



ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



Department of
TREASURY AND FINANCE

Department of Treasury and Finance acknowledges the traditional custodians of the lands on which we work and gather. We pay respects to Elders past and present.

Published by the Department of Treasury and Finance

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The Honourable Bill Yan MLA
Treasurer
GPO Box 3146
Darwin NT 0801

Dear Treasurer

In accordance with the provisions of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993* (PSEMA), I am pleased to submit the 2023-24 Annual Report on the activities and achievements of the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF).

Pursuant to the PSEMA, *Financial Management Act 1995* (FMA) and Treasurer's Directions, I advise that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- a) proper records of all transactions affecting DTF are kept and the employees under my control observe the provisions of the FMA, the Financial Management Regulations and Treasurer's Directions
- b) procedures within DTF afford proper internal control, and these procedures are recorded in the accounting and property manual, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the FMA
- c) there is no indication of fraud, malpractice, major breach of legislation or delegation, major error in or omission from the accounts and records
- d) the internal audit capacity available to DTF is adequate and the results of internal audits have been reported to me
- e) the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared from proper accounts and records, and are in accordance with Treasurer's Directions
- f) all Employment Instructions issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment have been satisfied.

In addition, in relation to items a), e) and f), the former Chief Executive of the Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD) advised that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, proper records were kept of transactions undertaken by DCDD on behalf of DTF, and the employees of DCDD observed the provisions of the FMA, the Financial Management Regulations, Treasurer's Directions and Part 9 of the *Information Act 2002*. The Chief Executive also advised that DCDD maintained a corporate governance model, service management frameworks and internal controls appropriate to the span of operations.

It is a requirement of the PSEMA that you table this report in the Legislative Assembly within six sitting days of receipt.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tim McManus".

Tim McManus
Under Treasurer
30 September 2024

Contents

Purpose of the report	2
Related annual reporting	2
1 The agency	3
Under Treasurer's review	4
Our strategy	6
Organisation	7
Functions of the agency	8
2 Our performance	11
Achievements in 2023-24	12
Future priorities	15
Output performance	17
Financial performance	18
3 Our people	27
Our workforce	28
Employment instructions	33
Public sector principles	33
4 Governance	35
Committees	36
Legislation administered	44
5 Financial statements	45
Department of Treasury and Finance	46
Central Holding Authority	86
List of acronyms	133
Contacts (inside back cover)	

Purpose of the report

The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) 2023-24 Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the annual reporting requirements specified in section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993* (PSEMA), and sections 11 and 13 of the *Financial Management Act 1995* (FMA). Its primary purpose is to report to the Treasurer on DTF's performance in 2023-24 against approved budget outputs and performance measures. Other stakeholders include government, the community, government agencies and DTF staff.

Pursuant to section 28 of PSEMA, DTF must present a report to the Treasurer on its operations within three months of the end of the financial year, and it must contain:

- functions and objectives of the agency
- legislation administered
- organisation overview, including the number of employees in each designation and any variation in these numbers since the last report
- operations, initiatives and achievements relating to planning, efficiency, effectiveness, performance and service delivery to the community
- measures taken to ensure public sector principles were upheld
- management training and staff development programs
- occupational health and safety programs
- financial statements prepared in accordance with sections 11 and 13 of the FMA.

Related annual reporting

The Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC) and Utilities Commission of the Northern Territory (Utilities Commission) produce their own annual reports in accordance with their governing legislation. Each associated entity forms part of DTF for administrative purposes and summary information of their functions is provided in 'The agency' section of this report. Staffing data provided in this report includes staff working in NTTC and the Utilities Commission, unless otherwise noted. Financial statements include the Utilities Commission as it is in DTF's output structure but not NTTC, which reports its financial outcomes in its own annual report.

The Commissioner of Superannuation reports annually on the operation and management of the government superannuation and pension schemes, which should be read in conjunction with this report and the DTF website, treasury.nt.gov.au.



THE AGENCY

DTF's primary role is to promote the fiscal sustainability and economic development of the Territory, and contribute to improved wellbeing of Territorians.

1



Under Treasurer's review

I am pleased to present the Department of Treasury and Finance's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Economic overview

The Territory economy continued to face challenges in 2023-24 with restrictive interest rates and inflationary pressure weighing on consumer confidence and spending. Despite this, the Territory's economy continued to expand. State final demand grew by 4.1% in 2023-24, supported by private investment, with the resumption of construction activity at the Barossa liquefied natural gas (LNG) project, and strong public investment and consumption.

Net trade in 2023-24 was slightly stronger following a subdued 2022-23, where major maintenance works saw lower LNG export volumes from INPEX. Exports were also impacted by Cyclone Megan, which resulted in extensive damage and temporary suspension of production at the GEMCO mine on Groote Eylandt.

Other economic indicators tracked positively in 2023-24. Employment grew by 1.5% in year-on-year terms and the unemployment rate averaged 4.4%, below its 10-year average of 5.1%. Population growth was 0.8% to March 2024, supported by strong levels of overseas migration. Inflation moderated to 3% by June 2024.

While challenges remain in the year ahead, pressures on the economy are showing signs of easing. Inflation is expected to continue moderating, leading the way for interest rate cuts, and greater consumption and investment activity. Investment across housing and defence is expected to continue supporting the local economy while operations resuming at GEMCO and the expected completion of the Barossa LNG project will lift the Territory's net trade.

Fiscal overview

The Territory's 2023-24 financial outcome as reported in the 2023-24 Treasurer's Annual Financial Report (TAFR) saw the return of significant net operating and fiscal balance deficits. The results were influenced by operating and capital investment decisions of the former government, combined with the effect of market factors and natural disasters reducing the Territory's own-source revenues, partially offset by improved GST revenue.

Similarly, as presented in the 2024-25 Budget published in May 2024, the Territory's fiscal outlook is also projected to weaken, with the fiscal balance expected to remain in deficit until 2029-30 and debt levels to increase.

Since these publications, the outcome of the 2024 Northern Territory general election resulted in a change of government. The new Territory Government has an explicit strategic focus on reducing crime, rebuilding the Territory economy and restoring the Territory lifestyle. A key element of rebuilding the Territory economy is the achievement of a sustainable fiscal position. This, along with consideration of the Territory's current fiscal and economic position, will inform new fiscal and economic development strategies for the Territory.

Agency overview

In 2023-24, DTF continued to provide policy advice on major projects, fiscal management, Commonwealth funding, own-source revenue, the economy, statistical reporting, economic initiatives and superannuation. Our work assisted the government with resource allocation decisions and financial management strategies.

DTF managed the 2024-25 Budget, including a more rigorous approach to agency key performance indicator targets, and delivered the 2022-23 TAFR in close collaboration with agencies.

During 2023-24, DTF continued to promote the unique fiscal and service delivery challenges faced in the Territory through submissions to National Cabinet, the Council on Federal Financial Relations, Board of Treasurers and ongoing negotiations with the Commonwealth on funding agreements. In particular, DTF made a range of submissions to CGC's five-yearly review of GST revenue-sharing relativities, with the CGC's draft report indicating an improved outcome for the Territory.

The Territory Revenue Office (TRO) introduced legislation for a new, contemporary mineral royalty regime that is simple, competitive, and delivers appropriate returns to the Territory, commencing 1 July 2024.

DTF continued to work with other agencies to ensure government meets its superannuation obligations, and managed the defined benefit pension schemes.

DTF continues to be well positioned and equipped as a key central agency to meet government's objectives and requirements.

I would like to thank DTF's hard working staff who continue to innovate and contribute to the important work DTF does to support government's priorities.

Tim McManus
Under Treasurer

Our strategy

The 2023–2026 Corporate Plan commenced on 1 July 2023. Key actions and measures for 2023-24 were based on DTF's strategic focus, building on the 2022-23 achievements outlined later in this report.

Key actions for 2023-24 were implemented throughout the year, with six-monthly performance monitoring undertaken by the Senior Management Group (SMG) and reported to staff.

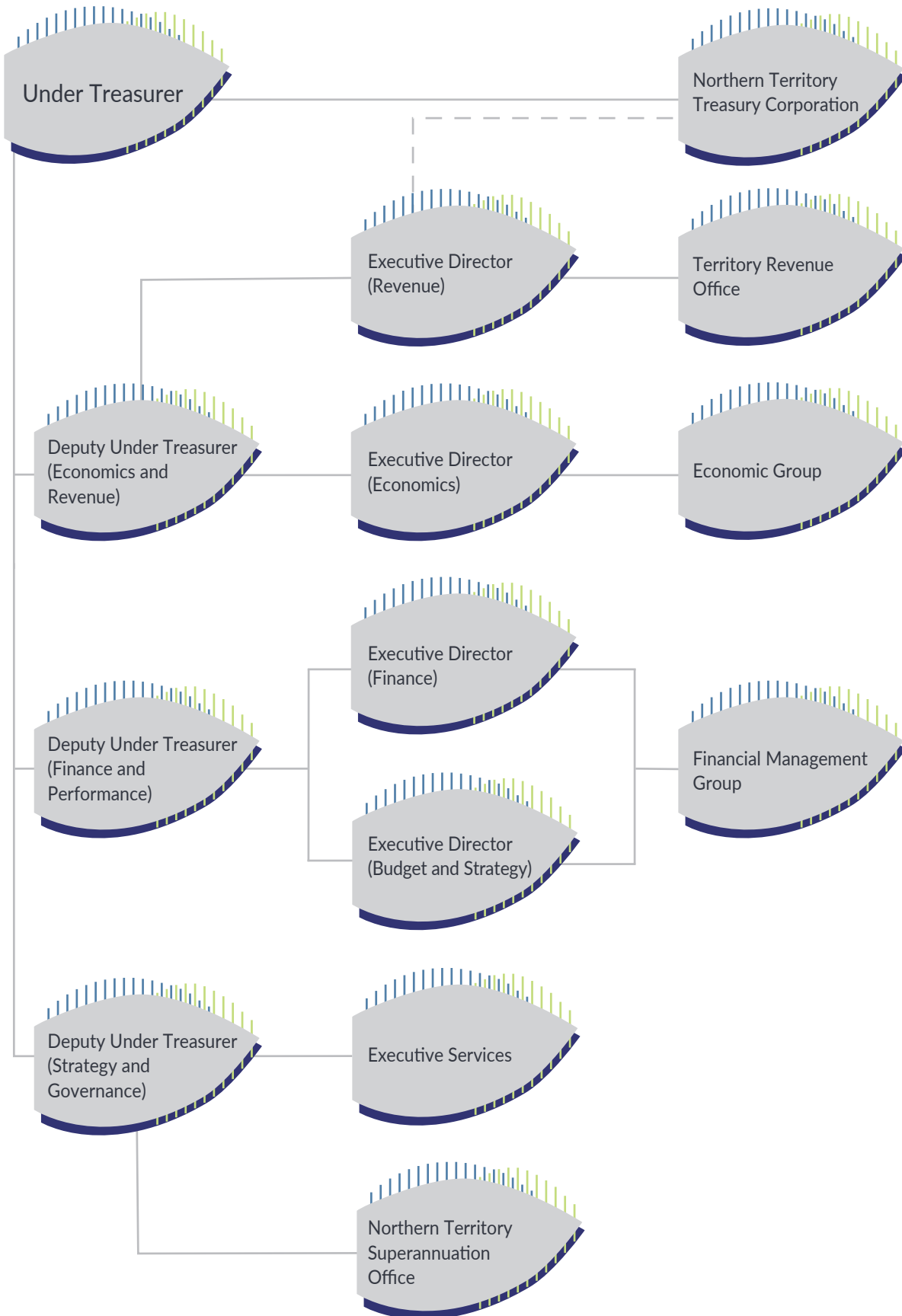
The Corporate Plan and key actions are published on the DTF website, treasury.nt.gov.au.

2023–2026 strategic goals:



Organisation

At 30 June 2024



Functions of the agency

The functions of DTF are provided through five business areas – Economic Group, Financial Management Group, Territory Revenue Office, Executive Services and Northern Territory Superannuation Office.

Economic Group

- Provides comprehensive economic, commercial and risk management advice on major projects, initiatives and policies to government and other government agencies.
- Undertakes economic analysis, develops frameworks and provides economic policy advice to government and other government agencies.
- Publishes information on economic and demographic trends that affect the Territory economy to inform governments and investors in their decision-making, and provides leadership to agencies in statistical analysis and its use in public policy design.
- Advises on the performance and governance of the Territory's government owned corporations and the Motor Accident Compensation Commission (and Fund).
- Undertakes GST revenue modelling and forecasting to inform budget development and decision-making.
- Manages submissions and data returns to the Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC) to advocate for the Territory's fair share of untied GST revenue.
- Manages Territory input to major national economic inquiries and reviews to represent the Territory's best interests, and unique needs and perspectives in national forums.
- Manages the government pricing framework to ensure a consistent approach to user charging arrangements.
- Guides consideration of appropriate governance structures to ensure government's investments are managed efficiently and effectively to deliver government objectives.

Financial Management Group

- Manages and coordinates the Territory budget process, administers and meets reporting obligations as prescribed in the FMA and the *Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001* (FITA), and oversees developing, monitoring and reporting on the Territory's fiscal strategy.
- Maintains the Territory's financial management and accountability framework, including providing advice on compliance with the framework and Australian accounting standards, and providing financial leadership to agencies in the Northern Territory Public Sector (NTPS).
- Analyses and provides advice on whole of government resource issues, including major government projects and initiatives with funding implications, to support achievement of key fiscal targets.
- Works with agencies on intergovernmental funding processes and agreements to secure the best possible outcomes for the Territory.
- Monitors whole of government and agencies' financial performance.
- Develops and monitors the Territory's infrastructure program from a whole of government perspective.
- Manages the Central Holding Authority (CHA).
- Coordinates organisational reviews to improve efficiency and accountability across government.



- Coordinates and monitors whole of government program evaluation activity to enhance the evidence base for policy decisions, and assists agencies to build their capability in this area.
- Coordinates and supports the Budget Review Subcommittee of Cabinet.
- Manages whole of government financial data returns to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in accordance with the Government Finance Statistics Framework.

Territory Revenue Office

- Responsible for the Territory's own-source tax and royalty revenue administration, collection and legislation.
- Provides advice and develops policy initiatives for own-source taxes, and mineral and petroleum royalties.
- Provides information and guidance to assist tax and royalty payers with compliance.
- Reduces risk to the Territory's revenue collections by promoting compliance through monitoring, data matching and audit activity.
- Promotes first home ownership through the provision of grants.
- Undertakes revenue modelling and forecasting to inform budget development and decision-making.
- Independently reviews and determines tax and royalty payer objections, and manages any appeal process.

Executive Services

- Provides secretariat and executive support, including central coordination and liaison between the Treasurer's Office, ministers, Cabinet Office, Legislative Assembly and other government agencies, on Cabinet and ministerial business.
- Implements DTF's corporate governance framework and work health and safety.
- Provides corporate communications and publishing services for the agency.
- Works closely with DTF's shared services providers, the Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (CMC), and Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD), to achieve agency objectives.



Northern Territory Superannuation Office

- Provides superannuation services and expert advice to the Commissioner for Public Employment and various agencies to enable government to meet its superannuation obligations.
- Responsible for NTPS superannuation policy and administration, as well as legislation for a range of defined benefit superannuation and pension schemes.
- Provides services to members of various superannuation and pension schemes, and supports scheme trustees.
- Administers and makes superannuation and pension benefit payments.

Associated entities

Under the Administrative Arrangements Order, DTF is responsible for providing resources and assistance to support two independent entities to carry out their responsibilities: NTTC and Utilities Commission. Both prepare their own annual reports to the Treasurer, which are tabled in parliament in accordance with their establishing legislation.

Northern Territory Treasury Corporation

NTTC is a government business division and central financing authority that borrows, lends and invests funds on behalf of the Territory. Its functions include:

- investing surplus short-term cash balances of government accounts
- providing loans to government, agencies, government owned corporations and, in certain circumstances, local governing authorities.

For further information about NTTC, please visit treasury.nt.gov.au/dtf/nttc.

Utilities Commission

The Utilities Commission is the independent economic regulator for the Territory, regulating the electricity supply, water supply, sewerage services and ports industries. With respect to these regulated industries, the Utilities Commission:

- regulates pricing and access
- performs licensing functions
- develops, monitors and enforces compliance with, and promotes improvement in, standards and conditions of service and supply
- develops and monitors the operation of codes and rules relating to the conduct or operations of a regulated industry or licensed entities
- investigates complaints relating to the conduct or operations of licensed entities
- assists consumers and other stakeholders with information
- advises the minister on any matter referred by the minister.

The Utilities Commission is included in DTF's output structure for administrative purposes only.

For more information about the Utilities Commission, please visit utilicom.nt.gov.au.



OUR PERFORMANCE

This chapter reports the department's achievements in 2023-24 and priorities for 2024-25 in relation to our strategic goals, as well as output performance against planned outcomes for 2023-24.

DTF's financial responsibilities include preparing both our own financial statements as well as those of CHA, reflecting the department's whole of government responsibilities.

2

Achievements in 2023-24

Goal 1: Support the Territory's fiscal sustainability and economic development

Achievements:

- Contributed to Territory water policy reform including developing a directions paper for reform of economic regulation of water supply and sewerage services.
- Made submissions to the CGC *GST Revenue Sharing Relativities 2025 Methodology Review* and 2024 Update on behalf of the Territory.
- Monitored agency and chief executive (CE) financial performance in accordance with the strengthened budget accountability framework.
- Developed the *Northern Territory Population Projections 2024 Release* providing projections for the Territory's population over the next 30 years and regional areas over the next 20 years.
- Shaped policy to inform Territory Government investment decisions and support key fiscal targets, and continued to monitor, report and advise on government's fiscal strategy.
- Developed a project plan for a major review of the Territory's financial management legislation in 2024-25.
- Administered government's defined benefits schemes, including paying \$108 million in lump sum superannuation and invalidity benefits to 1,257 beneficiaries, and assisted in ensuring government meets its superannuation guarantee obligations.
- Collaborated with DCDD, the former Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL), and the Attorney-General's Department to progress development of electronic conveyancing in the Territory.
- Advanced a project to review and improve the management and investment of statutory funds.
- Advocated the Territory's interests by making submissions to the Commonwealth on proposed changes to tax and family law legislation affecting Territory Government-defined benefit superannuation schemes.
- Continued collaboration with DCDD on development of a new revenue management system that will meet contemporary business needs and reduce red tape for taxpayers.
- Through stakeholder consultation and implementation of the Mineral Development Taskforce recommendations, TRO developed a contemporary mineral royalty regime, which commenced 1 July 2024, that is simple, competitive and delivers appropriate returns to the Territory.
- Provided expert advice and assistance to DCDD, the Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment (OCPE) and agencies to ensure government meets its superannuation obligations.
- Approved, in conjunction with financial institutions, 75 first home owner grants.

Goal 2: Drive public sector performance and accountability

Achievements:

- Worked with agencies to refine their Budget Paper No. 3 key performance indicators to satisfy the SMART principles.
- Undertook a competitive tender process for the appointment of a return to work claims manager for the NTPS self-insurance workers compensation scheme and execution of a five-year contract on behalf of government and agencies.
- Engaged with and provided expert advice and assistance to government and agencies on major investment projects and government contracts.
- Improved collaboration and knowledge sharing with interstate government forecasting officials through participation in conferences and work groups.
- Engaged with the Commonwealth and electricity retailers to facilitate the delivery of energy bill relief to small businesses and households in the Territory.
- Engaged and assisted government, agencies and stakeholders with developing policies, proposals, regulatory reform options and budget strategies; and provided expert economic, commercial, governance and financial advice.
- Full compliance with financial reporting and disclosure obligations, as specified in the FITA and FMA, including the 2022-23 TAFR, Treasurer's quarterly financial reports, 2023-24 Mid-Year Report and 2024-25 Budget.
- Achieved an unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements of each sector of government, as reported in the 2022-23 TAFR.
- In conjunction with DCDD, commenced rollout of Sage agency budget management system across government, with three agencies utilising Sage to manage and report their budget in 2023-24 and a further five agencies in various stages of on-boarding activities.
- Procured the services of KPMG to undertake an operational risk review of the revenue office, develop recommendations and actions, which are being implemented.
- In conjunction with DCDD, successfully transitioned all agencies from virtual bank accounts as part of implementing a new whole of government banking platform. Continued to collaborate with DCDD in developing banking and payment-related policies to support the new arrangements and new reporting tool for agencies to effectively manage their cash requirements in real time.
- Finalised and issued new and revised Treasurer's Directions on losses, write-offs, waivers and postponements; non financial assets; and completed a post-implementation review on the Treasurer's Direction – Infrastructure to modernise and streamline financial management policy and guidance for agencies.
- Engaged with agencies and key stakeholders to review the Treasurer's Directions on cash management to support the implementation of the new whole of government banking platform.
- Commenced development of a finance capability framework to build finance capability across the NTPS and plan for a pipeline of skilled finance professionals.
- Delivered across-government presentations and workshops on new and revised Treasurer's Directions and accounting policy to build agency capability, strengthen compliance and improve financial reporting outcomes.
- Developed a placement program in the Program Evaluation Unit to build evaluation capability across the NTPS.
- Initiated a review of the Organisational Review Framework to ensure it can add value.

- Drafted a survey of DTF's key stakeholders to measure performance against DTF's Customer Charter and Collaboration Principles.
- Conducted stakeholder consultation on proposed concessionary stamp duty treatment for up-front 'farm in' agreements to facilitate greater exploration of mining and petroleum tenements in the Territory.
- In conjunction with the Tax Institute of Australia, hosted the State Tax Convention in July 2023, with over 120 representatives from public and private enterprise from every state and territory.

Goal 3: Foster a culture of integrity, excellence and innovation

Achievements:

- Commenced a review of compliance and internal controls for major contracts and community service obligation (CSO) arrangements.
- Re-established the DTF Work Health and Safety (WHS) Committee, including representatives from DCDD and CMC.
- Reviewed and updated DTF's WHS manual and guidelines.
- Developed and commenced implementing the DTF Strategic Workforce Plan 2023–2026.
- Developed the capability of Superannuation Office staff by providing industry-accredited training.
- Developed an enhanced employee due diligence program for Superannuation Office staff in line with contemporary anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing practices.
- Continued succession planning and improved cross-training offerings, and staff rotation opportunities at all levels across DTF to manage key-person risk.
- Continued work on developing innovative recruitment activities and promote DTF as an employer of choice to attract talented staff.
- Continued to implement DTF's People Matter Response Plan and tracked progress through biannual reports to staff.
- Ensured all staff had a performance plan in place, encouraged staff to identify development needs and opportunities with their managers, and provided study assistance and training to staff to build their skills and capabilities.
- Promoted an Ethics and Integrity Every Day program to ensure staff understand their ethical responsibilities, generate a culture of integrity and accountability, and embed the right practices and attitudes in everyday processes and activities.
- Updated the business continuity plan and facilitated flexible work arrangements.
- Worked with DCDD to deliver human resources (HR), digital governance and information technology priorities to ensure DTF has the right technology, systems and processes to meet its strategic objectives.
- Procured office equipment to support employee wellbeing through replacing non-compliant furniture with ergonomic furniture.
- Reviewed and improved the operation and effectiveness of SMG subcommittees in line with our strong corporate governance, internal audit, risk management, and control and reporting processes.
- Monitored and regularly reported on the Corporate Plan and corporate governance strategies.

Future priorities

Goal 1: Support the Territory's fiscal sustainability and economic development

Priorities:

- Support government to develop a new fiscal strategy in accordance with the FITA to align with updated strategic priorities and take into account the Territory's current fiscal and economic environment.
- Continue to implement the Government Pricing Framework, including development of guidance material for agencies.
- Continue to lead development of the Northern Territory's submissions to the 2025 CGC Methodology Review.
- Release a directions paper for water economic regulatory reform and undertake stakeholder consultation to inform ongoing development of the reform program.
- Commence major review of the Territory's financial management legislation.
- Continue to build data modelling and analysis expertise and systems, to inform decision-making by government and agencies, and strengthen submissions to funding and investment bodies.
- Prepare for implementation of the RevConnect revenue system to meet contemporary business needs and reduce red tape for taxpayers.
- Progress implementation of electronic conveyancing in the Territory.
- In conjunction with CMC, develop and implement an economic development strategy.

Goal 2: Drive public sector performance and accountability

Priorities:

- Manage the new five-year workers compensation contract on behalf of government and agencies.
- In conjunction with DCDD, continue rollout of Sage agency budget management system across agencies, and commence development of stage 2 to capture whole of government budget data and replace the Apex budget and reporting system.
- In conjunction with DCDD, rollout a new reporting tool for agencies to effectively manage their cash requirements in real time and transition agencies to funded bank accounts as part of the new banking platform; issue revised whole of government cash management policies, procedures and Treasurer's Direction; and assist agencies to adapt to the new approach.
- Rollout a finance capability framework to build finance capability across the NTPS and plan for a pipeline of skilled finance professionals.
- Finalise and issue new and revised Treasurer's Directions on machinery of government changes and internal controls, and complete a post-implementation review of the Treasurer's Direction – *Income*.
- Develop an implementation strategy for climate-related financial information disclosures in accordance with draft Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards.
- Finalise review of the Organisational Review Framework to ensure it can add value.
- Implement a survey of DTF's key stakeholders to measure performance against DTF's Customer Charter and Collaboration Principles.
- In conjunction with DCDD, negotiate with the current superannuation software provider with a view to achieving an extension to the licensing and maintenance contract due to expire in December 2025.

Goal 3: Foster a culture of integrity, excellence and innovation

Priorities:

- Ensure DTF meets its WHS obligations to provide a safe and healthy workplace for staff, including new psychosocial safety requirements by implementing strategies to reduce identified risks.
- Continue to encourage and promote development opportunities to staff.
- Implement workforce development strategies to build capacity, capability and succession planning through higher duties, secondment, exchange opportunities, participation in working groups, mobility, training and other career development approaches.
- Attract talented staff through innovative recruitment activities and promote DTF as an employer of choice on the web and other channels.
- Maintain a high calibre and highly recognised graduate program.
- Continue to implement DTF's wellbeing commitment.
- Work closely with our shared service providers, CMC and DCDD, to achieve agency objectives.
- Ensure all staff have a performance agreement and career plan in place, and encourage staff to identify development needs and opportunities with their managers.
- Maintain a contemporary, fit-for-purpose business continuity plan that meets the agency's needs, and ensures business capability to respond to business disruption events.
- Continue to facilitate flexible work arrangements that suit business needs and ensure preparedness for potential business interruptions.
- Maintain strong corporate governance, internal audit, risk management, and control and reporting processes, including ongoing review of internal policies and frameworks.
- Continue to promote a comprehensive Ethics and Integrity Every Day program.
- Support the Territory Government diversity and inclusion policy, with promoting DTF's EmployAbility Strategy, and Aboriginal Employment and Career Development Strategy.



Output performance

This section reports the agency's performance against planned outcomes for 2023-24, as presented in Budget Paper No. 3.

Output group	2023-24 Budget	2023-24 Actual	KPI met/ not met	Note
Financial management				
Compliance with financial reporting and disclosure obligations, as specified in the FITA	100%	100%	Met	
Unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements of each sector of government in the TAFR	Yes	Yes	Met	
Maintain or improve the Territory's credit rating of Aa3 (stable)	Yes	Yes	Met	
Ministerial advice provided within allotted timeframes	≥ 80%	90%	Met	1
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with fiscal and strategic policy advice	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met	
Economic				
Variation between key economic forecasts and actual outcomes	≤ 1ppt	0.6ppt	Met	2, 3
Contribution of the government owned corporations to government's fiscal balance	< - \$95M	- \$134M	Not met	
Maintain or improve the Territory's GST revenue sharing relativities	≥ 4.98725	5.06681	Met	
Ministerial advice provided within allotted timeframes	≥ 80%	71%	Not met	1
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with strategic policy advice	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met	
Territory revenue				
Variation between revenue forecast and actual outcome	≤ 5%	- 12.24%	Not met	4
Ministerial advice provided within allotted timeframes	≥ 80%	90%	Met	1
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with revenue advice	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met	
Overdue debt as a percentage of total revenue collected	< 1.70%	0.16%	Met	
Territory taxation effort	≥ 90%	82%	Not met	5
Territory Revenue Office expenditure as a percentage of non financial public sector taxes and royalties	< 1%	0.42%	Met	
Superannuation				
Member statements issued within approved timeframes	100%	100%	Met	
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with superannuation advice	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met	
Unmodified audit opinion on superannuation reporting obligations	Yes	Yes	Met	
Economic regulation				
Determinations, reports and approvals issued or published within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	Met	6

FITA: *Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001*; ppt: percentage point; TAFR: Treasurer's Annual Financial Report

1 Refers to advice sought on correspondence to the Treasurer.

2 Key economic forecasts include: population, employment, unemployment, consumer price index (CPI) and wage price index.

3 Reference period is 2022-23 actual.

4 The variance is due to lower than expected mining royalties, partly offset by higher than expected receipts for payroll tax, conveyance duty and community gaming machine tax.

5 The below-average taxation effort is a result of the Territory not imposing land tax, and levying lower than average motor vehicle taxes.

6 Performed independently by the Utilities Commission.

Financial performance

DTF manages two sets of financial statements: one for its own agency activities and one on behalf of the Territory (whole of government) including CHA. The two sets of accounts are closely interrelated, reflecting DTF's whole of government responsibilities.

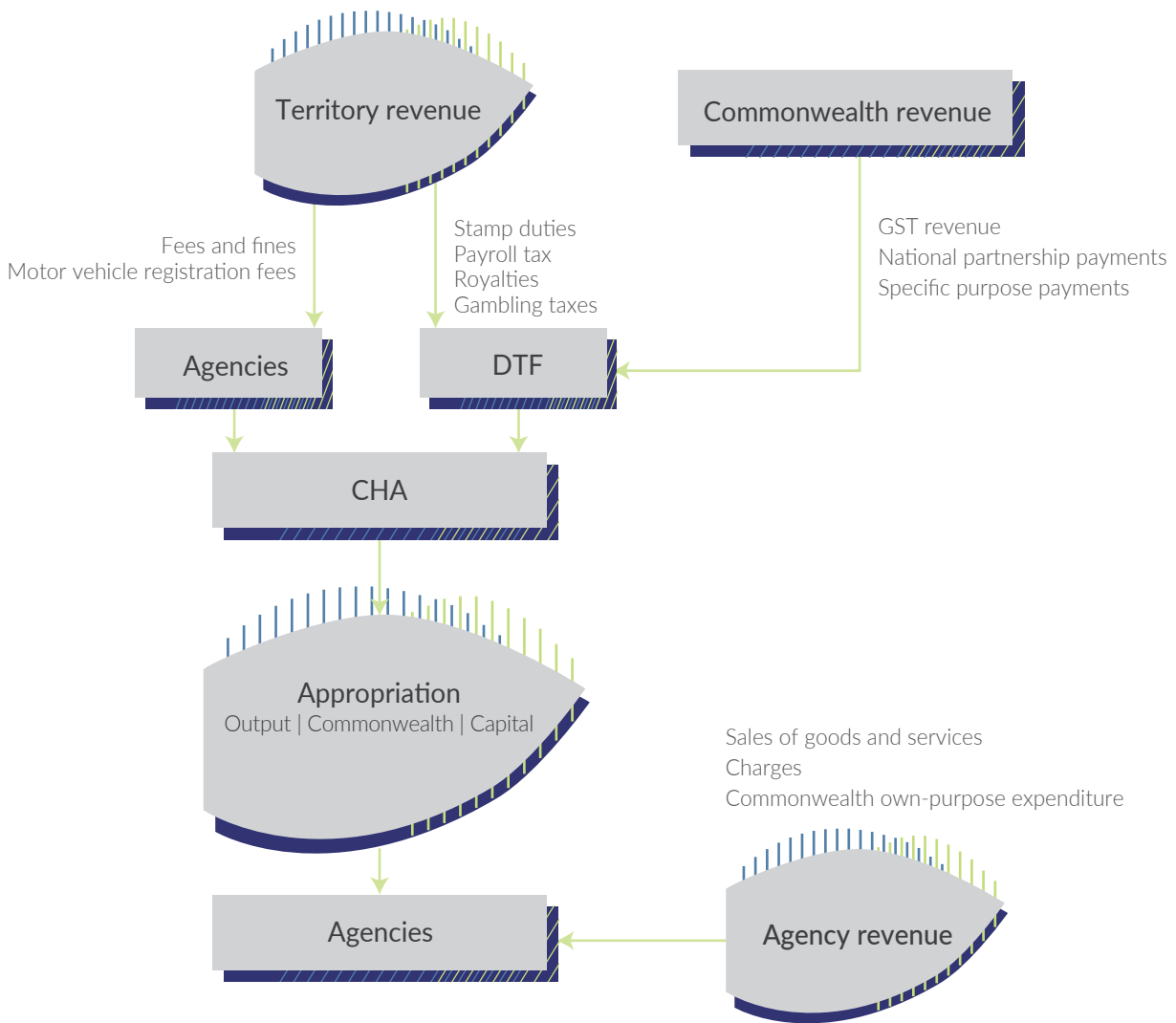
The CHA is a representation of the Territory Government and reflects government's overall financial position as it holds ownership interest in all government-controlled entities. It receives all the Territory's main types of income and distributes this to agencies to fund delivery of their core services.

Although DTF (CHA) is the major receiver of funds, given the breadth of Territory income, agencies are also delegated to manage and administer the collection of some income on behalf of government. These funds are then transferred to CHA for distribution to agencies as appropriation.

A diagram of the interaction between DTF, CHA and other government agencies is provided at Figure 1, with information on the financial performance of DTF and CHA provided later in this report.



Figure 1: Relationship between DTF, CHA and agencies



Department of Treasury and Finance

Overview

The primary role of DTF is to provide specialist fiscal, economic, commercial and revenue policy advice and services to government. Its transactions with the public are limited to the collection of Territory revenue and provision of home owner assistance. Its other key financial deliverable is the payment of CSO payments on behalf of government.

This section summarises DTF's 2023-24 financial results and provides an assessment of actual performance compared with the final budget for 2023-24 and the 2022-23 result.

The final budget comprises the 2023-24 revised budget as published in the 2024-25 Budget in May 2024, plus any approved budget adjustments affecting 2023-24 since that publication.

Key financial results include:

- total revenue of \$215.6 million, higher than projected in the 2023-24 final budget by \$0.7 million, and \$38.5 million higher than in 2022-23
- total expenses of \$209.6 million, \$12.4 million lower than the 2023-24 final budget but \$54 million higher than 2022-23
- net operating surplus of \$5.9 million, \$13.1 million higher than the 2023-24 final budget but \$15.6 million lower than 2022-23.

Comprehensive operating statement

The comprehensive operating statement presents the flow of income and expenditure through the year.

Table 1: Comprehensive operating statement overview

	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Final budget	2023-24 Actual	Variation from final budget	Variation from 2022-23 actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue					
Output appropriation	170 172	205 032	205 032		34 860
Commonwealth appropriation	515	2 428	2 308	- 120	1 793
Goods and services received free of charge	6 207	7 435	8 008	573	1 801
Other income	218		216	216	- 2
Total revenue	177 112	214 895	215 564	669	38 452
Expenses					
Employee expenses	15 254	16 745	16 009	- 736	755
Administrative expenses	8 052	22 687	17 820	- 4 867	9 768
Grants and subsidies	132 150	182 610	175 787	- 6 823	43 637
Interest expenses	91	9		- 9	- 91
Total expenses	155 546	222 051	209 616	- 12 435	54 069
Net surplus/deficit (-)	21 566	- 7 156	5 948	13 104	- 15 617

Operating revenue

DTF's revenue consists mainly of output appropriation that relates to non-discretionary expenses such as CSOs paid on behalf of government and home owner assistance programs. In 2023-24, DTF received \$205 million in output appropriation, representing 95% of total income, in line with the budget.

Output appropriation was \$34.9 million higher than the \$170.2 million received in 2022-23, mainly due to additional funding on-passed to retail electricity providers to support the uniform utility tariffs, combined with the revised funding profile for the Power and Water Corporation underground power project. Commonwealth appropriation of \$2.3 million in 2023-24 reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program, \$1.8 million higher than the \$0.5 million received in 2022-23.

Notional revenue of \$8 million for goods and services received free of charge from DCDD and other shared services providers, is higher than the final budget by \$0.6 million.

Operating expenses

DTF's expenditure on CSO payments and grants comprised 89% of expenditure as detailed in Figure 2. These are payments made on behalf of government and are non-discretionary in nature.

Most of DTF's expenditure is incurred through the economic output group as the facilitator of CSOs, and assistance administered through the Territory Revenue output group as illustrated in Figure 3. The Economic output group also includes payment for the Territory's share of GST administration costs on behalf of government. The balance of DTF's budget relates to its own operations, mainly for employee and administrative expenses.

Key variations in operating expenses for 2023-24 compared to the final budget include:

- lower grants and subsidies of \$6.8 million, mainly due to lower uptake of first home owner grants, partially offset by higher CSO payments to utility providers
- lower administrative expenses of \$4.8 million mainly due to revised timing of consultant fees and ICT charges
- lower employee expenses of \$0.7 million mainly due to vacant positions across DTF.

When compared with 2022-23, total expenses were \$54.1 million higher in 2023-24 mainly due to higher CSO payments (\$32.6 million) and capital grant to Power and Water Corporation for the underground power project (\$20 million) in 2023-24.

Figure 2: 2023-24 Expenditure by type

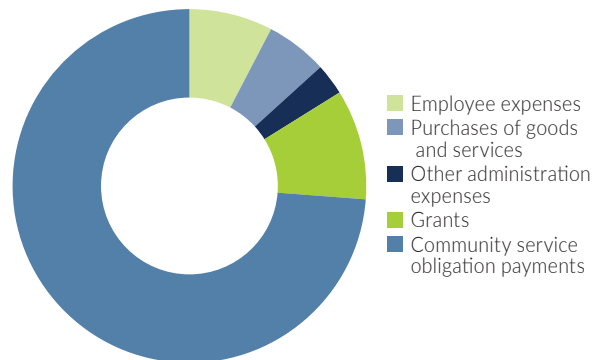
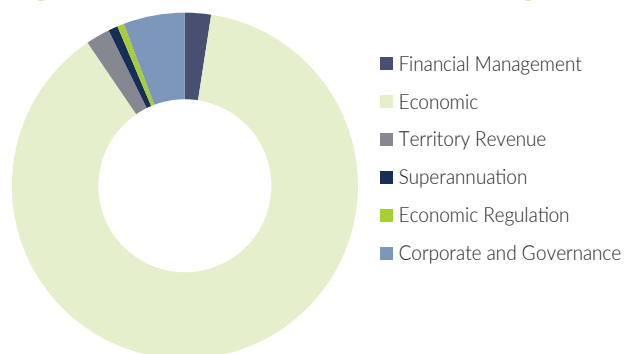


Figure 3: 2023-24 Expenditure by output group



Balance sheet

The balance sheet represents the stock of assets and liabilities of the agency. Table 2 compares the net asset position for 2023-24 with 2022-23.

Cash and deposits decreased from 2022-23 by \$19.2 million to \$6 million in 2023-24, reflecting withdrawal of excess cash balances

of \$9.4 million transferred to CHA, and \$10.1 million transferred to DCDD to fund ICT projects including Sage and e-conveyancing.

The increase in receivables of \$1.9 million in 2023-24 from 2022-23 is mainly due to GST receivable.

Table 2: Balance sheet overview

	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Actual	Variation from 2022-23 actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets			
Cash and deposits	25 139	5 980	- 19 159
Receivables	228	2 177	1 949
Advances and investments	25 000	25 000	
Property, plant and equipment	35	22	- 13
	50 402	33 179	- 17 223
<i>Less</i>			
Liabilities			
Payables and provisions	9 881	6 185	- 3 696
Net assets/equity	40 521	26 994	- 13 527



Central Holding Authority

Overview

As the parent financial entity of government, CHA does not transact directly with the public as do other government agencies. In contrast, it receives Commonwealth income, including GST revenue, national partnership and specific purpose payments, and Territory own-source revenue collected by other agencies on behalf of CHA. It then distributes this funding to agencies in the form of appropriations (see Figure 1 on page 19).

Key deliverables include:

- administration of appropriation payments to agencies in accordance with the *Appropriation Act*
- maintaining government's investment portfolio
- managing government's borrowings
- recognising unfunded liabilities including superannuation, long service leave and workers compensation.

This section summarises the 2023-24 results and provides an assessment of actual performance compared to the final budget for 2023-24 and 2022-23 results. The final budget comprises the 2023-24 revised budget as published in the 2024-25 Budget in May 2024, plus all approved budget adjustments affecting 2023-24 since that publication.

Key financial results include:

- a net operating surplus of \$201 million in 2023-24, \$242 million higher than the \$40 million deficit projected in the 2023-24 final budget, but \$475 million lower than 2022-23
- net assets of \$5 billion, a \$112 million increase when compared to 2022-23 (see Table 4 on page 26).

The operating performance of CHA is driven by factors beyond its control, including fluctuations in GST and Territory taxation revenues, market conditions affecting investments and borrowings, and actuarial changes to the valuation of unfunded employee-related liabilities.

Comprehensive operating statement

Table 3: Comprehensive operating statement overview

	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Final budget	2023-24 Actual	Variation from final budget	Variation from 2022-23 actual
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Revenue	6 695	6 705	6 824	119	129
Expenses	6 018	6 746	6 622	- 123	604
Net surplus/deficit (-)	677	- 40	201	242	- 475
Other comprehensive income	- 105		- 89	- 89	15
Comprehensive result	572	- 40	112	152	- 460

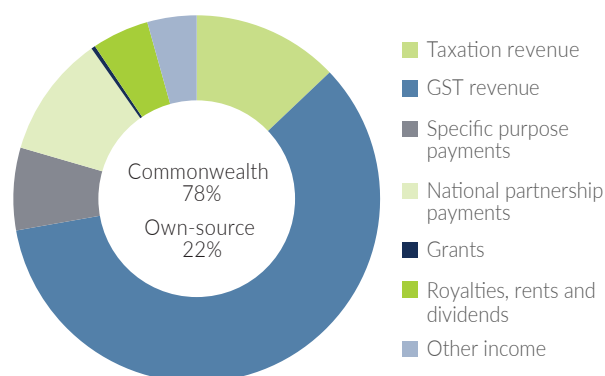
Operating revenue

The Territory continues to be heavily reliant on Commonwealth revenue, with GST revenue being the largest single transfer from the Commonwealth. GST revenue represents 59% of total CHA revenue, followed by general purpose and tied Commonwealth revenue of 19%. The remaining 22% is Territory own-source revenue.

For 2023-24, CHA recorded total operating revenue of \$6.82 billion, \$119 million higher than projected in the 2023-24 final budget. Key variations include:

- higher mining royalties of \$66 million largely due to higher than forecast production by a mine operator
- higher GST revenue of \$59 million due to an upward revision in the Commonwealth's estimate of national GST collections in its May 2024 Budget (released the same day as the Territory's 2024-25 Budget). GST revenue is paid to states in line with Commonwealth budget forecasts
- increased taxation revenue of \$31 million following a large one-off commercial property conveyance
- greater than anticipated net gains on the Conditions of Service Reserve (COSR) investments of \$53 million as a result of improved market conditions
- partially offset by lower national partnership revenue of \$85 million, largely due to the revised timing of Commonwealth funding for remote and homelands housing projects and various other programs, to be recognised in 2024-25 and future years in line with expected milestone payments.

Figure 4: CHA – revenue by source for 2023-24



When compared to the 2022-23 actual result, total operating revenue increased by \$129 million. Key variations include:

- an increase in GST revenue of \$114 million as a result of growth in the national GST collections pool and an increase in the Territory's GST relativity
- increased taxation revenue of \$53 million primarily from additional payroll tax due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
- increased interest revenue of \$31 million largely due to net gains on COSR investments due to improved financial market conditions and greater returns of short-term deposits
- increased income from workers compensation risk premiums of \$12 million due to the recovery of costs associated with administering the workers compensation schemes
- partially offset by lower mining royalties of \$61 million following suspension of mining operations due to the effects of Cyclone Megan, combined with the closure of a mine operator
- lower dividend income of \$20 million largely due to the revised financial performance of government trading entities.

Operating expenses

CHA's largest expense relates to appropriations paid to agencies to deliver government services in accordance with the *Appropriation Act*.

Other expenses reflect direct costs associated with workers compensation, borrowings and unfunded employee liabilities.

For 2023-24, CHA recorded total operating expenses of \$6.62 billion, \$123 million lower than projected in the 2023-24 final budget.

Key variations include:

- lower than anticipated national partnership payments from the Commonwealth passed on to agencies of \$87 million, in line with revised milestone payments for various projects
- lower superannuation expenses of \$77 million as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and lower accruing costs
- lower than anticipated Treasurer's Advance payments to agencies of \$25 million set aside to meet one-off unforeseen costs
- partially offset by, increased accruing costs for long service leave expenses of \$31 million and workers compensation expense of \$24 million as a result of annual actuarial adjustments, impacts of new enterprise agreements, and expansion of workers compensation eligibility.

When compared to the 2022-23 actual results, total operating expenses increased by \$604 million. Key variations include:

- increased output appropriation payments made to agencies of \$356 million to fund the former government's new operating commitments

- higher national partnership and specific purpose payments from the Commonwealth passed on to agencies of \$113 million, in line with new and revised project milestones for various projects
- increased Treasurer's Advance payments to agencies of \$61 million to meet one-off unforeseen costs that arose in 2023-24
- higher interest expenses of \$47 million in line with new borrowing requirements for the Territory Government
- increased accruing costs for long service leave expense of \$21 million and workers compensation expense of \$16 million as a result of annual actuarial adjustments, impacts of new enterprise agreements, and expansion of workers compensation eligibility.

Other comprehensive income

Items included in other comprehensive income represent non-cash movements to the volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from a transaction.

For 2023-24, CHA recorded a deficit of \$89 million in total other comprehensive income, reflecting movements in bond rates and actuarial assumptions used to value employee liabilities in accordance with accounting standards.

When compared to 2022-23, the \$15 million variation reflects volatility in bond rates and actuarial assumptions between years affecting the valuation of employee-related liabilities.

Balance sheet

Table 4 compares the net asset position for 2023-24 with 2022-23. Net assets increased by \$112 million from \$4.91 billion in 2022-23 to \$5.02 billion in 2023-24. This increase was driven by a \$1.56 billion increase in total assets, partially offset by a \$1.45 billion increase in total liabilities.

The increase in total assets of \$1.56 billion since 2022-23 reflects:

- increased investment in government entities of \$1.12 billion
- higher cash balances of \$263 million mainly relating to NTTC pre-funding a portion of the Territory's 2024-25 borrowing program
- higher investments of \$241 million due to net revaluation gains and increased short-term deposits and fixed interest investments.

The increase in liabilities of \$1.45 billion since 2022-23 reflects:

- increased borrowings of \$1.2 billion in line with the Territory Government's borrowing requirements
- higher deposits held of \$210 million largely relating to increased funds held in trust and on behalf of NTTC as a result of pre-funding activities
- increased other liabilities of \$146 million largely due to Commonwealth capital funding received in advance to be spent in future years as project milestones are met, combined with increased workers compensation liabilities
- increased employee benefits (long service liabilities) of \$33 million largely due to annual actuarial adjustments and impacts of new enterprise agreements
- partially offset by lower superannuation liabilities of \$56 million mostly due to an increase in the discount rate and revised demographic assumptions in annual actuarial valuations.

Table 4: Balance sheet overview

	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Actual	Variation from 2022-23
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Assets			
Cash and deposits	828	1 091	263
Receivables	417	284	- 133
Prepayments	245	317	72
Advances and investments	1 327	1 568	241
Equity investments	15 145	16 267	1 122
	17 962	19 527	1 565
<i>Less:</i>			
Liabilities			
Deposits held	1 155	1 365	210
Payables	186	102	- 84
Borrowings and advances	7 787	8 991	1 204
Employee benefits	386	419	33
Superannuation liability	3 087	3 031	- 56
Other liabilities	456	602	146
	13 057	14 510	1 453
Net assets/equity	4 905	5 017	112



OUR PEOPLE

As a central agency providing expert advice to the Territory Government to inform decision-making for the benefit of Territorians, we strive to ensure we have the right people in the right jobs. Our aim is to develop current and future leaders capable of shaping policy and services for the Territory, while supporting our people to achieve their professional goals in a workplace where wellbeing, resilience, inclusion and diversity are at the centre of our culture.

3

Our workforce

We strengthen our capacity to meet and exceed DTF's organisational goals now and in the future by fostering a workplace culture of integrity, continuous learning, high performance and capability.

At 30 June 2024, DTF paid 120 staff (including NTTC and the Utilities Commission), or 116.21 full-time equivalents (FTE) compared with 117 staff, or 112.3 FTE on 30 June 2023.

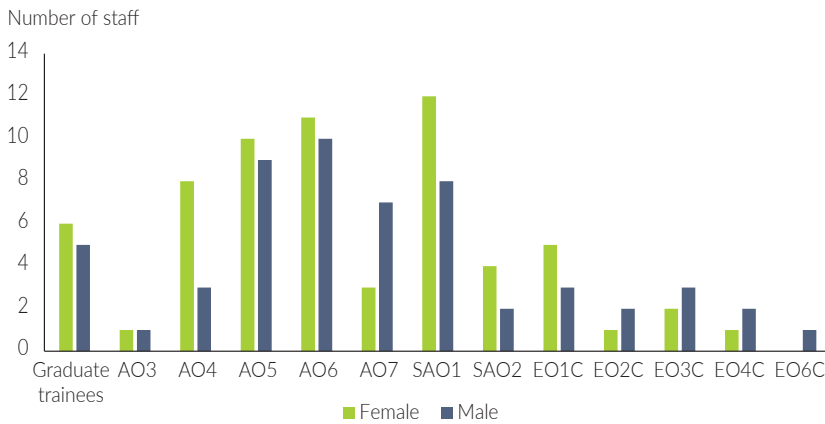
We have a strong focus on attracting, developing and retaining a highly skilled workforce. Our staff are predominantly between the ages of 25 and 44, in their mid-career stage, with more females than males.

All data presented in graphical form in this section relates to headcount as at 30 June 2024.

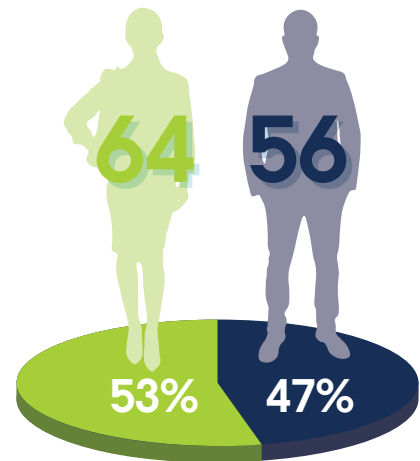
Full-time equivalent staff by designation

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
ECO6	1.0	1.0	1.0
ECO4	2.0	3.0	3.0
ECO3	3.0	3.0	5.0
ECO2	4.0	4.0	3.0
ECO1	5.0	6.0	8.0
SAO2	7.0	6.0	6.0
SAO1	18.6	20.6	18.1
AO7	15.0	9.5	9.8
AO6	13.1	16.7	20.5
AO5	22.9	18.6	18.6
AO4	14.1	13.1	10.3
AO3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Graduate trainees	9.0	9.0	11.0
Total	116.5	112.3	116.2

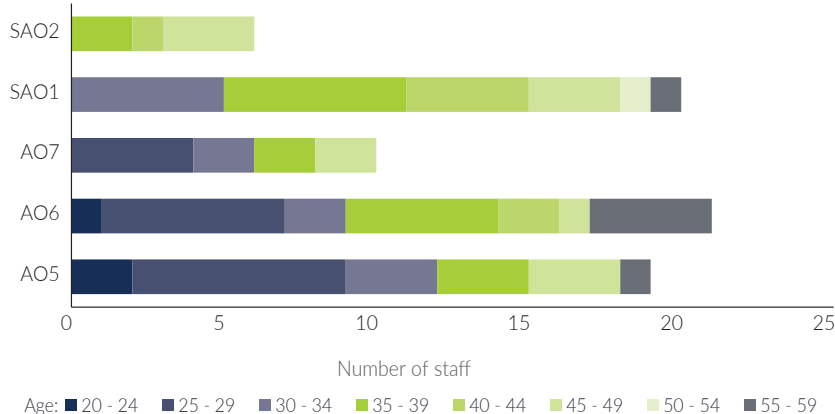
Staff by gender and designation as at 30 June 2024



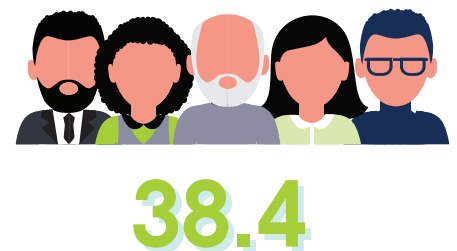
Female to male ratio



Staff in mid-career levels by age as at 30 June 2024



Average age (years)



Diversity and inclusion

DTF has a diverse workforce, with one in four staff from a culturally and linguistically diverse background. We embrace the breadth of backgrounds, education and work experiences among our staff, and we value each individual's contribution to the workplace and its high performing culture.

Of the 120 staff paid at 30 June 2024, 53% were women and 47% were men. This compares with the NTPS ratio of 63% women to 37% men.

At our more senior levels, 50% of executive staff (SAO2 and above) were female (13 of 26). This compares with the NTPS average of 56% of executives being female.

Our workforce is culturally diverse with 25% of staff from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This proportion is higher than the NTPS as a whole (20%).

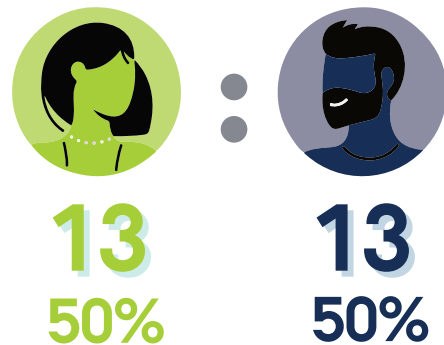
One staff member identifies as having a disability. The average age of our staff is 38 years, younger than the NTPS average age of 43 years.

More than half DTF's workforce is under 40 years of age, while 15.8% are over 50 years of age. This relatively young demographic reflects our focus on providing early career pathways through our work experience, vacation and graduate programs, with ongoing mentoring and development enabling staff to succeed in their professional goals and career advancement.

Culturally and linguistically diverse



Female to male executive ratio



Career pathways

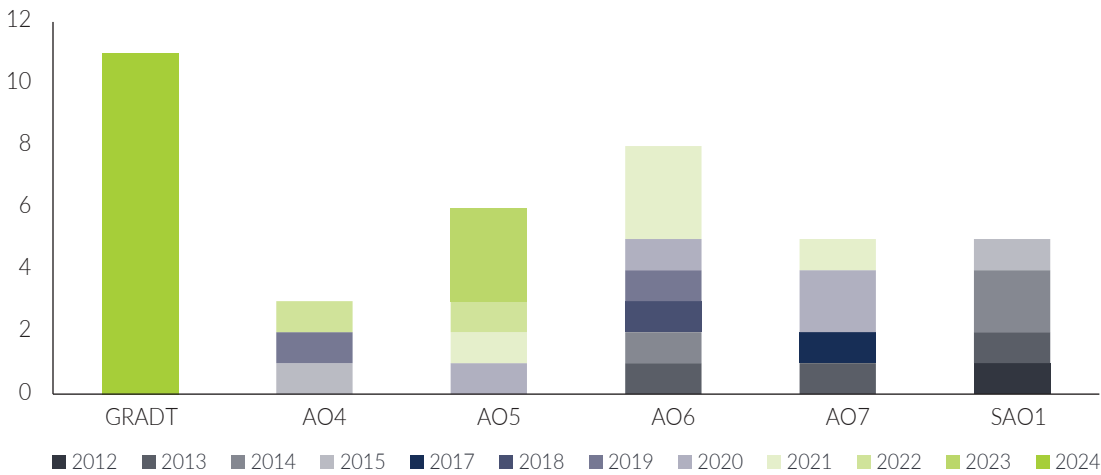
This year, we have continued to develop and strengthen our entry-level career pathways, which include traineeships, work experience, Aboriginal employment, vacation employment and our long-running graduate program. These feeding channels are highly valued by candidates as providing a strong foundation for their career, with clear pathways for advancement through DTF and the broader NTPS. Many DTF graduates have progressed to senior levels in DTF and other Territory Government departments, which demonstrates the success

of the program in both attracting and retaining high calibre people, and developing current and future leaders.

Career pathways

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Cadets	1		
Work experience			3
Vacation employees			2
Graduate trainees	9	9	11
Total	10	9	16

Current DTF employees who commenced as graduates, by current level and intake year



Professional development

Through our performance development agreements, we encourage our staff to consider and discuss their own career planning with their managers, and identify and achieve their professional goals. During 2023-24, no requests were made to undertake mobility opportunities within the department.

DTF offers an inter-treasury exchange program with South Australia DTF (SA Treasury). Work placement involves relocation of an employee to SA or the Territory for three to six months, where the opportunity to develop new skills and learn different processes is encouraged. In 2023-24, an SA Treasury employee completed a six-month work placement in DTF.

Over 2023-24, employees attended 146 training sessions, excluding in-house procured training.

Training and development expenses

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Headcount at 30 June	138	131	126	117	120
Total training and development expenses (\$) ¹	190 648	85 303 ²	171 680	122 054	102 160 ³

1 Figures do not include the value of training sessions provided to staff by in-house experts and specialists, or subscription-free online learning.

2 Availability of training opportunities was significantly reduced during 2020-21 as a result of COVID-19 restrictions.

3 The lower expenditure in 2023-24 reflects increased availability and take-up of online learning through subscription services and the NTG's myLearning catalogue.

Study assistance and training

As part of our Corporate Plan objective to build capability across the agency, we continued to support work-related tertiary study, providing financial assistance and study time for nine staff who undertook approved courses such as a course on competition and consumer law, project administration, and units towards Chartered Accounting and Certified Practising Accountant qualifications.

Our internal LinkedIn Learning Launchpad series continued, providing staff with the opportunity to participate in both group and individual training using the LinkedIn Learning platform.

Over the course of 2023-24, 22 LinkedIn Learning Launchpad sessions were conducted, with an average attendance of five people per session. More than 60% of the activated licence holders have completed individual online training independently. A further 60 LinkedIn Learning courses were completed independently, with an average duration of 2 hours and 7 minutes per viewer.

Further, in April 2024 all staff had training on resilience with Hatch Solutions and the Work Health and Safety Committee undertook training in November 2023 with Gallagher Bassett on 'Psychosocial hazards in the workplace'.

As NTPS employees, staff are also required to undertake essential training online in:

- OneNTG Orientation Program
- appropriate workplace behaviours
- Code of Conduct
- foundational cross-cultural training
- introduction to the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption and mandatory reporting.



Leadership programs

DTF invests in leadership development at various levels to enhance strategic leadership skills and prepare for succession opportunities. This year:

- one staff member completed the Public Sector Management Program through the Queensland University of Technology (graduate diploma course)
- three staff members were supported to complete a short program, Emerging Leaders, through the NTPS.

Wellbeing

- In October 2023, DTF published a Commitment to Wellbeing with the purpose to promote and enhance the overall health and wellbeing of our valued DTF employees. DTF aims to continue to foster a supportive and positive workplace culture, which will contribute to the overall success and sustainability of our agency.
- Mental Health Month October 2023 was a month-long program to increase awareness about mental health in the workplace and educate staff on the resources and support available. A suite of activities were held throughout the month to encourage collaboration, celebrate achievements and have meaningful conversations. Staff were offered a lesson on mindfulness methods and a seminar series curated to understand techniques around overthinking, stress, self-compassion and forming habits.

- In April 2024, DTF held a confidential survey to understand the psychosocial hazards and factors that influence the health and safety of our staff, with the aim to increase our workplace's psychological safety.
- DTF values diversity and participates in cultural celebrations such as hosting harmony week with activities and a morning tea, contributing to the NTPS NAIDOC week event, promoting Diversity Council Australia seminars and lunar new year activity.
- Other positive practices in place include charity fundraising, an annual 10,000 step challenge, promotion of the Employee Assistance Program and offering various training opportunities.

People Matter

During 2023-24, DTF released our response plan to the 2023 People Matter survey and commenced undertaking actions. Key actions included:

- launching DTF's Commitment to Wellbeing, in October 2023 as the conclusion piece of DTF's Mental Health Month program
- reviewing and amalgamating DTF's flexible and home-based work policies, which was published in May 2024 as the DTF Flexible Work Policy
- aligning relevant charities and events to support DTF's Commitment to Wellbeing, and Inclusion and Diversity calendar
- promoting the NTPS Mentally Healthy Workplace toolkit.

Employment instructions

Under PSEMA, OCPE issues employment instructions that provide direction to agencies on HR matters. DTF met all obligations as required under each of the 15 employment instructions in 2023-24.

Public sector principles

Part 1A, sections 5A to 5F of PSEMA lists the general principles underlying this legislation. These principles need to be upheld by agencies, chief executives (CEs) and NTPS employees.

In 2023-24, DTF complied with all the prescribed principles.

Administration Management Principle

(PSEMA section 5B)

DTF provided effective, efficient and appropriate services to the community and government, ensuring appropriate use of public resources while working cooperatively and responsively carrying out our functions objectively, impartially and with integrity.

Human Resource Management Principle

(PSEMA section 5C)

Workplace diversity and equity is upheld and provides everyone equal opportunity to make the most of their talents and abilities in the workplace. Our workplace environment ensures our employees are treated fairly, reasonably and in a non-discriminatory way.

Merit Principle

(PSEMA section 5D)

DTF appointments are based on the principle of merit. Employees are capable and competent in performing their duties, having the knowledge, skills, experience and qualifications required to be successful in their role, and have potential for future development.

Equality of Employment Opportunity Principle

(PSEMA section 5E)

DTF encourages staff to continually develop and access career development opportunities, which includes exchange, transfer and mobility. Implementation of a special measures policy assists DTF to avoid unlawful discrimination while promoting diversity in its workforce.

Performance and Conduct Principle

(PSEMA section 5F)

DTF champions NTPS values, treating the workforce fairly, equitably, and with proper courtesy and consideration. DTF officers avoid actual or apparent conflicts of interest and ensure personal conduct does not adversely affect their performance or that of other public sector officers while performing their duties objectively, impartially, professionally and to the best of their ability with integrity.



GOVERNANCE

DTF has a strong corporate governance culture based on its corporate governance principles, and risk and audit management. SMG has primary responsibility for the governance of DTF.

4

Committees

There are five subcommittees that provide advice to the Under Treasurer through SMG, which are supported by the relevant shared service providers. CMC provides business, financial, strategic communications and corporate governance support to DTF under a shared services arrangement.

DCDD provides other corporate services, which include HR, ICT, procurement and information management.

Senior Management Group

SMG supports the Under Treasurer (UT) and provides high level monitoring, strategic direction and decision-making, with a focus on a cross-divisional, whole-of-agency perspective in relation to our department's operations and processes.

SMG membership at 30 June 2024:

- Craig Graham – UT (Chair)
- Tim McManus – Deputy UT, Finance and Performance
- Mick Butler – Deputy UT, Economics and Revenue

- Jason Robertson – Executive Director, Economics
- Sarah Rummery – Executive Director, Revenue
- Tiziana Hucent – Executive Director, Finance
- Tarrant Moore – Executive Director, Budget and Strategy.

During 2023-24, all SMG subcommittees were assessed, and terms of reference reviewed, to improve the operation and effectiveness of each committee.

Audit and Risk Management Committee

DTF has a combined Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) with CMC (including OCPE).

The committee provides independent and objective advice and support to each agency CE on the effectiveness of the agency's risk, control, compliance and corporate governance frameworks.

ARMC comprises five members – two independent of the agencies (one of whom is Chair) and one member from each of CMC, DTF and OCPE.

ARMC membership at 30 June 2024:

- Lorraine Hardy – Chair (independent)
- Jean Doherty – Deputy CE, Corporate and Strategic Services, CMC
- Mick Butler – Deputy Under Treasurer, Economics and Revenue, DTF

- Ursula White – Director, Aboriginal Employment and Career Development, OCPE
- Yvonne Sundmark – Director Quality Assurance Services, Department of Education (independent).

Key achievements include:

- monitoring the implementation of the Shared Services Internal Audit Plan 2023-24
- monitoring the internal audit function, including review and endorsing the shared services annual internal audit plan and DTF-specific internal audit plans, and reviewing the agency's audit follow-up logs at each meeting
- review and endorsing the Shared Services Risk Management Framework
- endorsing the Shared Services 2024-25 Internal Audit Plan.

The committee met four times during 2023-24.

Internal audits and reviews

The agency seeks objective assurance of its activities through the internal audit function, which is designed to provide advice to the Under Treasurer and SMG on whether DTF's structures, systems and internal controls are appropriate and effective, and identify opportunities for improvements. This is achieved

through the Shared Services Internal Audit plan and augmented by the DTF-specific plan for internal audits, which is appended to and forms part of the joint agency plan.

The following internal audits and reviews were completed and reported in 2023-24.

Audit or review	Objective	Outcome
Value for Territory annual assurance program 2023	To assess the agency's compliance with the obligations set out under the Value for Territory assurance program, which arise from the <i>Procurement Act 1995</i> , Procurement Regulations, Procurement Governance Policy and Rules and the Buy Local Plan.	100% compliance across all procurement rules. DTF demonstrated a satisfactory level of compliance with procurement policies and procedures.
Work Health and Safety Management Framework review	Review of the agency's WHS management system to determine compliance with elements of the national legislation, regulations and standards for WHS including elements of NTG Employment Instruction 11 for occupational health and safety standards and programs.	One minor issue was noted, while overall compliance was achieved. Opportunities exist to further strengthen compliance with WHS requirements.
Cabinet information security measures annual compliance review	To review breaches of information involving Cabinet material, performance compliance and security measures.	The review found no breaches in policies and procedures nor were any weaknesses in controls identified.
Risk assessment of TRO operations	Review TRO policies, guidelines, procedures, delegations and internal controls that support decision-making and legislative compliance.	The Operational Risk Report identified 26 risks across six risk categories (people, cybersecurity, operations, compliance, service quality and projects). Implementation of the recommendations is ongoing, with some of the key actions already commenced including a monthly control self-assessment, an internal audit program, strengthening relationships with DCDD, staff wayfaring and a quarterly sharing/training workshop.



External audit

DTF is subject to the NT Auditor-General's audit program under the powers and responsibilities established by the *Audit Act 1995*. The Auditor-General's audits and reviews in 2023-24 are listed below.

Audit or review	Objective	Outcome
DTF end-of-year review for the year ended 30 June 2023	To review the adequacy of selected aspects of end of financial year reporting and controls over reporting, accounting and material financial transactions and balances.	There were no significant matters arising from this review.
Treasurer's Annual Financial Statements audit for the year ended 30 June 2023	To undertake sufficient audit procedures relating to the accounts and records of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statements to enable the Auditor-General to form an opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.	An unmodified audit opinion was issued for all sectors of government. Two matters were identified. DTF is working across government to implement new processes to verify the accuracy of reporting data, with new reports to be in place for 2023-24. A new Treasurer's Direction on non financial assets was released in May 2024.
Treasurer's Annual Financial Statements interim audit for the year ended 30 June 2024	To determine whether internal controls in place provide reasonable assurance that all revenue due to the Territory is being received on a timely basis, and to ensure adequacy of controls over reporting of accounting and financial transactions to prevent or detect errors or irregularities.	Four recommendations were made. DTF has addressed all issues raised.
Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme for the year ended 30 June 2023	To complete sufficient audit procedures to enable an opinion to be expressed upon the financial statements of the Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme for the year ended 30 June 2023.	No matters identified. An unmodified independent audit opinion was issued.
DTF compliance audit for the year ended 30 June 2024	Test compliance against the FMA, Treasurer's Directions, <i>Procurement Act 1994</i> and whole of government policies, for example, information management.	Three minor matters were identified and addressed.

Strategic Human Resources Committee

The Strategic Human Resources Committee (SHRC) monitors and oversees strategic HR planning and management for DTF, and compliance with PSEMA and associated employment frameworks consistent with the DTF Corporate Plan.

The role of the committee is to:

- endorse and monitor performance against DTF strategic workforce plans, leadership strategies and succession planning
- oversee recruitment to DTF to ensure alignment with strategic workforce plans, with the aim of building high functioning teams, adaptability and a strong performance culture
- oversee employee mobility, flexibility and development programs as key measures to support staff capability and retention
- provide strategic oversight and advice to assist with managing case-managed employees, grievances, unattached employees and liabilities
- manage the DTF's workforce-related risks and compliance requirements
- take opportunities to grow DTF's leaders' people management capability
- influence improvement of HR services provided by DCDD under the shared services arrangement and consistent with the OneNTG approach.

The committee met fortnightly throughout 2023-24.

Key outcomes of SHRC for 2023-24 included:

- developed a strategic workforce plan with staff consultation and commenced implementation of key initiatives in the Corporate Plan
- amalgamation and refresh of DTF's working from home policy as part of DTF's flexible work arrangement policy

- overseeing the 2023 and 2024 graduate programs, work experience and vacation employment placements
- launched DTF's 2023 People Matter Survey Action Plan and monitored implementation
- considered requests for outside employment, working from home, flexible work arrangements and study assistance
- monitored excess leave, ensuring plans are in place with staff to use that leave
- monitored DTF's performance on all staffing matters
- monitored the proportion of DTF staff with performance plans in place, and supported training and mobility opportunities identified in those plans.

During the year DTF launched its Commitment to Wellbeing with the aim of promoting and enhancing overall health and wellbeing of its employees. Through the commitment, DTF will continue to foster a supportive and positive workplace culture, which will contribute to the overall success and sustainability of the agency.

As part of its ongoing commitment to employee wellbeing, DTF:

- offered free flu vaccinations to staff in April 2024
- held personal development sessions, open to all staff, through the LinkedIn Learning Launchpad series
- new ergonomic chairs for all employees
- shared regular WHS posts on the agency's intranet encouraging a proactive approach to wellness and workplace safety.

Digital Governance Committee

The Digital Governance Committee (DGC) provides strategic direction for DTF's use of ICT. It oversees the ICT work plan and receives updates on the cybersecurity environment, and ensures ICT frameworks, strategies and policies are fit for purpose and promote efficient work practices.

The committee's key responsibilities include:

- reviewing and endorsing business cases and project plans for DTF digital initiatives and investment decisions, including DTF submissions for major digital investments or initiatives for approval by the Territory Government ICT Governance Board
- overseeing the delivery of digital initiatives and reviewing project performance
- overseeing the development and monitoring of digital strategic decisions and policies
- monitoring the agency's digital environment to ensure risks and issues are identified, and appropriately managed
- providing oversight to ensure information is managed in accordance with DTF's risk appetite including risks associated with security, access, privacy, business continuity and investment.

DGC is also the interdepartmental liaison point for whole of government ICT initiatives, particularly where those initiatives relate to the work of DTF.

Key outcomes of DGC for 2023-24 included:

- oversaw the completion of the Superannuation System Options Review, provided endorsement to the recommended option and noted the engagement with the contract provider

- facilitated engagement with DCDD e-learning team to commence development of DTF training materials to be made available on the MyLearning platform including interactive video training modules for Sage and PowerPoint training with voice-over for performance evaluation. Digitising training is a key priority of the DTF Digital Strategic Plan, addressing key person risk, ensuring consistency in delivery and message, and optimal use of resources
- continued monitoring the development of RevConnect
- continued monitoring the development of Sage
- endorsed the cloud-based upgrade to Quantum, the management system for NTTC, and recommended approval by the delegate. DGC will have oversight of implementation
- received two briefings from the Director Cyber Resilience on developments and threats in the cyber security environment
- received a presentation from DCDD on the artificial intelligence framework being developed for the Territory Government
- noted findings from NTTC's internal audit in relation to ICT matters
- noted the Operational Risk Report for TRO completed by KPMG, including recommendations and actions arising
- noted two post-incident review reports, one pertaining to a banking gateway issue, reported through to the Banking Steering Committee, the other relating to data changes. Recommendations in both reports were noted by DGC.

The committee met four times during 2023-24.

Work Health and Safety Committee

In September 2023, DTF decided to re-establish its own WHS Committee. Prior to this, DTF and CMC (including OCPE) had a combined committee that was operated under a shared services arrangement.

DTF is committed to a workplace that fosters behaviour aimed at preventing injury, illness or death to our employees, contractors and visiting workers. The committee provides advice to the Under Treasurer, through SMG, on WHS issues to facilitate the health and safety of employees and clients in the workplace.

The committee is chaired by the Commissioner of Superannuation, and includes members from DCDD and CMC (providing HR support and corporate support, respectively). The committee has governance oversight of WHS obligations under the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, including:

- advising the Under Treasurer on establishing, maintaining and monitoring programs, measures and procedures in the workplace relating to the health and safety of employees
- developing and maintaining a WHS management system incorporating policies and programs in accordance with relevant legislation
- promoting a culture of responsibility and accountability for personal health and safety in the workplace
- ensuring WHS issues are considered in the planning and implementation of any major workplace changes or new work processes
- information sharing and coordination relating to the strategic, cross-government WHS reform context
- training first aid and fire warden office holders
- undertaking regular programmed inspections of DTF's workplaces.

Key achievements during the year include:

- a comprehensive review and update of DTF's WHS manual and guidelines
- responding to and implementing recommendations arising from an internal audit of DTF's WHS management system that was conducted by CMC in late 2023
- developing and implementing DTF's 2023-24 Safety Culture Improvement Plan in line with the NTPS Work Health and Safety Strategic Priorities Plan 2023–2025, resulting in a measurable improvement to DTF's WHS maturity
- updates to the committee's terms of reference to reflect DTF's positive duty to eliminate discrimination, sexual harassment and victimisation under new Commonwealth and Territory legislation
- coordinating a psychosocial hazard and risk survey of DTF employees to identify hazards present in the workplace and implement controls to eliminate or mitigate these risks
- engaging executives in workplace inspections, demonstrating their personal commitment to workplace safety
- facilitating workplace assessments to assist staff with their work station setup.

The committee met four times during 2023-24.

To further support wellbeing, DTF funds an employee assistance program for staff and their families that aims to provide guidance and develop practical resilience where required. Increasing usage of the program reflects its promotion within DTF.

Employee assistance program uptake

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Financial year expenditure (\$)	7 119	19 333	23 077
Total sessions	34	91	100

WHS incidents in 2023-24 included four staff members slipping or tripping as part of unrelated events and two medical incidents that occurred while employees were in the workplace.

WHS incidents reported

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Medical incident	2	2	2
Slip, trip or fall	2	1	4
Other	1		1
Total	5	3	7

No new workers compensation claims were lodged during 2023-24. This is consistent with 2022-23.

Records and information

The *Information Act 2002* combines freedom of information (FOI), privacy and records management legislation, and it affects how we collect, use and store government and personal information.

In compliance with section 11 of the *Information Act 2002*, DTF regularly updates its website, which describes DTF's structure and functions, and how these affect the public. The website also provides a comprehensive listing of publicly available information and advises how to access other information not publicly available.

Information requests

Part 3 of the *Information Act 2002* sets out the process for accessing government information, and accessing and correcting personal information held by DTF.

In 2023-24, DCDD managed FOI and privacy on behalf of DTF and other Territory Government agencies under a centralised model. Details on how to apply for access to information, with links to relevant legislation and related agencies, can be found on DTF's website. Further assistance can be provided by contacting:

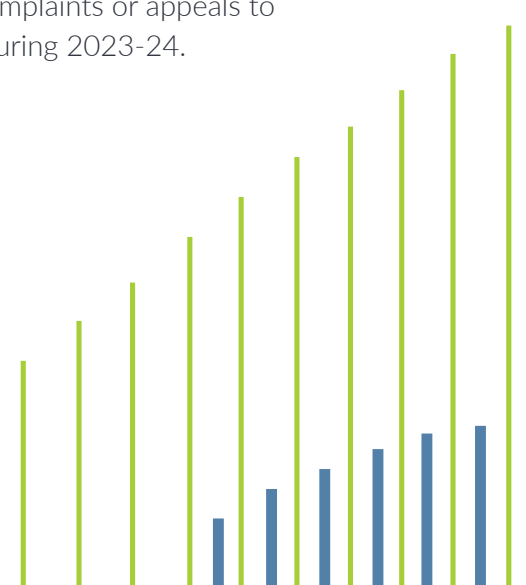
Freedom of Information Services
GPO Box 2391 DARWIN NT 0801

Telephone: 08 8999 1793

Email: FOI@nt.gov.au

Web: treasury.nt.gov.au/InformationAct

During 2023-24, DTF received no FOI applications. One open application at 30 June 2023 was finalised during 2023-24. There were no complaints or appeals to decisions made during 2023-24.



Privacy complaints and inquiries

DTF received no privacy complaints or inquiries from the Ombudsman during 2023-24.

Records and information management

Records and archives management standards are established through Part 9 of the *Information Act 2002*, and section 131(2) requires agencies to report annually on their compliance with this part.

In line with the Northern Territory Government Records Management Standards for Public Sector Organisations, DTF continued to use compliant record management practices.

Competitive neutrality

DTF is required to disclose all allegations of non-compliance with the Territory Government's Policy Statement on Competitive Neutrality and report findings of investigations.

No complaints were received and investigated in 2023-24.

Greenhouse gas emissions

As part of the Territory Government's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across government agencies, DTF has developed an Emissions Reduction Action Plan to reduce the agency's emissions and contribute to government's target of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Territory by 2050.

The plan details existing initiatives in place to reduce the agency's greenhouse gas emissions, and identifies priority actions to develop an accurate estimate of DTF's emissions profile, which will be used to identify and prioritise future emissions reduction opportunities.

Preliminary analysis indicates the majority of DTF's emissions are outside of the agency's direct control and associated with the purchase of shared services from other agencies. Other emissions are associated with the purchase of consultancy services, electricity consumption, fleet fuel consumption, business travel and employee commuting.

DTF is working with the Office of Climate Change to develop a detailed estimate of DTF's emissions using a standardised reporting tool developed by the office for the years 2020-21 to 2022-23. This will establish a baseline to identify further actions in reducing agency emissions and track progress over time.



Legislation administered

DTF was responsible for administering the following legislation in 2023-24:

Administrators Pensions Act 1981

Advance Bank Integration Act 1998

Appropriation Act

Bank of South Australia (Merger with Advance Bank) Act 1996

Companies (Unclaimed Assets and Moneys) Act 1963

Competition Policy Reform (Northern Territory) Act 1996

Electricity Reform Act 2000 (provisions about price regulation and provisions about the setting of licence fees)

Financial Agreement Between the Commonwealth, States and Territories (Approval) Act 1994

Financial Management Act 1995

Financial Relations Agreement (Consequential Provisions) Act 2000

First Home Owner Grant Act 2000

Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001

Gaming Control Act 1993 (provisions about taxes and levies)

Gaming Machine Act 1995 (Part 8)

Government Owned Corporations Act 2001

Legislative Assembly Members' Pensions Act 1979

Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Contributions Act 2004

McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act 1992 (provisions about royalties)

Merlin Project Agreement Ratification Act 1998 (provisions about royalties)

Mineral Royalty Act 1982

Mining (Gove Peninsula Nabalco Agreement) Act 1968 (provisions about royalties)

Motor Accidents (Compensation) Act 1979

Motor Accidents (Compensation) Commission Act 2014

Motor Vehicles Act 1949 (Part V)

Payroll Tax Act 2009

Petroleum Act 1984 (provisions about royalties)

Petroleum Royalty Act 2023

Racing and Betting Act 1983 (Part IV, Division 5 and Part IVA, Division 5)

Revenue Units Act 2009

Soccer Football Pools Act 1978 (provisions about duties)

Stamp Duty Act 1978

Superannuation Act 1986

Superannuation Guarantee (Safety Net) Act 1993

Taxation Administration Act 2007

Territory Insurance Office (Sale) Act 2014

Totalisator Licensing and Regulation Act 2000 (provisions about wagering tax)

Unclaimed Superannuation Benefits Act 1998

Water Supply and Sewerage Services Act 2000 (except sections 32(1) and (5), 46, 49(3), 50(2), 52(2), 55(1), 57(2), 61(1) and 63(5), (6) and (7))



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5

Department of Treasury and Finance

Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Department of Treasury and Finance have been prepared based on proper accounts and records in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and with the requirements as prescribed in the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Treasurer's Directions.

We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes to and forming part of the financial statements presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the financial position on that date.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Tim McManus
Under Treasurer

30 September 2024



Matthew Young
Chief Financial Officer

30 September 2024

Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-24	2022-23
		\$000	\$000
INCOME			
Appropriation	4		
Output		205 032	170 172
Commonwealth		2 308	515
Interest revenue		188	174
Goods and services received free of charge	5	8 008	6 207
Other income	6	28	44
TOTAL INCOME	3	215 564	177 112
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses	7	16 009	15 254
Administrative expenses			
Purchases of goods and services	8	3 787	4 114
Depreciation and amortisation	16	13	13
Other administrative expenses ¹	9	14 020	3 925
Grant and subsidy expenses			
Current	10a, 11	1 107	10 050
Capital	10b	20 000	
Community service obligations	10c	154 680	122 099
Interest expenses			91
TOTAL EXPENSES	3	209 616	155 546
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		5 948	21 566
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		5 948	21 566

¹ Includes DCDD service charges, DIPL repairs and maintenance service charges and CMC shared services provided.

The comprehensive operating statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Balance sheet

At 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-24	2022-23
		\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	12	5 980	25 139
Receivables	14	2 177	228
Total current assets		8 157	25 367
Non-current assets			
Advances and investments	15	25 000	25 000
Property, plant and equipment	16, 22	22	35
Total non-current assets		25 022	25 035
TOTAL ASSETS		33 179	50 402
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	18	3 460	7 176
Provisions	19	2 725	2 690
Other liabilities	20		15
Total current liabilities		6 185	9 881
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6 185	9 881
NET ASSETS		26 994	40 521
EQUITY			
Capital		- 90 945	- 71 470
Accumulated funds		117 939	111 991
TOTAL EQUITY		26 994	40 521

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Equity at 1 July	Comprehensive result	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	Equity at 30 June
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24				
Accumulated funds	111 991	5 948		117 939
Total accumulated funds	111 991	5 948		117 939
Capital – transactions with owners				
Equity injections				
Capital appropriation	3 677			3 677
Equity transfers in	210 632			210 632
Other equity injections	1 126			1 126
Equity withdrawals				
Capital withdrawal	- 270 399		- 19 475	- 289 874
Equity transfers out	- 16 506			- 16 506
Total capital – transactions with owners	- 71 470		- 19 475	- 90 945
Total equity at end of financial year	40 521	5 948	- 19 475	26 994
2022-23				
Accumulated funds	90 424	21 566		111 991
Total accumulated funds	90 424	21 566		111 991
Capital – transactions with owners				
Equity injections				
Capital appropriation	3 677			3 677
Equity transfers in	210 632			210 632
Other equity injections	1 126			1 126
Equity withdrawals				
Capital withdrawal	- 220 399		- 50 000	- 270 399
Equity transfers out	- 16 506			- 16 506
Total capital – transactions with owners	- 21 470		- 50 000	- 71 470
Total equity at end of financial year	68 955	21 566	- 50 000	40 521

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-24	2022-23
		\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating receipts			
Appropriation received			
Output		205 032	170 172
Commonwealth		2 293	1 545
Other operating receipts		369	217
Interest received			
Total operating receipts		207 694	171 934
Operating payments			
Payments to employees		15 958	15 328
Payments for goods and services		12 047	10 890
Grants and subsidies paid			
Current		1 107	2 677
Capital		20 000	
Community service obligations		158 266	131 873
Interest paid			91
Total operating payments		207 378	160 859
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	13	315	11 075
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing receipts			
Repayment of advances paid			1 431
Total investing receipts			1 431
Net cash from/used in (-) investing activities			1 431
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing payments			
Equity withdrawals		19 475	50 000
Total financing payments		19 475	50 000
Net cash from/used in (-) financing activities		- 19 475	- 50 000
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash held		- 19 160	- 37 494
Cash at beginning of financial year		25 139	62 633
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	12	5 980	25 139

Index of notes to the financial statements

1. Objectives and funding	52
2. Statement of material accounting policies	52
3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group	55
4. Appropriation	57
5. Goods and services received free of charge	58
6. Other income	59
7. Employee expenses	59
8. Purchases of goods and services	60
9. Other administrative expenses	61
10. Grant and subsidy expenses	61
11. Write-offs, waivers and ex gratia payments	62
12. Cash and deposits	63
13. Cash flow reconciliation	64
14. Receivables	65
15. Advances and investments	65
16. Property, plant and equipment	66
17. Agency as a lessee	67
18. Payables	68
19. Provisions	68
20. Other liabilities	69
21. Commitments	70
22. Fair value measurement	71
23. Financial instruments	72
24. Related parties	75
25. Contingent liabilities	77
26. Events subsequent to balance date	77
27. Schedule of administered Territory items	78
28. Budgetary information	79
29. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items	84

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Objectives and funding

Department of Treasury and Finance's (DTF) primary role is to provide specialist fiscal, economic and commercial policy advice and services to government to assist in delivering services and infrastructure to benefit Territorians.

DTF is predominantly funded by and dependent on the receipt of parliamentary appropriations. The financial statements encompass all funds through which DTF controls resources to carry on its functions and deliver outputs. For reporting purposes, outputs delivered by DTF are summarised into five output groups. The operations of the independent economic regulator, the Utilities Commission, for which DTF has no responsibility (or authority) for delivery, is part of DTF's structure for administrative purposes only. Note 3 provides summary financial information in the form of a comprehensive operating statement by output group.

2. Statement of material accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1995* (FMA) and related Treasurer's Directions. The FMA requires DTF to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of agency financial statements should include:

- (i) a certification of the financial statements
- (ii) a comprehensive operating statement
- (iii) a balance sheet
- (iv) a statement of changes in equity
- (v) a cash flow statement
- (vi) applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

b) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which recognises the effect of financial transactions and events when they occur, rather than when cash is paid out or received. As part of the preparation of the financial statements, all intra-agency transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Except where stated, the financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

The form of the agency financial statements is also consistent with the requirements of Australian accounting standards. The effects of all relevant new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are effective for the current annual reporting period have been evaluated.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Standards and interpretations effective from 2023-24 financial year

AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates has been applied for the first time from 2023-24.

The amendments in AASB 2021-2 require the disclosure of ‘material’, rather than ‘significant’, accounting policies. Although the amendments have not resulted in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they have impacted accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements. Accordingly, accounting policies that are not considered ‘material’ have now been removed from the financial statements.

Several other amendments and interpretations have been issued that apply to the current reporting period, but are considered to have no or minimal impact on public sector reporting.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been adopted early for the 2023-24 financial year.

Several amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods but are considered to have no or minimal impact on public sector reporting.

c) Reporting entity

The financial statements cover the department as an individual reporting entity. DTF is a Northern Territory department established under the *Interpretation Act 1978* and Administrative Arrangements Order.

The principal place of business of the department is 19 The Mall, Darwin, NT, 0800.

d) Agency and Territory items

The financial statements of DTF include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over which DTF has control (agency items) and is able to utilise to further its own objectives. Certain items, while managed by the agency, are administered and recorded by the Territory rather than the agency (Territory items). Territory items are recognised and recorded in CHA as discussed below.

Central Holding Authority

CHA is the ‘parent body’ that represents government’s ownership interest in government-controlled entities.

CHA also records all Territory items, such as income, expenses, assets and liabilities controlled by government and managed by agencies on behalf of the government. The main Territory item is Territory income, which includes taxation and royalty revenue, Commonwealth general purpose funding (such as GST revenue), fines, and statutory fees and charges.

CHA also holds certain Territory assets not assigned to agencies as well as certain Territory liabilities that are not practical or effective to assign to individual agencies such as unfunded superannuation and long service leave.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

CHA recognises and records all Territory items, and as such, these items are not included in the agency's financial statements. However, as the agency is accountable for certain Territory items managed on behalf of government, these items have been separately disclosed in Note 27 *Schedule of administered Territory items*.

e) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information for the 2022-23 financial year has been reclassified to provide consistency with current year disclosures.

f) Presentation and rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, with amounts of \$500 or less being rounded down to zero. Figures in the financial statements and notes may not equate due to rounding.

g) Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes to accounting policies adopted in 2023-24 financial year as a result of management decisions.

h) Accounting judgments and estimates

Judgments and estimates that have significant effects on the financial statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

There were no material changes adopted during 2023-24.

i) Contributions by and distributions to government

The agency may receive contributions from government where the government is acting as owner of the agency. Conversely, the agency may make distributions to government. In accordance with the FMA and Treasurer's Directions, certain types of contributions and distributions, including those relating to administrative restructures, have been designated as contributions by and distributions to government. These designated contributions and distributions are treated by the agency as adjustments to equity.

The statement of changes in equity provides additional information in relation to contributions by and distributions to government.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group

	Note	Financial Management		Economic		Territory Revenue		Superannuation	
		2023-24	2022-23 ¹	2023-24	2022-23 ¹	2023-24	2022-23 ¹	2023-24	2022-23 ¹
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME									
Appropriation	4								
Output		5 710	12 403	181 303	140 787	11 070	9 978	1 709	1 697
Commonwealth				2 293		15	515		
Interest revenue				188	174				
Goods and services received free of charge ²	5								
Other income	6				4	4	21		
TOTAL INCOME		5 710	12 403	183 784	140 965	11 089	10 514	1 709	1 697
EXPENSES									
Employee expenses	7	4 716	4 551	3 001	2 877	3 236	3 051	1 180	1 007
Administrative expenses									
Purchases of goods and services	8	384	406	529	772	725	1 118	697	677
Depreciation and amortisation	16								
Other administrative expenses ^{2,3}	9			6 012	- 2 282				
Grant and subsidy expenses									
Current ⁴	10a, 11			360	7 733	747	2 317		
Capital ⁵	10b			20 000					
Community service obligations	10c			154 680	122 099				
Interest expenses							91		
TOTAL EXPENSES		5 100	4 957	184 582	131 199	4 708	6 577	1 877	1 684
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		610	7 446	- 798	9 766	6 381	3 937	- 168	13
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		610	7 446	- 798	9 766	6 381	3 937	- 168	13

1 The 2022-23 figures across all outputs have been back cast to reflect an internal restructure to better align with government priorities.

2 Corporate and governance output includes DCDD service charges, DIPL repairs and maintenance charges and CMC shared services provided.

3 Economic output in 2022-23 includes a reversal of the provision for doubtful debt for the Jabiru Town Development Authority (JTDA) advance loan, offset by GST administration charges.

4 Economic output in 2022-23 includes a waiver for the JTDA loan approved by the Treasurer.

5 Economic output in 2023-24 includes a Power and Water Corporation underground power grant.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group (continued)

	Note	Economic Regulation		Corporate and Governance		Total	
		2023-24	2022-23 ¹	2023-24	2022-23 ¹	2023-24	2022-23 ¹
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME							
Appropriation	4						
Output		1 291	1 287	3 949	4 020	205 032	170 172
Commonwealth						2 308	515
Interest revenue						188	174
Goods and services received free of charge ²	5			8 008	6 207	8 008	6 207
Other income	6			24	19	28	44
TOTAL INCOME		1 291	1 287	11 981	10 246	215 564	177 112
EXPENSES							
Employee expenses	7	823	773	3 054	2 995	16 009	15 254
Administrative expenses							
Purchases of goods and services	8	496	485	956	655	3 787	4 114
Depreciation and amortisation	16			13	13	13	13
Other administrative expenses ^{2,3}	9			8 008	6 207	14 020	3 925
Grant and subsidy expenses							
Current ⁴	10a, 11					1 107	10 050
Capital ⁵	10b					20 000	
Community service obligations	10c					154 680	122 099
Interest expenses							91
TOTAL EXPENSES		1 319	1 258	12 031	9 870	209 616	155 546
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		- 28	29	- 50	376	5 948	21 566
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME							
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		- 28	29	- 50	376	5 948	21 566

1 The 2022-23 figures across all outputs have been backcast to reflect an internal restructure to better align with government priorities.

2 Corporate and governance output Includes DCDD service charges, DIPL repairs and maintenance charges and CMC shared services provided.

3 Economic output in 2022-23 includes a reversal of the provision for doubtful debt for the JTDA advance loan, offset by GST administration charges.

4 Economic output in 2022-23 includes a waiver for the JTDA loan approved by the Treasurer.

5 Economic output in 2023-24 includes a Power and Water Corporation underground power grant.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

4. Appropriation

Appropriation recorded in the operating statement includes output appropriation and Commonwealth appropriation received for the delivery of services.

	2023-24			2022-23		
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output		205 032	205 032		170 172	170 172
Commonwealth	2 308		2 308	515		515
Total appropriation in the operating statement	2 308	205 032	207 340	515	170 172	170 687

Output appropriation is the operating payment to each agency for the outputs they provide as specified in the *Appropriation Act*. It does not include any allowance for major non-cash costs such as depreciation. Output appropriations do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations and are recognised on receipt of funds.

Commonwealth appropriation follows from the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations, resulting in specific purpose payments and national partnership payments being made by the Commonwealth Treasury to state treasuries, in a manner similar to arrangements for GST payments. These payments are received by DTF on behalf of CHA and then passed on to relevant agencies as Commonwealth appropriation.

Where Commonwealth appropriation received has an enforceable contract with sufficiently specific performance obligations as defined in AASB 15, revenue is recognised as and when goods and or services are transferred to the customer or third-party beneficiary. Otherwise revenue is recognised when the agency gains control of the funds.

Revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows. These categories include a description of the type of product or service line, type of customer, and timing of transfer of goods and services.

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Type of good and service		
Service delivery	2 308	515
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2 308	515
Type of customer		
Commonwealth	2 308	515
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2 308	515
Timing of transfer of goods and services		
Point in time	2 308	515
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2 308	515

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

4. Appropriation (continued)

Summary of changes to budget appropriations

The following table presents changes to budgeted appropriations authorised during the current financial year together with explanations for significant changes. It compares the amounts originally identified in the *Appropriation (2023–2024) Act 2023* with revised appropriations as reported in 2024-25 Budget Paper No. 3 *Agency Budget Statements* and the final end of year appropriation.

The changes within this table relate only to appropriation and do not include agency revenue (for example, goods and services revenue and grants received directly by the agency) or expenditure. Refer to Note 28 *Budgetary information* for detailed information on variations to DTF's actual outcome compared to budget for revenue and expenses.

	Original 2023-24 budget appropriation (a)	Revised 2023-24 budget appropriation (b)	Change to budget appropriation (b-a)	Note	Final 2023-24 budget appropriation (d)	Change to budget appropriation (d-b)
	\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
Output	195 033	205 032	9 999	1	205 032	
Commonwealth		2 428	2 428	2	2 428	
Total appropriation	195 033	207 460	12 427		207 460	

1 The \$10 million increase in output appropriation mainly reflects revised funding profile for the Power and Water Corporation underground power project.

2 The \$2.4 million increase in Commonwealth appropriation reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.

Output and capital appropriations reflect funding as a direct result of government-approved decisions, with actual funding received by DTF in line with budgeted amounts.

Commonwealth appropriation reflects funding anticipated to be received from the Commonwealth for both operational and capital purposes. As Commonwealth appropriations are largely recognised as or when performance obligations are satisfied, the actual amounts received by DTF and reported in these financial statements may vary from the budgeted amounts reported in this table.

5. Goods and services received free of charge

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Corporate and information services ¹	7 202	5 215
Shared corporate services ²	786	934
Repairs and maintenance ³	20	58
Total goods and services received free of charge	8 008	6 207

1 DCDD service charges.

2 CMC shared services.

3 DIPL repairs and maintenance service charges.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Goods and services received free of charge (continued)

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

Repairs and maintenance expenses incurred on the agency's assets and costs associated with administration of these expenses are centralised and provided by DIPL on behalf of the agency, and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the agency.

In addition, the following corporate services staff and functions are centralised and provided by DCDD on behalf of the agency and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the agency:

- financial services including accounts receivable, accounts payable and payroll
- employment and workforce services
- information management services
- procurement services
- property leasing services.

DTF also receives other shared services from CMC under a shared services arrangement.

6. Other income

	2023-24			2022-23		
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Miscellaneous revenue		28	28		44	44
Total other income		28	28		44	44

7. Employee expenses

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Salaries and wages	13 532	12 913
Superannuation expenses	1 540	1 400
Fringe benefits tax	108	147
Payroll tax	829	794
Total employee expenses	16 009	15 254

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

7. Employee expenses (continued)

DTF employed 116.21 employees at 30 June 2024 (112.3 employees at 30 June 2023), including NTTC and the Utilities Commission.

Salaries and wages are recognised in the reporting period when the employee renders services to the Territory Government. It includes recreation leave, allowances and other benefits, which are recognised in the reporting period when employees are entitled to the benefit or when incurred.

The recognition and measurement policy for employee benefits is detailed in Note 18 *Payables* and Note 19 *Provisions*.

8. Purchases of goods and services

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Consultants ¹	860	806
Agent service arrangement	635	749
Information technology charges and communications	544	503
Recruitment ²	343	70
Legal expenses ³	270	913
Training and study	184	132
Communications	105	105
Motor vehicle expenses	56	47
Official duty fares	43	21
Marketing and promotion ⁴	38	20
Fees and regulatory charges	18	10
Document production	8	54
Travelling allowance	7	1
Advertising ⁵	4	46
Other	670	637
Total purchases of goods and services	3 787	4 114

1 Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

2 Includes recruitment-related advertising costs.

3 Includes legal fees, claims and settlement costs.

4 Includes advertising for marketing and promotion but excludes marketing and promotion consultant expenses, which are incorporated in the consultants category.

5 Does not include recruitment advertising or marketing and promotion advertising.

Purchases of goods and services generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations, including supplies and service costs recognised in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

9. Other administrative expenses

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Goods and services received free of charge ¹	8 008	6 207
Commonwealth administration charges	5 824	6 349
Advances written down	188	174
Reversal of doubtful debts expense		- 8 805
Total other administrative expenses	14 020	3 925

1 Includes DCDD service charges, CMC shared services and DIPL repairs and maintenance service charges.

10. Grant and subsidy expenses

a) Current grant and subsidy expenses

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Current grants		
Private and not-for-profit sectors	1 107	2 676
Total current grants	1 107	2 676
Current subsidies		
Private and not-for-profit sectors		7 374
Total current subsidies		7 374
Total current grant and subsidy expenses	1 107	10 050

Current grant and subsidy expenses are intended to finance or subsidise the current activities of the recipient for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return. Current grants mainly comprise of First Home Owner grants, HomeBuilder grants and BuildBonus payments. Current subsidy relates to the waiver of the JTDA advance during 2022-23.

Current grant and subsidy expenses are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

b) Capital grant expenses

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Other sectors of government	20 000	
Total capital grant expenses	20 000	

Capital grant expenses are transfers made to a recipient for the purpose of acquiring or constructing a new physical asset or upgrading an existing physical asset, for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

10. Grant and subsidy expenses (continued)

A capital grant was paid to Power and Water Corporation in 2023-24 for undergrounding of the high voltage electricity network in Darwin.

Capital grant expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

c) Community service obligations

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Other sectors of government	150 855	120 127
Private and not-for-profit sectors	3 825	1 972
Total community service obligations	154 680	122 099

CSOs are payments DTF makes to utility retailers to compensate them for undertaking activities they would not elect to undertake on a commercial basis or would only undertake commercially at a higher price. CSO payments are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

11. Write-offs, waivers and ex gratia payments

The following table presents all write-offs, waivers and ex gratia payments approved under the *Financial Management Act 1995* (FMA).

	Agency items				Territory items			
	2023-24	No. of trans.	2022-23	No. of trans.	2023-24	No. of trans.	2022-23	No. of trans.
	\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
Write-offs and waivers approved by the Treasurer								
Irrecoverable amounts payable to the Territory or an agency written off						203	5	
Waiver of right to receive or recover money or property ^{1,2}			7 374	1	28	5	7 172	2
Total write-offs and waivers approved by the Treasurer			7 374	1	28	5	7 375	7
Ex gratia payments								
Ex gratia payments ³	7	1	691	3				
Total ex gratia approved by the Treasurer	7	1	691	3				
Total authorised under the FMA	7	1	8 065	4	28	5	7 375	7

1 2022-23 agency item reflects waiver of the JTDA advance.

2 2022-23 Territory items comprise stamp duty and payroll tax waivers.

3 2022-23 mainly relates to settlement payments.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

11. Write-offs, waivers and ex gratia payments (continued)

a) Write-offs

Write-offs reflect the removal from DTF's accounting records the value of public money or public property owing to, or loss sustained by DTF. It refers to circumstances where DTF has made all attempts to pursue a debt, however, the debt has been deemed irrecoverable for reasons beyond DTF's control. Write-offs result in no cash outlay and are accounted for under 'other administrative expenses' in the comprehensive operating statement.

b) Waivers

Waivers reflect the election to forego a legal right to recover public money or receive public property. Once agreed with and communicated to the debtor, it has the effect of extinguishing the debt and renouncing the right to any future claim on that public money or public property. Waivers result in no cash outlay, and are accounted for under 'current grant and subsidy expenses' in the comprehensive operating statement.

c) Ex gratia

Ex gratia payments or act-of-grace payments are gratuitous payments where no legal obligation exists. All ex gratia payments are approved by the Treasurer. Ex gratia payments result in a cash outlay and are accounted for under 'purchases of goods and services' in the comprehensive operating statement.

12. Cash and deposits

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank	5 980	25 139
Total cash and deposits	5 980	25 139

For the purposes of the balance sheet and the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand and cash at bank.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

13. Cash flow reconciliation

a) Reconciliation of cash

The total of DTF 'cash and deposits' of \$5.98 million recorded in the balance sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'cash' in the cash flow statement.

b) Reconciliation of net surplus/deficit to net cash from operating activities

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Net surplus/deficit (-)	5 948	21 566
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	13	13
Waiver of advances		7 374
Reversal of doubtful debt		- 8 805
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/increase (-) in receivables	- 1 949	968
Decrease (-)/increase in payables	- 3 716	- 9 924
Decrease (-)/increase in provision for employee benefits	9	- 137
Decrease (-)/increase in other provisions	26	5
Decrease (-)/increase in other liabilities	- 15	15
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	315	11 075

c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

DTF did not have any liabilities arising from financing activities during 2023-24.

d) Non-cash financing and investing activities

During the financial year, DTF recognised \$0.19 million (2022-23: \$0.17 million) as interest expense related to the deferred loss amortisation and interest income on advances paid of \$0.19 million (2022-23: \$0.17 million) in the comprehensive operating statements. Refer to Note 15 *Advances and investments* for more information.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

14. Receivables

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Accounts receivables		77
GST receivables	2 029	36
Prepayments	49	40
Other receivables	99	76
Total receivables	2 177	228

Receivables are initially recognised when the agency becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs.

Accounts receivable and other receivables are generally settled within 30 days. The carrying amount of the receivables approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

All receivables are current and deemed collectable. There were no known expected credit losses identified for 2023-24 or 2022-23.

15. Advances and investments

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Advances paid	25 000	25 000
Total advances and investments	25 000	25 000

a) Advances paid

Advances paid relate to a concessional interest-free loan to the AustralAsia Railway Corporation (AARC), a Territory-controlled government entity. The loss on the advance, representing interest income foregone, has been deferred. Accordingly, amortisation of the loss is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement with a corresponding adjustment to interest income on advances paid. Amortisation has been calculated using the effective interest method, at an average discount rate of 8%.

As the advance to AARC is government guaranteed, the advance is deemed collectable and there were no expected credit losses identified for 2023-24 and 2022-23.

Included with the advances paid is a deferred loss of \$22.4 million (2022-23: \$22.7 million). During the year, \$0.19 million (2022-23: \$0.17 million) was recognised as interest expense related to the deferred loss amortisation and corresponding interest income on advances paid of \$0.19 million (2022-23: \$0.17 million) in the comprehensive operating statement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Advances and investments (continued)

b) Ageing analysis

	2023-24				2022-23			
	Gross advances paid	Loss rate	ECL	Net advances paid	Gross advances paid	Loss rate	ECL	Net advances paid
	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000
Internal advances paid								
Not overdue	25 000			25 000	25 000			25 000
Overdue for less than 30 days								
Overdue for 30 to 60 days								
Overdue for more than 60 days								
Total internal advances paid	25 000			25 000	25 000			25 000

ECL: expected credit loss

c) Reconciliation of loss allowance for advances paid

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Opening balance		8 805
Written off during the year		- 7 374
Recovered during the year		- 1 431
Total loss allowance for advances paid		

16. Property, plant and equipment

a) Total property, plant and equipment

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Plant and equipment		
At fair value	68	68
Less: accumulated depreciation	- 47	- 34
Total property, plant and equipment	22	35

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

16. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment reconciliations

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the year is set out below:

	Plant and equipment	
	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount at 1 July	35	47
Depreciation/amortisation expense	- 13	- 13
Carrying amount at 30 June	22	35

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, which is deemed to equate to fair value.

The assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2024, and no impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful life for plant and equipment is determined as follows:

	2023-24	2022-23
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

17. Agency as a lessee

DTF applies the inter-governmental leases recognition exemption as per Treasurer's Direction – *Leases* and recognises these as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. These largely relate to the lease of motor vehicles from NT Fleet. Leases of commercial properties for office accommodation are centralised within DCDD. Consequently all lease liabilities and right-of-use assets relating to these arrangements are recognised by DCDD and not disclosed within these financial statements.

Future minimum lease payments relating to intergovernmental leases are as follows:

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	140	91
Later than one year and not later than five years	218	138
Later than five years		
	358	229

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Payables

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Accounts payable	18	5
Accrued salaries and wages	349	328
Other accrued expenses	340	504
Other payables	2 753	6 339
Total payables	3 460	7 176

Liabilities for accounts payable and other amounts payable are carried at amortised cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the agency. Accounts payable are normally settled within 20 days from receipt of valid invoices under \$1 million or 30 days for invoices over \$1 million.

Salaries and wages that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the amounts expected to be paid.

Other payables consist of CSOs payable to utility retailers.

19. Provisions

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Employee benefits		
Recreation leave	2 107	2 091
Leave loading	172	168
Other employee benefits	5	15
Other current provisions (a)	442	416
Total provisions	2 725	2 690
a) Reconciliations of provisions other than employee benefits		
Balance at 1 July	416	411
Additional provisions recognised	747	633
Reductions arising from payments	- 721	- 628
Balance at 30 June	442	416

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

19. Provisions (continued)

Employee benefits

Provision is made for employee benefits accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. These benefits include wages and salaries and recreation leave. Liabilities arising in respect of recreation leave and other employee benefit liabilities that fall due within 12 months of reporting date are classified as current liabilities and measured at amounts expected to be paid. All recreation leave is classified as a current liability.

No provision is made for sick leave, which is non-vesting, as the anticipated pattern of future sick leave to be taken is less than the entitlement accruing in each reporting period.

Employee benefit expenses are recognised on a net basis in respect of the following categories:

- wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits, recreation leave and other leave entitlements
- other types of employee benefits.

As part of the financial management framework, CHA assumes the long service leave liabilities of government agencies, and therefore no long service leave liability is recognised within these financial statements.

20. Other liabilities

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Unearned revenue – Commonwealth appropriation		15
Total other liabilities		15

a) Unearned contract revenue liability

Unearned contract revenue liability relate to consideration received in advance from customers. At 30 June 2024, DTF did not recognise any unearned contract revenue liability.

b) Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

- Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS)
- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS)
- or non-government employee nominated schemes for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999.

DTF makes superannuation contributions on behalf of its employees to CHA or non-government employee-nominated schemes. Superannuation liabilities related to government superannuation schemes are held by CHA and therefore are not recognised in agency financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

21. Commitments

Commitments represent future obligations or cash outflows that can be reliably measured and arise out of a contractual arrangement and typically binds the agency to performance conditions. Commitments are not recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Commitments may extend over multiple reporting periods and may result in payment of compensation or return of funds if obligations are breached.

Internal commitments reflect commitments with entities controlled by the Territory Government such as other agencies, government business divisions and government owned corporations. External commitments reflect those to third parties that are external to the Territory Government.

a) Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure commitments primarily relate to undergrounding of the Darwin high voltage electricity network. The project will be delivered by Power and Water Corporation, a Territory Government-controlled entity, and is expected to be payable in the following time bands:

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Internal commitments		
Not later than one year	20 000	
Later than one year and not later than five years	20 000	
Later than five years		
Total capital non-cancellable contract commitments (exclusive of GST)	40 000	
<i>Plus: GST recoverable</i>	4 000	
Total capital non-cancellable contract commitments (inclusive of GST)	44 000	

There were no capital commitments with third parties external to the Territory Government for 2023-24 or 2022-23.

b) Other non-cancellable expenditure commitments¹

Other expenditure commitments primarily relate to maintenance contracts with third-parties that are external to the Territory Government. These contracts are expected to be payable in the following time bands:

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
External commitments		
Not later than one year	141	652
Later than one year and not later than five years	111	119
Later than five years		
Total other non-cancellable contract commitments (exclusive of GST)	252	771
<i>Plus: GST recoverable</i>	25	77
Total other non-cancellable contract commitments (inclusive of GST)	277	848

¹ Excludes capital, lease commitments and amounts recognised as unearned revenue.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

22. Fair value measurement

Fair value is 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.

Fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The highest and best use takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible.

When measuring fair value, the valuation techniques used maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets and liabilities.

Observable inputs are publicly available data relevant to the characteristics of the assets and liabilities being valued.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgments not available publicly but relevant to the characteristics of the asset and liabilities being valued. Such inputs include internal agency adjustments to observable data to take account of particular and potentially unique characteristics or functionality of assets and liabilities, and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used:

- level 1 – inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- level 2 – inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- level 3 – inputs are unobservable.

The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the following basis:

- the fair value of cash, deposits, advances, receivables and payables approximates their carrying amount, which is also their amortised cost.

a) Fair value hierarchy

DTF's financial assets and liabilities are recognised at amortised cost and the carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are deemed to approximate their fair value.

The table below presents non-financial assets recognised at fair value in the balance sheet categorised by level of inputs used to compute fair value.

	Level 3	
	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Non-financial assets		
Plant and equipment (Note 16)	22	35
Total non-financial assets	22	35

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

22. Fair value measurement (continued)

b) Valuation techniques and inputs

The valuation technique used to measure fair value of the level 3 asset class plant and equipment (Note 16) in 2023-24 and 2022-23 was the cost approach.

c) Additional information for level 3 fair value measurements

(i) Reconciliation of recurring level 3 fair value measurements of non-financial assets

	Plant and equipment	
	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Fair value at 1 July	35	47
Depreciation/amortisation expense	- 13	- 13
Fair value at 30 June	22	35

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Plant and equipment includes computer hardware and office furniture stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, which is deemed to equate to fair value.

23. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when DTF becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. DTF's financial instruments include cash and deposits, receivables, advances paid and payables.

Due to the nature of operating activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statutory obligations rather than a contract. Such financial assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments as per AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. These include statutory receivables arising from taxes, including GST and penalties.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

23. Financial instruments (continued)

a) Categories of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the agency's financial assets and liabilities by category are disclosed in the table below.

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and deposits	5 980	25 139
Receivables ¹		77
Advances paid	25 000	25 000
Total financial assets at amortised cost	30 980	50 216
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Payables ¹	18	5
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	18	5

1 Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts, prepaid expenses and accrued contract revenue.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets include cash and deposits, receivables and advances paid. These assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities include payables. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

DTF has limited credit risk exposure (risk of default). In respect of any dealings with organisations external to government, the agency has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit-worthy organisations and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the agency's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

Credit risk relating to receivables is disclosed in Note 14 *Receivables* and Note 15 *Advances and investments*.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

23. Financial instruments (continued)

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the agency will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. DTF's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure it always has sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring minimum levels of cash are held in the agency bank account to meet various current employee and supplier liabilities. DTF's exposure to liquidity risk is minimal. Cash injections are available from CHA in the event of one-off extraordinary expenditure items arising that deplete cash to levels that compromise the agency's ability to meet its financial obligations.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

The following table details the maturity analysis of DTF's payables based on expected timing of payments.

	Carrying amount	Less than a year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24					
Liabilities					
Payables	18	18			18
Total financial liabilities	18	18			18
2022-23					
Liabilities					
Payables	5	5			5
Total financial liabilities	5	5			5

Amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals (such as accrued expenses, unearned revenue and provisions), as these do not meet the definition of a financial instrument.

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It comprises interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

DTF is not exposed to interest rate risk as DTF's financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing or have a fixed interest rate.

(ii) Price risk

DTF is not exposed to price risk as the agency does not hold units in unit trusts.

(iii) Currency risk

DTF is not exposed to currency risk as DTF does not hold borrowings denominated in foreign currencies or transactional currency exposures arising from purchases in a foreign currency.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

24. Related parties

a) Related parties

DTF is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the Territory Government. Related parties of the department include:

The Treasurer and key management personnel (KMP) because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department directly:

- close family members of the Treasurer or KMP including spouses, children and dependants
- all public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or the Treasurer, or controlled or jointly controlled by their close family members.

b) Key management personnel

DTF's KMP are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the agency. These include the Treasurer, Under Treasurer and the six members of the executive team.

c) Remuneration of key management personnel

The details below exclude salaries and other benefits of the Treasurer, as the Treasurer's remuneration and allowances are payable by the Department of the Legislative Assembly and consequently are disclosed within the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report.

The aggregate compensation of DTF's KMP is set out below:

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Short-term benefits	1 757	1 614
Post-employment benefits	159	157
Long-term benefits		
Termination benefits		
Total remuneration of key management personnel	1 916	1 771

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

24. Related parties (continued)

d) Related party transactions

Transactions with Northern Territory Government-controlled entities

DTF's primary ongoing source of funding is received from CHA in the form of output appropriation and on-passed Commonwealth national partnership payments.

The following table provides quantitative information about related party transactions entered into during the year with all other Territory Government-controlled entities.

	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24				
Territory Government departments ¹	8 025	9 938	14	295
Government owned corporations ²		170 876		2 753
Other ³			49	
Total	8 025	180 814	63	3 048
2022-23				
Territory Government departments ¹	6 229	7 903		534
Government owned corporations ²		120 146		6 383
Other ³			150	
Total	6 229	128 050	150	6 817

1 Includes Territory Government departments and government business divisions.

2 Includes Power and Water Corporation and Jacana Energy.

3 All other Territory Government-controlled entities including statutory corporations.

DTF's transactions with other government entities are not individually significant.

Other related party transactions

Given the breadth and depth of Territory Government activities, related parties will transact with the Territory public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public including paying stamp duty and other government fees and charges and therefore these transactions have not been disclosed.

Outside normal citizen-type transactions with the Territory, there were no related-party transactions that involved KMP and their close family members. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables from related parties.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

25. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible future obligations that arise from past events, which are only realised if a specified event occurs. While they have no impact on the financial statements, contingent liabilities are disclosed as they have the potential to adversely affect DTF's future financial performance or position.

Details of significant contingent liabilities for DTF are summarised below. These contingent liabilities are unquantifiable, as their financial effect cannot be reliably estimated, either due to the nature of the contingent liability or the number of variables that could cause a liability to be realised.

Financial guarantee given to the AustralAsia Railway Company

In 2001, the Northern Territory of Australia (Territory Government) and the Crown in the Right of South Australia (SA Government) entered into an agreement to facilitate the financing, design, construction, operation and maintenance of a railway between Darwin and Alice Springs, and the operation and maintenance of the existing railway between Tarcoola and Alice Springs by the private sector ('Intergovernmental Agreement', 'the AustralAsia Railway Project'). The current holder of the railway concession is Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings Pty Ltd.

As part of the AustralAsia Railway Project, a \$50 million loan was granted to the railway concession holder with underlying financing of \$25 million provided by each the Territory Government and the SA Government. To grant this loan, both DTF and the SA Government provided a \$25 million loan to the AustralAsia Railway Corporation (AARC) (the 'Territory loan' and 'state loan', respectively), which then on-lent the funds to the railway concession holder in a subordinate loan. The Territory loan is recorded in DTF's financial statements.

If Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings defaults, DTF is obliged to waive the advance to AARC, thereby guaranteeing the repayment of principal by Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings to AARC. It is probable that Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings will be able to repay the entire principal.

Workers compensation insurance

The government has indemnified private sector insurers that provide workers compensation insurance in the Territory, which is administered through DTF. The indemnity covers insurers for losses that arise as a result of acts of terrorism.

26. Events subsequent to balance date

No events have arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that require adjustment to or disclosure in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

27. Schedule of administered Territory items

The following Territory items are managed by the agency on behalf of the government and are recorded in CHA (refer to Note 2d).

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Income		
Taxation revenue	818 202	768 277
Grant and subsidy revenue		
GST revenue	4 047 792	3 933 767
Specific purpose payments	496 374	482 467
National partnership payments	735 376	753 145
Current		440
Fees from regulatory services	544	528
Royalties and rents	274 776	335 412
Other income	43	2
TOTAL INCOME	6 373 107	6 274 039
Expenses		
Central Holding Authority income transferred	6 370 866	6 267 562
Doubtful debts	2 029	- 898
Bad debts	212	7 375
TOTAL EXPENSES	6 373 107	6 274 039
TERRITORY INCOME LESS EXPENSES		
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Assets		
Taxes receivable	67 033	67 751
Other receivables	469 636	541 541
TOTAL ASSETS	536 669	609 292
Liabilities		
Central Holding Authority income payable	247 918	383 462
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	288 751	225 830
TOTAL LIABILITIES	536 669	609 292
NET ASSETS		

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

28. Budgetary information

The following tables present the variation between the 2023-24 original budgeted financial statements, as reported in 2023-24 Budget Paper No. 3 *Agency Budget Statements*, and the 2023-24 actual amounts reported in the financial statements, together with explanations for significant variations.

Refer to Note 4 *Appropriation* for detailed information on changes to budgeted appropriations from the 2023-24 original budget to 2023-24 final budget.

a) Comprehensive operating statement

	2023-24			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
INCOME				
Appropriation				
Output	205 032	195 033	9 999	1
Commonwealth	2 308		2 308	2
Interest revenue	188		188	
Goods and services received free of charge	8 008	6 355	1 653	3
Other income	28		28	
TOTAL INCOME	215 564	201 388	14 176	
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	16 009	16 745	- 736	4
Administrative expenses				
Purchases of goods and services	3 787	8 402	- 4 615	5
Depreciation and amortisation	13	13		
Other administrative expenses	14 020	13 133	887	6
Grant and subsidy expenses				
Current	1 107	6 556	- 5 449	7
Capital	20 000	10 000	10 000	8
Community service obligations	154 680	149 565	5 115	9
Interest expenses		9	- 9	
TOTAL EXPENSES	209 616	204 423	5 193	
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)	5 948	- 3 035	8 983	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	5 948	- 3 035	8 983	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

28. Budgetary information (a) (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$10 million increase in output appropriation mainly reflects the revised funding profile for the Power and Water Corporation underground power project.
2. The \$2.3 million increase in Commonwealth appropriation reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.
3. The \$1.7 million increase reflects higher than anticipated DCDD services received free of charge.
4. The \$0.7 million decrease in employee expenses reflects lower than expected staffing in 2023-24 and vacant positions.
5. The \$4.6 million decrease in purchases of goods and services reflects revised timing of consultant fees and ICT charges.
6. The \$0.8 million variation in other administrative expenses reflects lower Commonwealth GST administration charges offset by higher DCDD services received free of charge.
7. The \$5.4 million decrease in current grants and subsidies mainly reflects lower uptake of home owner assistance schemes.
8. The \$10 million increase in capital grants reflects the revised funding profile for the Power and Water Corporation underground power project.
9. The \$5.1 million increase in CSOs reflects additional funding on-passed to retail electricity providers to support uniform utility tariffs.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

28. Budgetary information (continued)

b) Balance sheet

	2023-24			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	5 980	9 942	- 3 962	1
Receivables	2 177	412	1 765	2
Total current assets	8 157	10 354	- 2 197	
Non-current assets				
Advances and investments	25 000	25 000		
Property, plant and equipment	22	22		
Total non-current assets	25 022	25 022		
TOTAL ASSETS	33 179	35 376	- 2 197	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	3 460	17 101	- 13 641	3
Provisions	2 725	2 821	- 96	
Other liabilities				
Total current liabilities	6 185	19 922	- 13 737	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6 185	19 922	- 13 737	
NET ASSETS	26 994	15 454	11 540	
EQUITY				
Capital	- 90 945	- 71 470	- 19 475	4
Accumulated funds	117 939	86 924	31 015	
TOTAL EQUITY	26 994	15 454	11 540	

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The decrease in cash and deposits largely reflects payments of CSOs relating to the previous period.
2. The increase in receivables mainly reflects the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) GST receivables.
3. The \$13.6 million decrease in payables mainly reflects accrued CSO expenditure relating to the previous period.
4. The \$19.5 million decrease in capital equity reflects the withdrawal of excess cash balances transferred to CHA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

28. Budgetary information (continued)

c) Cash flow statement

	2023-24			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Appropriation received				
Output	205 032	195 033	9 999	1
Commonwealth	2 293		2 293	2
Other operating receipts	369		369	
Interest received				
Total operating receipts	207 694	195 033	12 661	
Operating payments				
Payments to employees	15 958	16 745	- 787	3
Payments for goods and services	12 047	15 180	- 3 133	4
Grants and subsidies paid				
Current	1 107	6 556	- 5 449	5
Capital	20 000	10 000	10 000	6
Community service obligations	158 266	149 565	8 701	7
Interest paid		9	- 9	
Total operating payments	207 378	198 055	9 323	
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	315	- 3 022	3 337	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing payments				
Equity withdrawals	19 475		19 475	8
Total financing receipts	19 475		19 475	
Net cash from/used in (-) financing activities	- 19 475		- 19 475	
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash held	- 19 159	- 3 022	- 16 137	
Cash at beginning of financial year	25 139	12 964	12 175	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	5 980	9 942	- 3 962	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

28. Budgetary information (c) (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$10 million increase in output appropriation mainly reflects the revised funding profile for the Power and Water Corporation underground power project.
2. The \$2.3 million increase in Commonwealth appropriation reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.
3. The \$0.8 million decrease in payments to employees reflects lower than anticipated staffing in 2023-24 and vacant positions.
4. The \$3.1 million decrease in payments for goods and services reflects revised timing of consultant fees and ICT charges.
5. The \$5.4 million decrease in current grants and subsidies paid mainly reflects lower uptake of home owner assistance schemes.
6. The \$10 million increase in capital grants paid reflects the revised funding profile for the Power and Water Corporation underground power project.
7. The \$8.7 million increase in CSO payments reflects additional funding on-passed to retail electricity providers to support uniform utility tariffs.
8. The \$19.5 million variation reflects the withdrawal of excess cash balances transferred to CHA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

29. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items

The following table presents the variation between the 2023-24 original budget for administered items as reported in 2023-24 Budget Paper No. 3 *Agency Budget Statements* and the 2023-24 actual amounts disclosed in Note 27 of these financial statements together with explanations for significant variations.

	2023-24			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Income				
Taxation revenue	818 202	783 551	34 651	1
Grant and subsidy revenue				
GST revenue	4 047 792	3 804 000	243 792	2
Specific purpose payments	496 374	484 866	11 508	3
National partnership payments	735 376	850 568	- 115 192	4
Current				
Fees from regulatory services	544	455	89	
Royalties and rents	274 776	400 200	- 125 424	5
Other income	43	300	- 257	
TOTAL INCOME	6 373 107	6 323 940	49 167	
Expenses				
Central Holding Authority income transferred	6 370 866	6 323 940	46 926	
Doubtful debts	2 029		2 029	
Bad debts	212		212	
TOTAL EXPENSES	6 373 107	6 323 940	49 167	
TERRITORY INCOME LESS EXPENSES				
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES				
Assets				
Taxes receivable	67 033	106 338	- 39 305	6
Other receivables	469 636	301 438	168 198	7
TOTAL ASSETS	536 669	407 776	128 893	
Liabilities				
Central Holding Authority income payable	247 918	337 319	- 89 401	8
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	288 751	70 457	218 294	9
TOTAL LIABILITIES	536 669	407 776	128 893	
NET ASSETS				

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

29. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$20 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$34.7 million increase in taxation revenue from the original 2023-24 Budget reflects:
 - additional payroll and labour force taxes of \$41 million largely due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
 - additional stamp duties on financial and capital transactions of \$11.4 million mainly due to unanticipated commercial transactions in 2023-24
 - additional motor vehicle registration fees of \$11.3 million, largely reflecting revenue unit indexation and vehicle registration growth
 - increased taxes on insurance of \$9.4 million reflecting higher than estimated receipts due to premium growth and effects of inflation
 - a net increase in taxes on gambling and other taxes of \$5.4 million
 - offset by lower than anticipated income tax equivalents of \$44.5 million due to the revised financial performance of government owned corporations and trading entities.
2. GST revenue increased by \$243.8 million largely a result of growth in the national GST collections pool combined with an increase in the Territory's GST relativity.
3. An increase in specific purpose payments of \$11.5 million largely related to payments for non-government schools under the National School Reform agreement.
4. A decrease in national partnership revenue of \$115.2 million is largely due to the revised timing of funding for Commonwealth-funded roads projects of \$90 million, National Water Grid Fund Manton Dam project of \$44 million and various infrastructure projects of \$45.1 million, in line with project delivery milestones; partially offset by increased funding for remote housing of \$56.8 million and new funding for On-Country Learning as part of the Central Australia Plan of \$30 million.
5. Lower than anticipated mining royalties of \$125.4 million due to reduced production following mining operations suspended due to the effects of Cyclone Megan, combined with the closure of a mine operator.
6. Taxes receivable decreased by \$39.3 million largely due to lower payroll tax and stamp duty receivables.
7. Other receivables increased by \$168.2 million largely reflecting funds received in advance from the Commonwealth and on-passed to agencies of \$218.3 million, combined with accrued revenue of \$85.9 million predominantly for works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been received, partially offset by lower royalties receivable of \$136 million.
8. Payables decreased by \$89.4 million in line with accrued current and capital grant revenue totalling \$218.3 million relating to works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been receipted and on-passed to government agencies, partially offset by lower royalties receivable of \$136 million.
9. Unearned CHA income increased by \$218.3 million predominantly due to Commonwealth funding received in advance in 2023-24, to be spent and recognised in the income statement in future years as milestones are met.

Central Holding Authority

Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the attached financial statements for CHA have been prepared from proper accounts and records in accordance with the prescribed format, FMA and Treasurer's Directions.

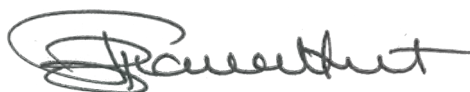
We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the financial position on that date.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Tim McManus
Under Treasurer

30 September 2024



Tiziana Hucent
Executive Director Finance

30 September 2024

Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-24	2022-23
		\$000	\$000
INCOME			
Taxation revenue	3	880 669	827 417
Grants and subsidies revenue	4a		
GST revenue		4 047 792	3 933 767
Specific purpose payments		496 374	482 467
National partnership agreements		735 377	753 145
Current grants			440
Capital grants		24 373	18 121
Sales of goods and services	4b	79 815	71 358
Interest revenue		80 470	93 704
Royalties, rents and dividends	5	342 635	424 103
Employer superannuation contributions		22 776	23 812
Unrealised gain/loss (-) on investments		88 059	43 633
Other income		25 445	23 153
TOTAL INCOME		6 823 785	6 695 121
EXPENSES			
Long service leave expense		82 360	61 703
Superannuation expense	15	137 011	146 579
Workers compensation expense		80 894	65 247
Administrative expense ¹		15 377	1 820
Grants and subsidies expense ²		4 984	7 872
Interest expense		313 496	277 570
Output appropriation		5 110 731	4 693 288
Commonwealth appropriation		877 535	764 215
TOTAL EXPENSES		6 622 388	6 018 294
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		201 396	676 827
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Remeasurement of superannuation liability	15	- 37 650	- 78 857
Revaluations and asset impairment on provisions		- 51 530	- 25 703
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		- 89 180	- 104 560
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		112 216	572 267

1 Administrative expense comprises management fees paid to NTTC for the management of investments and borrowings, combined with any taxation revenue-related bad or doubtful debts.

2 Grants and subsidies expense comprises payments under the National Redress Scheme, combined with any waivers of taxation debt.

The comprehensive operating statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-24	2022-23
		\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	6	1 091 367	827 733
Receivables	8	283 964	417 289
Advances and investments	9	1 567 617	1 326 971
Prepayments	10	302 209	195 953
Total current assets		3 245 157	2 767 946
Non current assets			
Prepayments	10	14 701	49 035
Equity investments		16 266 836	15 144 567
Total non current assets		16 281 537	15 193 602
TOTAL ASSETS		19 526 694	17 961 549
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Deposits held	11	1 364 801	1 154 830
Payables	12	101 625	185 644
Borrowings and advances	13	531 240	661 510
Employee benefits	14	332 681	311 367
Superannuation liability	15	265 432	274 792
Other liabilities	16	359 336	238 625
Total current liabilities		2 955 115	2 826 768
Non current liabilities			
Borrowings and advances	13	8 459 601	7 125 841
Employee benefits	14	86 776	75 011
Superannuation liability	15	2 765 623	2 811 776
Other liabilities	16	242 564	217 354
Total non current liabilities		11 554 564	10 229 982
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14 509 679	13 056 751
NET ASSETS		5 017 015	4 904 798
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		5 017 015	4 904 798
TOTAL EQUITY		5 017 015	4 904 798

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Equity at 1 July	Comprehensive result	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	Equity at 30 June
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24				
Accumulated funds	4 904 798	112 216		5 017 015
Changes in accounting policy				
Correction of prior period errors				
Transfers from reserves				
Other movements directly to equity				
Total equity at end of financial year	4 904 798	112 216		5 017 015
2022-23				
Accumulated funds	4 332 531	572 267		4 904 798
Changes in accounting policy				
Correction of prior period errors				
Transfers from reserves				
Other movements directly to equity				
Total equity at end of financial year	4 332 531	572 267		4 904 798

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-24	2022-23
		\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating receipts			
Taxes received		876 752	842 413
Grants and subsidies received			
GST received		4 047 792	3 933 767
Specific purpose payments		496 374	482 467
National partnership agreements		883 319	735 288
Current grants			440
Capital grants		32 876	24 743
Royalties, rents and dividends		396 279	497 105
Employer superannuation contributions		22 776	23 812
Other receipts		100 964	104 651
Interest received		78 723	93 494
Total operating receipts		6 935 857	6 738 181
Operating payments			
Long service leave		52 100	50 528
Superannuation benefits		230 174	242 442
Other salary payments		55 282	43 022
Payments for goods and services		7 184	2 718
Interest paid		310 717	276 833
Output payments		5 110 731	4 693 288
Commonwealth payments		819 889	852 914
Total operating payments		6 586 076	6 161 745
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	7a	349 781	576 436
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing receipts			
Equity sales or withdrawals		269 769	86 348
Advances and investing receipts			831 993
Total investing receipts		269 769	918 341
Investing payments			
Advances and investing payments		152 587	
Capital appropriation		770 309	464 868
Commonwealth appropriation		594 541	390 089
Equity injections		185 807	72 128
Total investing payments		1 703 244	927 085
Net cash from/used in (-) investing activities		- 1 433 475	- 8 744
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing receipts			
Proceeds of borrowings		1 865 000	259 000
Deposits received		209 971	- 183 162
Total financing receipts		2 074 971	75 838
Financing payments			
Repayment of borrowings		727 644	535 776
Total financing payments		727 644	535 776
Net cash from/used in (-) financing activities	7b	1 347 327	- 459 939
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash held		263 634	107 753
Cash at beginning of financial year		827 733	719 981
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	6	1 091 367	827 733

The cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Index of notes to the financial statements

1. Objectives and funding	92
2. Statement of material accounting policies	92
3. Taxation revenue	94
4. Revenue	95
5. Royalties, rents and dividends	98
6. Cash and deposits	98
7. Cash flow reconciliation	99
8. Receivables	100
9. Advances and investments	100
10. Prepayments	101
11. Deposits held	101
12. Payables	102
13. Borrowings and advances	102
14. Employee benefits	103
15. Superannuation liability	103
16. Other liabilities	112
17. Financial instruments	115
18. Budgetary information	123
19. Related parties	131
20. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets	131
21. Events subsequent to reporting date	131

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Objectives and funding

CHA is the parent body that represents the government's ownership interest in government-controlled entities.

CHA records all Territory items, such as income, expenses, assets and liabilities controlled by the government and managed by agencies on behalf of government. The main Territory item is Territory income, which includes taxation and royalty revenue, Commonwealth general purpose funding (such as GST revenue), fines, and statutory fees and charges.

CHA also holds certain Territory assets not assigned to agencies as well as certain Territory liabilities that are not practical or effective to assign to individual agencies such as unfunded superannuation, long service leave, workers compensation and national redress liabilities.

CHA recognises all Territory items, therefore the Territory items managed by agencies on behalf of CHA are not recorded in agency financial statements. However, as agencies are accountable for the Territory items they manage on behalf of government, these items have been separately disclosed in the notes of agency financial statements.

2. Statement of material accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the FMA and related Treasurer's Directions. The FMA requires CHA to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of agency financial statements is to include:

- (i) a certification of the financial statements
- (ii) a comprehensive operating statement
- (iii) a balance sheet
- (iv) a statement of changes in equity
- (v) a cash flow statement
- (vi) applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

b) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which recognises the effect of financial transactions and events when they occur, rather than when cash is paid out or received. As part of the preparation of the financial statements, all intra-agency transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Except where stated, the financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

The form of CHA's financial statements is also consistent with the requirements of AAS. The effects of all relevant new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are effective for the current annual reporting period have been evaluated.

Standards and interpretations effective from 2023-24

Several amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to the current reporting period, but are considered to have minimal impact on CHA reporting.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been adopted early for the 2023-24 financial year.

Several amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods but are considered to have limited impact on CHA reporting.

c) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information for the 2022-23 financial year has been reclassified to provide consistency with current year disclosures.

d) Presentation and rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, with amounts of \$500 or less being rounded down to zero. Figures in the financial statements and notes may not equate due to rounding.

e) Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes to accounting policies adopted in 2023-24 as a result of management decisions.

f) Accounting judgements and estimates

Judgements and estimates that have material effects on the financial statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

g) Goods and services tax

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the ATO. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

h) Grants revenue and other contributions

Following the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations, effective 1 January 2009, all specific purpose and national partnership payments are made by the Commonwealth Treasury to state treasuries in a manner similar to arrangements for GST payments. The payments are received by DTF on behalf of CHA and then passed on to relevant agencies as Commonwealth appropriation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

i) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

j) Interest expense

Interest expenses include interest on borrowings. Interest expenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

k) Equity investments

This represents the contributed capital balances of the Territory's investment in all its controlled entities.

l) Equity

The values of all holdings in entities external to a sector that are controlled by that sector are included in equity.

m) Reporting period

The reporting period is the year ended each 30 June.

3. Taxation revenue

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force taxes	415 490	371 137
Stamp duties on financial and capital transactions	166 667	171 572
Taxes on gambling	96 877	93 166
Taxes on insurance	74 448	69 078
Motor vehicle registration fees	96 807	92 033
Income tax equivalent income	27 101	27 396
Other	3 277	3 035
Total taxation revenue	880 669	827 417

Taxation revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, exclusive of the amount of GST.

Territory taxation is recognised when the underlying transaction or taxable event gives rise to the right to collect revenue and the revenue can be measured reliably.

Where revenue cannot be reliably measured, revenue is recognised on the earlier of lodgement of assessment or receipt of cash.

The Commonwealth applies a tax equivalent regime that levies the equivalent of specified taxes and local government rates on certain public sector entities. While levied by the Commonwealth, tax equivalent transactions and balances are payable to the Territory and recognised by CHA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

4. Revenue

a) Grants and subsidies revenue

	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24			
GST revenue		4 047 792	4 047 792
Specific purpose payments		496 374	496 374
National partnership agreements	104 361	631 016	735 377
Current grants			
Capital grants		24 373	24 373
Total grants and subsidies revenue	104 361	5 199 555	5 303 916
2022-23			
GST revenue		3 933 767	3 933 767
Specific purpose payments		482 467	482 467
National partnership agreements	96 902	656 243	753 145
Current grants		440	440
Capital grants		18 121	18 121
Total grants and subsidies revenue	96 902	5 091 038	5 187 940

Grants revenue recognised by CHA includes specific purpose and national partnership payments, Commonwealth capital own-purpose expenditure and general assistance revenue, received by CHA and passed on to agencies as Commonwealth and Territory appropriation.

Grants revenue is recognised at fair value exclusive of the amount of GST.

Where a grant agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations for the receiving agency to transfer goods or services to the grantor or third-party beneficiary, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. In this case, revenue is initially deferred as an unearned contract revenue when received in advance and recognised in CHA as or when performance obligations are satisfied by the receiving agency.

Where grant agreements do not meet the criteria above, it is accounted for under AASB 1058 and income is recognised on receipt of funding, except for national partnership revenue received for the purchase or construction of non financial assets to be controlled by the receiving agency.

GST revenue is general assistance funding received from the Commonwealth for broad objectives which are not sufficiently specific and are recognised upfront, when CHA obtains control of the funds.

Specific purpose payments funding is received from the Commonwealth to support the Territory's efforts in delivering services in key sectors and do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations. Hence revenue is recognised upfront, when the agency obtains control of the funds.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

4. Revenue (continued)

National partnership payments funding is received from the Commonwealth to deliver outcomes and outputs under federation funding agreement schedules, national partnership agreements, and some national funding agreements. These agreements may contain either broad objectives with no performance obligations or specific performance obligations. Hence recognition is dependent on criteria contained within each agreement.

National partnership revenues for capital purposes are enforceable contracts with sufficiently specific obligations. Funds are initially recognised as an unearned revenue liability when received and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue in CHA as or when the receiving agency satisfies its obligations under the agreement. Where a non financial asset is purchased, revenue is recognised in CHA at the time the asset is acquired and control transfers to the receiving agency. For constructed assets, revenue is recognised over time, using the percentage of completion method.

Revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows.

	2023-24	2022-23
Type of good or service	\$000	\$000
Service delivery	104 361	96 788
Research services		114
Total revenue from contracts with customers	104 361	96 902
Type of customer		
Commonwealth Government	104 361	96 902
Total revenue from contracts with customers	104 361	96 902
Timing of transfer of goods and services		
Over time	76 979	71 638
Point in time	27 382	25 265
Total revenue from contracts with customers	104 361	96 902

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

4. Revenue (continued)

b) Sales of goods and services

	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
2023-24	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fees from regulatory services	15 660	10 280	25 940
Workers compensation premiums		53 875	53 875
Total sales of goods and services	15 660	64 155	79 815
2022-23			
Fees from regulatory services	19 429	9 760	29 189
Workers compensation premiums		42 169	42 169
Total sales of goods and services	19 429	51 929	71 358

Regulatory fees classified as Territory income are collected by agencies on behalf of CHA. Revenue from regulatory fees is recognised in CHA when the receiving agency satisfies its performance obligations. These include fees for the issue of licences. The receiving agency's sole performance obligations for the issue of a non-intellectual property licence is the issue of the licence, as such revenue is recognised upfront on issue of the licence. For intellectual property licences, revenue is recognised at a point in time or over time as or when the performance obligation is satisfied by the receiving agency. The receiving agency recognises licences with a term less than 12 months or a low value of \$10,000 or less, upfront on receipt of cash.

Revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows.

	2023-24	2022-23
Type of good or service	\$000	\$000
Regulatory services	15 660	19 429
Total revenue from contracts with customers	15 660	19 429
Type of customer		
Territory Government entities	15 660	19 429
Total revenue from contracts with customers	15 660	19 429
Timing of transfer of goods and services		
Point in time	15 660	19 429
Total revenue from contracts with customers	15 660	19 429

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Royalties, rents and dividends

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Royalty income	274 819	335 428
Rental income	23 724	23 926
Dividend income	44 092	64 749
Total royalties, rents and dividends	342 635	424 103

Royalty income is recognised when the taxable event occurs, which is the period for which the royalty is levied.

Rental income largely arises from operating leases, accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Dividend revenue is recognised when control of the right to receive the dividend from government trading entities is obtained by CHA.

6. Cash and deposits

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Cash and deposits	1 091 367	827 733
Total cash and deposits	1 091 367	827 733

Cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash.

Due to the Territory Government's centralised banking arrangements, cash at bank, on call or in short-term deposits is held by CHA, on behalf of government entities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

7. Cash flow reconciliation

a) Reconciliation of net surplus/deficit to net cash from operating activities

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Net surplus/deficit (-)	201 396	676 827
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Revaluation and asset impairments other comprehensive income	- 89 180	- 104 560
Unrealised gain (-)/loss on investments	- 88 059	- 43 633
Gain on extinguishment	11 118	
Decrease/increase (-) in receivables	133 324	29 864
Decrease/increase (-) in prepayments ¹	- 3 379	- 88 455
Decrease (-)/increase in payables ¹	61 074	992
Decrease (-)/increase in employee benefits	33 078	20 776
Decrease (-)/increase in superannuation liability	- 55 513	- 17 006
Decrease (-)/increase in other liabilities	145 921	101 631
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	349 781	576 436

¹ Amounts exclude expenditure that is classified as investing payments.

b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Cash flows from financing activities					
	1 July	Borrowings and advances received/repaid (-)	Deposits held receipts/payments (-)	Total cash flows	Other changes	30 June
2023-24	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Deposits held	1 154 830		209 971	209 971		1 364 801
Borrowings and advances	7 787 351	1 137 356		1 137 356	66 134 ¹	8 990 841
Total	8 942 181	1 137 356	209 971	1 347 327	66 134	10 355 642
2022-23						
Deposits held	1 337 992		- 183 162	- 183 162		1 154 830
Borrowings and advances	8 064 128	- 276 776		- 276 776		7 787 351
Total	9 402 120	- 276 776	- 183 162	- 459 939		8 942 181

¹ Reflects a debt to equity swap with the Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities to extinguish old housing loans with the Commonwealth Government.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

8. Receivables

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Taxes receivable	52 374	55 744
Royalties, rents and dividends receivable	127 941	181 370
Interest receivables	3 100	1 352
Other receivables	11 744	3 479
Less: Loss allowance	- 7 783	- 6 808
Accrued contract revenue	70 178	10 481
Accrued capital grants	26 410	171 671
Total receivables	283 964	417 289

Receivables are recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. The loss allowance represents the amount of receivables CHA estimates are likely to be uncollectible and considered doubtful.

Accrued contract revenue comprises current national partnership payments accrued by CHA in line with accrued Commonwealth appropriation recognised in the receiving agency. Accrued contract revenue arise from contracts with customers where the receiving agency's right to consideration in exchange for goods transferred to customers or works completed have arisen but have not been billed at the reporting date. Once the agency's right to payment becomes unconditional, accrued contract revenue balances are reclassified as contract receivables. Accrued revenue that does not arise from contracts with customers is reported as part of other receivables.

9. Advances and investments

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Advances and investments	1 567 617	1 326 971
Total advances and investments	1 567 617	1 326 971

Advances and investments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost or at net market value, after deducting estimated costs of realisation at reporting date. Investments largely comprise the COSR investments that relate to funds set aside to fund the Territory Government's employee-related liabilities including leave entitlements, superannuation payments and to meet similar payments. These are managed by external fund managers through NTTC, on behalf of CHA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

10. Prepayments

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Prepaid contract revenue	101 844	99 792
Prepaid capital grants	197 930	95 054
Other prepaid expenses	2 435	1 108
	302 209	195 953
Non current		
Prepaid capital grants	14 701	49 035
	14 701	49 035
Total prepayments	316 910	244 988

Prepaid contract revenue and capital grants comprise funding received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies for national partnership agreements and Commonwealth capital own-purpose expenditure, in line with income deferred and recognised as an unearned liability.

11. Deposits held

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Deposits held	1 364 801	1 154 830
Total deposits held	1 364 801	1 154 830

Deposits held are cash balances held by CHA on behalf of government entities due to centralised banking arrangements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

12. Payables

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Accounts payable	4 696	3 319
Accrued contract expense	70 178	10 481
Accrued capital grants	26 751	171 845
Total payables	101 625	185 644

Liabilities for accounts payable are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Accounts payable are normally settled within 20 days.

Accrued contract expense and capital grants comprise Commonwealth funding, for which cash has not yet been received and passed on to government agencies for national partnership agreements and Commonwealth own-purpose expenditure, in line with accrued revenue recognised as receivables.

13. Borrowings and advances

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Borrowings and advances	531 240	661 510
	531 240	661 510
Non current		
Borrowings and advances	8 459 601	7 125 841
	8 459 601	7 125 841
Total borrowings and advances	8 990 841	7 787 351

Borrowings represent funds raised for liquidity management purposes from the following sources: loans raised by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Territory; domestic and international borrowings by the NTTC; and overdraft facilities obtained from the commercial banking sector by public non financial corporations and public financial corporations.

Advances reflect loans received for policy purposes. These are primarily the original Commonwealth loans issued at self-government and are recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

14. Employee benefits

	2023-24	2022-23
Current	\$000	\$000
Long service leave	332 681	311 367
	332 681	311 367
Non current		
Long service leave	86 776	75 011
	86 776	75 011
Total employee benefits	419 457	386 378

Long service leave

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and it is capable of being measured reliably.

CHA recognises long service leave liabilities on behalf of all Territory agencies.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows calculated using the appropriate government bond rate and taking into consideration expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

15. Superannuation liability

	General government	
	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Current	265 432	274 792
Non current	2 765 623	2 811 776
Total superannuation liabilities (d)	3 031 055	3 086 568

CHA's superannuation liability represents unfunded superannuation liabilities associated with Territory government administered superannuation schemes that are now closed to new members, with the exception of the Judges Pension Scheme, which remains open. With the exception of Supreme Court judges, all Territory government employees who commenced on or after 10 August 1999 are in an external employee-nominated non-government scheme (choice of fund).

Territory Government employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through either a defined contribution plan or a defined benefit plan.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

a) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contributions. These include employee-nominated non-government schemes (choice of fund) for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999. As they are funded on an ongoing basis, a liability is generally not recognised, however a liability is recognised for the superannuation costs associated with the benefits accrued for employees in respect of annual leave and long service leave.

b) Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit superannuation plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations carried out at each reporting date.

The projected unit credit method calculates the accrued liability by discounting the value of expected future benefit payments, after allowing for future salary increases, future interest and future pension increases where applicable, arising from membership completed prior to the reporting date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income' in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit superannuation plans include:

- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS)
- Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities' Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS)
- Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme (NTSSS)
- Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme
- Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation (LAMS) Scheme
- Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme (NTPSBS)
- Administrator Scheme.

The Territory Government provides a free death and invalidity scheme to eligible Territory public sector employees who are in choice of fund superannuation arrangements up to the age of 60.

c) Scheme information

Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme

The benefits provided by the scheme include an employer-financed defined benefit and the members' accumulation balances. The amount of retirement benefit is the sum of:

- an employer-financed indexed pension
- the accumulated value of productivity contributions (this can be converted to a non-indexed pension)
- the accumulated value of member contributions.

The employer-financed indexed pension is calculated as a percentage of final salary and discounted for early retirement before the maximum retirement age. CSS was closed on 1 October 1986 to all new Territory employees except police who were eligible to join until 1 January 1988.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities' Superannuation Scheme

NTGPASS is a contributory lump sum superannuation scheme that was closed to new members from 10 August 1999. On retirement members are entitled to the following benefits:

- the members' accumulation account
- plus an accrued employer component.

The accrued employer component is calculated as 2.5% x total benefit points x benefit salary.

Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme

The NTSSS is a non-contributory lump sum superannuation scheme that was closed to new members from 10 August 1999. The standard benefit is 3% of annual salary plus approved allowances on the last day of employment for each year of service since October 1988.

Northern Territory Government Death and Invalidation Scheme

The Northern Territory Government Death and Invalidation Scheme (NTGDIS) provides death and disablement cover to all public sector employees under choice of fund arrangements up to the age of 60.

The Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme, LAMS, NTPSBS, and the Administrator Pension Scheme are all pension-based schemes.

d) Superannuation liabilities comprise:

	General government	
	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
CSS	1 812 300	1 900 000
NTGPASS	704 107	694 235
NTSSS	167 972	167 122
NTGDIS	101 218	89 856
Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme	94 106	87 925
LAMS	80 603	74 696
NTPSBS	67 784	69 798
Administrator Pension Scheme	2 965	2 936
	3 031 055	3 086 568

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

The values reported above are based on estimates of the size and timing of future benefit payments obtained through actuarial reviews conducted at three-yearly intervals, updated on an annual basis. The CSS and NTPSBS values are based on triennial reviews as at 30 June 2024, updated for 30 June 2024. The LAMS Scheme, NTGPASS, NTSSS, NTGDIS, Judges Pension Scheme and the Administrators Pension Scheme values are based on triennial reviews conducted on 30 June 2022 and are updated for 30 June 2024. The downward movement in the liability between years is predominantly due to an increase in the discount rate from 4.07% in 2022-23 to 4.35% in 2023-24 and revised demography assumptions for CSS, partially offset by an increase to wage growth assumption rates combined with higher pension indexation for CSS. Assumptions are made regarding discount rate, salary rate, expected return on scheme assets, inflation and imputed cost of interest.

Key assumptions

	2023-24	2022-23
	%	%
Discount rate (gross of tax)	4.35	4.07
Short-term salary rate ¹	3.00	2.70
Long-term salary rate	4.00	3.00
Inflation (pensions) ²	2.60	2.30
Imputed cost of interest	4.07	3.69
Tax rate for employer contributions	nil	nil

1 For 2023-24, growth reflects a weighted average increase across a range of enterprise bargaining agreements. For 2023-24, Judges and Administrator Schemes reflect 3.5% and LAMS 2.5% in line with relevant remuneration tribunal determinations.

2 Reflects long term growth assumptions. For 2023-24, CSS and NTPSBS CPI-linked pensions reflect 2.8% growth for the first four projection years in line with Australian CPI assumptions.

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Amounts in the financial statements		
Balance sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at end of year	3 009 658	3 048 055
Net present value of creditors ¹	21 397	38 513
Net liability/asset (-) recognised in balance sheet at end of year	3 031 055	3 086 568

1 Represents amounts payable to members who have exited schemes during the reporting period including for NTGPASS, NTSSS and NTGDIS.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Comprehensive operating statement		
Employer service cost	34 282	37 452
Net interest cost	119 776	108 602
Total included in employee benefit expense	154 058	146 054
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains/losses (-) on liability	- 37 650	- 78 857
Total remeasurement included in other comprehensive income	- 37 650	- 78 857
Explanation of amounts in the financial statements		
Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability/asset (-)		
Net defined benefit liability/asset (-) at beginning of year	3 048 055	3 065 357
Expense recognised in comprehensive operating statement	154 058	146 054
Employer contributions	- 230 105	- 242 213
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income	37 650	78 857
Net defined benefit liability/asset (-) at end of year	3 009 658	3 048 055
Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit liability		
Total defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	3 048 055	3 065 357
Employer service cost	34 282	37 452
Interest expense	119 776	108 602
Participant contributions	69	229
Taxes and expenses paid		
Benefit payments	- 230 174	- 242 442
Actuarial gain (-)/loss on liabilities due to changes in demographic assumptions	- 28 906	
Actuarial gain (-)/loss on liabilities due to changes in financial assumptions	36 979	2 238
Actuarial gain (-)/loss on liabilities due to changes in liability experience	29 577	76 619
Total defined benefit obligation at end of year	3 009 658	3 048 055

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

Sensitivity analysis – CSS

The entity's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		1 812 300		
Discount rate	1.0	1 633 064	- 179 236	- 9.9%
Discount rate	- 1.0	2 026 514	214 214	11.8%
Salary increase	1.0	1 813 750	1 450	0.1%
Salary increase	- 1.0	1 811 031	- 1 269	- 0.1%
Pension increase	1.0	2 022 527	210 227	11.6%
Pension increase	- 1.0	1 632 882	- 179 418	- 9.9%

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – CSS

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years.

Sensitivity analysis – NTGPASS

The Territory's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		699 100		
Discount rate	1.0	658 100	- 41 000	- 5.9
Discount rate	- 1.0	744 900	45 800	6.6
Salary increase	1.0	750 000	50 900	7.3
Salary increase	- 1.0	652 800	- 46 300	- 6.6
Pension increase	1.0	699 100	nil	nil
Pension increase	- 1.0	699 100	nil	nil

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – NTGPASS

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

Sensitivity analysis – NTSSS

The Territory's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		165 600		
Discount rate	1.0	155 800	- 9 800	- 5.9
Discount rate	- 1.0	176 500	10 900	6.6
Salary increase	1.0	176 500	10 900	6.6
Salary increase	- 1.0	155 600	- 10 000	- 6.0
Pension increase	1.0	165 600	nil	nil
Pension increase	- 1.0	165 600	nil	nil

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – NTSSS

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years.

Sensitivity analysis – NTGDIS

The Territory's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		87 200		
Discount rate	1.0	80 000	- 7 200	- 8.3
Discount rate	- 1.0	95 600	8 400	9.6
Salary increase	1.0	95 500	8 300	9.5
Salary increase	- 1.0	79 900	- 7 300	- 8.4
Pension increase	1.0	87 200	nil	nil
Pension increase	- 1.0	87 200	nil	nil

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – NTGDIS

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

Sensitivity analysis – Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme

The Territory's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		94 106		
Discount rate	1.0	83 855	- 10 251	- 10.9
Discount rate	- 1.0	106 553	12 447	13.2
Inflation	1.0	105 314	11 208	11.9
Inflation	- 1.0	84 643	- 9 463	- 10.1
Mortality rates	10.0	91 120	- 2 986	- 3.2
Mortality rates	- 10.0	97 471	3 365	3.6

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 13 years.

Sensitivity analysis – LAMS Fund

The entity's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		80 603		
Discount rate	1.0	71 902	- 8 701	- 10.8
Discount rate	- 1.0	91 131	10 528	13.1
Salary increase	1.0	89 802	9 198	11.4
Salary increase	- 1.0	72 806	- 7 797	- 9.7
Mortality rates	10.0	78 482	- 2 121	- 2.6
Mortality rates	- 10.0	82 981	2 378	3.0

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – LAMS Fund

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 12 years.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

15. Superannuation liability (continued)

Sensitivity analysis – NTPSBS

The Territory's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		67 784		
Discount rate	1.0	60 132	- 7 652	- 11.3
Discount rate	- 1.0	77 182	9 398	13.9
Inflation	1.0	76 892	9 108	13.4
Inflation	- 1.0	60 233	- 7 551	- 11.1
Mortality rates	10.0	66 116	- 1 668	- 2.5
Mortality rates	- 10.0	69 639	1 855	2.7
Commutation rate	zero	67 914	130	0.2
Commutation rate	20.0	67 654	- 130	- 0.2

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – NTPSBS

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 14 years.

Sensitivity analysis – Administrator's scheme

The Territory's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2024 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	Defined benefit obligation	Change in obligation	Estimated impact
	%	\$000	\$000	% change
Base case		2 965		
Discount rate	1.0	2 767	- 197	- 6.7
Discount rate	- 1.0	3 126	161	5.4
Inflation	1.0	3 099	134	4.5
Inflation	- 1.0	2 788	- 177	- 6.0
Mortality rates	10.0	2 796	- 169	- 5.7
Mortality rates	- 10.0	3 097	132	4.5

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation – Administrator's scheme

The weighted average term of the defined benefit obligation is 6 years.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

16. Other liabilities

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Provisions (a)	59 368	44 583
Unearned capital grants (b)	197 019	93 855
Other unearned revenue (c)	102 949	100 186
	359 336	238 625
Non current		
Provisions (a)	227 863	168 319
Unearned capital grants (b)	14 701	49 035
	242 564	217 354
Total other liabilities	601 900	455 979

a) Provisions

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Workers compensation liability (ii)	55 780	42 300
National redress liability	3 500	2 200
Other	88	83
	59 368	44 583
Non current		
Workers compensation liability (ii)	212 155	154 781
National redress liability	14 500	12 300
Other	1 208	1 238
	227 863	168 319
Total provisions (i)	287 231	212 902

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

16. Other liabilities (continued)

(i) Reconciliation of provisions

	Workers compensation	National Redress	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24				
Balance at 1 July	197 081	14 500	1 321	212 902
Effect of changes in assumptions	48 880	- 100	59	48 839
Increase in claims incurred/recoveries anticipated over the year	80 894	5 781		86 675
Payments	- 58 920	- 2 181	- 84	- 61 185
Other movements				
Balance at 30 June	267 935	18 000	1 296	287 231
2022-23				
Balance at 1 July	164 334	14 800	1 277	180 411
Effect of changes in assumptions	15 870	- 400	124	15 594
Increase in claims incurred/recoveries anticipated over the year	65 247	840	nil	66 087
Payments	- 48 370	- 740	- 81	- 49 190
Other movements				
Balance at 30 June	197 081	14 500	1 321	212 902

Workers compensation liability

Workers compensation liabilities comprise those under the *Return to Work Act 1986* and Comcare liabilities under Commonwealth legislation.

The change in liability for the year ended 30 June 2024 is based on an actuarial assessment of the value of outstanding claims at the end of the period and benefits paid during the year.

National redress liability

National redress liability represents the Territory's estimated costs relating to compensation payable in accordance with the National Redress Scheme for institutional child sexual abuse.

The liability valuation is based on an actuarial assessment of the value of claims for the duration of the scheme.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

16. Other liabilities (continued)

Other provisions

Other provisions reflects provisions recognised for a long-tail settlement.

(ii) Workers compensation liability

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Return to Work Act 1986	264 715	193 505
Comcare ¹	3 220	3 576
Total workers compensation liability	267 935	197 081

¹ Administered through the *Safety Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*.

b) Unearned capital grants liability

Unearned capital grants liability relate to consideration received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies for national partnership agreements and Commonwealth own-purpose capital expenditure, to enable the receiving agency to acquire or construct a non financial asset which will be controlled by the receiving agency.

Below is a reconciliation of unearned capital grants.

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Unearned capital grants at the beginning of the year	142 890	162 632
Add: receipt of cash during the financial year	447 418	297 969
Less: income recognised during the financial year	378 589	317 711
Total unearned capital grants liability	211 720	142 890

For assets acquired, performance obligations are typically satisfied at the point in time the asset is acquired.

For constructed assets, performance obligations are typically satisfied over time as the asset is constructed and revenue is recognised accordingly. An input method is used to measure the progress towards the satisfaction of performance obligations and hence the amount of revenue recognised. The progress towards satisfaction of the performance obligations is measured using the percentage of completion method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

16. Other liabilities (continued)

CHA expects to recognise income for any unsatisfied obligations associated with liabilities as at the end of the reporting period in accordance with the time bands below.

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
No later than one year	197 019	93 855
Later than one year and not later than five years	14 701	49 035
Later than five years		
Total unearned capital grants liability	211 720	142 890

c) Other unearned revenue liability

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Unearned contract revenue	101 844	99 792
Other	1 105	395
Total other unearned revenue liability	102 949	100 186

Unearned contract revenue relates to consideration received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies for current national partnership agreements.

CHA expects to recognise income for unsatisfied obligations associated with unearned contract revenue in accordance with the time bands below.

	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
No later than one year	99 792	99 792
Later than one year and not later than five years	2 052	
Later than five years		
Total unearned contract revenue	101 844	99 792

17. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when CHA becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial instruments held by CHA include cash and deposits, receivables, advances and investments, deposits held, payables and borrowings. CHA has limited exposure to financial risks as discussed below.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Due to the nature of operating activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statutory obligations rather than a contract. Such financial assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments as per AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and have been excluded in the following tables. These include statutory receivables arising from tax receivables, GST input tax credits recoverable, and fines and penalties.

Exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, price risk and liquidity risks arise in the normal course of activities. CHA's advances, investments and borrowings are predominantly managed through the NTTC adopting strategies to minimise risk exposure.

a) Categorisation of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of CHA's financial assets and liabilities by category are disclosed in the table below.

	FVTPL		Amortised cost	FVOCI	Other	Total
	Mandatory	Designated				
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24						
Cash and deposits					1 091 367	1 091 367
Receivables ¹			3 890			3 890
Advances and investments	1 315 415		252 202			1 567 617
Total financial assets	1 315 415		256 092		1 091 367	2 662 874
Deposits held			1 364 801			1 364 801
Payables ¹			4 591			4 591
Borrowings and advances			8 990 841			8 990 841
Total financial liabilities			10 360 233			10 360 233
2022-23						
Cash and deposits					827 733	827 733
Receivables ¹			4 009			4 009
Advances and investments	1 190 815		136 156			1 326 971
Total financial assets	1 190 815		140 166		827 733	2 158 714
Deposits held			1 154 830			1 154 830
Payables ¹			1 811			1 811
Borrowings and advances			7 787 351			7 787 351
Total financial liabilities			8 943 992			8 943 992

FVOCI: fair value through other comprehensive income; FVTPL: fair value through profit or loss

¹ Total amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals, as these are not within the scope of AASB 132.

Therefore, amounts will not reconcile to the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets categorised at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairments. CHA's financial assets categorised as amortised cost include receivables and certain debt securities.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

CHA does not have any financial assets under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at FVTPL when they do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI. These assets are initially and subsequently recognised at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

CHA's financial assets categorised as FVTPL include investments in managed unit trusts (COSR investment).

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. CHA's financial liabilities categorised as amortised cost include all accounts payable, deposits held, borrowings and advances received.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

CHA does not have any financial liabilities under this category.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Territory.

CHA has limited credit risk exposure. In respect of any dealings with organisations external to government, CHA has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit-worthy organisations and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the CHA's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

17. Financial instruments (continued)

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk CHA will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risks are managed by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. NTTC assists CHA with the management of liquidity risk on a day-to-day basis.

The following table details CHA's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables are based on undiscounted cash flows and includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	Carrying amount	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2023-24					
Deposits held	1 364 801	1 364 801			1 364 801
Payables ¹	4 591	4 591			4 591
Borrowings and advances	8 990 841	845 741	3 994 874	6 652 602	11 493 217
Total financial liabilities	10 360 233	2 215 133	3 994 874	6 652 602	12 862 609
2022-23					
Deposits held	1 154 830	1 154 830			1 154 830
Payables ¹	1 811	1 811			1 811
Borrowings and advances	7 787 351	917 443	3 342 928	5 299 376	9 559 748
Total financial liabilities	8 943 992	2 074 084	3 342 928	5 299 376	10 716 389

¹ Amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals (such as accrued expenses and provisions) as these do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and therefore amounts will not reconcile to the balance sheet.

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It comprises interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk. The primary market risk CHA is likely to be exposed to is interest rate risk.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

17. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of financial loss and or increased cost due to adverse movements in the values of financial assets and liabilities as a result of changes in interest rates. The interest rate exposure arises from unmatched maturity patterns.

CHA's exposure to interest rate risk by asset and liability classes is disclosed below.

	Interest bearing		Non-interest bearing	Total	Weighted average interest rate
	Variable	Fixed			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
2023-24					
Cash and deposits	1 091 367			1 091 367	4.35
Receivables ¹			3 890	3 890	
Advances and investments		252 202	1 315 415	1 567 617	4.87
Total financial assets	1 091 367	252 202	1 319 305	2 662 874	
Deposits held			1 364 801	1 364 801	
Payables ¹			4 591	4 591	
Borrowing and advances		8 990 841		8 990 841	3.61
Total financial liabilities		8 990 841	1 369 392	10 360 233	
2022-23					
Cash and deposits	827 733			827 733	4.10
Receivables ¹			4 009	4 009	
Advances and investments		136 156	1 190 815	1 326 971	4.38
Total financial assets	827 733	136 156	1 194 824	2 158 714	
Deposits held			1 154 830	1 154 830	
Payables ¹			1 811	1 811	
Borrowing and advances		7 787 351		7 787 351	3.39
Total financial liabilities		7 787 351	1 156 641	8 943 992	

¹ Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts and accruals, as these are not in the scope of AASB 132. Therefore, amounts will not reconcile to the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Assuming the financial assets and liabilities at 30 June 2024 were to remain until maturity or settlement without any action by CHA to alter the resulting interest rate exposure, changes in the variable interest rate of 100 basis points (1%) at reporting date would have the following effect on CHA's profit or loss and equity.

	Profit or loss and equity 100 basis points increase/decrease	
	2023-24	2022-23
	\$000	\$000
Cash and deposits	± 10 914	± 8 277
Net sensitivity	± 10 914	± 8 277

(ii) Price risk

CHA is exposed to price risk as CHA holds units in unit trusts. Price risk arises when an agency holds units in unit trusts and there is a change in the market value of these units as advised by respective fund managers.

Price risk is managed through the use of strictly monitored allocation limits for units held in each class of managed funds. CHA invests in a diverse range of managed funds, thereby limiting the impact of any one underlying variable affecting unit prices.

Returns achieved by appointed fund managers are continuously monitored and compared to returns earned by suitable peer group of other professional fund managers.

Sensitivity analysis

The analysis below demonstrates the impact of a movement in prices of units held in unit trusts. It is assumed that any relevant price change occurs as at reporting date.

	Change in unit price	Impact on profit or loss and equity	
		2023-24	2022-23
	%	\$000	\$000
Equities	± 10	± 84 865	± 75 391
Property securities	± 10	± 8 329	± 8 939
Interest bearing	± 1	± 3 835	± 3 475
Net sensitivity		± 97 029	± 87 805

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

17. Financial instruments (continued)

e) Net fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the following basis:

- the fair value of cash, deposits, receivables and payables approximates their carrying amount, which is also their amortised cost
- the fair value of advances and investments have been determined using market values
- the fair value of other monetary financial assets and liabilities is based on discounting to present value the expected future cash flows by applying current market interest rates for assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value, are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
- level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments measured and disclosed at fair value, grouped based on the level of inputs used.

	Total carrying amount	Net fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
2023-24	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Advances and investments					
Units in unit trusts	1 315 415		1 315 415		1 315 415
Total financial assets	1 315 415		1 315 415		1 315 415
2022-23					
Advances and investments					
Units in unit trusts	1 190 815		1 190 815		1 190 815
Total financial assets	1 190 815		1 190 815		1 190 815

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

17. Financial instruments (continued)

The following table discloses the fair value of financial instruments where fair value is not equal to their carrying amount. Fair values are categorised by level of inputs used.

	Total carrying amount	Net fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
2023-24	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash and deposits					
Short-term deposits	320 000		323 338		323 338
Advances and investments					
Securities	252 202		252 284		252 284
Total financial assets	572 202		575 622		575 622
Borrowings and advances	8 990 841		8 140 788		8 140 788
Total financial liabilities	8 990 841		8 140 788		8 140 788
2022-23					
Cash and deposits					
Short-term deposits	175 000		176 122		176 122
Advances and investments					
Securities	136 156		136 084		136 084
Total financial assets	311 156		312 206		312 206
Borrowings and advances	7 787 351		7 009 572		7 009 572
Total financial liabilities	7 787 351		7 009 572		7 009 572

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information

a) Comprehensive operating statement

	2023-24 ¹			Note
	Actual	Original Budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
INCOME				
Taxation revenue	880 669	847 078	33 591	1
Commonwealth revenue				
GST revenue	4 047 792	3 804 000	243 792	2
Specific purpose payments	496 374	484 866	11 508	3
National partnership agreements	735 377	850 568	- 115 191	4
Current grants				
Capital grants	24 373	29 081	- 4 708	
Fees from regulatory services	25 940	27 962	- 2 022	
Interest revenue	168 529	96 482	72 047	5
Royalties, rents and dividends	342 635	469 912	- 127 277	6
Employer superannuation contributions	22 776	25 556	- 2 780	
Other revenue	79 319	64 997	14 322	7
TOTAL INCOME	6 823 785	6 700 502	123 283	
EXPENSES				
Long service leave expense	82 360	45 155	37 205	8
Superannuation expense	137 011	216 219	- 79 208	9
Other salary payment	80 894	34 063	46 831	10
Administrative expense	20 361	2 078	18 283	11
Interest expense	313 496	308 899	4 597	
Appropriation expense	5 988 266	5 683 231	305 035	12
TOTAL EXPENSES	6 622 388	6 289 645	332 743	
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)	201 396	410 857	- 209 460	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Comprehensive income	- 89 180	91 278	- 180 458	13
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	- 89 180	91 278	- 180 458	
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	112 216	502 135	- 389 918	

1 Actuals have been presented consistent with original budget.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information (a) (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$33.6 million increase in taxation revenue from the original 2023-24 Budget reflects:
 - additional payroll and labour force taxes of \$40.5 million, largely due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
 - additional stamp duties on financial and capital transactions of \$11.4 million, mainly due to unanticipated commercial transactions in 2023-24
 - additional motor vehicle registration fees of \$10.1 million, largely reflecting revenue unit indexation and vehicle registration growth
 - increased taxes on insurance of \$9.4 million, reflecting higher than estimated receipts due to premium growth and effects of inflation
 - a net increase in taxes on gambling and other taxes of \$5.4 million
 - offset by lower than anticipated income tax equivalents income of \$44.5 million, due to revised financial performance of government owned corporations and trading entities.
2. GST revenue increased by \$243.8 million, largely a result of growth in the national GST collections pool, combined with an increase in the Territory's GST relativity.
3. An increase in specific purpose payments of \$11.5 million, largely related to payments for non-government schools under the National School Reform agreement.
4. A decrease in national partnership revenue of \$115.2 million, largely due to the revised timing of funding for Commonwealth-funded roads projects of \$90 million, National Water Grid Fund Manton Dam project of \$44 million and various infrastructure projects of \$45.1 million in line with project delivery milestones, partially offset by increased funding for remote housing of \$56.8 million and new funding for On-Country Learning as part of the Central Australia Plan of \$30 million.
5. The \$72 million increase in interest income from the original 2023-24 Budget, is due to greater than anticipated returns on investments within the COSR, short-term deposits, and securities.
6. The \$127.3 million decrease in royalties, rents and dividends, is predominantly due to lower than anticipated mining royalties of \$125.4 million, reflecting reduced production following the mining operations suspended due to the effects of Cyclone Megan, combined with the closure of a mine operator.
7. The \$14.3 million increase in other revenue is largely due to an increase in workers compensation risk premiums, due to the recovery of costs associated with administering the workers compensation schemes.
8. Long service leave payments increased by \$37.2 million as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and impacts of new enterprise agreements.
9. Superannuation expenses decreased by \$79.2 million since the original 2023-24 Budget, as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and lower accruing costs.
10. Other salary expenses increased by \$46.8 million predominantly as a result of higher workers compensation expenses following annual actuarial reviews and expansion of workers compensation eligibility.
11. Administrative expenses increased by \$18.3 million predominantly reflecting the loss on extinguishment of loans, combined with increases under the National Redress Scheme following annual actuarial review.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information (a) (continued)

12. The increase of \$305 million in appropriation expense was largely due to payments made to agencies of \$333.4 million to fund the former government's new operating commitments, partially offset by a decrease in Commonwealth appropriation of \$28.4 million, largely in line with tied Commonwealth funding agreements.
13. The variation reflects the movement in bond rates and actuarial assumptions used in valuing the Territory's employee liabilities in accordance with accounting standards.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information (continued)

b) Balance sheet

	2023-24 ¹			Note
	Actual	Original Budget	Variance	
ASSETS	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Cash and deposits	1 091 367	486 384	604 983	1
Receivables	283 964	380 475	- 96 511	2
Prepayments	316 909	77 272	239 637	3
Advances and investments	1 567 617	1 559 681	7 936	4
Equity investments	16 266 836	16 580 576	- 313 740	5
TOTAL ASSETS	19 526 694	19 084 388	442 306	
LIABILITIES				
Deposits held	1 364 801	794 225	570 576	6
Creditor and accruals	101 625	16 541	85 084	7
Borrowings and advances	8 990 841	9 062 840	- 71 999	8
Superannuation liability	3 031 055	3 257 496	- 226 441	9
Provision for long service leave	419 457	365 602	53 855	10
Provision for workers compensation	267 935	164 334	103 601	11
Other liabilities	333 965	86 603	247 362	12
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14 509 679	13 747 641	762 038	
NET ASSETS	5 017 015	5 336 747	- 319 732	
EQUITY				
Accumulated funds	5 017 015	5 336 747	- 319 732	
TOTAL EQUITY	5 017 015	5 336 747	- 319 732	

1 Actuals have been presented consistent with original budget.

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. Total cash and deposits are \$605 million higher than the original 2023-24 Budget largely reflects elevated cash balances as a result of pre-funding a portion of the Territory's 2024-25 borrowing program and higher unearned revenue in various agencies.
2. Receivables decreased by \$96.5 million largely due a lower than anticipated mining royalties of \$125.4 million; combined with lower stamp duty and payroll tax receivables of \$20.2 million and lower income tax receivables of \$19.3 million; offset by increased accrued revenue of \$86.3 million relating to works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been received.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information (b) (continued)

3. Prepayments increased by \$239.6 million largely reflecting funds received in advance from the Commonwealth and on-passed to agencies in respect of national partnership agreements, specific purpose payments and Commonwealth capital own-purpose expenditure.
4. Advances and investments increase by \$7.9 million since the original 2023-24 Budget reflecting the net movement in the COSR investments and other short-term and fixed interest investments.
5. Equity investment represents CHA's ownership in public sector entities with the variation predominantly reflecting the revised timing of Territory and Commonwealth-funded capital projects to future years.
6. Deposits held increased by \$570.6 million due to higher than anticipated funds held in trust and on behalf of government entities.
7. Payables increased by \$85.1 million in line with accrued current and capital grant revenue relating to works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been receipted and not yet passed on to government agencies.
8. Net borrowings and advances decreased by \$72 million since the original 2023-24 Budget largely due to the extinguishment of loans.
9. Superannuation liabilities decreased by \$226.4 million since the original 2023-24 Budget as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and lower accruing costs, combined with movement in the bond rate and revised demographic assumptions used in valuing superannuation liabilities in accordance with accounting standards.
10. Provision for long service leave increased by \$53.9 million primarily due to impacts of new enterprise agreements, partially offset by changes in the bond rate used to value employee liabilities.
11. Provision for worker's compensation increased \$103.6 million as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and expansion of compensation eligibility.
12. Net other liabilities increased by \$247.4 million predominantly due to Commonwealth funding received in advance in 2023-24, to be spent and recognised in the comprehensive operating statement in future years as milestones are met.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information (continued)

c) Cash flow statement

	2023-24 ¹			
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Taxes received	876 752	843 835	32 917	1
Commonwealth revenue received				
GST received	4 047 792	3 804 000	243 792	2
Specific purpose payments	496 374	484 866	11 508	3
National partnership agreements	883 319	968 350	- 85 031	4
Current grants				
Capital grants	32 876	25 251	7 625	5
Receipts from regulatory services	25 940	27 962	- 2 022	
Interest received	78 723	73 286	5 437	6
Royalties, rents and dividends	396 279	469 327	- 73 048	7
Superannuation contributions	22 776	25 556	- 2 780	
Other receipts	75 024	64 997	10 027	8
Total operating receipts	6 935 857	6 787 430	148 427	
Operating payments				
Long service leave	52 100	45 155	6 945	9
Superannuation benefits paid	230 174	221 201	8 973	10
Other salary payments	55 282	38 196	17 086	11
Payments for goods and services	7 184	4 778	2 406	
Interest paid	310 717	306 649	4 068	
Appropriation payments	5 930 620	5 682 086	248 534	12
Total operating payments	6 586 076	6 298 065	288 011	
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	349 781	489 365	- 139 584	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investing receipts				
Equity sales or withdrawals	269 769	101 741	168 028	13
Other investing receipts				
Advances and investing receipts				
Total investing receipts	269 769	101 741	168 028	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information (c) (continued)

c) Cash flow statement (continued)

	2023-24 ¹			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Investing payments				
Advance and investing payments	152 587	46 392	106 195	14
Appropriation payments	1 364 850	1 431 624	- 66 774	15
Equity injections	185 807	126 289	59 518	13
Total investing payments	1 703 244	1 604 305	98 939	
Net cash from/ used in (-) investing activities	-1 433 475	-1 502 564	69 089	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing receipts				
Proceeds of borrowings	1 865 000	1 282 000	583 000	16
Deposits received	209 971	- 76 162	286 133	17
Total financing receipts	2 074 971	1 205 838	869 133	
Financing payments				
Repayment of borrowings	727 644	6 511	721 133	16
Total financing payments	727 644	6 511	721 133	
Net cash from/used in (-) financing activities	1 347 327	1 199 327	148 000	
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash held	263 634	186 128	77 506	
Cash at beginning of financial year	827 733	300 256	527 477	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	1 091 367	486 384	604 983	

1 Actuals have been presented consistent with original budget.

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

- The \$32.9 million increase in taxes received compared to the original 2023-24 Budget reflects:
 - additional payroll and labour force taxes of \$40.5 million, largely due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
 - additional stamp duties on financial and capital transactions of \$11.4 million, mainly due to unanticipated commercial transactions in 2023-24
 - additional motor vehicle registration fees of \$10.1 million, largely reflecting revenue unit indexation and vehicle registration growth
 - increased taxes on insurance of \$9.4 million, reflecting higher than estimated receipts due to premium growth and effects of inflation
 - a net increase in taxes on gambling and other taxes of \$5.4 million
 - offset by lower than anticipated income tax equivalents of \$44.5 million, due to the revised financial performance of government owned corporations and trading entities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

18. Budgetary information (c) (continued)

2. GST revenue increased by \$243.8 million, largely a result of growth in the national GST collections pool, combined with an increase in the Territory's GST relativity.
3. An increase in specific purpose payments of \$11.5 million, largely related to payments for non-government schools under the National School Reform agreement.
4. Lower national partnership revenue of \$85 million was due to the revised timing of Commonwealth-funded projects.
5. Capital grants revenue increased by \$7.6 million largely due to additional revenue from the Commonwealth for the National Aboriginal Art Gallery in Alice Springs.
6. Interest receipts increased by \$5.4 million since the original 2023-24 Budget, due to greater than anticipated returns on investments and short-term deposits.
7. Royalties, rents and dividends received decreased by \$73 million, predominantly due to a decrease in mining royalties following mining operations suspended due to the effects of Cyclone Megan, combined with the closure of a mine operator.
8. Other receipts increased by \$10 million largely reflecting an increase in workers compensation risk premiums due to the recovery of costs associated with administering the workers compensation schemes.
9. Long service leave payments increased by \$6.9 million largely due to higher take up of entitlements, combined with wages growth following enterprise agreement outcomes.
10. Superannuation payments increased by \$9 million since the original 2023-24 Budget due to wages growth following enterprise agreement outcomes combined with increases in CPI-indexed pensions.
11. Other salary payments increased by \$17 million, predominantly due to higher than anticipated workers compensation claims, combined with wages growth following enterprise agreement outcomes.
12. The increase of \$248.5 million in appropriation payments was largely due to payments made to agencies of \$333.4 million to fund the former government's new operating commitments, offset by a decreased in Commonwealth appropriation of \$84.9 million, largely in line with tied Commonwealth funding agreements.
13. Net withdrawals and injections of \$108.5 million largely reflects withdrawal of excess cash balances within agencies transferred to CHA.
14. Advance and investing payments increased by \$106.2 million predominantly due to higher than budgeted short-term and fixed interest investments.
15. The decrease of \$66.8 million in appropriation payments was largely due to the revised timing of Territory and Commonwealth-funded capital projects to future years.
16. The \$138.1 million net decrease in repayments and proceeds of borrowings is largely due to the revised timing of the Darwin ship lift facility loans in line with estimated construction milestones.
17. Deposits received increased by \$286.1 million due to higher cash balances held by CHA in trust and on behalf of government entities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

19. Related parties

a) Related parties

CHA is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the Territory Government. Related parties of CHA include:

- the portfolio minister (the Treasurer) and KMP because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department directly
- spouses, children and dependants who are close family members of the portfolio minister or KMP
- all public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or the portfolio minister or controlled or jointly controlled by their close family members.

b) Key management personnel

KMP of CHA are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of CHA. The KMP of CHA for 2023-24 were:

- the Treasurer
- the Under Treasurer
- the Executive Director Finance.

c) Remuneration of key management personnel

CHA does not make any direct payments to its KMP. The Treasurer's remunerations and allowances are not paid by CHA and consequently are disclosed within the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report. The Under Treasurer's and Executive Director Finance's remuneration and allowances are payable by DTF, and are disclosed in DTF's financial statements.

d) Related-party transactions

Transactions with Territory Government-controlled entities

CHA's primary sources of income are Commonwealth revenue received by DTF and Territory income administered by government entities passed on to CHA.

CHA's primary expenses are payments to government-controlled entities in the form of output and capital appropriation and Commonwealth national partnership and specific purpose payments passed on to agencies.

20. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

CHA had no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 30 June 2024.

21. Events subsequent to reporting date

No events have arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that require adjustment to, or disclosure in these financial statements.

List of acronyms

AARC	AustralAsia Railway Corporation	GST	goods and services tax
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board	HR	human resources
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	ICT	information and communications technology
AO	administrative officer	JTDA	Jabiru Town Development Authority
ARMC	Audit and Risk Management Committee	KMP	key management personnel
ATO	Australian Taxation Office	LAMS	Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation
CE	chief executive	NTGDIS	NTG Death and Invalidity Scheme
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission	NTGPASS	Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities' Superannuation Scheme
CHA	Central Holding Authority	NTPS	Northern Territory Public Sector
CMC	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	NTPSBS	Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme
COSR	Conditions of Service Reserve	NTSSS	Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme
CPI	consumer price index	NTTC	Northern Territory Treasury Corporation
CSO	community service obligation	OCPE	Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme	ppt	percentage point
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development	PSEMA	<i>Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993</i>
DGC	Digital Governance Committee	SA	South Australia
DIPL	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics	SAO	senior administrative officer
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance	SHRC	Strategic Human Resources Committee
ECL	expected credit loss	SMG	Senior Management Group
ECO	executive contract officer	TAFR	Treasurer's Annual Financial Report
FITA	<i>Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001</i>	TRO	Territory Revenue Office
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 1995</i>	UT	Under Treasurer
FOI	freedom of information	WHS	work health and safety
FTE	full-time equivalent		
FVTPL	fair value through profit and loss		
FVOCI	fair value through other comprehensive income		

Contacts

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