999	**1**	**181,954**	**33,986**	**-**	**-**	**215,940**
Total number of other highly paid staff	**1**					

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to other highly paid staff in 2013

Average annual reportable remuneration[1]	Other highly paid staff No.	Reportable salary[2] $	Contributed superannuation[3] $	Reportable allowances[4] $	Bonus paid[5] $	Total reportable remuneration $
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements)						
$195,000 to $224,999	1	165,489	32,221	-	-	197,710
Total number of other highly paid staff	1					

Notes:

1. This table reports staff:
   a) who were employed by the Mint during the reporting period;
   b) whose reportable remuneration was $195,000 or more for the financial period; and
   c) were not required to be disclosed in Tables A or, B disclosures.
   Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band.
2. 'Reportable salary' includes the following:
   a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
   b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax benefits);
   c) reportable employer superannuation contributions; and
   d) exempt foreign employment income.
3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average cost to the Mint for the provision of superannuation benefits to other highly paid staff in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period.
4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.
5. 'Bonus paid' represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. The 'bonus paid' within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the entity during the financial year.

Note 15: Remuneration of Auditors

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Financial statement audit services were provided free of charge to the Mint.		
The fair value of the services provided was:		
Audit Services - Australian National Audit Office	**130**	163
	130	163

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

Note 16: Financial Instruments

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 16A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,571**	5,254
Trade receivables	**9,914**	3,609
Total	**16,485**	8,863
Carrying amount of financial assets	**16,485**	8,863
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors	**3,545**	4,202
Seigniorage Payable	**-**	10,839
Unearned Income	**618**	1,225
Finance leases	**632**	8
Total	**4,795**	16,274
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	**4,795**	16,274
Note 16B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Impairment	**-**	11
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	**-**	11
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	**-**	11
Note 16C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities - at amortised cost		
Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)	**(32)**	(73)
Amortisation	**(35)**	(27)
Interest expense	**-**	(6)
Net gain/(loss) financial liabilities - at amortised cost	**(67)**	(106)
Net gain/(loss) financial liabilities	**(67)**	(106)

The total interest expense from financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss is $343 (2013: $6,177).

Note 16D: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Mint had no departmental financial assets or liabilities that were designated at fair value through profit or loss, classified as available for sale or reclassified between categories in 2014 (2013: Nil). The Mint considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments reported in the statement of financial position are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Mint has exposure to the following risks:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

This note presents information about the Mint's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout the financial statements.

Note 16: Financial Instruments

Note 16E: Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk of financial loss to the Mint if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Mint's receivable from its customers. The Mint exposure to credit risk can occur through the provision of trade credit.

Trade and other receivables

The Mint's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual financial characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Mint's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate has less of an influence on credit risk. No significant percentage of the Mint's revenue is attributable to sales transactions with a single customer. Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from a potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2014: $2,493,000 and 2013: $3,665,000). The Mint has assessed the risk of default on payment at 30 June 2014 as minor and no allowance for impairment of debts occurred in 2014 (2013: $56,000).

The Mint manages its credit risk by undertaking background and credit checks prior to allowing a debtor relationship. In addition the Mint has policies and procedures that guide the application of employee debt recovery techniques. The Mint trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties and as such holds no collateral to mitigate against risk.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired	**Not past due nor impaired**	Not past due nor impaired	**Past due or impaired**	Past due or impaired
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,571**	5,254	-	-
Trade receivables	**8,831**	1,173	**1,083**	2,435
Total	**15,402**	6,427	**1,083**	2,435

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2014	**0 to 30 days**	**31 to 60 days**	**61 to 90 days**	**90+ days**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Loans and receivables					
Trade receivables	**731**	**153**	**69**	**130**	**1,083**
Total	**731**	**153**	**69**	**130**	**1,083**

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2013	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Loans and receivables					
Trade receivables	1,789	69	46	475	2,379
Total	1,789	69	46	475	2,379

Note 16F: Liquidity Risk

The Mint maintains sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable. The Mint manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flow and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Mint's liabilities are Suppliers payables, Finance Lease instalments payable, Seigniorage payable to Government and competitive neutrality payments to Government. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the Mint will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Mint's exposure to liquidity risk is highly unlikely as major capital purchases are appropriated by the Commonwealth; and, the Mint is entitled to retain its cost of production and associated allowable costs under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Mint and the Department of Treasury. In addition, the timing of Seigniorage payments to the Commonwealth (quarterly) mitigates the Mint's exposure to liquidity risk. Accordingly, the Mint's exposure to liquidity risk is assessed as $Nil (2013: $Nil).

Note 16: Financial Instruments

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2014	within 1 year $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Other Liabilities				
Trade creditors	**3,545**	**-**	**-**	**3,545**
Unearned Income	**618**	**-**	**-**	**618**
Finance leases	**114**	**123**	**395**	**632**
Total	**4,277**	**123**	**395**	**4,795**

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2013	within 1 year $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Other Liabilities				
Trade creditors	4,202	-	-	4,202
Seigniorage Payable	10,839	-	-	10,839
Unearned Income	1,225	-	-	1,225
Finance leases	8	-	-	8
Total	16,274	-	-	16,274

The Mint has no derivative financial liabilities in both the current and prior year.

Note 16G: Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates which could affect the Mint's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures wihin acceptable parameters, while optimisng the return.

In accordance with Government approved processes, the Mint uses forward contracts to manage its exposure to market risks in relation to raw material metal purchases of gold and silver. These mitigate the exposure of the Mint to fluctuations in the metal prices incurred during the year. For 2014, the Mint entered into a number of forward contracts for the purchase of metal (2013: nil).

Sensitivity analysis of the risk to which the Mint is exposed

The Mint's raw material inventory and cost of goods sold can be affected by movements in metal prices, which in turn are determined by fluctuations in both metal markets and the Australian dollar. However, the Mint actively manages this exposure to ensure that the risk are reduced to non-material levels by:

- denominating all contracts for the supply of precious metals in Australian Dollars, thereby limiting the Mint's exposure to fluctuations in precious metal prices purely to the less volatile metal component of the precious metal price;
- consciously scheduling the purchase of precious metals to avoid known global seasonal peak precious metal periods, unless the purchase is unavoidable, in which case minimum quantities are purchased;
- requiring non-precious metal suppliers to set the metal price at the average settlement price quoted on the London Metal Exchange for the three months prior to delivery, thereby eliminating seasonal fluctuations in non-precious metal prices; and
- denominating non-precious metal contracts in Australian dollars at an agreed exchange rate set at the time of order.

The Mint held no hedging contracts at the balance date for 2014 or 2013.

Interest Rate Risk

The only interest-bearing items on the statement of financial position are the 'Finance leases'. All items bear interest at a fixed interest rate and will not fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rate.

Currency Risk

The Mint is exposed to currency risk on sale and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Australian dollar. Per Government policy, the Mint does not hedge its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of sales and purchases. The Mint does not hedge trade receivables or trade payables denominated in a foreign currency.

Price Risk

The Mint is not exposed to any significant price risk. Prices are set by the Mint to cover the cost of production plus a profit margin. Any fluctuations in the cost of materials and production is carried by the Mint.

Note 16: Financial Instruments

Note 16H: Assets Pledged/or Held as Collateral

The Mint has no assets pledged/held as collateral.

Note 17: Financial Assets Reconciliation

		2014	2013
		$'000	$'000
Financial assets	**Notes**		
Total financial assets as per statement of financial position		**24,851**	43,428
Less non-financial instrument components:			
Appropriations receivable	7B	**8,000**	34,000
Other receivables	7B	**367**	565
Total non-financial instrument components		**8,367**	34,565
Total financial assets as per financial instruments note		**16,485**	8,863

Note 18: Administered - Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities to Administered Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Schedule of administered cash flows	-	-
Schedule of administered assets and liabilities	-	-
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net contribution by services	**59,189**	74,904
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	**9,674**	12,283
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**2,146**	8,505
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	**9,297**	-
Net cash from operating activities	**80,306**	95,692

Note 19: Notes to the Schedule of Administered Items

The Mint has no Administered commitments, contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at reporting date (2013: Nil).

Note 20: Administered Financial Instruments

	2014	2013
	S'000	$'000
Note 20A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans & Receivables:		
Seigniorage Receivable	-	9,674
Total	-	9,674
Carrying amount of financial assets	-	9,674
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Seigniorage Payable	**9,297**	-
Total	**9,297**	-
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	**9,297**	-

Note 20B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

The Mint did not receive any income or expense from Administered financial assets.

Note 20B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

The Mint did not receive any income or expense from Administered financial assets and liabilities.

Note 20C: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Mint had no administered financial assets or liabilities that were designated at fair value through profit or loss, classified as available for sale or reclassified between categories in 2014 (2013: NIL). The Mint considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments reported in the balance sheet are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 20D: Credit Risk

The Mint is exposed to minimal credit risk as the Seigniorage receivable held in the Administered accounts relates to amounts owed by the Mint's departmental accounts under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Mint and the Department of Treasury. For 2014, the Seigniorage recorded by the Mint was $9,297,000 payable (2013: $9,674,000 receivable). No administered financial instruments were considered impaired in 2014 or 2013.

Note 20: Administered Financial Instruments

Note 20E: Liquidity Risk

The Mint's exposure to liquidity risk in the Administered financial statements is highly unlikely as amounts are payable to the Mint's departmental accounts only. These amounts are payable only when called upon under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Mint and the Department of Treasury.

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2014	**within 1 year $'000**	**1 to 2 years $'000**	**2 to 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**
Other Liabilities				
Seigniorage Payable	**9,297**	**-**	**-**	**9,297**
Total	**9,297**	**-**	**-**	**9,297**

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2013	within 1 year $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Other Liabilities				
Seigniorage Payable	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 20F: Market Risk

The Mint holds no Administered assets or liabilities which are subject to Market risks.

Note 20G: Assets Pledged/or Held as Collateral

The Mint has no Administered assets pledged/held as collateral.

Note 21: Administered Financial Assets Reconciliation

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Financial assets		
Total financial assets as per schedule of administered assets and liabilities	**-**	9,674
Less: non-financial instrument components	-	-
Total non-financial instrument components	**-**	-
Total financial assets as per financial instruments note	**-**	9,674

Note 22: Appropriations

Table A: Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

The Mint did not receive annual appropriation funding in the 2014 or 2013 financial years.

Note 23: Special Accounts (Recoverable GST exclusive)

	Royal Australian Mint Special Account (Departmental)[1]		Minting and Coinage Special Account (Departmental)[2]	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Balance brought forward from previous period	**-**	-	**39,254**	56,643
Increases:				
Transfer of Special Account balance	**39,254**	-	**-**	-
Other Receipts				
Goods to related entities	**4,090**	-	**-**	188
Services to related entities	**3,477**	-	**-**	4,727
Goods to external entities	**138,516**	-	**-**	174,431
Services to external entities	**250**	-	**-**	250
Total increase	**185,587**	-	**-**	179,596
Available for payments	**185,587**	-	**39,254**	236,239
Decreases:				
Transfer of Special Account balance	**-**	-	**(39,254)**	-
Payment to the Australian Government for Seigniorage and Royalties	**(80,387)**	-	-	(95,695)
Payment made for competitive neutrality	**(264)**	-	-	(1,746)
Payments made to employees	**(18,519)**	-	-	(17,180)
Payments made to suppliers	**(71,846)**	-	-	(82,364)
Total decreases	**(171,016)**	-	**(39,254)**	(196,985)
Total balance carried to the next period	**14,571**	-	**-**	39,254

The Mint operates entirely through its special account, which is created under a*s20 FMA Act 1997* determination. The Minting and Coinage Special Account was abolished subject to *FMA Determination 2013/03* on transfer of funds from the account to the Royal Australian Mint Special Account.

[1]**Appropriation:** *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; s20*
Establishing Instrument: *FMA Act (Royal Australian Mint Special Account) Determination 2013/04*
Purpose:
(a) to make payments in relation to purchasing producing, supplying, storing, selling and distributing coinage, medals, dies, tokens, plaques, and other like items;
(b) to make payments in relation to managing and operating the Royal Australian Mint;
(c) to make payments incidental to the abovementioned purposes;
(d) to reduce the balance of this Special Account without making a real or notional payment;
(e) to repay amounts received by the Commonwealth and credited to this Special Account where an Act or other law requires or permits the amounts to be repaid.

[2]**Appropriation:** *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; s20*
Establishing Instrument: *Financial Management and Accountability Determination 2006/02 - Minting and Coinage Special Account Establishment 2006*
Purpose:
(a) Payments for goods and services and salaries, wages and all other expenses incurred for the production, supply, sale and distribution of coinage, medals, dies, tokens, plaques and other like items; and
(b) repayment of capital funds, and payment of moneys in excess of requirements to the Official Public Account; and
(c) To credit amounts to the Minting and Coinage Special Account.

Note 23: Special Accounts (Recoverable GST exclusive)

Compliance with Statutory Conditions for Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund

Section 83 of the Constitution provides that no amount may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund except under an appropriation made by law. The Department of Finance provided information regarding the need for risk assessments in relation to compliance with statutory conditions on payments from special appropriations, including special accounts.

During 2013-14 and 2012-13 financial years, the Mint reviewed its exposure to the risk of not complying with statutory conditions on payments from appropriations and assessed the risk of non-compliance as being low. In addition, in both financial years the Mint reviewed payments made in the year for non-compliance with statutory conditions with no instances identified in either year.

Additional legal advice has been received stating that there could be the possibility of breaches of Section 83 under certain circumstances with payments for long service leave, goods and services tax and payments under determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal. The Mint has reviewed its processes and controls over payments for these items to minimise the possibility for future breaches as a result of these payments. The Mint has determined that there is a low risk of the certain circumstances mentioned in the legal advice applying to the Mint. The Mint is not aware of any specific breaches of Section 83 in respect of these items.

Note 24: Compensation and Debt Relief

	2014	2013
	$	$
Compensation and Debt Relief - Departmental		
No 'Act of Grace' expenses were incurred during the reporting period (2013: No expenses).	-	-
None of the above expenses were paid on a periodic basis (2013: No expenses were paid on a periodic basis).		
No waivers of amounts owing to the Australian Government were made pursuant to subsection 34(1) of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (2013: No waiver made).	-	-
No payments were provided under the Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration (CDDA) Scheme during the reporting period (2013: No payments made).	-	-
No ex-gratia payments were provided for during the reporting period (2013: No payments made).	-	-
No payments were provided in special circumstances relating to APS employment pursuant to section 73 of the *Public Service Act 1999* (PS Act) during the reporting period. (2013: No payments made).	-	-
Compensation and Debt Relief - Administered		
No 'Act of Grace' expenses were incurred during the reporting period (2013: No expenses).	-	-
None of the above expenses were paid on a periodic basis (2013: No expenses were paid on a periodic basis).		
No waivers of amounts owing to the Australian Government were made pursuant to subsection 34(1) of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* . (2013: No waivers).	-	-
No payments were provided under the Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration (CDDA) Scheme during the reporting period. (2013: No payments made)	-	-
No ex-gratia payments were provided for during the reporting period. (2013: No payments).	-	-
No payments were provided in special circumstances relating to APS employment pursuant to section 73 of the Public Service Act 1999 (PS Act) during the reporting period. (2013: No payments made)	-	-

Note 25: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 25A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

The Mint has a single Outcome which is described in Note 1.1.

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Departmental				
Expenses	**81,626**	81,218	**81,626**	81,218
Own-source income	**(76,317)**	(83,079)	**(76,317)**	(83,079)
Administered				
Expenses	**48,081**	53,616	**48,081**	53,616
Own-source income	**(107,270)**	(128,520)	**(107,270)**	(128,520)
Net (contribution) of outcome delivery	**(53,880)**	(76,765)	**(53,880)**	(76,765)

Net costs shown included intra-government costs that were eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 26: Competitive Neutrality and Cost Recovery

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Note 26A: Competitive Neutrality - Expenses		
State payroll tax equivalent	**544**	392
Commonwealth tax equivalent expense[1]	**(1,303)**	555
Total competitive neutrality expenses	**(759)**	947

1. The amount of Commonwealth tax equivalent applicable to the taxable profit for the period is $1.284m receivable as at 30 June 2014 (2013: $0.612m payable). This differs to the Commonwealth tax equivalent amount disclosed above due to timing differences recognised in accordance with AASB 112 *Income Taxes* .



6

APPENDICES

6 - APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – COIN PURCHASES FROM THE MINT 2013-14

	$2	$1	50c	20c	10c	5c	2c	1c	Total
Year	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1965-75	0	0	55 372	61 795	30 476	23 740	18 662	11 716	**201 761**
1975-85	0	268 019	154 890	96 944	42 132	36 489	21 462	12 626	**632 562**
1985-95	477 096	120 585	19 683	5 479	30 163	39 467	8 660	6 828	**707 961**
1995-05	412 000	233 894	114 091	82 610	55 400	63 710	-	-	**961 705**
2005-06	73 400	30 800	23 880	18 400	12 160	10 880	-	-	**169 520**
2006-07	65 800	28 898	15 840	12 680	9 600	6 920	-	-	**139 738**
2007-08	85 200	40 900	15 040	13 820	7 940	4 940	-	-	**167 840**
2008-09	91 000	31 150	15 520	16 200	7 505	6 225	-	-	**167 600**
2009-10	72 400	27 150	14 240	15 015	7 820	5 810	-	-	**142 435**
2010-11	62 200	20 300	10 355	11 845	5 440	4 470	-	-	**114 610**
2011-12	48 000	25 200	11 895	8 425	5 715	4 425	-	-	**103 660**
2012-13	73 200	23 400	11 465	10 395	6 075	3 985	-	-	**128 520**
2013-14	60 400	20 350	8 290	9 045	5 375	3 810	-	-	**107 270**
Total	**1 387 096**	**826 896**	**470 561**	**362 653**	**225 801**	**214 871**	**48 784**	**31 170**	**3 745 182**

APPENDIX B – CIRCULATING COIN PRODUCTION 2013-14

Country	Type	Design	Year	Alloy	Qty (in Mil)
Australia	5c	Standard	2012	Cupro Nickel	0.2460
	5c	Standard	2013	Cupro Nickel	33.8660
	5c	Standard	2014	Cupro Nickel	22.4880
	10c	Standard	2012	Cupro Nickel	0.0270
	10c	Standard	2013	Cupro Nickel	25.2410
	10c	Standard	2014	Cupro Nickel	22.8820
	20c	Standard	2012	Cupro Nickel	0.1530
	20c	Centenary of Canberra	2013	Cupro Nickel	0.1490
	20c	Standard	2013	Cupro Nickel	27.3820
	20c	Standard	2014	Cupro Nickel	8.4170
	50c	Standard	2012	Cupro Nickel	0.0130
	50c	Standard	2013	Cupro Nickel	10.2470
	50c	Standard	2014	Cupro Nickel	5.9900
	50c	50th Anniversary of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)	2014	Cupro Nickel	1.2000
	$1	Standard	2011	Aluminium Bronze	0.0855
	$1	Standard	2013	Aluminium Bronze	9.1000
	$1	Standard	2014	Aluminium Bronze	1.0000
	$1	100 Years of Anzac - The Spirit Lives	2014	Aluminium Bronze	14.0150
	$2	Standard	2012	Aluminium Bronze	0.0290
	$2	Standard	2013	Aluminium Bronze	21.0330
	$2	Standard	2014	Aluminium Bronze	16.7380
Total					**220.3015**
Samoa	10 Sene	Standard			2.0000
	20 Sene	Standard			2.0000
	50 Sene	Standard			1.0000
	1 Tala	Standard			1.0000
	2 Tala	Standard			1.0000
Total					**7.0000**

APPENDIX C – OTHER PRODUCTS 2013-14

Medallion
Total Produced: 433
Corporate – 432
Royal Australian Mint – 1
Token
Total Produced: 33,067

APPENDIX D – COLLECTOR COIN RELEASE SUMMARY 2013-14

Type	Year	Item Code	Qty	Mintage
6 coin set proof wedding	2013	210132	350	unlimited
$1 proof silver kangaroo at sunset	2013	210152	2250	5000
50 cent proof silver 60th anniversary of coronation	2013	210163	5000	10 000
$5 proof silver pavo	2013	210187	3400	10 000
6 coin set proof silver	2013	210195	500	500
6 coin set proof	2014	210206	13 200	unlimited
6 coin set proof baby	2014	210207	6650	unlimited
6 coin set proof wedding	2014	210214	1500	unlimited
5 cent proof silver	2013	210225	1500	unlimited
10 cent proof silver	2013	210227	1500	unlimited
20 cent proof silver	2013	210229	1500	unlimited
50 cent proof silver	2013	210231	1500	unlimited
$1 proof silver	2013	210233	1500	unlimited
$2 proof silver	2013	210235	1500	unlimited
5 cent proof gold	2013	210239	200	unlimited
10 cent proof gold	2013	210241	200	unlimited
20 cent proof gold	2013	210243	200	unlimited
50 cent proof gold	2013	210245	200	unlimited
$1 proof gold	2013	210247	200	unlimited
$2 proof gold	2013	210249	200	unlimited
$1 proof silver korean war	2013	210251	1700	5000
$10 proof gold kangaroo series	2014	210253	1500	1500
$1 proof silver kangaroo series	2014	210255	5000	10 000
$1 proof silver horse	2014	210257	6000	10 000
$10 proof gold horse	2014	210259	1500	2500
$1 proof silver prestige horse	2014	210262	2988	10 000
$10 proof silver prestige horse	2014	210264	688	5000

Type	Year	Item Code	Qty	Mintage
$30 proof silver prestige horse	2014	210266	89	1500
$100 proof gold prestige horse	2014	210268	148	1500
$500 proof gold prestige horse	2014	210270	8	100
$1 proof silver coloured graham	2014	210275	2467	5000
$25 proof gold kangaroo at sunset	2014	210277	1000	1000
$5 proof silver triangular lest we forget	2014	210279	10 000	10 000
$5 proof silver ACT state series	2014	210281	3000	12 500
50 cent proof silver royal baby	2013	210284	7990	10 000
$1 proof silver mintmark	2014	210286	5000	12 500
$10 proof gold mintmark	2014	210288	1500	2500
$1 proof silver legends	2014	210290	1000	1000
$1 proof silver opera house	2013	210292	5000	5000
$2 proof gold platypus	2014	210311	1771	5000
$1 silver proof holographic sydney	2014	210313	10 400	15 000
$1 proof silver kangaroo at sunset	2014	210315	500	5000
5 cent proof silver	2014	210327	1000	1000*
10 cent proof silver	2014	210329	1000	1000*
20 cent proof silver	2014	210331	1000	1000*
50 cent proof silver	2014	210333	1000	1000*
$1 proof silver	2014	210335	1000	1000*
$2 proof silver	2014	210337	1000	1000*
5 cent proof gold	2014	210339	97	100**
10 cent proof gold	2014	210341	97	100**
20 cent proof gold	2014	210343	97	100**
50 cent proof gold	2014	210345	97	100**
$1 proof gold	2014	210347	97	100**
$2 proof gold	2014	210349	97	100**
$1 proof silver afl premiers team	2013	210357	1500	5000
$1 proof albr world money fair	2014	210362	2014	2014
$1 frunc cockatoo air series	2011	310056	500	unlimited
$1 frunc butterfly air series	2011	310059	500	unlimited
50 cent uncirculated kokoda	2012	310137	1897	unlimited
3 coin set uncirculated shores under siege	2012	310152	1199	unlimited
6 coin set hyper-metallic uncirculated	2013	310178	2340	unlimited
6 coin uncirculated baby	2013	310179	3001	unlimited
50 cent uncirculated surfing australia	2013	310204	2250	unlimited

Type	Year	Item Code	Qty	Mintage
4 coin set uncirculated cbsm	2013	310211	1066	unlimited
$1 frunc polar bear polar series	2013	310228	1000	unlimited
$1 frunc penguin polar series	2013	310231	1000	unlimited
20 cent uncirculated parliament house	2013	310241	2903	unlimited
50 cent uncirculated commonwealth stamps	2013	310259	4000	unlimited
6 coin set uncirculated	2014	310267	36 482	unlimited
6 coin set uncirculated baby	2014	310268	16 611	unlimited
$1 uncirculated slim dusty	2013	310281	8400	unlimited
3 coin set uncirculated banknotes	2013	310285	4050	unlimited
20 cent uncirculated ashes	2013	310290	19 695	unlimited
$1 uncirculated korean war	2013	310293	6898	unlimited
$1 frunc silver kangaroo series	2014	310297	7252	unlimited
$1 frunc silver kangaroo series in capsule	2014	310298	5846	unlimited
$1 uncirculated horse	2014	310300	18 002	unlimited
$1 uncirculated b counterstamp	2013	310304	2403	unlimited
$1 uncirculated m counterstamp	2013	310305	3704	unlimited
$1 frunc silver graham	2014	310307	10 000	10 000
50 cent uncirculated royal baby	2013	310311	35 003	unlimited
$2 uncirculated coronation	2013	310314	23 765	unlimited
4 coin set uncirculated cbsm	2014	310319	11 738	unlimited
$1 gem uncirculated silver legends	2014	310321	750	750
50 cent uncirculated boer war	2014	310324	30 631	50 000
50 cent uncirculated german new guinea	2014	310327	17 442	50 000
50 cent uncirculated australian flying corps	2014	310333	13 002	50 000
50 cent uncirculated cocos islands	2014	310336	25 077	50 000
$1 frunc butterfly bright bugs series	2014	310345	10 079	30 000
$1 frunc grasshopper bright bugs series	2014	310348	10 002	30 000
$1 frunc stag beetle bright bugs series	2014	310351	10 081	30 000
$1 frunc blow fly bright bugs series	2014	310354	10 002	30 000
$1 frunc cuckoo wasp bright bugs series	2014	310357	10 588	30 000
$1 frunc red bull ant bright bugs series	2014	310360	9532	30 000
$1 uncirculated opera house	2013	310395	15 000	unlimited

Type	Year	Item Code	Qty	Mintage
20 cent uncirculated australian comforts fund	2014	310489	17 002	30 000
$1 uncirculated afl premiers team clamshell	2013	310491	13 000	unlimited
$1 uncirculated afl premiers team blister	2013	310492	5000	unlimited
$1 frunc coloured mob of roos	2014	310496	13 695	30 000
6 coin set uncirculated world money fair	2014	310499	1500	1500
$1 uncirculated g for george	2014	310584	12 213	30 000
$1 uncirculated medi-mazing clever australia series	2014	310586	12 202	30 000
$1 uncirculated p counterstamp	2014	310589	3052	unlimited
$1 uncirculated b counterstamp	2014	310593	3260	unlimited
$1 uncirculated s counterstamp	2014	310595	7886	unlimited
$5 proof silver victoria cross	2014	310651	14 850	30 000
50 cent uncirculated 14 sided lunar snake	2013	410046	1000	unlimited
50 cent uncirculated 14 sided lunar horse carded	2014	410077	12 003	50 000
50 cent uncirculated 14 sided lunar horse box	2014	410086	4944	50 000
$30 frunc silver kangaroo road sign	2013	510157	7	1500
$1 frunc silver koala road sign	2014	510254	2503	40 000
$10 frunc silver koala road sign	2014	510256	400	5000
$30 frunc silver koala road sign	2014	510258	42	1500
$100 frunc gold koala road sign	2014	510260	80	5000
$500 frunc gold koala road sign	2014	510262	5	500
$1 brilliant uncirculated silver f15 kangaroo in outback	2013	510268	3740	10 000
$1 frunc black caviar	2013	510278	4000	unlimited
1 tala frunc teuila flower samoa	2013	510291	1500	2000
$1 proof silver ling yen snake	2013	510324	2000	2000
$1 proof silver high relief mob of roos	2014	510332	3936	10 000
50 cent frunc ling yen horse	2014	510334	2000	2000
$2 proof silver selectively gold plated ling yen horse	2014	510336	3000	3000
$20 proof gold ling yen horse (design 1)	2014	510338	500	500

Type	Year	Item Code	Qty	Mintage
$20 proof gold ling yen horse (design 2)	2014	510340	500	500
$100 proof gold ling yen horse	2014	510342	300	300
50 cent frunc 14 sided horse	2014	510346	2480	10 000
$10 antique copper victoria cross	2014	510362	4882	5000
50 cent uncirculated aiatsis	2014	510376	11 773	30 000
$1 brilliant uncirculated f15 kangaroo in outback	2014	510378	3000	10 000
$1 proof silver f15 kangaroo in outback	2014	510380	1000	5000
$1 circulating mob of roos s counterstamp	2014	510593	5000	5000
$1 proof silver maori art new zealand	2014	510597	1500	2000
$10 proof gold maori art new zealand	2014	510599	250	250
3 coin set $10 gold proof hobbit new zealand	2013	711049	100	250
$10 gold proof hobbit new zealand	2013	711050	200	500
$1 proof silver selectively gold plated hobbit new zealand	2013	711051	5000	20 000
5 coin set $1 proof silver hobbit new zealand	2013	711052	522	1000
$1 alznbr brilliant uncirculated hobbit new zealand	2013	711053	10 002	unlimited
2 coin set $1 alznbr brilliant uncirculated hobbit new zealand	2013	711054	7502	unlimited
18 coin australia at war subscription		711069	2034	no more than 50 000

* Includes 500 coins sold as part of the 2014 6 coin set proof silver – 210376 (mintage 500)

** Includes 47 coins sold as part of the 2014 6 coin set proof gold – 210377 (mintage 50)



7

INDICES

7 - INDICES

GLOSSARY

antique finish

An antique finish gives the appearance of an old, treasured coin. Unlike any other coin finish, antique coins are entirely handmade and consequently may exhibit some slight variations.

audiometric

A type of test to determine a subject's hearing levels.

blank preparation

Blank preparation involves punching the blank out of a flat sheet of metal, heating the blank to soften the metal, washing to remove residue from the heating process and then putting the blank through an upsetting mill that raises the rim on the edge of the coin.

Chief Executive Instructions (CEIs)

These instructions establish the Mint's financial administrative framework as required under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act).

CHRIS21

An integrated human resource and payroll application for managing payroll, award interpretation, training, OHS, professional development, recruitment, reporting and workflow.

circulating coins

Coins that are in public circulation.

coinage

Refers to coins collectively.

coin blank

A piece of metal which has been cut to the required shape but yet to be struck into a coin.

coin dealer

Collects and sells coins.

coin die

A hardened metal tool, the face of which carries an engraved design or mirror image of the design that is to be impressed on one side of the blank.

colour printed/pad printed

Coloured ink applied to a coin after striking to enhance elements of the design.

denomination

The stated face value on a coin or banknote.

direct sourcing

A form of restricted tendering, available only under certain circumstances, with a single potential supplier or suppliers being invited to bid because of their unique expertise and/or special ability to supply the goods and/or services sought.

DiSC

A personality assessment tool based on the dominance, inducement, submission and compliance theory of behaviour.

effigy

The portrait appearing on the obverse of a coin. In Australia, the effigy features the reigning monarch and when appearing with the word Australia, denotes the coin is legal tender in Australia.

fine silver

Used to refer to silver which is 99.9 per cent pure.

frosted uncirculated coin

Coins, particularly proof, may be issued with certain parts of the design slightly dulled. This is accomplished by sandblasting a portion of the design on the die.

health, safety, wellness and environment management system (HSWEMS)

A framework that allows an organisation to consistently identify and control its health and safety risks, reduce the potential for safety occurrences, help achieve compliance with health and safety legislation and continually improve its performance.

high relief

High relief is a sculptural technique where the design of a coin is further raised out of the background field, increasing the definition the design.

human resource management information system (HRMIS)

A computerised solution for the management of human resources and payroll data and accounting functions within payroll. The Mint's HRMIS is called CHRIS21.

ICT

Information and communications technology.

ISO 31000:2009

ISO 31000:2009 is an Australian/New Zealand standard which provides principles and generic guidelines on risk management.

ISO 9001 Quality Management Accreditation

International standard for providing assurance about the ability to satisfy quality requirements and to enhance customer satisfaction in supplier-customer relationships.

iOS

A mobile operating system developed by Apple Inc. and distributed exclusively for Apple hardware.

knuckle press

A knuckle press or knuckle-joint press is capable of delivering a tremendous amount of force through the use of a motor and specially designed linkage.

legal tender
Currency which is payment for an amount equal to that denoted on the face of currency.

limited mintage
Maximum number of coins being made.

mature age workforce policy
Measures to support mature age staff who wish to remain in the workforce.

mintage
Number of coins made.

minting
Making coins.

mint issue
The Royal Australian Mint's quarterly catalogue featuring new numismatic products.

national coin collection
The Mint's collection of coins and coin related material that is significant to Australia's numismatic history.

numismatic
The science, study or collecting of coins, tokens, medals, paper money, orders, decorations or similar objects.

numismatic products
Collectible products including coins, medallions, tokens, jewellery etc.

obverse
The side of the coin which is the major side, usually carrying the portrait. The 'Heads' side of the coin.

open tender
A procurement procedure in which a request for tender is published inviting all businesses that satisfy the conditions for participation to submit tenders.

performance development scheme (PDS)
Regular feedback between team member and supervisor to discuss workplace issues and assist in identifying areas where development is needed and how to meet those needs.

press
A machine that performs the coin striking process.

proof coin
A carefully struck coin using special dies with either a mirror-like or matt finish. These coins are especially struck and the term is not used to describe a well-preserved circulating coin. Proof is a method of manufacture, not a condition or grade.

quality assurance

Ensures the compliance with the requirements set out in the Mint's Quality Management System, which is accredited to international quality management standard ISO 9001, including team visit to the premises of suppliers to audit the company's quality systems align with the Mint QMS.

quality control

Ensures that all coinage blanks, coinage dies, coins and packaging materials that enter or leave the Mint meet the required technical specifications and are of an acceptable quality standard.

quality management system (QMS)

A documented management system to manage the processes to continually improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its performance and meet or exceed quality expectations.

reverse

The opposite side to the obverse. Also known as the tails side of the coin.

seigniorage

The difference between the face value of a coin and the cost of producing, distributing and retiring it from circulation.

select tender

A procurement procedure in which the procuring agency selects which potential suppliers are invited to submit tenders.

strike a coin

To press a coin.

supply chain

Represents the movement of materials as they flow from their source to the end customer. It is made up of the people, activities, information and resources involved in moving a product from the supplier to the customer.

uncirculated coin

The description of a coin which has not been in circulation. It may however, suffer from minor production faults such as insignificant rim marks or other slight imperfections.

unlimited mintage

No limit on the number of coins being made.

wellmint

The Royal Australian Mint's health and wellness program, incorporating health assessment, activities and health information for Mint employees.

wholesale terms of trade

Terms and conditions which coin dealers must abide to if they wish to be a Mint accredited dealer.

workplace diversity program

Program which formalises the Mint's commitment to ensuring employees in identified groups have fair access to recruitment, training and promotion opportunities.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
AM	Member of the Order of Australia
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANU	Australian National University
App	Application or program which runs on an iOS
APS	Australian Public Service
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWA	Australian Workplace Agreement
CCC	Coin Consultative Committee
CEIs	Chief Executive Instructions
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPRs	Commonwealth Procurement Rules
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
EEGO	Energy Efficiency in Government Operations
EEO	Equal employment opportunity
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESL	English as a Second Language
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
FCP	Fraud Control Plan
FMA Act	*Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*
FMOs	Finance Minister's Orders
FOI	Freedom of Information

GST	Goods and Services Tax
the Hon	the Honourable
HR	Human resources
HRMIS	Human Resources Management Information System
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSEMS	Health, Safety and Environment Management System
HVAC	Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning
ICT	Information and communications technology
IFA	Individual Flexibility Arrangement
iOS	Apple Inc. mobile operating system
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information technology
LED	Light-emitting diode
MDC	Mint Directors Conference
the Mint	Royal Australian Mint
MP	Member of Parliament
NCC	National Coin Collection
NED	Nominal Expiry Date
NZ Post	New Zealand Post
OH&S	Occupational health and safety
OHSMS	Occupational Health and Safety Management System
OPA	Official Public Account
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PDS	Performance Development System
PLC	Product life cycle
POS	Point of sale
PS Act	*Public Service Act 1999*

PSS	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme
PSSap	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme accumulation plan
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality control
QMS	Quality Management System
R&D	Research and development
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
ROI	Return on investment
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VC	Victoria Cross
VSD	Variable speed drive

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HOW TO CONTACT US

Street address	Royal Australian Mint Denison Street Deakin ACT 2600 AUSTRALIA
Postal Address	Royal Australian Mint Denison Street Deakin ACT 2600 AUSTRALIA
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Facsimile	(02) 6202 6954 within Australia +61 2 6202 6954 international
Internet Email	www.ramint.gov.au info@ramint.gov.au
Chief Executive's Office	Telephone (02) 6202 6826 Facsimile (02) 6202 6935
Visiting the Mint	Visitors are welcome 8.30 am–5.00 pm on weekdays, and 10.00 am–4.00 pm on weekends and public holidays. The Mint is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday.
Web location	http://www.ramint.gov.au/about/compliance/annual_reports.cfm