### **WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL**

ABN: 65 843 778 569

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

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# Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

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#### WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL

ABN: 65 843 778 569

#### **Council Certificate**

We have been authorised by the Council to certify the financial statements in their final form. In our opinion:

- (a) the accompanying financial statements comply with the Local Government Act 2019, Local Government General Regulations 2021 and Australian Accounting Standards.
- (b) the financial statements present a true and fair view of the Council's financial position at 30 June 2022 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.
- (c) internal controls implemented by the Council provide a reasonable assurance that the Council's financial records are complete, accurate and reliable and were effective throughout the year.
- (d) the financial statements accurately reflect the Council's accounting and other records

Dated 30/19/2022
Rewall CEO.



#### **AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

### UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF NORTHERN TERRITORY LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2019 AND NORTHERN TERRITORY LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2021

#### TO THE COUNCIL OF WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2022 there have been:

- (i) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Northern Territory Local Government Act 2019 and Northern Territory (General) Regulations 2021, and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Morshall NK

Nexia Edwards Marshall NT

**Chartered Accountants** 

**Noel Clifford** 

Partner, Assurance Services

Darwin

Dated 13 October 2022

# WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL ABN: 65 843 778 569 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
None			
INCOME			
	2A	373,256	359,795
	2B	212,670	176,591
	2C	808,560	505,155
	2D	4,066	11,859
	2E	1 000 550	18,181
TOTAL INCOME		1,398,552	1,071,581
EXPENSES			
	3A	501,517	459,654
• •	3B	298,757	300,663
	3C	169,989	156,078
	3D	77,074	92,313
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,047,337	1,008,708
NET SURPLUS		351,215	62,873
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Loss on revaluation of buildings and other structures for the year		-	(878,557)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	e ē	•	(878,557)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		351,215	(815,684)

# WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL ABN: 65 843 778 579 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on Hand and at Bank	4	1,728,249	1,768,806
Trade and Other Receivables	5	8,989	7,815
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,737,238	1,776,621
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	2,168,811	1,865,679
Right of Use Assets	7	31,671	45,245
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,200,482	1,910,924
TOTAL ASSETS		3,937,720	3,687,545
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	8	56,204	32,041
Other Contract liabilities	9	176,250	306,152
Lease Liabilities	10	13,678	12,939
Employee Provisions	11	106,973	91,936
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		353,105	443,068
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease Liabilities	10	19,367	33,045
Employee Provisions	11	10,056	7,455
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		29,423	40,500
TOTAL LIABILITIES		382,528	483,568
NET ASSETS		3,555,192	3,203,977
EQUITY			
		9 069 795	1 710 510
Retained Earnings Reserves	12	2,063,725 1,491,467	1,712,510 1,491,467
TOTAL EQUITY		3,555,192	3,203,977

#### WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL ABN: 65 843 778 569 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Asset Replacement and Maintenance Reserve	Total Equity
	\$		\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,649,637	1,870,024	500,000	4,019,661
Comprehensive income:				
Surplus for the year	62,873	-	_	62,873
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(878,557)	-	(878,557)
Total comprehensive income (Loss) attributable to				
Members of the entity for the year	62,873	(878,557)	•	(815,684)
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,712,510	991,467	500,000	3,203,977
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,712,510	991,467	500,000	3,203,977
Comprehensive income:				
Surplus for the year	351,215	_	-	351,215
Other comprehensive income for the year	•	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to Members				
of the entity for the year	351,215			351,215
Balance at 30 June 2022	2,063,725	991,467	500,000	3,555,192

# WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL ABN: 65 843 778 579 STATEMENT OF WORKING CAPITAL AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS	æ	*	•
Cash on Hand and at Bank	4	1,728,249	1,768,806
Trade and Other Receivables	5	8,989	7,815
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,737,238	1,776,621
Less:			
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	8	56,204	32,041
Contract liabilities	9	176,250	306,152
Lease Liabilities	10	13,678	12,939
Employee Provisions	11	106,973	91,936
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		353,105	443,068
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,384,133	1,333,553
CURRENT RATIO		4.92	4.01

#### WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL ABN: 65 843 778 569 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		575,299	684,537
Grants and contributions receipts		678,658	387,758
Interest received		1,886	11,859
Payments to suppliers and employees		(821,289)	(803,919)
Net cash provided by operating activities	14	434,554	280,235
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		-	33,745
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(459,547)	(70,901)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(459,547)	(37,156)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for lease liabilities		(15,564)	(10,376)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(15,564)	(10,376)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(40,557)	232,703
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		1,768,806	1,536,103
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	14	1,728,249	1,768,806
The accompanying notes form part of these financial			

The financial statements cover Wagait Shire Council as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Wagait Shire Council is operating pursuant to the NT Local Government Act 2019 and NT Local Government (General) Regulations 2021.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on

by the Councillors of the Council.

#### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the requirements of the Local Government Act 2019, Local Government (General) Regulations 2021 and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standard Board.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### **Accounting Policies**

#### (a) Revenue

Rates are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the asset comprising the receipt.

Rates are an enforceable debt linked to rateable property that will be recovered when the property is sold, and therefore control normally passes at the time of levying, or where earlier upon receipt of rates paid in advance. The rating period and reporting period for the Council coincide and accordingly, all rates levied for the year are recognised as revenue.

Uncollected rates are recognised as receivables.

#### **Contributed Assets**

The Council receives assets from the government and other parties for Nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, the Council recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer).

The Council recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amounts.

#### Note 1

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (a) Revenue and Other Income (Cont.)

#### Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the Council receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Council:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

When the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Council:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (AASB 9. AASB 116 and AASB138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Council recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

#### **Capital Grant**

When the Council receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Council recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Council satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

#### Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### **Donation Income**

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

#### Income from Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sales of goods and the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the goods and services to the customers.

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

#### Note 1

#### **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)**

#### (b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

#### Freehold Property

Freehold land and Buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

In periods when the Freehold Land and Buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the Councillors conduct Councillors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the Land and Buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of Land and Buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Freehold Land and Buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are initially recognised and measured at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

#### **Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate Life (years)
Buildings and improvements	20-40
Infrastructure	10
Plant and equipment	3-10
Office equipment and furniture	3
Motor vehicles	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

#### (c) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Council assess if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Council where the Council is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating lease on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Council uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Council anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

#### **Concessionary Leases**

For leases that have significantly below market terms and conditions principally to enable the Council to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn / concessionary leases), the Council has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-8 and measures the right of use assets at cost on initial recognition.

#### Note 1

#### **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)**

#### (d) Financial Instruments

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Council commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost: or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

#### Note 1

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (d) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost: or
- fair value through comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Council initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an
   "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and
   losses on them on different bases:
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the
  groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of
  financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

#### Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Council made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Council's accounting policy.

#### Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

(d)

#### Financial Instruments (Cont.)

#### Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Council no longer controls the asset (ie has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the Council elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

#### Impairment

The Council recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables:
- contract assets (e.g. amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Council uses the following approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

- the simplified approach.

#### Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

#### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (d) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

#### Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Council recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

#### (e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Council reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Council estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

#### Note 1

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (f) Employee Benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Council's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled

The Council's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, sick leave and superannuation are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

The Council classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the Council's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Council's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve-months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities. The Company based on past experience records employee's long service leave entitlements on commencement of their employement within the Council

#### Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the Council receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the Council pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.5% of the employee's ordinary average salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Council's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the Council's statement of financial position.

#### (g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### (h) Trade and Other receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from clients for fees and goods and services provided, from donors and any outstanding grant receipts. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for measurement. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussions on the determination of impairment losses.

#### (i) Contract Assets

Contract assets are recognised when the Council has transferred goods or services to the customer and or completed required performance obligations, but has yet to establish unconditional rights to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

#### Note 1

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

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

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

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 with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows 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 included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### (k) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

#### (I) Intangibles

Software is initially recognised at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

#### (m) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Council during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Trade payables are recognised at their transaction price. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

#### (n) Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Council's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer or complete required performance obligations and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Council recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier), before the Council has transferred the goods or services to the customer and or completed required performance obligations.

#### (o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of reporting period.

#### (p) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

#### Note 1

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (q) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Councillors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Council.

#### **Key Estimates**

#### (i) Valuation of buildings

The Council assesses impairment of land and buildings at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Corporation and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions. There was no provision for land and buildings impairment at 30 June 2022.

During 2021 the Council based on an independent valuation which was performed on three properties, impaired these properties by \$878,557.

#### (ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in Note 1(c), the Council reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period, based on the expected utility of the assets.

The Corporation determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life 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, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

#### (iii) Impairment- General

The Council assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Council that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

#### Impairment of leasehold improvements and plant and equipment

The Council assesses impairment of infrastructure and plant and equipment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Council and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions. There was no provision for impairment of infrastructure and plant and equipment at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

#### Impairment of accounts receivable

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, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtors' financial position. Provision for impairment of receivables at 30 June 2022 amounted to \$5,838 (2021: \$12,115).

#### Key judgments

#### (i) Performance Obligations Under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature / type, cost /value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

#### Note 1

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (r) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Council measures some of its assets at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard,

Fair value is the price the Council would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

"Fair value" is the price the Council would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transactions between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the Council's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

#### (s) Economic Dependence

The Council is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of grants from the Northern Territory Government to ensure the continuance of its activities. At this date of this report management has no reason to believe that Council will not continue to receive funding support from the Government

#### (t) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

#### Initial adoption of AASB 2020-04 COVID-19 - Related Rent Concessions

AASB 2020-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Covid-19-Related Rent Concession amends AASB 16 by providing a practical expedient that permits lessees to assess whether rent concessions that occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and, if certain conditions are met, account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications.

Initial adoption of AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-For-Profit Tier 2 Entities

The Council prepared General Purpose Financial Statements. The Standard, which sets out a new separate Disclosure Standard to be applied by all entities that are reporting under Tier 2 of the Differential Reporting Framework in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting replaces the previous Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR) framework. The application of this standard has resulted in reductions in disclosures compared to RDR in Revenue, Leases and Financial Instruments; however has resulted in new and increased disclosures in areas such as Audit Fees and Related Parties.

#### (u) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Mandatory Or Early Adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Council for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2022. The Council has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2	Revenue and Other Income		
2A	Rates and annual charges	2022 \$	2021 \$
	Ordinary rates	250 000	040.070
	Residential, business and rural flat rate Waste management levy	250,260 122,996	240,679 119,116
	Total rates and annual charges	373,256	359,795
		2022	2021
2B	User charges and fees	\$	\$
	Jetty and boat ramp maintenance	137,603	124,170 37,734
	Power and water contract income	31,850	37,734 1,380
	Weed management income Other fees and charges Other income	43,217	13,307
	Total User charges and fees	212.670	176,591
		2022	2021
2C	Grants and Contributions	\$	\$
	General purpose grants		
	FAA - General purpose component	4,875	18,713
	FAA - Roads to recovery component	30,155	85,370
	Northern Territory Government operating grants		
	General purpose component	217,000	208,021
	Remote Sport Program	20,568	20,718
	Federal and Northern Territory Government non- recurring grants		
	Specific and capital purpose	522,662	169,333
	New Covernment counts and contributions		
	Non Government grants and contributions Australia Day Council	5,000	3,000
	FRRR	6,000	-
	Carers NT	300	-
	Office Gender Equity	2,000	-
	Total grants and contributions	808.560	505.155
		2022	2021
2D	Interest Financial Institutions	4,066	11,859
			·
	Total Interest	4.066	11.859
		2022	2021
2E	Gains/ (loss) on disposal property, plant and equipment	\$	\$ 18,181
	Gains and Losses		10,101
	Total Gains/ (loss) on disposal property, plant and equipment		18.181

Salaries and Wages	Note 3	Expenses		
Salaries and Wages         432,855         394,155           Superannuation         44,594         35,833           Leave Expense         17,638         24,981           Reculament         -         -           Training and development         6,450         3,885           Total employee cost         501,517         459,654           3B         Materials and contracts         2022         2021           Regular Bin and Waste Collection         78,245         81,653           Insurance         41,491         28,556           Accounting         45,561         37,949           Repairs & Maintenance         41,491         28,556           Accounting         5,047         13,184           Motor Vehicle Expenses         13,190         10,908           Other Grant Expenses         91,678         106,702           Consultant fees         5,040         11,377           Travel & Accommodation         8,174         4,287           Community Activities and Functions         10,331         6,057           Safety Supplies & Equipment         -         -         -           Total materials and contracts         298,757         300,653           3C         D			2022	2021
Superannuation	3A	Employee Cost	\$	\$
Leave Expense   17,638   24,981   Recruitment		Salaries and Wages	432,865	394,155
Lawe Expense   17,638   24,981   Recruitment		Superannuation	44,564	36,633
Recruitment		Leave Expense	17,638	24,981
Training and development         6,450         3,885           Total employee cost         501,517         459,654           3B         Materials and contracts         2022         2021           Regular Bin and Waste Collection         78,245         81,853           Insurance         45,551         37,945           Repairs & Maintenance         41,491         28,538           Accounting         5,047         13,194           Motor Vehicle Expenses         91,678         106,702           Other Grant Expenses         91,678         106,702           Consultant fees         91,678         106,702           Commodition         91,777         17 Travel & Accommodation         91,778         106,702           Community Activities and Functions         91,778         106,703         -           Safety Supples & Equipment         9,774         4,267           Community Activities and Functions         \$         \$           Safety Supples & Equipment         298,757         300,668           3C         Depreciation         2022         2021           Buildings         49,000         50,881           Sports Ground         31,000         39,886           Plant and equipment </th <th></th> <th>•</th> <th>· •</th> <th></th>		•	· •	
Total employee cost   S01.517   459.654			6.450	3 885
Regular Bin and Waste Collection   72,245   81,653   Insurance   45,561   37,349   Repairs & Maintenance   45,561   37,449   Repairs & Maintenance   41,491   28,556   Accounting   5,047   13,184   Motor Vehicle Expenses   13,190   10,908   13,190   10,908   13,190   10,908   13,190   10,908   13,190   10,908   13,190   10,301   13,190   13,1		Ex = 20 ·	0,100	0,000
Regular Bin and Waste Collection   78,245   81,653   Insurance   45,561   37,949   Repairs & Maintenance   41,491   28,536   Accounting   5,047   13,194   Motor Vehicle Expenses   91,678   106,702   Consultant fees   91,678   106,702   Consultant fees   91,678   106,702   Consultant fees   5,040   11,377   Travel & Accommodation   5,040   11,377   5,040   11,377   10,331   6,057   5,040   11,377   10,331   6,057   10,331   6,057   10,331   1		Total employee cost	501.517	459.654
Regular Bin and Waste Collection   78,245   81,653   Insurance   45,561   37,949   Repairs & Maintenance   41,491   28,536   Accounting   5,047   13,194   Motor Vehicle Expenses   91,678   106,702   Consultant fees   91,678   106,702   Consultant fees   91,678   106,702   Consultant fees   5,040   11,377   Travel & Accommodation   5,040   11,377   5,040   11,377   10,331   6,057   5,040   11,377   10,331   6,057   10,331   6,057   10,331   1	20	Métariale and contracte	2022	2024
Regular Bin and Waste Collection         78,245         81,653           Insurance         45,561         37,348           Repairs &Maintenance         41,491         28,536           Accounting         5,047         13,194           Motor Vehicle Expenses         15,190         10,908           Other Crant Expenses         91,678         106,702           Consultant fees         5,040         11,377           Travel & Accommodation         8,174         4,287           Community Activities and Functions         10,331         6,057           Saffety Supples & Equipment         -         -           Total materials and contracts         298,757         300,663           3C         Depreciation         2022         2021           Buildings         49,000         50,881           Sports Ground         31,000         39,686           Plant and equipment         47,159         41,671           Office equipment         367         120           Infrastructure         21,844         4,274           Motor vehicles         7,045         10,397           Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles         13,574         9,049           Total Depreciation         189,9	30	ingrations glid collegers		
Insurance   45,561   37,949   Repairs &Maintenance   41,491   28,536   Accounting   5,047   13,194   Motor Vehicle Expenses   13,190   10,906   Cheer Grant Expenses   91,678   106,702   Consultant fees   5,040   11,377   T7zwel & Accommodation   8,174   4,287   Community Activities and Functions   10,331   6,057   Safety Supplies & Equipment		Regular Rin and Waste Collection	•	•
Repairs &Maintenance         41,491         28,536           Accounting         5,047         13,194           Motor Vehicle Expenses         13,190         10,908           Other Grant Expenses         91,678         106,702           Consultant fees         5,040         11,377           Travel & Accommodation         8,174         4,287           Community Activities and Functions         10,331         6,057           Safety Supplies & Equipment         -         -           Total materials and contracts         298,757         300,663           3C         Depreciation         2022         2021           Buildings         49,000         50,881           Sports Ground         31,000         39,886           Plant and equipment         367         120           Infrastructure         21,844         4,274           Motor vehicles         7,045         10,397           Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles         13,574         9,049           Total Depreciation         169,989         156,078           3D         Other operating expenses         8,000         8,000           Admit exprises         35,313         52,254           Power Water & Gas				
Accounting       5,047       13,194         Motor Vehicle Expenses       13,190       10,908         Other Grant Expenses       91,678       106,702         Consultant fees       5,040       11,377         Travel & Accommodation       8,174       4,287         Community Activities and Functions       10,331       6,057         Safety Supplies & Equipment       -       -         Total materials and contracts       298,757       300,663         3C       Depreciation       2022       2021         Buildings       49,000       50,881         Sports Ground       31,000       39,686         Plant and equipment       367       120         Infrastructure       367       120         Infrastructure       21,844       42,74         Motor vehicles       7,045       10,397         Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles       13,574       9,049         Total Depreciation       169,989       156,078         3D       Other operating expenses       2022       2021         Audit services       8,000       3,000         Admin expenses       35,313       52,254         Power Water & Gas       10,913				
Other Grant Expenses         91.678         106,702           Consultant fees         5,040         11,377           Travel & Accommodation         8,174         4,287           Community Activities and Functions         10,331         6,057           Safety Supplies & Equipment         10,331         6,057           Total materials and contracts         298,757         300.663           3C         Depreciation         2022         2021           Buildings         49,000         50,881           Sports Ground         31,000         39,886           Plant and equipment         47,159         41,671           Office equipment         367         120           Infrastructure         21,844         4,274           Motor vehicles         7,045         10,397           Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles         13,574         9,049           Total Depreciation         169,989         156,076           3D         Other operating expenses         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         35,313         52,254           Power Water & Gas         10,913         4,473           Other Expenses         20,223         25,250           Interest expense o			5,047	13,194
Consultant fees         5,040         11,377           Travel & Accommodation         8,174         4,287           Community Activities and Functions         10,331         6,057           Safety Supplies & Equipment         -         -           Total materials and contracts         298,757         300,663           3C         Depreciation         2022         2021           Buildings         49,000         50,881           Sports Ground         31,000         39,686           Plant and equipment         47,159         41,671           Office equipment         367         120           Infrastructure         21,844         4,274           Motor vehicles         7,045         10,397           Right of Use Assels -Motor Vehicles         13,574         9,049           Total Depreciation         169,989         156,076           3D         Other operating expenses         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         55,313         52,254           Power Water & Gas         10,913         4,473           Other Expenses         20,223         25,520           Interest expense on lease liabilitie		Motor Vehicle Expenses		
Travel & Accommodation         8,174         4,287           Community Activities and Functions         10,331         6,057           Safety Supplies & Equipment         -         -           Total materials and contracts         298,757         300,663           3C         Depreciation         2022         2021           Buildings         49,000         50,881           Sports Ground         31,000         39,686           Plant and equipment         367         120           Infrestructure         367         120           Infrestructure         21,844         4,274           Motor vehicles         7,045         10,397           Right of Use Assets - Motor Vehicles         13,574         9,049           Total Depreciation         169,989         156,078           3D         Other operating expenses         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         35,313         52,254           Power Water & Gas         10,913         4,473           Power Water & Gas         10,913         4,473           Other Expenses         10,913         4,473           Interest expense on lease liabilities<				
Community Activities and Functions Safety Supples & Equipment 10,331 6,057 Safety Supples & Equipment 298,757 300,663				
Safety Supplies & Equipment   Total materials and contracts   298.757   300.663		•		
Section   Sect			17	0,051
Buildings		Total materials and contracts	298.757	300,663
Buildings				
Buildings	3C	Depreclation	2022	2021
Sports Ground   31,000   39,686     Plant and equipment   47,159   41,671     Office equipment   367   120     Infrastructure   21,844   4,274     Motor vehicles   7,045   10,397     Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles   13,574   9,049     Total Depreciation   169,989   156,078     Audit services   8,000   8,000     Admin expenses   35,313   52,254     Power Water & Gas   10,113   4,473     Other Expenses   20,223   25,520     Interest expense on lease liabilities   2,625   2,066     Contract   1,000   1,000     Admin expense   20,223   25,520     Interest expense on lease liabilities   2,625   2,066     Contract		•	\$	\$
Plant and equipment       47,159       41,671         Office equipment       367       120         Infrestructure       21,844       4,274         Motor vehicles       7,045       10,397         Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles       13,574       9,049         Total Depreciation       169,989       156,078         3D       Other operating expenses       2022       2021         \$       \$       \$         Audit services       8,000       8,000         Admin expenses       35,313       52,254         Power Water & Gas       10,913       4,473         Other Expenses       20,223       25,520         Interest expense on lease liabilities       2,625       2,066		Buildings	49,000	50,881
Office equipment         367         120           Infrastructure         21,844         4,274           Motor vehicles         7,045         10,397           Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles         13,574         9,049           Total Depreciation         169,989         156,078           3D         Other operating expenses         2022         2021           \$         \$         \$           Audit services         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         35,313         52,254           Power Water & Gas         10,913         4,473           Other Expenses         20,223         25,520           Interest expense on lease liabilities         2,625         2,066				
Infrestructure 21,844 4,274 Motor vehicles 7,045 10,397 Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles 13,574 9,049  Total Depreciation 169,989 156,076  3D Other operating expenses 2022 2021 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$				
Motor vehicles   7,045   10,397   Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles   13,574   9,049		• • •		
Right of Use Assets -Motor Vehicles         13,574         9,049           Total Depreciation         169,989         156,078           3D         Other operating expenses         2022         2021           \$         \$         \$           Audit services         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         35,313         52,254           Power Water & Gas         10,913         4,473           Other Expenses         20,223         25,520           Interest expense on lease liabilities         2,625         2,066				
3D Other operating expenses 2022 2021 \$				
Audit services       8,000       8,000         Admin expenses       35,313       52,254         Power Water & Gas       10,913       4,473         Other Expenses       20,223       25,520         Interest expense on lease liabilities       2,625       2,066		Total Depreciation	169,989	156,078
Audit services       8,000       8,000         Admin expenses       35,313       52,254         Power Water & Gas       10,913       4,473         Other Expenses       20,223       25,520         Interest expense on lease liabilities       2,625       2,066				
Audit services         8,000         8,000           Admin expenses         35,313         52,254           Power Water & Gas         10,913         4,473           Other Expenses         20,223         25,520           Interest expense on lease liabilities         2,625         2,066	3D	Other operating expenses		
Admin expenses       35,313       52,254         Power Water & Gas       10,913       4,473         Other Expenses       20,223       25,520         Interest expense on lease liabilities       2,625       2,066			-	
Power Water & Gas       10,913       4,473         Other Expenses       20,223       25,520         Interest expense on lease liabilities       2,625       2,066				
Other Expenses         20,223         25,520           Interest expense on lease liabilities         2,625         2,066				
Interest expense on lease liabilities 2,625 2,066				
Total Other operating expenses 77.074 92.313		Interest expense on lease liabilities		
		Total Other operating expenses	77.074	92.313

#### Note 4

#### Cash on Hand and at Bank

	CURRENT	Note	2022 S	2021 \$
	Cash at Bank Total Cash on Hand and at Bank		1,728,249 1.728,249	1,768,806 1,768,806
	Restricted cash and cash equivalents summary Purpose External restrictions Included in liabilities			
	Contract liability Included in revenue	9	176,250	306,152
	Total external restrictions Internal restrictions		176,250	306 152
	Included in liabilities Employee leave entitlements Total external restrictions	11	117,029 117,029	99,391 99,391
	Total unrestricted		1,434,970	1,363,263
	Total Cash on hand and at bank	14(a), 18	1,728,249	1,768,806
Note 5	Trade and Other Receivables			
		Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
	CURRENT			
	Receivables:			
	Rates and annual charges Less :Provision for impairment of receivables		9,635 (5,838)	20,262 (12,115)
	Total Unrestricted accounts receivable and other debtors		3,797	8,147
	Other Receivables :			
	GST (net) receivable (payable) Accrued Interest		3,011 = 2,180	(332)
	Total Other receivables		5,191	(332)
	Total current trade and other receivables	18	8,989	7,815
	The Council normal credit term is 30 days. No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of involved is calculated on a daily basis, on the outstanding balance.	ice. Thereafter,	interest is charged a	it 17% per annum,
	Movement (recoveries) in allowance for impairment of receivables		2022 \$	2021
	Balance at beginning of the year Increment/ (Reduction) in allowance		12,115 (6,277)	4,237 7,878
	Balance at the end of the year		5,838	12,115

#### Note 6

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Land		•	•
At independent valuation 2015			-
At independent valuation 2021		350,000	350,000
Total Land		350,000	350,000
Buildings At Independent valuation 2015 At independent valuation 2021		980,000	- 000,086
At cost			12
Less Accumulated depreciation		(53,083)	(4,083)
Sports Ground		926,917	975,917
At cost			_
At independent valuation 2021		310,000	310,000
Less Accumulated depreciation		(36,167)	(5,167)
		273,833	304,833
Total Buildings		1,200,750	1,280,750
Total Land and Buildings	20	1,550,750	1,630,750
Infrastructure at cost:			
At cost		863,576	484,500
Less Accumulated depreciation		(492,637)	(470,793)
		370,939	13,707
Plant and equipment:			
Plant and equipment:			
At cost		674,766	598,250
Less Accumulated depreciation		(439,052)	(391,890)
		235,714	206,360
Office equipment:			
At Cost		179,888	175,930
Less Accumulated depreciation		(175,524)	(175, 157)
		4,364	773
Motor vehicles;			
At Cost		73,399	73,399
Less Accumulated depreciation		(66,355)	(59,310)
		7,044	14,089
			,,500
Total Plant and Equipment		618,061	234,929
Total property, plant and equipment		2,168,811	1,865,679

#### **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

Land \$	Buildings \$	Sports Ground \$	Infrastructure \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Office equipment \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
350,000	975,917	304,833	13,707	206,360	773	14,089	1,865,679
-	-	-		-		-	-
	-	1.0	379,076	76,513	3,958	_	459,547
		-			-	_	-
	(49,000)	(31,000)	(21,844)	(47,159)	(367)	(7,045)	(156,415)
350,000	926.917	273.833	370 939	235 714	4.364	7,044	2 168 811
	350,000	\$ \$ 350,000 975,917 - - - (49,000)	\$ \$ Ground \$ 350,000 975,917 304,833 (49,000) (31,000)	Sample   S	Sample   S	Cancer   Sullivings   Ground   Intrastructure   Equipment   equipment   S   Equipment   Equipment   S   S   S   S   S   S   S   S   S	Land   Buildings   Ground   Infrastructure   Equipment   Equipment   Vehicles   \$   \$   \$   \$   \$   \$   \$   \$   \$

#### Valuation of Building and Improvements

Valuation of Building and Improvements
The properties located at Section 62 (142) Wagait Tower Road, Wagait Beach NT and Section 110 (50) Forsyth Road, Wagait Beach NT were revalued on 4
May 2021, by an independent licensed and registered valuer Mr R Copland, Certified Practising Valuer (Bus, Prop), B Comm. (Ag VFM), F.A.P.I., C.P.P. The
valuation of these properties is based on the fair value of each identifiable property. The fair value of existing assets has been established by reference to their
most probable price in a competitive and open market and included the provision of services and was made on the basis of their existing use. The valuation of
these properties resulted in an impairment loss recognised in the 2021 other comprehensive income of \$878,557.

Note 7	Right of Use Assets				
	(a) AASB 16 Related Amounts Recognised in the Balance Sheet				
	Right of Use Assets		2022 \$		2021 \$
	Leased Motor Vehicles		54,294		54,294
	Less Accumulated depreciation		(22,623)		(9,049)
	Total right of use assets		31,671		45,245
	The Council's lease portfolio includes motor vehicles. These leases have an average of 4 year as their lease te	m.			
	Movements in Carrying Amounts			MV	Total
	Carrying amount at 1 July 2021			\$ 45,245	<b>\$</b> 45,245
	Additions at cost			-	
	Depreciation expense			(13,574)	(13,574)
	Carrying amount at 30 June 2022			31,671	31,671
	(b) AASB 16 Related Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		****		2004
			2022 \$		2021 \$
	Depreciation charge related to right of use assets		13,574		9,049
	Interest expense on lease liabilities		2,625		2,066
	Short Term leases expense		1,903		1,903
			10,102		13,018
Note 8	Trade and Other Payables				
		Note	2022 \$		2021 \$
	CURRENT		•		•
	Trade creditors		18,686		9,487
	Sundry creditors and accrued expenses		30,077 7,441		16,846 5,708
	Payroll and Super liabilities				
	Total Trade and Other Payables		56 204		32,041
	(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost are classified as trade and other payables.  Trade and other payables:				
	Total Current		56,204		32,041
	Total Non Current		-		-
	Total trade and other payables		56,204		32,041
	Total date and outer payables				
	Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	18	56 204		32 041
Note 9	Other Contract Liabilities				
		Note	2022 \$		2021 \$
	CURRENT		•		*
	Contract Liabilities - grant in advance		53,980		
	Contract Liabilities - grant funded programmes		122,270		306,152
	Total Other Contract Liabilities		176.250		306,152
	Total Contract and Unspent liabilities comprising the following grant funding amounts:				
	Roads Grant - R2R				125,286
	Dog Pound ·		-		122
	5000 ttr water tank PIF Funding		-		4,039 99,703
	LRCI		24,613		(198)
	WRM 21-22		58,338 18,219		75,000 2,200
	Healthy Lifestyle Wagait Youth Program- FRRR		1,079		2,200
	Wagait Youth Program- DOH		17,901		-
	CBF - Makers 2022 Financial Assistance Road- Early Release		2,121 53,980		
	Total Other Contract Liabilities		176.250		306.152
			***		
	(b) Contract liabilities - movement in amounts  Balance at the beginning of the year		2022 306,152		
	Additions: Grants for which performance obligations will only be satisfied		000, 10Z		
	in subsequent years		176,250		
	Expended: Grants acquitted or utilised during the year		(306,152)		
	Closing balance		176,250		

Note 10	Lease Liabilities		2022 \$	2021
	CURRENT Leases - MV		13,678	12,939
			13,678	12,939
	NON-CURRENT Leases - MV		19,367	33,045
			19,367	33,045
	Total Lease Liabilities	18, 20	33,045	45,984
	The lease liabilities are secured by the underlying assets and are subject to the terms of their individual lease agreements,			
Note 11	Employee Provisions			
	CURRENT		2022 \$	2021 \$
	Provision for employee benefits: annual leave Provision for employee benefits: long service leave		57,694 49,379	53,283 38,653
	NON-CURRENT		106,973	91,936
	Provision for employee benefits: long service leave		10,056	7,455
			10,056	7,455
	Total provisions for employee benefits		117,029	99,391
	Analysis of total provisions:		Total	
	Opening balance at 1 July 2021		99,391	
	Net change in the provision during the year		17,638	
	Balance at 30 June 2022		117,029	

#### **Provision For Employee Benefits**

Employee provisions represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amount accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Council does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Council does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(f).

#### Note 12

#### Reserves

		Note	2022	2021
sset Revaluation Rese			\$	*
Balance at beginning of			991,467	1,870,024
evaluation/ Increment (			-	(878,557)
alance at end of the rep			991,467	991,467
and too of city of allo top	orting your			
		revaluation of buildings and improvements. Where a revalued item of property lates to that asset and is effectively realised, is transferred directly into retaine		nt is sold, that
Asset Replacement and		erve	500.000	F00.000
dalance at beginning of	reporting year		500,000	500,000
ransfer to reserve			500,000	500,000
alance at end of the rep	iorung year		500,000	300,000
otal reserves			1 491 467	1.491.467
The asset replacement a	nd maintenance re	serve is maintained to replace roads and motor vehicles as the need arises.		
		(ey Management Remuneration		
			2022 \$	2021 \$
Short- term employment	benefits		157,758	146,064
Total Key Management	Remuneration		157 758	146 064
CEO Remuneration	2021-22			
	Actual CEO			
	Renita Glencross			
	1/7/2021 -			
	30/06/2022			
hort-term benefits	\$ 152,244			
Non-cash benefits	\$ 21,370			
Other long-term benefits	\$ 7,932			
Total samusantian	¢ 101 E46			

#### Note 13 B

Total remuneration

Note 13

#### Other Related Party Disclosure

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entitles that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel or individual or collectively with their close family members.

Transactions between related parties are on commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

There were no other related party transactions in 2022 (2021 :\$Nil).

181,546

#### Note 14

4	Cash Flow Information			
		Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
(a	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to Statement of Cash Flows :			
	Cash on hand and at bank	4	1,728,249	1,768,806
	Total cash as stated in the Statement of cash flows		1,728,249	1,768,806
(b	e) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operating Activities with Current Year Profit			
	Profit for the current year		351,215	62,873
	Non-cash flows:			
	Depreciation and amortisation expense Gain/ (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment Interest expense on lease liabilities		169,989 - 2,625	156,078 (18,181) 2,066
	Changes in assets and liabilities:			
	(Increase)/decrease in Trade and Other Receivables (Increase)/decrease in Prepayments Increase/(decrease) in Trade and Other payables Increase/(decrease) in Other Contract Itabilities		(1,174) 24,163 (129,902)	31,738 7,397 5,097 8,186
	Increase/(decrease) In Employee Provisions		17,638	24,981
	Net cash provided by operating activities		434,554	280,235

#### Note 15

#### Lease and Capital Expenditure Commitments Outstanding:

(a) Motor Vehicles Within one year One to five years More than 5 years Total Future Lease Pa	Lease Liability Commitments syments at the End of the Reporting Period:	2022 \$ 15,564 22,049 - 37,614	2021 \$ 15,564 37,613 53,177
(a) Leasehold rental comm		2022 \$	2021
Within one year One to five years More than 5 years	rling date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:	1,104 - -	1,903 1,104
more than e your		1,105	3,007

The non-cancellable operating leasing commitments in 2022 is for a low valued asset photocopier.

The Northern Territory Government allows the Council to use their Sports Ground Land for free. As a result the Council has a Crown lease and expiring date in Perpetuity with the NT Government for its Sports Ground Property Section 110 (50) plans S98/294 Wagait Tower Road. As previously noted the Council has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-8 in relation to Peppercorn Lease.

#### (b) Capital Expenditure Commitments

The Council has no capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2022 (2021:\$Nil). .

#### Note 16

#### Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Council has no Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as at 30 June 2022 (2021:\$Nil).

#### Note 17

#### **Events After the Reporting Period**

The Councillors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Corporation's operations, the results of those operations, or the Corporation's state of affairs in future financial years.

#### Note 18

#### Financial Risk Management

The Council's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks accounts, receivables and payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

statements, are as ronows.	Note	2022	2021
Financial assets		\$	\$
Cash on hand	4	1,728,249	1,768,806
Trade and other receivables	5	8,989	7,815
Total financial assets		1,737,238	1,776,621
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:	_	50.004	20.044
Trade and other payables	7	56,204	32,041
Lease liabilities	10	33,045	45,984
Total financial liabilities		89 249	78,025

#### Financial Risk Management Policies

Management is responsible for mentoring and managing the Council's compliance with its risk management strategy. The committee's overall risk management strategy is to assist the Council in meeting its financial targets whitst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

#### Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Council is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk. There has been no substantive change in the types of risk the Council is exposed to, how these risks arise, management's objectives, policies and procedures for managing or measuring risks from the previous period.

#### Note 19

#### Financial Risk Management (Cont.)

#### . Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss for the Council.

#### Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

Legislative restrictions on Council's investment powers effectively limit investments to financial instruments issued or guaranteed by Australian Governments, banks and authorised deposit taking institutions. Rates and other receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Council's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of accounts receivable and other debtors are provided in Note 6.

#### b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Council might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations in relation to financial liabilities. The Council manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- > preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities.
- > maintaining short term investments to cater for unexpected volatility in cash flows.
- > monitoring the ageing of receivables and payables.
- > maintaining a reputable credit profile.
- > managing credit risk related to financial assets.
- > only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions.

#### c. Market risk

#### Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Council is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

The financial instruments that expose the Council to interest rate risk are limited to cash and cash equivalents.

The Council also manages interest rate risk by ensuring that, whenever possible, payables are paid within any pre-agreed credit terms.

#### (ii) Sensitivity analysis

til Sansturing analysis.

The following table illustrates sensitivitles to the Council's exposures to changes in interest. The table indicates the impact on how profit reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables

	2022	2021
	\$	<b>\$</b>
Surplus \$		
(+/- 1% In interest rates)	17,485	14,116

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the entity has no material exposures.

Refer to Note 18 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurements of the Council financial assets.

#### Note 20

#### Fair Values Measurements

#### Fair value estimation

The Council measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- freehold land and buildings.

The Council does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities on a non-recurring basis,

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position.

		2022		2021		
	Note	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial assets						
Cash on hand and at bank	4,18	1,728,249	1,728,249	1,768,806	1,768,806	
Trade and other receivables	5,18	8,989	8,989	7,815	7,815	
Total financial assets		1 737 238	1,737,238	1,776,621	1,776,621	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	7,18	56,204	56,204	32,041	32,041	
Lease Liabilities	10,18	33,045	33,045	45,984	45,984	
Total financial liabilities	3	89,249	89,249	78.025	78.025	

- (i) Cash on hand, accounts receivable and other debtors, and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value is
  - equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.
- (II) Lease liabilities fair values are assessed on an annual basis by Management and the Directors. Current available data is used in assessing their carrying and fair values.

A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
(a) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or

- (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability."

		2022			2021	
	Note	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
Non-Financial assets			•	•	•	
Land and Buildings	6	1,550,750	1,550,750	1,630,750	1,630,750	
Total non- financial assets		1,550,750	1,550,750	1,630,750	1,630,750	

(i) The properties located at Section 62 (142) Wagait Tower Road, Wagait Beach NT and Section 110 (50) Forsyth Road, Wagait Beach NT were revalued on 4 May 2021, by an independent licensed and registered valuer Mr R Copland, Certified Practising Valuer (Bus, Prop), B Comm. (Ag VFM), F.A.P.I., C.P.P. The valuation of these properties is based on the fair value of each identifiable property. The fair value of existing assets has been established by reference to their most probable price in a competitive and open market and included the provision of services and was made on the basis of their existing use. The valuation of these properties resulted in an impairment loss recognised in the 2021 other comprehensive income of \$878,557.

Note 21

Council Details

Wagait shire council is a local government body formerly called Cox Peninsular Government Council.

The Principal place of business is:

142 Wagait Tower Road Wagait Beach NT 0822



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCILLORS OF WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Wagait Shire Council ("the Council"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of working capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the Chief Executive Officer's Certificate.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Wagait Shire Council, is in accordance with *Northern Territory Local Government Act 2019*, including:

- (a) Giving a true and fair view of the Council's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Northern Territory Local Government (General) Regulations 2021.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### The Responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The Chief Executive Officer of the Council is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Northern Territory Local Government Act 2019* and for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Chief Executive Officer either intend to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

Nexia Edwards Marshall NT

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCILLORS OF WAGAIT SHIRE COUNCIL REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT (CONT.)

#### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report (CONT.)

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Chief Executive Officer.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Executive Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Chief Executive Officer and those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Marshall NY

Nexia Edwards Marshall NT Chartered Accountants

Noel Clifford

Partner, Assurance Services

Darwin

Dated 13 October 2022