

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

ABN: 28 849 328 108

ICN: 9120

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
ABN: 28 849 328 108

**GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

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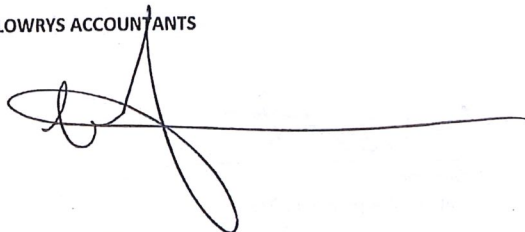
The Directors
Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory (AHNT) Aboriginal Corporation
PO Box 40670
Casuarina NT 0811

Auditor's Independence Declaration

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

LOWRYS ACCOUNTANTS



Colin James, FCA
Registered Company Auditor

Dated: 28 September 2023
Darwin

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory (AHNT) Aboriginal Corporation, the Directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 3-21, are in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Corporation as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Director
Dated: 28 September 2023



Director
Dated: 28 September 2023

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
 ABN: 28 849 328 108

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	Year Ended 30 June 2023 \$	Period Ended 30 June 2022 \$
Revenue			
Revenue from grants and contributions	2A	1,249,163	901,568
Other revenue	2B	61,400	11,000
Total Income		<u>1,310,563</u>	<u>912,568</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3A	605,814	202,372
Depreciation and amortisation	3B	33,320	5,391
Other expenses	3C	743,681	213,538
Total Expenses		<u>1,382,815</u>	<u>421,301</u>
(Deficit)/Surplus from operations		(72,252)	491,267
Other Comprehensive Income			
Transfer from/(to) unexpended grants reserve	17	<u>305,589</u>	<u>(390,750)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>233,337</u>	<u>100,517</u>

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
ABN: 28 849 328 108

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	408,769	811,000
Trade and other receivables	5	190,947	10,118
Other current assets	6	50,526	1,655
Total current assets		650,242	822,773
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	227,545	84,126
Total non-current assets		227,545	84,126
Total Assets		877,787	906,899
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	441,037	404,547
Provisions	9	16,769	9,896
Total current liabilities		457,806	414,443
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	9	966	1,189
Total non-current liabilities		966	1,189
Total Liabilities		458,772	415,632
Net Assets		419,015	491,267
Accumulated Funds			
Retained earnings		333,854	100,517
Unexpended grant reserve	17	85,161	390,750
Total Accumulated Funds		419,015	491,267

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
 ABN: 28 849 328 108

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Retained Earnings	Unexpended Grants Reserve	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Surplus for the period	491,267	-	491,267
Transfer to unexpended grants reserve	(390,750)	390,750	-
Closing Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>100,517</u>	<u>390,750</u>	<u>491,267</u>
Balance at 1 July 2022	100,517	390,750	491,267
Deficit for the year	(72,252)	-	(72,252)
Transfer from unexpended grants reserve	305,589	(305,589)	-
Closing Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>333,854</u>	<u>85,161</u>	<u>419,015</u>

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
ABN: 28 849 328 108

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	Year Ended 30 June 2023 \$	Period Ended 30 June 2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		61,400	882
Grants and contributions received		1,068,334	1,101,568
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,354,880)	(201,933)
Net cash flows from operating activities	12	(225,146)	900,517
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	7	(214,448)	(89,517)
Proceeds from disposal of assets		37,363	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(177,085)	(89,517)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(402,231)	811,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period		811,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	4	408,769	811,000

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
ABN: 28 849 328 108

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

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ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

ABN: 28 849 328 108

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory (AHNT) Aboriginal Corporation (the Corporation) is an Aboriginal Corporation incorporated under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the Acts), domiciled in Australia. The Corporation's principal activity is to act as an independent peak body for Aboriginal community-controlled organisations which provide housing and housing related services in the Northern Territory.

Principal place of business

Unit 6, 41 Georgina Crescent
Yarrowonga NT 0830

Registered Office

Unit 6, 41 Georgina Crescent
Yarrowonga NT 0830

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are required by the Acts and are general purpose financial statements. The Corporation is a not-for-profit Corporation for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2017 and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013*; and

Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

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 accrual 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

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the entity 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 Corporation:

- 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue (continued)

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Corporation:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions, 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 Corporation recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Capital Grant

When the Corporation 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, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

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

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Corporation measures some of its assets and liabilities 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 Corporation would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction 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 value 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.

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.

(c) 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Property, 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 property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the 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.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, but excluding freehold land and work in progress, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Corporation commencing from the time the asset is available for use.

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

Motor vehicles	20%
Office equipment	33%

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 the proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and 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 surplus.

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Corporation commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset.

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 and loss' in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Financial Instruments (continued)

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transactions costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of income or expense in profit or loss.

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a 'loss event') having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

With the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Corporation recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party, whereby the Corporation no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Impairment of Non Financial Assets (continued)

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows 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 entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued 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.

(f) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee provisions

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

Other long-term employee provisions

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements 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. Long-term employee benefits are measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Corporation's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(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. The Corporation did not have an overdraft during the year.

(h) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts receivable from clients for accommodation and food provided in the ordinary course of business. 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 impairment. Refer to Note 1(d) for further discussion of impairment of financial assets.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (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 included in the cash flow statement on a net basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(j) Income Tax

The Corporation is a public benevolent institution and is endorsed by the Australian Taxation Office to access income tax exemption under Subdivision 50-A of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(k) Fringe Benefits Tax

The Corporation, as a Public Benevolent Institution, is also endorsed by the Australian Taxation Office to access the FBT exemption.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation 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 the reporting period.

(m) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Corporation during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Directors 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 Corporation.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Key estimates

Impairment

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Corporation assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment 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 impairment of property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2023.

Key judgements

Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee benefits* (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. The Corporation expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

(o) Economic Dependency

The continued operation of the Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory (AHNT) Aboriginal Corporation is dependent on funding from the Northern Territory Government. At the date of this report, the Board of Directors has no reason to believe that this support will not continue.

(p) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted

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

The Corporation has adopted AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-profit Tier 2 Entities* for the first time this reporting period. 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/or increased disclosures in areas such as Audit Fees and Related Parties.

(q) Comparative Figures

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Year Ended 30 June 2023 \$	Period Ended 30 June 2022 \$
Note 2: Revenue and Other Income		
Note 2A Revenue from grants and contributions		
<i>Northern Territory Government</i>		
Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities	1,049,163	901,568
Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	200,000	-
	<u>1,249,163</u>	<u>901,568</u>
Note 2B Other revenue		
Membership fees	35,000	11,000
Others	26,400	-
	<u>61,400</u>	<u>11,000</u>
Note 3: Expenses		
Note 3A Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	515,193	145,284
Directors fees	24,000	26,400
Superannuation	54,241	14,427
Leave and other entitlements	6,651	11,085
Other benefits	5,729	5,176
Total employee benefits expense	<u>605,814</u>	<u>202,372</u>
Note 3B Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of motor vehicles	16,991	4,235
Depreciation of office equipment	16,329	1,156
Total depreciation	<u>33,320</u>	<u>5,391</u>
Note 3C Other expenses		
Accounting services	7,121	2,750
Administration fees	105,842	99,006
Advertising and promotions	17,679	-
Audit fees	6,250	6,250
Bank fees	106	-
Board travel and accommodation	69,341	29,666
Cleaning	7,675	2,009
Consultancy fees	47,291	9,224
Closing the gap grants expenses	138,000	-
Information technology expenses	14,965	10,428
Insurance expense	13,133	2,945
Loss on disposal of assets	346	-
Meeting expenses	10,395	3,644
Motor vehicle expenses	21,795	2,370
Printing, postage and stationery	20,488	6,507
Freight and courier	223	-
Recruitment and relocation	16,417	6,498
Rent	41,801	21,091
Subscriptions	3,377	-
Telephone	4,020	1,161
Training, seminars and conferences	119,132	2,310
Travel and accommodation	57,229	6,083
Utilities	3,300	792
Other expenses	17,755	804
Total other expenses	<u>743,681</u>	<u>213,538</u>

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	408,769	810,000
Cash on hand	-	1,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	408,769	811,000

Of the amounts stated above, \$85,161 (2022: \$390,750) is restricted as funding bodies may make a claim against the funds should the terms and conditions of the funding agreements not be satisfied.

Note 5: Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade receivables	162,594	3,610
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	-	-
Total trade receivables	162,594	3,610
GST receivable	28,353	6,508
Total trade and other receivables	190,947	10,118

No interest is charged on outstanding debtor balances.

The Corporation does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

No collateral has been pledged for any of the current or non-current trade and other receivable balances.

a. Financial assets at amortised cost classified as accounts receivable and other debtors

Trade and other receivables		
- total current	190,947	10,118
- total non current	-	-
	190,947	10,118
Less GST receivable	(28,353)	(6,508)
Financial assets as trade and other receivables	162,594	3,610

Note 6: Other Current Assets		
Prepayments	47,897	1,655
Deposits	2,629	-
Total Other Current Assets	50,526	1,655

Note 7: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Motor vehicles, at cost	155,656	70,755
Accumulated depreciation	(11,239)	(4,235)
	144,417	66,520
Office equipment, at cost	100,440	18,762
Accumulated depreciation	(17,312)	(1,156)
	83,128	17,606
Total property, plant and equipment	227,545	84,126

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 7: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Motor vehicles at cost \$	Office equipment at cost \$	Total \$
Opening book value 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Additions	70,755	18,762	89,517
Depreciation	(4,235)	(1,156)	(5,391)
Net book value 30 June 2022	66,520	17,606	84,126
Net book value as of 30 June 2022 represented by:			
Gross book value	70,755	18,762	89,517
Accumulated depreciation	(4,235)	(1,156)	(5,391)
Net book value 30 June 2022	66,520	17,606	84,126
Opening book value 1 July 2022	66,520	17,606	84,126
Additions	131,871	82,577	214,448
Depreciation	(16,991)	(16,329)	(33,320)
Disposals	(36,983)	(726)	(37,709)
Net book value 30 June 2023	144,417	83,128	227,545
Net book value as of 30 June 2023 represented by:			
Gross book value	155,656	100,440	256,096
Accumulated depreciation	(11,239)	(17,312)	(28,551)
Net book value 30 June 2023	144,417	83,128	227,545

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 8: Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables	137,793	120,843
Sundry creditors and accruals	49,741	83,704
Deferred income	253,503	200,000
Total trade and other payables	441,037	404,547

Settlement of trade creditors is generally net 30 days.

The Corporation does not hold any financial liabilities whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

No collateral has been pledged for any of the current or non-current trade and other payable balances.

a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

Accounts payable and other payables:

- total current	441,037	404,547
- total non-current	-	-
	<u>441,037</u>	<u>404,547</u>
Less Deferred income	(253,503)	(200,000)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	187,534	204,547

No interest is payable on outstanding payables.

Note 9: Provisions		
<i>Current</i>		
Employee benefits - annual leave	16,769	9,896
Total current provisions	16,769	9,896
<i>Non-Current</i>		
Employee benefits - long service leave	966	1,189
Total non-current provisions	966	1,189
Total provisions	17,735	11,085

Note 10: Commitments for Expenditure

(a) There were no capital commitments at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$ Nil).

(b) There were no loans at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$ Nil).

(c) There were no operating leases at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$ Nil).

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

ABN: 28 849 328 108

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 11: Events After the Reporting Period

The Directors are not aware of any significant events that have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would have an effect on the presentation or require disclosure to the financial statements.

	Year Ended 30 June 2023	Period Ended 30 June 2022
	\$	\$

Note 12: Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operating Activities with Current Year (Deficit)/Surplus

(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(72,252)	491,267
<i>Non cash transactions</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	33,320	5,391
<i>Changes in net assets and liabilities:</i>		
<i>(Increase) / Decrease in assets:</i>		
Trade and other receivables	(180,829)	(10,118)
Other current assets	(48,871)	(1,655)
<i>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</i>		
Trade and other payables	36,836	404,547
Provisions	6,650	11,085
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>(225,146)</u>	<u>900,517</u>
	2023	2022
	\$	\$

Note 13: Financial Risk Management

	Note		
Categories of financial instruments			
Financial assets			
Loans and receivables:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	408,769	811,000
Trade and other receivables	5a	162,594	3,610
Carrying amount of financial assets		<u>571,363</u>	<u>814,610</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	8a	187,534	204,547
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		<u>187,534</u>	<u>204,547</u>

Financial Risk Management Policies

The overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the Corporation meets its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 13: Financial Risk Management (continued)

Special Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Corporation 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 Corporation is exposed to, how these risks arise, management's objectives, policies and procedures for managing or measuring risks from the previous period.

a. 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 Corporation.

The Corporation does not have any material credit risk exposures as its major source of revenue is the receipt of grants.

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.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed in Note 5.

The Corporation has no significant concentrations of credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 5.

b. Liquidity risk

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

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities; and
- 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 Corporation is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

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

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

Fair values

Unless otherwise stated, the Directors consider the financial assets and financial liability carrying amount to also be its fair value.

ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023****Note 14: Capital Management**

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The Corporation's overall strategy remained unchanged throughout the year.

The capital structure of the Corporation consists of accumulated funds comprised of retained earnings.

The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Note 15: Related Parties*Key Management Remuneration*

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation, directly or indirectly, including any committee member (whether executive or otherwise) is considered key management personnel (KMP).

	Year Ended 30 June 2023	Period Ended 30 June 2022
	\$	\$
KMP compensation	184,569	60,019

Other Related Party Disclosure

No remuneration or benefits, other than Directors fees of \$24,000 (2022: \$26,400), were paid to the Directors during the year.

There were no loans to Directors either this year or last year nor was there any outstanding balances from prior years.

Note 16: Auditor's Remuneration

Lowrys Accountants:

- Audit services	6,250	6,250
- Other accounting services	2,500	2,500
Total auditor's remuneration	8,750	8,750

Note 17: Reserve**Movement in reserve***Unexpended grants reserve*

Balance at beginning of reporting period	390,750	-
Transfer (from)/to unexpended grants reserve	(305,589)	390,750
Balance at end of the reporting period	85,161	390,750

The unexpended grants reserve has been established to hold committed funds that have been reported as revenue under AASB 1058 but are to be expended in a future period.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION****Report on the Audit of the Financial Report*****Opinion***

We have audited the financial report of Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory (AHNT) Aboriginal Corporation (the Corporation), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory (AHNT) Aboriginal Corporation has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Corporation's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended;
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013*.

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 Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Corporation are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are 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 Directors are responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operation, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

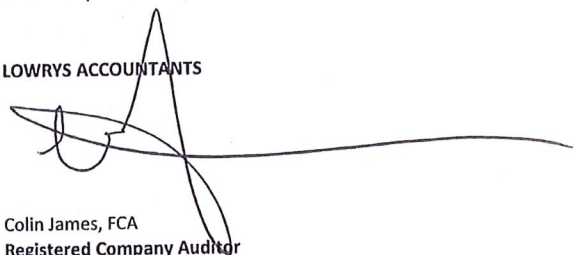
Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF ABORIGINAL HOUSING NORTHERN TERRITORY (AHNT) ABORIGINAL CORPORATION****Report on the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)*****Auditor's Responsibilities 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

LOWRYS ACCOUNTANTS

Colin James, FCA
Registered Company Auditor

Darwin
Dated: 28 September 2023