

**JABIRU TOWN DEVELOPMENT  
AUTHORITY  
ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2015**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Aims of the Report	3
Map 1: Township of Jabiru	4
Map 2: Jabiru location within Kakadu National Park	5
Corporate Overview	6
Our Authority Members	7
The Town of Jabiru	9
Our Vision	11
Our Mission	11
Chairman's Report	12
Authority Meetings	14
Corporate Directory	15
Annual Financial Statements	16

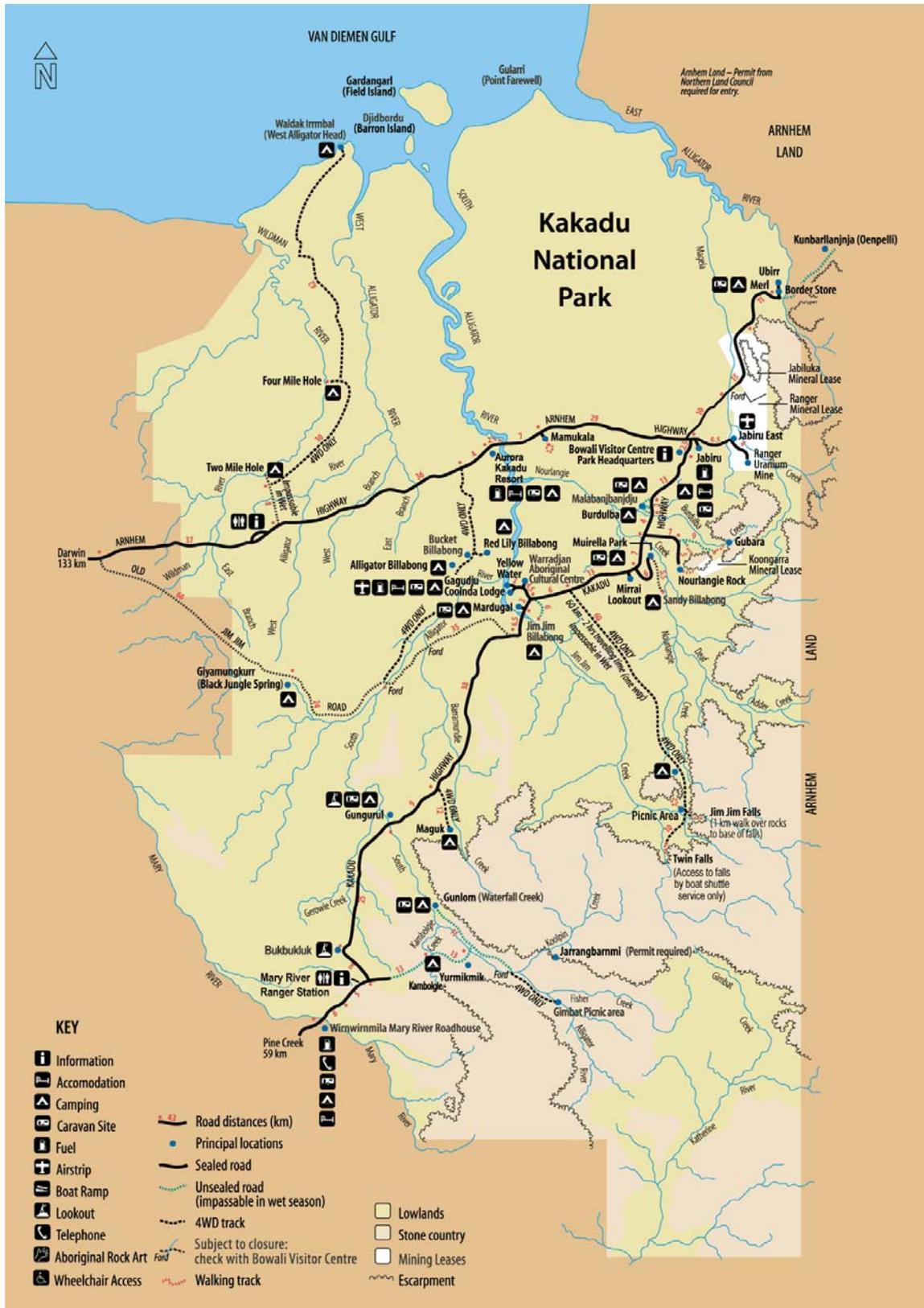
## AIMS OF THIS REPORT

This Annual Report provides information on the activities and financial position of the Jabiru Town Development Authority (JTDA) for the year ended 30 June 2015.

It is a requirement under section 28(1) of the *Jabiru Town Development Act* that the Annual Report be presented to the Minister for Local Government.



# MAP 2: JABIRU LOCATION WITHIN KAKADU NATIONAL PARK



## CORPORATE OVERVIEW

The Jabiru Town Development Authority (JTDA) is a statutory body established by the *Jabiru Town Development Act 1978*. From 1984 – 2008 local government functions were delegated to the Jabiru Town Council. From 2008 to present, local government functions are delegated to West Arnhem Regional Council (formerly West Arnhem Shire Council).

The Jabiru Town Development Authority is responsible to the Northern Territory Minister for Local Government.

### Ministers holding the Local Government Portfolio – 2014-15

10/9/13 – 21/8/14 Hon David Tollner

22/8/14 – 10/2/15 Hon Adam Giles

The current Minister is the Honourable Bess Nungarrayi Price MLA.

The JTDA comprises up to seven members appointed by the Minister.

The appointed members at the end of the 2015 financial year were:

David Willing	Chairman - Government Representative
Alan Tietzel	Principal Representative – Energy Resources of Australia Ltd
Vacant	Representative – Energy Resources of Australia Ltd
Vacant	Councillor – West Arnhem Regional Council
Justin O'Brien	Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation

The Authority invites observers from the Mirarr people, as traditional owners of Jabiru and the Kakadu Board of Management. Representatives from the West Arnhem Regional Council are also invited to attend as observers including the Chief Executive or in his absence the Executive Director Infrastructure.

The functions of the JTDA are:

- to develop and maintain the town of Jabiru;
- to give leases of land and premises and parts of premises in the town of Jabiru;
- to administer, manage and control the town of Jabiru;
- to carry out such local government functions as are conferred on it by or under the *Jabiru Town Development Act*;
- to carry out such functions as are conferred on it by or under any law in force in the Northern Territory; and
- to protect the environment in so far as it is affected by the construction and operation of the Town of Jabiru.

## OUR AUTHORITY MEMBERS

### David Willing – Chairman



On 20th April 2015, Mr David Willing was appointed Chairman of the Jabiru Town Development Authority and attended his first meeting in June 2015. David's appointment followed the resignation of Ms Sybille Brautigam.

David is currently the Executive Director Local Government in the Department of Local Government and Community Services. He was appointed in July 2014 and leads the department's Local Government Division. Immediately prior to this he was the Executive Director Security and Government Services in the Department of the Chief Minister.

In this position David contributed to the security of the Northern Territory through the coordination of a whole of government cooperative framework to counter terrorism; led emergency recovery from disasters affecting the Territory; and provided strategic advice and leadership in ceremonial and hospitality matters. He led three business units comprising the Security and Government Services Division which included the Security and Emergency Recovery Team, Territory Crisis Coordination Centre, Protocol and Government House.

David has occupied senior management positions within the Northern Territory Government since 2007 following his retirement from the Department of Defence.

David then led the establishment of both the East and West Arnhem Shire Councils as Shire Manager and during this period he was Chairman of the Jabiru Town Development Authority (2008-2009).

He is a Commissioner with the Northern Territory Grants Commission and Chairman of the Northern Territory Natural Disaster Resilience Program.

## Alan Tietzel – Principal Member



Alan Tietzel is currently the Chief Advisor Agreements and Land Tenure at Energy Resources Australia.

Alan commenced his career with the WA Public Service in education, training and management roles. He has spent the past twenty years in management roles in the mining and manufacturing industries with particular focus on human resources, community relations, and government relations. Alan has specialised experience in Indigenous land agreements and regional socio-economic development.

## Justin O'Brien – Member



Justin O'Brien is currently employed as Executive Officer, Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation.

Justin O'Brien was appointed Executive Officer in October 2008, returning to the Corporation after a three-year period away.

He was previously the Senior Policy Adviser to the Northern Land Council and a senior policy adviser with the Northern Territory Department of the Chief Minister.

Justin holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Monash University. From 2000 to 2005 he was the Communications Manager for the Corporation. Justin has worked extensively with Aboriginal communities and has experience in advocacy and media relations, and as a journalist.

## THE TOWN OF JABIRU

Jabiru is a town in the Northern Territory of Australia; the township is approximately 13 square kilometres in size.

The land was vested in the Director of National Parks on 5 April 1979 and was originally built as a closed town to house the community living at Jabiru East near the Ranger Uranium Mine, approximately 8kms away.

Apart from the Ranger Uranium Mine, Jabiru's most notable industries are tourism (it is the commercial and accommodation hub of Kakadu National Park), and Aboriginal arts and culture.

The town features a small town plaza that includes a supermarket, bank, cafe, post office, news agency, and well known bakery. Government Agencies also have a presence as does the Northern Land Council, Magistrates Courts and emergency services (Police, Fire and Ambulance).

During the Wet season (October to April), Jabiru experiences heavy rain that often results in widespread flooding along the Arnhem Highway and Kakadu Highway.

Town services are administered by the West Arnhem Regional Council, whose council chambers are in the town plaza.

The land on which the Township of Jabiru is located (NT Portion 2272) is owned as freehold by the Commonwealth Director of National Parks by Notice dated 27 June 1978, the Jabiru Town Development Authority (JTDA) holds the Head Lease which expires in 2021, the JTDA then sub-leases to Government Agencies, Mining Companies and Private Business.

On 1 July 1984, the Jabiru Town Council was established under the *Jabiru Town Development Act* to provide local government services within Jabiru.

In 2004, acting on an interim report from Inspectors of Local Government, the JTDA withdrew the delegation of the local government function to the elected Council and appointed a Manager of the Council to act in the place of the elected members. A return to a democratically elected Council was realised on 27 May 2006 with the election of seven members forming the 12th Jabiru Town Council which was subsequently amalgamated into the West Arnhem Shire Council (since retitled as West Arnhem Regional Council) on 1 July 2008.

Jabiru is within Kakadu National Park and therefore is regulated by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) and the *Kakadu National Park Plan of Management*. Northern Territory laws apply in Jabiru to the extent that they are not inconsistent with Commonwealth legislation.

A lease covers the entire area of NT Portion 2272. This lease is commonly referred to as the “headlease”. The headlease is between the JTDA and the Director of National Parks. Dealings with the lease are covered by section 358 of the *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

The headlease places restrictions on the ‘type of person’ who can own a sub-lease (and therefore a house or business property) in Jabiru. To hold a sub-lease you must be:

- A resident, or about to become a resident, of Jabiru OR
- Conducting business in or about Jabiru OR
- Within a class approved by the Director of National Parks OR
- Conducting mining operations within the Region.

The traditional owners of Jabiru are the Mirarr people, who have been identified as such in processes under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth), particularly the 1977 ‘Fox Report’.

On 1 September 1997, the Mirarr people lodged a native title application over the town of Jabiru and adjoining areas. The application was accepted by the Native Title Tribunal on 10 October 1997 and registered under the amended *Native Title Act* in 1999.

In 2009, agreement in principle was reached in the Jabiru Native Claim. The Proposed settlement recognises the Mirarr people as the Traditional Owners of Jabiru and surrounding areas through scheduling and grant of the claim area under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act*.

The in principle settlement agreement proposes that the Mirarr people immediately lease back the township area for 99 years.

On 28 June 2013, the Federal Government passed the *Aboriginal Land Rights and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2013* that enabled the town of Jabiru to be granted as Aboriginal land to the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust subject to the formalisation of leaseback arrangements. These negotiations are ongoing.

The future options for, and sustainability of, Jabiru are being considered by the Northern Territory Government in consultation with the Indigenous community, the Federal Government and the mining sector.

## **OUR VISION**

**To develop Jabiru as an economically diversified town administered by an autonomous local government council, providing facilities to support tourism as well as the commercial and administrative needs of the region.**

## **OUR MISSION**

**The Authority's commitment is to develop and manage the town of Jabiru through the provision of good governance and quality service delivery to the Jabiru community.**

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

I would like to acknowledge the Mirarr people and their elders past and present on whose traditional lands Jabiru is situated. The future of Jabiru and indeed the economic prosperity and opportunities of the region is important for all people, but in particular the Mirarr people who have strong ties to the land.

Jabiru provides essential local health, education, community safety and commercial services to the regional population. It also provides a town centre and focal point for the mining and tourism industries in the region. The current headlease for the town expires in July 2021, and resolving the future of Jabiru is important to ensure the town can continue to grow and prosper.

Negotiations are continuing between parties and the JTDA will continue to ensure the interests of current Jabiru Town Development Authority sublessees are taken into account.

In 2014, with the support of the Northern Territory Government and in cooperation with the West Arnhem Regional Council and the Power and Water Corporation, the JTDA commissioned a range of works to increase and upgrade critical electricity, water and sewerage infrastructure for the town. The work progressed well during the year and as at 30 June 2015 all of the Stage 1 highest priority projects had been completed. During 2015-16 West Arnhem Regional Council will undertake the completion of the Stage 2 projects, all of which relate to Jabiru's water and sewerage infrastructure.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the ongoing professionalism of the JTDA Executive Officer, Ms Barbara Newland, the support of the West Arnhem Regional Council and the unflinching support of fellow members of the JTDA.

### **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

The operations of the Jabiru Town Development Authority in 2014-15 resulted in a deficit from ordinary activities of \$1,373,439 (2014 Deficit \$76,438). The JTDA has incurred operating losses since 2005-06. Revenue from interest on cash balances has steadily declined, due to the combination of reduced cash balances and lower interest rates. Expenditure has primarily increased as a result of work undertaken in relation to the repairs and maintenance of the town's infrastructure.

In the course of establishing Jabiru, the then Northern Territory Government, through the NT Treasury, provided loan funds to the JTDA to fund over-design services - mainly water supply and sewerage services - constructed to meet the then expected population needs of the town. It was expected, at the time, that the NT would recoup this investment as further development occurred in the Kakadu region. In 1986 the government granted JTDA a moratorium on the repayment of the loan and interest payments in acknowledgement that the anticipated growth of the town had not occurred. The moratorium is confirmed on an annual basis as part of the audit process, including for 2013-14.

The Authority remains capable, as it has in the past, of operating and performing its functions in relation to the administration and development of Jabiru while the government maintains its moratorium on the repayment of the loan. This situation will continue until it is resolved in the context of the review of the 1985 cost-sharing agreement involving Energy Resources of Australia, the Federal Government, and the Northern Territory government and decision-making about the future of the Jabiru lease arrangements.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN JABIRU**

One of the JTDA's goals is to develop Jabiru as an economically diversified town administered by an autonomous local government council, providing facilities to support tourism as well as the commercial and administrative needs of the region.

In 2008, West Arnhem Regional Council (WARC) took responsibility for local government in the Jabiru Township under the local government reforms in the NT. JTDA enjoys a healthy and strong relationship with WARC as we work in partnership to support and develop the town of Jabiru and the region. Council elections were last held in 2012.

The elected members forming West Arnhem Regional Council as at 30 June 2014 were:

- Lothar Siebert (Mayor)
- James Marrawal (Deputy Mayor)
- Ralph Blyth
- Michelle Siebert
- Alex Siebert
- Davison Nawirridj
- Matthew Ryan
- Helen Williams
- Shane Namanurki
- Daisy Yarmirr
- Captain Brown

Brian Hylands is the Chief Executive Officer of West Arnhem Regional Council.

JTDA members look forward to a continuing productive relationship with the elected members and administration of West Arnhem Regional Council into the future.

## AUTHORITY MEETINGS

Members met four times over the 2013-14 financial year to further the overall strategic direction and achievements against the statutory objectives.

Meeting No.	Date	Convened
221	16 September 2014	West Arnhem Council Chambers, Jabiru
222	2 December 2014	West Arnhem Council Chambers, Jabiru
223	19 February 2015	West Arnhem Council Chambers, Jabiru
224	4 June 2015	West Arnhem Council Chambers, Jabiru

*The Number of meetings attended by each Authority Member was as follows:*

Board Member	No of Eligible Meetings	Attended	Percentage
Sibylle Brautigam	2	1	50%
David Willing	1	1	100%
Alan Tietzel	4	3	75%
Andrew Willoughby	1	1	100%
Justin O'Brien	4	3	75%
Peter Wilson	4	4	100%

*There were no meetings attended by Proxy during the year.*

# CORPORATE DIRECTORY

## **Authority Members**

David Willing (Chair)  
Alan Tietzel (Principal Member)  
Justin O'Brien

## **Observers**

Brian Hylands

## **Administration/Financial Affairs**

Barbara Newland

## **Registered Office**

West Arnhem Regional Council

PO Box 241  
Jabiru  
NT 0886  
Australia

## **Auditors**

Merit Partners  
Level 2, 9 Cavenagh Street  
Darwin NT 0800

## **ABN**

27 127 220 139

# Annual Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2015

## STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

I, David Willing, the Chairman of the Jabiru Town Development Authority do hereby certify that:

- i) the accompanying Comprehensive Operating Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and the Notes are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the transactions of the Authority for the reporting period ended 30 June 2015 and the financial position as of that date; and
- ii) the receipt and expenditure of monies and the acquisition and disposal of property by the Authority during the year have been in accordance with the Act that constitutes the Authority and the Financial Management Act;
- iii) the Authority's financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, (including interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board).



David Willing

Chairperson

12 October 2015

# AUDIT REPORT

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**Auditor-General**  
**Independent Auditor's Report to**  
**the Minister for Local Government and Community Services**  
**Jabiru Town Development Authority**

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Jabiru Town Development Authority ("the Authority") which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, the comprehensive operating statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the certification of the financial statements by the Chairperson.

### **The Authority's responsibility for the Financial Report**

The Chairperson of the Authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the Chairperson determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chairperson, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

### **Opinion**

In my opinion the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 30 June 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

### **Emphasis of matter**

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the matters described in Note 2 concerning the appropriateness of the Authority continuing to report on a going concern basis.

#### *Moratorium on loan repayments*

The Authority refers to its expectation of the continuation of the indefinite moratorium on the Authority's future interest and principal repayment of loans due to the Northern Territory Government totalling \$8,804,916. Without this moratorium, there would be significant uncertainty as to whether the Authority would be able to continue as a going concern and be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

#### *Legislative changes*

On 28 June 2013 the *Aboriginal Land Rights and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013*, was passed by Parliament. One of the identified impacts of this legislative change is the potential cessation of the lease over the Town of Jabiru currently held by the Authority. Should this occur the appropriateness of the Authority continuing to report on a going concern basis may be brought into question.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Julie Crisp'.

Julie Crisp  
Auditor-General for the Northern Territory

Darwin, Northern Territory  
13 October 2015

# COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015	2014
		\$	\$
<b>Total revenue from ordinary activities</b>	<b>3</b>	152 266	157 892
Total expenditure			
Classification of expenses by nature:			
Administration expenses	3	(1 463 205)	(171 830)
Amortisation of town infrastructure	7	(62 500)	(62 500)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(1 525 705)</b>	<b>(234 330)</b>
<b>Deficit</b>		<b>(1 373 439)</b>	<b>(76 438)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Deficit</b>		<b>(1 373 439)</b>	<b>(76 438)</b>

Notes 1 to 11 forming part of these accounts are attached.

# BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash		2 437 762	3 302 279
Receivables	5	61 656	6 605
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>2 499 418</b>	<b>3 308 884</b>
<b>Non Current Assets</b>			
Share of town infrastructure costs, plant and equipment	7	334 108	396 608
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>334 108</b>	<b>396 608</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>2 833 526</b>	<b>3 705 492</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Creditors and borrowing	8	511 112	9 639
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>511 112</b>	<b>9 639</b>
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>			
Creditors and borrowing	9	8 804 916	8 804 916
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b>8 804 916</b>	<b>8 804 916</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>9 316 028</b>	<b>8 814 555</b>
<b>Net Deficiency</b>		<b>(6 482 502)</b>	<b>(5 109 063)</b>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Accumulated deficit		(6 482 502)	(5 109 063)
<b>Total Capital and Reserves Deficiency</b>		<b>(6 482 502)</b>	<b>(5 109 063)</b>

Notes 1 to 11 forming part of these accounts are attached.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

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For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Accumulated Funds \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2013	(5 032 625)	(5 032 625)
Deficit for the year	(76 438)	(76 438)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>(5 109 063)</b>	<b>(5 109 063)</b>
Deficit for the year	(1 373 439)	(1 373 439)
<b>TOTAL DEFICIENCY</b>	<b>(6 482 502)</b>	<b>(6 482 502)</b>

The Authority has an accumulated deficiency at the end of each year. The ability of the Authority to continue to operate is dependent upon the Northern Territory Government not requiring immediate repayment of loan funds advances. (refer notes 2 and 9).

Notes 1 to 11 forming part of these accounts are attached.

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>			
Receipts from other sources		94 573	90 961
Interest received		57 736	70 516
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(1 016 826)	(207 442)
<b>Net Cash provided by (used in) Operating Activities</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(864 517)</b>	<b>(45 965)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investment Activities</b>			
Purchase of Infrastructure costs		0	0
<b>Net Cash provided by (used in) Investment Activities</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(864 517)	(45 965)
Cash held at commencement of financial year		3 302 279	3 348 244
<b>Cash at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>2 437 762</b>	<b>3 302 279</b>

Notes 1 to 11 forming part of these accounts are attached.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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30 June 2015

## INDEX OF NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies
2. Economic Dependency

### INCOME

3. Operating Result

### ASSETS

4. Cash Flow Information
5. Receivables – Current
6. Receivables – Non Current
7. Share of Town Infrastructure Costs, Plant and Equipment

### LIABILITIES

8. Creditors and Borrowings - Current
9. Creditors and Borrowings - Non Current

### OTHER DISCLOSURES

10. Cost Sharing Agreement
11. Financial Instruments

## NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1 Summary of accounting policies

The *Jabiru Town Development Act 1978* was assented to on 3 January 1979. The Authority is not an Agency under the *Financial Management Act*, but is required under section 28(3) of the *Jabiru Town Development Act* to comply with section 10 of the *Financial Management Act* as if it was a Government Business Division. The Jabiru Town Development Authority is a not-for-profit entity. The Authority is required to keep accounts and records consistent with normal commercial practice.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Jabiru Town Development Authority (“the Authority”) are stated in order to assist in a general understanding of the Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied except as otherwise stated. The Financial Statements have been drawn up with the aim of allowing relevant and reliable financial information to be conveyed to external users.

#### *Basis of Accounting*

##### Statement of Compliance

This financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, the requirements of the *Jabiru Town Development Act* and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

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.

These financial statements 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; and
- (vi) applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

#### *Adoption of new and revised accounting standards*

New standards, revised standards, amended standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the signing of the statement by the Chairperson and were applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect on the Authority’s financial statements and are not expected to have a future material effect on the Authority’s financial statements.

### *Significant accounting policies*

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

The accounting policies adopted for the reporting period are consistent with those of the previous reporting period except where otherwise indicated.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

#### *Basis of preparation:*

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

#### **a) Revenue Recognition:**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is measured on major income categories as follows:

##### *(i).Grants and other contributions*

Grants and other contributions are recognised as revenue when the Authority obtains control over, or the right to receive, the assets, it is probable that future economic benefits comprising the asset will flow to the Authority, and the amount can be reliably measured.

Control over granted and contributed assets is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) or upon notification that a grant has been secured, and is valued at their fair value at the date of transfer.

Where grants and other contributions are recognised as revenue during the reporting period were obtained on the condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period, and those conditions were undischarged as at the reporting date, the nature of and amounts pertaining to those undischarged conditions are disclosed in these notes.

Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Authority will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants relating to income are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are received. An amount of \$90,000 (GST exclusive) was received from the Northern Territory Government for the administrative and para legal services provided by the Authority.

*(ii).Disposal of property, plant and equipment*

The gain or loss on disposal of an asset is determined when control of the asset has passed from the Authority and can be measured reliably.

*(iii).Interest revenue*

Interest is recognised as it accrues, when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Authority and it can be measured reliably.

*(iv).Sub-lease Transfer Proceeds*

Sub-lease Transfer Proceeds are recognised when the outcome of such transactions can be estimated reliably.

**b) Cash and Cash Equivalents:**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and cash held in the operating account with the Northern Territory Government.

**c) Financial Instruments:**

A financial instrument is recognised if the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognised at trade date (less impairment). Financial assets are derecognised if the Authority transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Authority's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

*Financial Assets*

The Authority classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instrument was acquired. The Authority determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition and re evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

*Loans and Receivables*

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment.

### *Effective Interest Method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

### *Impairment of Financial Assets*

Financial assets are assessed for indicators for impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets the estimated future cash flows of the investment that have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of financial assets including uncollectible trade receivables is reduced by the impairment loss through the use of an allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

### *Derecognition of Financial Assets*

The Authority derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Authority neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Authority recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Authority retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Authority continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

### *Financial Liabilities*

The Authority classifies its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

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

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

### *Trade and other payables*

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Authority prior to the end of the financial year which remain unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

### *Borrowings*

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

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

## **d) Property, Plant and Equipment:**

### *(i) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including structural assets)*

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost when control of the asset passes to the Authority. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition. Cost related to property, plant and equipment gifted, donated or granted to the Authority is the fair value of the asset, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

The Authority recognises assets over the value of \$5,000.

*(ii) Depreciation/Amortisation*

Town development costs are carried at apportioned cost to the Authority and amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the head lease.

Plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each item over its expected useful life.

The amortization/depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

<b>Asset Category</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Town Infrastructure Costs	2.5-3%	2.5-3%
Plant and Equipment	10.0%	10.0%

*(iii) Impairment of assets*

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually.

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

If such an indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

*(iv) Land held for sub-lease*

In accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, the Authority assessed whether there were any indicators of impairment of the asset described as *Land held for sub-lease*. The Authority determined that the prevailing legal and economic environment at 30 June 2006 indicated that the asset may be impaired and that the asset's recoverable amount must be calculated. The Authority also considered impairment retrospectively in relation to the 2004 and 2005 financial years comparing the total of the Unimproved Capital values (UCVs) of the lots available for sub-lease as supplied by the AVO to the carrying amount.

As a result of this comparison an impairment loss in respect to *Land held for sub-lease* of \$82,000 in respect to 2004 and \$9,900 in respect to 2005 was

recognised as an adjustment to opening retained earnings in the financial year ended 30 June 2006. Comparative figures were adjusted accordingly in the financial statements of the Authority for the year ended 30 June 2006.

The Authority believed that with consideration of the economic and legal environment at 30 June 2006 there was not an active market in existence for sub-leased property in Jabiru. For this reason the Authority measured the recoverable amount of the asset as its value in use being the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset to expiration of the Head-lease in 2021. On this basis an impairment loss of \$621,200 was recognised in the accounts of the Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2006.

In relation to the financial year ended 30 June 2010, the Authority determined that there was little likelihood of economic benefit to be derived from the remaining vacant lots within the township. There had been relatively no movement in the leasing of lots since the last impairment was undertaken. The *Land held for sub-lease* was fully impaired and written down to nil.

A further revaluation was undertaken by the Australian Valuation Office in 2012 at which time the 101 lots held by the Authority were valued at \$8,080,000. The revaluation was done for the purpose of rating only, as such the Authority has determined that this is not a true reflection of the fair value of this asset for accounting purposes and as such has elected not to recognise this valuation.

#### **(e) Employee entitlements**

As the Authority does not have any employees, no provision has been made for employee entitlements.

#### **(f) Income tax**

The Authority is exempt from payment of Income Tax under section 50-25 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

#### **g) Provisions:**

Provisions are recognised when the Authority has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Authority will be required to settle the obligation, and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, the carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**h) Goods and services tax:**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense;

or

- for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST, the net amount recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cashflows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority, is classified as operating cash flows.

**i) Rounding of amounts:**

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

**j) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty:**

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

**k) Management fees**

A new two-year agreement was entered into with West Arnhem Shire Council from 1 January 2014 to provide all administrative, para-legal and accounting services for the Jabiru Town Development Authority at a cost of \$140,000 pa (GST exclusive). This agreement included a CPI increase from 1 January 2015 which, when applied, increased the cost to \$143,780 pa. West Arnhem Regional Council was paid \$141,890 (GST exclusive) for the period July 2014 to June 2015 for the provision of these services.

## **NOTE 2: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY**

The Jabiru Town Development Authority was established by Section 4 of the *Jabiru Town Development Act 1978* (as amended) and is controlled by the Northern Territory Government.

The Authority is dependent on appropriations from the Parliament of the Northern Territory for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities.

All operating costs of the Authority, which had previously been capitalised to work in progress, were allocated to the various participating parties in accordance with the draft Cost Sharing Agreement as at 31 December 1983. The final Cost Sharing Agreement was signed in August 1985.

Note 9 to the financial statements provides detail of the moratorium on the Authority's future interest and repayment of loans due to the Northern Territory Government totalling \$8,804,916 (2014 \$8,804,916). These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in the expectation that this moratorium and the provision of funding and support from the Northern Territory Government will continue.

THE FUTURE OF THE HEAD-LEASE – The ***Aboriginal Land Rights and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013*** was passed ending Australia's longest running native title claim. The outline of the Bill is as follows:

This Act adds the town of Jabiru and two adjacent portions of Northern Territory land to Schedule 1 to the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*. This will enable the land to be granted as Aboriginal land to the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust.

The Act provides that the land will not be granted as Aboriginal land until leaseback arrangements for the Jabiru town land and for the two adjacent non-township portions are put in place.

Certain amendments are made to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. These ensure that the world heritage, natural and cultural values of Kakadu National Park continue to be protected in relation to Jabiru, and amend existing management plan and town plan requirements for development of towns in Commonwealth reserves.

Lastly, the Act adds a further parcel of land for Patta to Schedule 1 to the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*. This will enable the land to be granted as Aboriginal land to the relevant Aboriginal Land Trust.

The impact of this legislation is yet to be seen however Sections 2AB reads as follows: "If a deed of grant is delivered to the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust under subsection (1AD), then, at the time the deed of grant takes effect, the lease of the Jabiru town land by the Director to the Jabiru Town Development Authority ceases to exist." At this time the role of the Jabiru Town Development Authority is yet to be resolved.

### NOTE 3: OPERATING RESULT

The deficit from ordinary activities of \$1,373,439 (2014 Deficit \$76,438) has been determined after:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<b>Crediting as Revenue</b>		
Interest received	57 692	66 931
Grants received	90 000	90 000
Sub-lease Transfer Proceeds	4 574	961
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>152 266</b>	<b>157 892</b>
<b>Charging as Expenditure</b>		
Amortisation	62 500	62 500
Accounting and audit fees	7 777	9 311
Capital Grants Repairs and Maintenance	1 301 423	0
General expenses	4 150	31 145
Legal Fees	7 965	1 374
Management fees	141 890	130 000
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1 525 705</b>	<b>234 330</b>

### NOTE 4: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

#### Reconciliation of Net Cash provided by Operating Activities to Surplus as at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015	2014
		\$	\$
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(1 373 439)</b>	<b>(76 438)</b>
Amortisation	<b>7</b>	62 500	62 500
(Increase)/decrease in receivable		(55 051)	614
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors		501 473	(32 641)
<b>Net Cash (used in) provided by operating activities</b>		<b>(864 517)</b>	<b>(45 965)</b>

### NOTE 5: RECEIVABLES CURRENT

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Accrued interest receivable	3 032	3 075
GST refund receivable	58 624	3 530
	<b>61 656</b>	<b>6 605</b>

Treasury pays interest on the cash balances held by JTDA.

## NOTE 6: RECEIVABLES - NON CURRENT

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Advances – refer Note 10		
- Northern Territory Government	233 339	233 339
- Commonwealth Government	191 193	191 193
	<b>424 532</b>	<b>424 532</b>
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	<b>(424 532)</b>	<b>(424 532)</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## NOTE 7: SHARE OF TOWN INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<b>Town Infrastructure Costs</b>		
Share of town infrastructure costs - at cost	2 322 959	2 322 959
Less : Accumulated amortisation	(1 988 851)	(1 926 351)
Adjusted share of town infrastructure costs	<b>334 108</b>	<b>396 608</b>
Total share of town infrastructure costs, property plant & equipment	<b>334 108</b>	<b>396 608</b>
<b>Land Held for Sub-Lease</b>		
Land Held for Sub-Lease – at valuation	773 600	773 600
Less: Provision for Impairment	(773 600)	(773 600)
Total Land Held for Sub-Lease	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<b>Movements in carrying amounts</b>		
<b>Town Infrastructure Costs</b>		
At Written Down Value	396 608	459 108
Less : Amortisation Expense	(62 500)	(62 500)
Adjusted share of town infrastructure costs	<b>334 108</b>	<b>396 608</b>
Total share of town infrastructure costs, property plant & equipment	<b>334 108</b>	<b>396 608</b>

## NOTE 8: CREDITORS AND BORROWINGS – CURRENT

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Sundry trade creditors	501 867	328
Audit and accounting fees accrued	9 245	9 311
Total	<b>511 112</b>	<b>9 639</b>

## NOTE 9: CREDITORS AND BORROWINGS - NON CURRENT

The Northern Territory Government provided loan funds for over-designed services constructed to facilitate expansion of the town to its final estimated population.

<b>Funds are represented in both years by:</b>	\$
Contribution to Cost Sharing Agreement	8 398 090
Interest payable in respect of period 1 January 1984 to 30 June 1986	3 306 826
Total	<b>11 704 916</b>
Less: payments made	(2 900 000)
Total	<b>8 804 916</b>

In August 1986, the Treasurer of the Northern Territory Government approved a moratorium on the Authority's future interest and payments on existing loans, effective from 1 July 1986. This moratorium is still in place.

## NOTE 10: COST SHARING AGREEMENT

The Jabiru Town Development Authority was established primarily to hold the head lease and to coordinate building of the Jabiru township. This involved the receipt of contributions made by the participating parties and the coordination of all expenditure made in relation to the building of the town. On 31 December 1983 an arrangement referred to as the Cost Sharing Agreement, established principles for the allocation of expenditure between the participating parties. This related to the contributions to be made by each party. Any surplus existing on the cessation of the agreement will be distributed to the participating parties in accordance with the agreement.

Prior to that date, all expenditure had been treated as work in progress relating to the development of the township.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the Cost Sharing Agreement, which was ratified by the participating parties on 23 August 1985.

The following cost allocations were made in accordance with this Cost Sharing Agreement:

	<b>Total Expenditure</b> \$	<b>Total Contribution</b> \$	<b>Total Contribution</b> %	<b>Over (Under) Contribution</b> \$
Energy Resources Aust Ltd	64 010 595	64 010 595	65%	0
Northern Territory Government	21 086 153	20 852 814	21%	(233 339)
Commonwealth Government	4 126 688	3 935 495	4%	(191 193)
Others	1 238 774	1 238 774	1%	0
Jabiru Town Development Authority	8 218 709	8 398 090	9%	179 381
<b>Total</b>	<b>98 680 919</b>	<b>98 435 768</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(245 151)</b>

## NOTE 11: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Terms, conditions and accounting policies

The Jabiru Town Development Authority's accounting policies, including the terms and conditions of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument, both recognised and unrecognised at the balance date, are as follows:

<b>Recognised Financial Instruments</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Accounting Policies</b>	<b>Terms and Conditions</b>
(i) <i>Financial assets</i> Receivables	5,6	Receivables are carried at nominal amounts due less any provision for doubtful debts. A provision for doubtful debts is recognized when collection of the full nominal amount is no longer probable. GST receivables are excluded.	Receivables are normally settled within 30 days.
(ii) <i>Financial liabilities</i> Trade creditors and Accruals	8	Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods received, whether or not billed to the economic entity.	Liabilities are normally settled on 30 day terms.
Borrowings - unsecured	9	Unsecured borrowings are carried at the principal amount.	Loan funds were provided by the Northern Territory Government. In August 1986, the Treasurer of the Northern Territory Government approved a moratorium on the Authority's future interest and payments on existing loans, effective from 1 July 1986.

Note 11 Continued over.

## (b) Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Interest Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for the financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all financial instruments.

### 2015

Financial instruments	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate maturing in			Total carrying amount as
		1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Per the balance sheet
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(i) <i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash	2 438	0	0	0	2 438
Receivables	3	0	0	0	3
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2 441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 441</b>

### 2014

Financial instruments	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate maturing in			Total carrying amount as
		1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Per the balance sheet
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(i) <i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash	3 302	0	0	0	3 302
Receivables	3	0	0	0	3
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 305</b>

### 2015

Financial instruments	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate maturing in			Total carrying amount as
		1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Per the balance sheet
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(ii) <i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Trade Creditors & Accruals	511	0	0	0	511
Borrowings - Unsecured	8 805	0	0	0	8 805
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>9 316</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 316</b>

### 2014

Financial instruments	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate maturing in			Total carrying amount as
		1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Per the balance sheet
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(ii) <i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Trade Creditors & Accruals	10	0	0	0	10
Borrowings - Unsecured	8 805	0	0	0	8 805
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>8 815</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 815</b>

### (c) Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Trade and other receivables</b>			
- Total current	5	62	7
Less : GST receivables		(59)	(4)
Financial assets	11(b)	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

### (d) Net fair values

The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the net fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

#### Recognised financial instruments

##### Assets

##### Receivables:

The carrying amount approximates fair value.

##### Liabilities

##### Trade Creditors and Accruals:

The carrying amount approximates fair value.

##### Borrowings unsecured:

The carrying amount of long-term borrowings recorded at the principal amount do not differ from estimates using discounted cash flow analysis due to the moratorium on future interest and payments on existing loans, effective from 1 July 1986.

### 2015

Financial instruments	Total carrying amount	Net Fair Value Total
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) <i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash	2 438	2 438
Receivables	3	3
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2 441</b>	<b>2 441</b>
(i) <i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Trade Creditors & Accruals	511	511
Borrowings - Unsecured	8 805	8 805
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>9 316</b>	<b>9 316</b>

## 2014

Financial instruments	Total carrying amount	Net Fair Value Total
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) <i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash	3 302	3 302
Receivables	3	3
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>3 305</b>
(i) <i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Trade Creditors & Accruals	10	10
Borrowings - Unsecured	8 805	8 805
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>8 815</b>	<b>8 815</b>

### (e) Reconciliation of adjusted net fair value -cash and receivables

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Cash or cash equivalent</b>			
- Total current		2 438	3 302
Plus : Accrued Interest	5	3	3
<b>Net Fair Value - Cash</b>	<b>11(d)</b>	<b>2 441</b>	<b>3 305</b>

### (f) Credit risk exposures

Jabiru Town Development Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet. The maximum credit risk exposure does not take into account the value of any collateral or other security held in the event other entities/parties fail to perform their obligations under the financial instruments in question.

### (g) Aging of Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 day terms. The aging of receivables is detailed below:

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Not past due	3 032	3 075
Past due 31 - 60 days	0	0
Past due 61 - 90 days	0	0
Past due 91+ days	0	0
	<b>3 032</b>	<b>3 075</b>

### (h) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and equity prices will affect the Authority's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Authority does not have any material market risk exposure.

### (i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Authority is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from its cash surpluses invested in short term interest bearing deposits. The deposits are only made with reputable financial institutions with maturity dates generally being no more than 30 days.

As at balance date the Authority had the following financial instruments exposed to variable interest rate risk:

<b>Financial Assets</b>	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	534 553	1 639 095
Investments Short Term Deposits	1 903 209	1 663 184

At balance sheet date the Authority has not entered into any new loans or other financial commitments that present exposure to interest rate risk.

### *Sensitivity analysis*

The table below details the interest rate sensitivity analysis of the Authority at the reporting date holding all other variables constant. A 100 basis point change is deemed to be reasonably possible and is used when reporting interest rate risk.

	Impact on Profit Higher/(Lower)	Impact on Profit Higher/(Lower)
	2015 \$	2014 \$
Interest rate + 1.00%	19 032	16 632
Interest rate - 1.00%	(19 032)	(16 632)

	Impact on Equity Higher/(Lower)	Impact on Equity Higher/(Lower)
	2015 \$	2014 \$
Interest rate + 1.00%	19 032	16 632
Interest rate - 1.00%	(19 032)	(16 632)

The method used to arrive at the possible risk of 100 basis points was based on both statistical and non-statistical analysis. The statistical analysis has been based on the Authority's cash rate for the past years. This information is then revised and adjusted for reasonableness under the current economic circumstances.

### **NOTE 12: 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.

### **NOTE 13: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS**

The Authority had no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2015 or 30 June 2014.

### **NOTE 14: COMMITMENTS**

The Authority had no commitments as at 30 June 2015 or 30 June 2014.