Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi Aboriginal Corporation

General Purpose Financial Reports
for the year ended 30 June 2023

ABN 82 572 914 004
ICN 3098

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Review of Operations
The Corporation has continued to seek and obtain funding to provide services to Aboriginal people.

Changes In State Of Affairs
There were no significant changes in the Corporation's state of affairs during the year.

Principal activities
The Corporation's principal activities during the year was the aim of improving outcomes for families.

The Corporation is a non-profit organisation. The Members and Directors do not have a beneficial interest in the Corporation.

There were no significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year.

Subsequent Events
There is no matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(i) the Corporation's operations in future financial years; or
(ii) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
(iii) the Corporation's state of affairs in future financial years.

Future Developments
Subject to government funding, it is the intention of the Board to develop the services provided by the organisation.

The organisation has further developed land and buildings at 8 Baldisserra Drive during the year with the aim of creating a self sustaining enterprise for the benefit of the organisation. There are no other future developments known or planned, which require specific disclosure.

Executive Directors and Directors' meetings

Name of director	Period of tenure	Designation	Meetings attended
Enid Gallagher	01/07/22 to 30/06/23	Chairperson	10
Irene Nangala	01/07/22 to 30/06/23	Executive Director	10
Sandra Windy	01/07/22 to 30/06/23	Executive Director	9
Mary Tilmouth	01/07/22 to 30/06/23	Executive Director	10
Celine Ronson	01/07/22 to 30/09/22	Executive Director	4
Margaret Campbell	01/09/22 to 30/06/23	Executive Director	8

There were 2 meeting of the Board of Directors held during the year.

There were 11 meetings of the Executive Directors held during the year.

Secretary
The Corporation secretary is Sharijn King, who is responsible for all secretarial and public duties.

Environmental regulations
The Corporation's operations are not subject to any particular and significant environmental regulation under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Distributions
There were no distributions paid to Members during the year.
There were no distributions recommended or declared for payment to Members, but not paid, during the year.

Auditor independence
No officers of the Corporation at any time during the year held any position with the audit firm.
The auditor's independence declaration is included on the following page.

Proceedings on behalf of Corporation
There were no applications for leave to bring proceedings made during the year under section 169-5 of the Act.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made on the date of signature below.

On behalf of the Directors

Enid Gallagher	Margaret Campbell
…………………………………	…………………………………
Chairperson	Executive Director

19 / 09 / 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi Aboriginal Corporation ("the Corporation") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi Aboriginal Corporation is in accordance with:

(a) the Corporations (Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the Corporation's financial position as at the year ended 30 June 2023 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with applicable Australian Accounting Standards in Australia as described in Note 1; and

(b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

Basis for Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations (Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006, given to the directors of the Corporation, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Corporation are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations (Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and for such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Brian Tucker Audit | 1300 284 330 | audit@briantuckeraudit.com.au | Registered Auditor Number 314299

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Brian Tucker Audit

BRIAN TUCKER AUDIT
Chartered Accountants
Address: Unit 8, 210 Joondalup, Western Australia

BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 19th day of September 2023

brian tucker
AUDIT

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 339.50 OF THE CORPORATIONS (ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER) ACT 2006.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

As auditor for the audit of the Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi Aboriginal Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023 there has been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* in relation to the audit; and

2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Dated this 19th day of September 2023

Brian Tucker Audit
BRIAN TUCKER AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director

Brian Tucker Audit | 1300 284 330 | audit@briantuckeraudit.com.au | Registered Auditor Number 314299

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The Directors of the Corporation declare that

1 The financial statements and the notes are in accordance with the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006;

(a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Corporation; and

2 In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Enid Gallagher .... Margaret Campbell ....
Director Director

19/ 08 / 2023

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
OPERATING REVENUES			
Grants and contributions provided	2a	4,488,153	3,262,961
Net investment income	2b	255,481	(335,005)
Interest received on deposits		75,407	2,182
Net gain on disposal of assets	4	(441)	151,045
User charges and fees		125,777	143,893
Increase (decrease) in art room stock		(4,223)	(7,678)
Total Revenue		4,940,154	3,217,398
EXPENDITURE			
Employee costs	3a	1,751,961	1,414,321
Interest charges		-	4,485
Depreciation and amortisation	8	239,411	198,723
Other expenses from ordinary operating activities	3b	904,620	684,894
		2,895,992	2,302,423
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		2,044,162	914,975

Notes to the financial statements are included in the attached pages.

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,465,241	920,264
Trade and other receivables	6	160,766	115,000
Art room stock on hand	7	22,793	27,016
		2,648,800	1,062,280
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,841,391	2,666,681
Financial Assets	9	4,736,490	4,481,009
		7,577,881	7,147,690
TOTAL ASSETS		10,226,681	8,209,970
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	74,749	116,633
Provisions	11	373,610	257,269
Unexpended grants	15	284,761	386,669
		733,120	760,571
TOTAL LIABILITIES		733,120	760,571
NET ASSETS		9,493,561	7,449,399
MEMBERS FUNDS			
Accumulated funds		9,493,561	7,449,399

Notes to the financial statements are included in the attached pages.

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Accumulated funds at beginning of the year	7,449,399	6,534,424
Surplus from activities for the year	2,044,162	914,975
Accumulated funds at end of the year	9,493,561	7,449,399

Notes to the financial statements are included in the attached pages.

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee costs		(1,678,483)	(1,340,076)
Interest		-	(4,485)
Materials, contracts and other costs		(1,035,143)	(1,404,032)
Receipts			
Recurrent grants		4,485,124	4,128,124
Receipts from activities		112,634	86,675
Net cash provided by operating activities	14	1,884,132	1,466,206
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		75,407	2,182
Investment income		255,481	(335,005)
Payments for property, plant and equipment, and other asset		(414,121)	(91,352)
Cash paid for investments		(255,481)	(1,164,995)
Proceeds on disposal of assets		(441)	151,043
Net cash used in investing activities		(339,155)	(1,438,127)
Net increase in cash held		1,544,977	28,079
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		920,264	892,185
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	2,465,241	920,264

Notes to the financial statements are included in the attached pages.

1 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Framework

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-For-Profit Tier 2 entities and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006.

Significant accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Freehold land is not depreciated and is recorded at cost.

Buildings, plant, equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised as a profit or loss.

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

Buildings	2.5% - 20%
Plant, equipment and furniture	10% - 40%
Motor vehicles	33%

Economic dependency

A significant volume of the Corporation's revenue is from Government grants.

Employee entitlements

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

The current portion of employee benefits is the portion to which employees are unconditionally entitled to at balance date.

Provisions made in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and other employee benefits 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.

Provisions made in respect of other employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the entity in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

The superannuation expense for the reporting period is the amount of the contributions the entity makes to the superannuation plans which provide benefits to its employees.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:
- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:
- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:
- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows: and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount oustanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount oustanding on specified dates; and

- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

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

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

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;

- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and

- it is a hybrid contract that contains and embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

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

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Corporation made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Corporation's accounting policy.

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred. All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

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

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

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

On derecognition of an investment in equity with the Corporation elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumualated in the investment's revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

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

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

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

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

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

The Corporation uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:

- the general approach'
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Corporation assesses whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and

- if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

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

- trade receivables, and
- lease receivables.

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

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Corporation measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty,
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of its financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the intial reporting date, the Corporation assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12 month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Corporation applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:
- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or relative to the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Corporation recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period. For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank

Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Inventories on Hand

Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are measured at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST. Receivables and payables are recognised inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Taxation

The Australian Taxation Office endorsed the Corporation as a Public Benevolent Institution and is eligible for the following tax concessions:

GST concession;
Fringe benefits tax exemption; and
Income tax exemption.

Revenue Recognition

Contributed assets

The Corporation receives assets (if any) from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable Accounting Standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, the Corporation recognises related amounts being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer. The Corporation recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset

Operating grants, donations and bequests

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

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Corporation;

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

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

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

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

Capital Grant

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

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

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of a service was recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concessionary Leases

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

Income Tax

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

Comparative Amounts

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

Where a change in comparatives has also affected the opening retained earnings previously presented in a comparative year, an opening statement of financial position at the earliest date of the comparative year has been presented.

		2023	2022
		$	$
2	**GRANTS RECOGNISED AS REVENUE**		
2a	**Operational**		
	Aboriginal Benefits Account	412,639	130,869
	AASW (Aust Association of Social Workers)	9,091	-
	CAYLUS	30,000	30,000
	CASA	88,866	-
	Children's Ground Limited	-	5,964
	Department of Social Services (FaHCSIA)	3,213,008	2,745,941
	NDIS	627,102	571,589
	NT Government	2,000	56,500
	Territory Families	-	3,755
	Territory Disability Services	3,539	-
		4,386,245	3,544,618
	Unexpended Grant balance prior year	386,669	105,011
	Unexpended Grant balance current year	(284,761)	(386,669)
	Transfer from (to) unexpended grants	101,908	(281,658)
		4,488,153	3,262,960
2b	**Gain (Loss) on Investments**		
	Net distribution received ANZ Wrap Account	255,481	(335,005)
		255,481	(335,005)
3	**OPERATING EXPENSES**		
3a	**Employee costs**		
	Salaries and wages	1,522,697	1,236,621
	Superannuation contributions	176,804	148,479
	Training and recruitment	52,460	29,221
		1,751,961	1,414,321

		2023	2022
		$	$
3b	**Other expenses from ordinary operating activities**		
	Administration fees	50	-
	Advertising and promotions	1,112	-
	Allocations/brokerage	157,457	134,446
	Audit fees	13,725	17,375
	Bad debts written-off	-	7,408
	Bank charges	1,556	1,580
	Communications	50,507	39,856
	Consultants	29,896	9,063
	Directors' expenses	32,172	-
	Financial services	9,385	16,320
	Hire of venue, plant and equipment	-	37,787
	Insurance	79,018	64,683
	Interpreters and community support	41,544	51,675
	Office maintenance, rates and taxes, utilities, etc	111,580	71,362
	Printing, photocopy and postage	14,140	7,811
	Supplies and resources	178,011	64,524
	Travel expenses	175,492	121,580
	Contingency	-	13,909
	Workshop costs	8,975	25,515
		904,620	684,894
4	**GAIN (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS**		
	Gain (loss) on disposal	(441)	151,045
		(441)	151,045
5	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	ANZ Operations Account	102,577	55,152
	ANZ Debit Card	5,429	9,093
	ANZ Investment 2 Account	2,335,311	851,009
	ANZ Bond Account	21,324	4,410
	Petty cash	600	600
		2,465,241	920,264
6	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Trade debtors - contract projects	157,750	115,000
	GST	3,016	-
		160,766	115,000
7	**ART ROOM STOCK ON HAND**		
	Art Room Closing Stock - at cost	22,793	27,016
		22,793	27,016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Land $	Totals $
Gross Carrying Amount					
Balance at start of prior year	1,544,902	147,158	829,049	1,381,264	3,902,373
Additions	24,756	33,586	33,010	-	91,352
Disposals	-	(10,299)	(217,297)		(227,596)
Balance at end of prior year	1,569,658	170,445	644,762	1,381,264	3,766,129
Additions	80,732	35,995	297,394	-	414,121
Disposals	-	(9,663)	-	-	(9,663)
Balance at end of current year	1,650,390	196,777	942,156	1,381,264	4,170,587
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at start of prior year	491,340	102,772	534,211	-	1,128,323
Charge for the year	57,238	24,398	117,087	-	198,723
Accumulated on disposals	-	(10,299)	(217,299)	-	(227,598)
Balance at end of prior year	548,578	116,871	433,999	-	1,099,448
Charge for the year	56,998	26,731	155,682	-	239,411
Accumulated on disposals	-	(9,663)	-	-	(9,663)
Balance at end of current year	605,576	133,939	589,681	-	1,329,196
Adjustment					
Net Book Value					
Balance at start of current year	1,021,080	53,574	210,763	1,381,264	2,666,681
Balance at end of current year	1,044,814	62,838	352,475	1,381,264	2,841,391

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		2023 $	2022 $
9	**FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	ANZ Netwealth Wrap Account	4,736,490	4,481,009
10	**CURRENT PAYABLES**		
	Trade creditors	11,038	3,620
	Amounts withheld from salaries and wages	20,945	23,269
	Accruals	18,000	39,569
	GST Payable	-	5,569
	Grants received in Advance	-	28,636
	Sundry creditors	24,766	15,970
		74,749	116,633
11	**PROVISIONS**		
	Provision for employee entitlements:		
	Annual leave	336,869	228,078
	Long service leave	36,741	29,191
		373,610	257,269
12	**AUDITOR REMUNERATION**		
	Auditing the financial report	18,000	17,375
		18,000	17,375

13 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

None of the Directors received any compensation.

The Executive Directors during the financial year were:

Irene Nangala	Celine Ronson
Enid Gallagher	Mary Tilmouth
Sandra Windy	

		2023 $	2022 $
14	**RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT FOR THE YEAR TO NET CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Change in net assets resulting from operations	2,044,162	914,975
	Interest received	(75,407)	(2,182)
	Investment income	(255,481)	335,005
	Depreciation	239,411	198,723
	(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	441	(151,045)
	Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
	Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	(42,750)	(41,913)
	Decrease (increase) in inventory	4,223	7,678
	Increase (decrease) in creditors and accruals	(16,264)	(110,895)
	Increase in provisions for employee entitlements	116,341	29,657
	Increase (decrease) in unexpended grants	(130,544)	286,203
		1,884,132	1,466,206

	2023 $	2022 $

15 UNEXPENDED GRANTS

Grants and contributions received in the current and prior periods which were obtained on the condition that they be expended on specified purposes, but which are not yet expended in accordance with those conditions, are as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Safe 4 Kids	-	29,390
Healthy Lifestyles	-	12,950
Children & Family Intensive	284,761	329,329
Sewing & Printing NT Gov	-	15,000
	284,761	386,669

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2023 $	2022 $
Financial assets		
Cash and bank balances	2,465,241	920,264
Loans and receivables	160,766	115,000
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss	373,610	257,269
Amortised cost	74,749	116,633

Trade debtors and creditors do not bear interest and are expected to be settled within 12 months. Bank and cash balances bear interest at rates between 0 and 4%. There is no material difference between the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities and their respective net fair values.

The entity does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty.

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5001 RECONNECT	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
Department of Social Services	526,176.48	526,176.48
	526,176.48	526,176.48
EXPENDITURE		
Advertising / Promotions	4,000.00	4,000.00
Communications/IT	6,600.00	6,600.00
Printing/Reports/Photo	4,400.00	4,400.00
Financial Services	6,600.00	6,600.00
Insurance	16,000.00	16,000.00
Property / PAWA/ R&M / Rates	13,200.00	13,200.00
Consultants	8,000.00	7,375.00
Project Management	16,000.00	16,000.00
Supplies / Resources	7,000.00	8,247.07
Travel Expenses	139,421.91	140,818.42
Salary and Wages On Costs	196,771.54	197,251.38
Superannuation	22,445.64	20,308.38
Leave Provisions	19,685.00	19,685.00
Program Manager	16,400.00	16,400.00
Training / Recruitment	27,600.00	27,238.84
	504,124.09	504,124.09
Brought forward deficit	22,052.39	22,052.39
	526,176.48	526,176.48
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5002 REMOTE COMMUNITY CONNECTORS	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
NDIS	400,000.00	400,000.00
	400,000.00	400,000.00
EXPENDITURE		
Communications/IT	8,800.00	8,800.00
Printing/reports/photos	15,000.00	15,000.00
Financial Services	15,000.00	15,000.00
Insurance	16,000.00	16,000.00
Property/PAWA/R&M/Rates	12,800.00	12,800.00
Consultants	12,000.00	12,000.00
Project Management	18,000.00	18,000.00
Supplies / Resources	15,000.00	15,003.00
Travel Expenses	95,000.00	75,389.77
Salary and Wages On Costs	132,358.98	150,657.85
Superannuation	14,699.25	17,124.61
Leave Provisions	7,928.00	7,928.00
Program Manager	12,000.00	10,883.00
Training/Recruitment	9,800.00	9,800.00
	384,386.23	384,386.23
Brought forward deficit	15,613.77	15,613.77
	400,000.00	400,000.00
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5003 NINTIPULKA (GETTING CLEVER)	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
Aboriginal Benefits Account	265,572.00	265,572.00
	265,572.00	265,572.00
EXPENDITURE		
Communications/IT	6,600.00	6,850.77
Printing/Reports/Photo	7,400.00	7,400.00
Financial Services	6,600.00	6,600.00
Insurance	18,000.00	18,000.00
Property/PAWA/R&M/Rates	6,600.00	6,600.00
Interpreters/Community Support	2,000.00	1,964.25
Project Management	13,395.00	13,395.00
Supplies/Resources	3,350.00	3,414.23
Travel Expenses	27,158.00	26,962.31
Artwork	6,000.00	6,672.61
Salary and Wages On Costs	106,568.00	111,297.13
Superannuation	12,521.00	12,566.84
Leave Provisions	9,924.00	9,924.00
Program Manager	11,250.00	11,250.00
Training/Recruitment	28,206.00	22,674.86
	265,572.00	265,572.00
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5004 ILC INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY BUILDING	Budget $	Actual $
INCOME		
Department of Social Services	135,565.44	135,565.44
	135,565.44	135,565.44
EXPENDITURE		
Advertising / Promotions	4,000.00	4,000.00
Communications / IT	3,000.00	3,000.00
Printing/Reports/Photo	1,200.00	1,200.00
Financial Services	4,500.00	4,500.00
Insurance	6,200.00	6,200.00
Property / PAWA/ R&M / Rates	6,600.00	6,600.00
Consultants	2,000.00	2,000.00
Interpreters/Community Support	1,000.00	921.25
Project Management	6,500.00	6,500.00
Supplies / Resources	3,000.00	3,053.22
Travel Expenses	39,000.00	38,890.00
Workshop Costs	3,800.00	3,550.00
Artwork	2,000.00	2,000.00
Salary and Wages On Costs	35,765.44	35,358.47
Superannuation	3,500.00	3,992.50
Leave Provisions	2,800.00	2,800.00
Program Manager	7,500.00	7,500.00
Training / Recruitment	3,200.00	3,500.00
	135,565.44	135,565.44
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5006 ERF WELLBEING	Budget $	Actual $
INCOME		
Department of Social Services	265,125.76	265,125.76
	265,125.76	265,125.76
EXPENDITURE		
Advertising/Promotions	4,000.00	4,000.00
Allocations/Brokerage	110,212.01	110,207.46
Communications/IT	3,000.00	3,000.00
Printing/Reports/Photo	4,400.00	4,400.00
Financial Services	6,600.00	6,600.00
Insurance	6,600.00	6,600.00
Property/PAWA/R&M/Rates	6,600.00	6,600.00
Project Management	12,000.00	12,000.00
Travel Expenses	10,000.00	10,561.86
Salary & Wages on costs	69,951.66	70,517.91
Superannuation	8,044.00	7,450.77
Leave Provisions	5,354.64	4,824.31
Program Manager	8,250.00	8,250.00
Training/Recruitment	3,200.00	3,200.00
	258,212.31	258,212.31
Brought forward deficit	6,913.45	6,913.45
	265,125.76	265,125.76
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5007 SAFE 4 KIDS	**Budget** $	**Actual** $
INCOME		
Grant Balance Carried Forward	29,389.77	29,389.77
	29,389.77	29,389.77
EXPENDITURE		
Consultants	29,389.77	29,389.77
	29,389.77	29,389.77
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5008 FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT	Budget $	Actual $
INCOME		
Department of Social Services	683,135.58	683,135.58
	683,135.58	683,135.58
EXPENDITURE		
Advertising/Promotions	8,800.00	8,800.00
Allocations /Brokerage	20,000.00	19,480.65
Communications / IT	9,000.00	9,000.00
Printing/Reports/Photos	4,400.00	4,400.00
Financial Services	12,800.00	12,800.00
Insurance	19,200.00	19,200.00
Property / PAWA / R&M / Rates	19,800.00	19,800.00
Consultants	22,000.00	22,000.00
Interpreters / Community Support	3,000.00	3,136.00
Project Management	24,000.00	24,000.00
Supplies / Resources	12,000.00	11,947.77
Travel Expenses	204,272.00	196,067.16
Salary and Wages On Costs	226,502.93	221,394.93
Superannuation	26,470.65	27,441.22
Leave Provisions	19,290.00	19,290.00
Program Manager	22,500.00	22,500.00
Training / Recruitment	27,600.00	27,377.85
Contingency	1,500.00	14,500.00
	683,135.58	683,135.58
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5009 WALTJA ABA 4WD BUS	**Budget** **$**	**Actual** **$**
INCOME		
Aboriginal Benefits Account	147,067.00	147,067.00
	147,067.00	147,067.00
EXPENDITURE		
Travel Expenses	147,067.00	147,067.00
	147,067.00	147,067.00
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5011A SEWING & PRINTING NT GOV	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
Grant Balances Carried Forward	15,000.00	15,000.00
	15,000.00	15,000.00
EXPENDITURE		
Workshop Costs	15,000.00	15,000.00
	15,000.00	15,000.00
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5011C INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
NT Government	2,000.00	2,000.00
	2,000.00	2,000.00
EXPENDITURE		
Workshop Costs	2,000.00	2,000.00
	2,000.00	2,000.00
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5011F HEALTHY LIFESTYLE	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
Grant Balance Carried Forward	12,950.00	12,950.00
	12,950.00	12,950.00
EXPENDITURE		
Interpreters/Community Support	1,900.00	2,696.86
Supplies/Resources	3,750.00	3,646.88
Travel Expenses	7,300.00	6,606.26
	12,950.00	12,950.00
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5011L HTLV-1 AUSPICE	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
AASW	9,090.90	9,090.90
	9,090.90	9,090.90
EXPENDITURE		
Workshop Costs	9,090.90	9,090.90
	9,090.90	9,090.90
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5014 STRONG MONEY PROGRAM	**Budget** **$**	**Actual** **$**
INCOME		
Department of Social Services	363,031.75	363,031.75
	363,031.75	363,031.75
EXPENDITURE		
Advertising / Promotions	8,800.00	8,800.00
Allocations/Brokerage	1,000.00	1,000.00
Communications/IT	6,600.00	6,600.00
Printing/Reports/Photo	4,400.00	4,400.00
Financial Services	6,600.00	6,600.00
Insurance	6,400.00	6,400.00
Property / PAWA/ R&M / Rates	6,600.00	6,600.00
Consultants	8,000.00	8,000.00
Interpreters/Community Support	4,000.00	4,000.00
Project Management	16,000.00	16,000.00
Supplies / Resources	14,000.00	14,000.20
Travel Expenses	95,000.00	95,000.00
Workshop Costs	16,000.00	15,036.60
Salary and Wages On Costs	98,800.00	99,315.26
Superannuation	11,610.00	12,608.96
Leave Provisions	9,350.00	9,350.00
Program Manager	16,400.00	16,400.00
Training / Recruitment	7,500.00	7,520.73
Contingency	25,971.75	25,400.00
	363,031.75	363,031.75
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5015 CHILDREN & FAMILY INTENSIVE	**Budget $**	**Actual $**
INCOME		
Grant Balances Carried Forward	329,329.16	329,329.16
Department of Social Services	1,239,972.97	1,239,972.97
	1,569,302.13	1,569,302.13
EXPENDITURE		
Advertising / Promotions	12,000.00	12,000.00
Allocations/Brokerage	33,000.00	18,880.11
Communications/IT	45,000.00	45,030.00
Printing/Reports/Photo	20,000.00	19,913.45
Financial Services	19,800.00	19,800.00
Insurance	32,000.00	32,000.00
Property / PAWA/ R&M / Rates	36,000.00	36,000.00
Consultants	44,000.00	44,000.00
Interpreters/Community Support	9,000.00	8,354.60
Project Management	44,000.00	57,275.00
Supplies / Resources	40,000.00	41,572.23
Travel Expenses	336,200.00	319,485.25
Workshop Costs	30,000.00	7,856.46
Artwork	25,000.00	15,524.21
Salary and Wages On Costs	424,004.00	392,902.33
Superannuation	49,820.00	49,185.67
Leave Provisions	55,674.32	55,644.32
Program Manager	72,000.00	72,000.00
Training / Recruitment	55,200.00	37,117.42
Contingency	186,603.81	-
	1,569,302.13	1,284,541.05
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	284,761.08
Unexpended Grant Carried forward	-	284,761.08
	-	-

WALTJA TJUTANGKU PALYAPAYI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5019 CAYLUS	Budget $	Actual $
INCOME		
CAYLUS	30,000.00	30,000.00
	30,000.00	30,000.00
EXPENDITURE		
Interpreters/Community Support	25,000.00	25,000.00
Supplies/Resources	5,000.00	5,000.00
	30,000.00	30,000.00
Operating surplus (deficit)	-	-