Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated

ABN 38 691 783 234

Special Purpose Financial Statement For the year ended - 30 June 2021

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Committee members' report For the year ended 30 June 2021

The Committee members present their report, together with the financial statements, on Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated ("the Council") for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Committee members

The following persons were Committee members of the Council during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Chairperson and Treasurer - Jeff Colver Deputy Chair - Banambi Wunungmurra Members Gary Swanson Gail Barker (Elected 25.09.2020) Charlie King (Resigned 01.07.2021) Heimo Schober

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the Council consisted of:

- To promote, support and recognize the efforts of the Territorians and their communities through projects that improve living conditions and sustainability by encouraging key community stakeholders to work collaboratively.
- Emphasis on litter reduction and waste management in remote communities.

Performance measures

The net surplus of the council for the financial year was \$31,718 (2020: surplus \$8,912)

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Council's operation, the results of those operations, or the Council's state of affairs in future financial years.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the fund during the financial year.

On behalf of the Committee members

Jeff Colver Chairperson

05 November 2021

Darwin

Gary Swanson Committee Member

6 November 2021

Darwin

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General information

The financial statements cover Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated's functional and presentation currency.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated is not-for-profit incorporated association, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office Principal place of business

Level 2	Level 2
NAB House	NAB House
71 Smith Street	71 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800	Darwin NT 0800

A description of the nature of the Council's operations and its principal activities are included in the Committee members' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 5th November 2021.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue			
Revenue from ordinary activities	3	-	1,600
Revenue from grants	4	192,050	172,140
Other revenue Other revenue	5	12,733	13,601
Interest Received		131	270
Total revenue	<u> </u>	204,914	187,611
Expenses			
Expenses from ordinary activities	6	71,736	73,773
Employee expenses		100,298	97,130
Depreciation	_	1,162	7,796
Total expenses	_	173,196	178,699
Surplus for the year	12	31,718	8,912
Other comprehensive income for the year	_		<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	31,718	8,912

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Total current assets	7 _	391,122 391,122	385,142 385,142
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Total non-current assets	8 _	3,622 3,622	4,783 4,783
Total assets	_	394,744	389,925
Liabilities Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables Contract liabilities Provisions Total current liabilities	9 10 11 _	15,493 31,302 63,504 110,299	28,700 45,752 62,746 137,198
Total liabilities	_	110,299	137,198
Net assets	=	284,445	252,727
Equity Retained surpluses	12 _	284,445	252,727
Total equity	=	284,445	252,727

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2019	243,815	243,815
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	8,912 	8,912
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,912	8,912
Balance at 30 June 2020	252,727	252,727
	Retained Surpluses \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2020	252,727	252,727
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	31,718	31,718
Total comprehensive income for the year	31,718	31,718
Balance at 30 June 2021	284,445	284,445

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		10 700	16 091
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		12,733 (198,934)	16,081 (130,129)
,	•	(186,201)	(114,048)
Interest received		131	270
Grant received		192,050	172,140
Net cash from operating activities	17	5,980	58,362
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		<u> </u>	(5,605)
Net cash used in investing activities	-		(5,605)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash from financing activities	-	-	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,980	52,757
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		385,142	332,385
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	391,122	385,142

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Council has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

In the Committee members' opinion, the Council is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Northern Territory legislation the Associations Act 2003 and associated regulations. The Committee members have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the member of Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

The Association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standard.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue recognition

The Council recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Council is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Council: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Sales revenue

Events, fundraising and raffles are recognised when received or receivable.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Association satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Association is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Volunteer services

The Association has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources received is also not recognised.

Income tax

As the Council is a tax-exempt institution in terms of subsection 50-10 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Council's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Council's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the incorporated association has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the incorporated association is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Class of assetsUseful yearsPlant and equipment3-5 yearsMotor Vehicle3 years

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Council. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Council's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer 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.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST receivable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Leases

From October 2014, the Council occupied the office premises located at Level 2, 71 Smith Street, Darwin. This office space was provided free of charge.

By their nature, peppercorn leases will seldom be quantitatively material. In the context of the NFPs operations, the Council exempt from AASB16 to calculate Right of use Asset and Leases liability to record their fair value for the whole lease term.

No expense and revenue are recognised on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and no commitments have been disclosed in relation to this lease. The market value of the rental of the premises for the period was \$12,678.

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 2021. The Council has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Council 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The Council assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets 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 of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Provision for impairment of receivables

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

No impairment of receivables has been recognised as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020.

Note 3. Revenue from ordinary activities	2021 \$	2020 \$
Memberships		1,600
Note 4. Revenue from grants	2021 \$	2020 \$
Department of Natural Resources, Environment and Arts Northern Territory Government Grant Other Grants	150,000 40,450 1,600	150,000 22,140 -
	192,050	172,140
Note 5. Other revenue	2021 \$	2020 \$
Other income Awards Function	13,088 (355)	13,246 355
	12,733	13,601

Note 6. Expenses from ordinary activities	2021 \$	2020 \$
Telephone	2,594	3,005
Travel	11,287	8,729
Bookkeeping and accounting fees	9,369	8,320
Insurance	5,221	5,368
Advertising	9,280	12,145
Materials and supplies	948	2,187
Motor vehicle expenses Events	9,376	9,338
Audit fees	2,033 4,400	7,639 3,500
Computer and internet expenses	7,783	1,685
Printing and postage	1,190	808
Other expenses	8,255	11,049
	71,736	73,773
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents	2021 \$	2020 \$
	Ψ	Φ
Current assets		
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash at bank and on deposit	391,122	385,142
	391,122	385,142
Note 8. Property, plant and equipment	2021 \$	2020 \$
Non-current assets		
Furniture & Equipment - at cost	50,966	50,966
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(47,344)	(46,183)
	3,622	4,783
Motor vehicles - at cost	143,412	143,412
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(143,412)	(143,412)
		_
	3,622	4,783
Note 9. Trade and other payables	2021 \$	2020 \$
	Ψ	Ψ
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	757	1,474
GST payable	520	13,856
Payroll liabilities	5,328	5,328
Superannuation payable Other creditors	1,973 6,915	1,973 6,069
Other creditors	15,493	28,700
	10,100	_0,.00
Note 40. Contract liabilities	0004	0000
Note 10. Contract liabilities	2021 \$	2020 \$
	*	•
Current liabilities		
Unexpended Grant	31,302	45,752

Note 11. Provisions	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current liabilities Annual leave Long service leave	29,011 34,493 63,504	28,253 34,493 62,746
Note 12. Equity - Retained surpluses	2021 \$	2020 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year Surplus for the year Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	252,727 31,718 284,445	243,815 8,912 252,727

Note 13. Contingent liabilities

The Council had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020.

Note 14. Commitments

The Council had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020.

Note 15. Events after the reporting period

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the incorporated association's operations, the results of those operations, or the incorporated association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 16. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit (NT), the auditor of the Council:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Audit services - BDO Audit (NT) Audit of the financial statements	3,500	3,500
Note 17. Reconciliation of surplus to net cash from operating activities		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Surplus for the year	31,718	8,912
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation	1,160	7,796
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(13,207) (14,450) 758	880 (3,181) 45,753 (1,798)
Net cash from operating activities	5,980	58,362

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Committee members' declaration For the year ended 30 June 2021

In our opinion:

- the Council is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. Accordingly, as described in note 1 to the financial statements, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Australian Charities and Notfor-profits Commission Act 2012 and Northern Territory legislation the Associations Act 2003 and associated regulations;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Accounting Standards as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Council's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Committee

Jeff Colver Chairperson

___05_November 2021 Darwin Gary Swanson Committee Member

10 November 2021 Darwin



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of the Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated (the "Association"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Statement by the Management Committee.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 1.

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 Association in accordance with 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.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist the Association to meet the requirements of *Northern Territory Associations Act*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management Committee for the Financial Report

The Management Committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the requirements of *Northern Territory Associations Act* and for such internal control as Management Committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial report, the Management Committee is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management Committee is responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

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.

BDO Audit (NT)

C Garland Audit Partner

Darwin: November 2021