Njernda Aboriginal Corporation

ABN: 17 334 858 388

ICN: 1274

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation

30 June 2021

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Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Special Administrators' Report

The special administrators present their report on Njernda Aboriginal Corporation (Njernda) for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Appointment of Special Administrators

On 15 November 2021, the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) determined that Njernda be put under special administration and appointed Jack James and Paula Smith as special administrators. Upon the appointment of the special administrators, the positions of the directors were vacated.

Notwithstanding that the special administrators did not have stewardship of Njernda for the year ended 30 June 2021, the special administrators have approved the preparation and finalisation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year until the appointment of special administrations are:

- Judith Atkinson (resigned 22 February 2021)
- Kelli Bartlett (resigned 31 March 2021)
- Wayne Cowley (resigned 15 November 2021)
- Paul Clark (resigned 30 September 2021)
- Barbara Day (resigned 31 March 2021)
- Nolita Edwards (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)
- Janelle Handy (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)
- Sonia McLaughlin (resigned 11 August 2020)
- Felicia Morgan (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)
- Clayton Murray-Mitchell (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)
- Richard Ronnan (resigned 15 November 2021)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date special administrators were appointed unless otherwise stated.

Review of Operations

The surplus of Njernda for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2021 $	Year ended 30 June 2020 $
2,099,423	640,317

At 30 June 2021, Njernda recorded a strong financial position, with current assets exceeding current liabilities by $3,022,473 (2020: $1,858,509), providing the directors and special administrators with sufficient working capital to ensure Njernda can pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

Since the previous financial year, a global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 Coronavirus (COVID-19) was declared. To contain the spread of COVID-19 and prioritise the health and safety of its community, Njernda was required to comply with various restrictions announced by the Commonwealth and State Governments, which in turn, has continued to impact the way in which Njernda operates. Since the pandemic, Njernda has introduced a range of measures, including the implementation of working from home arrangements.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs (continued)

Whilst COVID-19 and associated restrictions have impacted Njernda's financial statements and ability to operate, where possible Njernda has continued to provide services to its community and funding bodies throughout the pandemic whilst complying with rules set by the Commonwealth and State Government.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of Njernda that occurred during the financial year, other than those referred to elsewhere in this report.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of Njernda during the course of the financial year was to provide health, social and welfare services to the Aboriginal people in Echuca and surrounding areas.

To achieve its purpose, Njernda:

- regularly provides opportunities for Community members to come together for socialisation and to celebrate being Aboriginal
- continues to support Aboriginal people every day
- supports its Elders / mentors / role models to provide leadership and direction to our children and young people, to help them become strong in culture, spirit and Community, and to enhance future generations
- delivers services in a safe environment
- promoting self empowerment and self determination
- uses continuous improvement strategies to ensure that Community can access the best evidence based programs.

There have been no significant changes to Njernda's principal activities during the course of the year.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

Subsequent to year-end, the New South Wales and Victorian State Government's revised social isolation measures as appropriate based on the level of community transmission of the COVID-19 Coronavirus, which included the reintroduction of strict isolation measures in July and August 2021 for all of New South Wales and Victoria which the corporation has been required to comply with. The corporation has employees, suppliers and members from the community who travel across the border, which were unable to do so without obtaining a permit. Restrictions have since eased however the corporation is still obligated to comply with isolation measures and restrictions.

On 15 October 2021, the Chief Executive Officer resigned from the position and departed the corporation. Advertisements for the replacement Chief Executive Officer are planned to commence in January 2022.

On 28 October 2021, 5 of the corporation's 6 directors wrote to the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) requesting the appointment of a special administrator. After reviewing a show cause notice issued to the corporation by the Registrar, the same 5 directors reconfirmed their request for special administration. Subsequently, on 15 November 2021, ORIC placed the corporation under special administration.

Special administration is a type of external assistance unique to the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act), whereby only ORIC can appoint a special administrator. Special administration differs to other types of external administration in that the aim is to work with the corporation to fix internal problems and restore the corporation to good health.

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Special Administrators' Report

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period (continued)

ORIC appointed Jack James and Paula Smith from Perth, Australia, as the Special Administrators, whom are now responsible for all the affairs of the corporation and have comprehensive powers under the CATSI Act. The directors and secretary of the corporation no longer held office once the special administrators were appointed.

Jack James and Paula Smith have since taken full control of the corporation, its business and property. The special administrator's role is to:

- secure the corporation's books, assets and bank accounts
- verify the financial position of the corporation and assess its ongoing viability
- communicate and meet with members and other interested parties
- manage the day-to-day activities of the corporation and restore it to good order
- prepare the corporation for return to control by members.

There are no other matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the corporation, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the corporation, in future years.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

Other than the normal course of business, no other significant developments are expected in the corporation's operations in the future financial year.

Environmental Regulation

Njernda is not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Dividends and Distributions to Members

Njernda's rule book does not permit dividends or distributions to be paid to members. Accordingly, no dividends were paid or are recommended to be paid.

Information on Directors

Judith Atkinson

Tenure	-	Appointed 29 June 2020; resigned 22 February 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Nil

Kelli Bartlett

Tenure	-	Appointed 30 January 2019; resigned 31 March 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Chairperson and Secretary until 31 March 2021
Qualifications and experience	-	Certificate III Business, Certificate III Tourism, Certificate IV Population Health, Undergraduate Degree Health Promotion and Public Health, Graduate Diploma Indigenous Health Promotion, Graduate Certificate Health Services Management, Diploma Leadership & Management, Governance training

Wayne Cowley

Tenure	-	Appointed 29 June 2020; resigned 15 November 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Chairperson and Secretary from 1 April 2021
Qualifications and experience	-	Early Childhood Education

Information on Directors (continued)

Paul Clark		
Tenure	-	Appointed 26 August 2019; resigned 30 September 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Nil
Qualifications and experience	-	Early Childhood Education, Governance training
Barbara Day		
Tenure	-	Appointed 30 January 2019; resigned 31 March 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Nil
Qualifications and experience	-	Governance training
Nolita Edwards		
Tenure	-	Appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Nil
Janelle Handy		
Tenure	-	Appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Nil
Sonia McLaughlin		
Tenure	-	Appointed 30 January 2019, resigned 31 August 2020
Special responsibilities	-	Nil
Felicia Morgan		
Tenure	-	Appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Treasurer
Clayton Murray-Mitchell		
Tenure	-	Appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Nil
Richard Ronnan		
Tenure	-	Appointed 30 January 2019; resigned 15 November 2021
Special responsibilities	-	Nil
Qualifications and experience	-	Early Childhood Education, Governance training

Following the vacation of director positions on 15 November 2021, it was impracticable for the special administrators to obtain details regarding the qualifications and experience of all directors.

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Special Administrators' Report

Meetings of Directors

The number of board meetings attended by each of the directors of Njernda during the year were:

	Director's Meetings	
	Eligible	Attended
Judith Atkinson (resigned 22 February 2021)	5	3
Kelli Bartlett (resigned 31 March 2021)	5	5
Wayne Cawley (resigned 15 November 2021)	6	5
Paul Clark (resigned 30 September 2021)	6	6
Barbara Day (resigned 31 March 2021)	5	5
Nolita Edwards (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)	1	1
Janelle Handy (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)	1	1
Sonia McLaughlin (resigned 11 August 2020)	1	1
Felicia Morgan (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)	1	1
Clayton Murray-Mitchell (appointed 31 March 2021; resigned 15 November 2021)	1	1
Richard Ronnan (resigned 15 November 2021)	6	5

The board does not have any sub-committees.

Secretary

The position of corporation secretary was held by Kelli Bartlett between February 2019 and March 2021. Kelli holds a range of qualifications including Certificate III Business, Certificate III Tourism, Certificate IV Populate Health, Undergraduate Degree Health Promotion and Public Health, Graduate Diploma Indigenous Health Promotion, Graduate Certificate Health Services Management, Diploma Leadership & Management and Governance training.

The position of secretary was taken over by Wayne Cawley from April 2021 until Special Administrators were appointed on 15 November 2021. Wayne has qualifications in Early Childhood Education and is employed as a Koorie Education Support Officer within the Campaspe area.

Indemnification of Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the corporation.

Auditor’s Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been recevied and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Special Administrators:

Jack James	Paula Smith
Special Administrator	**Special Administrator**
Dated: 22 December 2021	Dated: 22 December 2021
Perth, Western Australia	Perth, Western Australia

Partners in success
Chartered Accountants

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550
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03 5443 0344

Lead auditor's independence declaration under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* to the Special Administrators of Njernda Aboriginal Corporation

As lead auditor for the audit of Njernda Aboriginal Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* in relation to the audit and
ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated: 22 December 2021

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue	2	16,515,487	14,077,418
Other income	2	1,000,621	885,116
Administration and other associated costs		(256,519)	(424,554)
Depreciation expense	3	(668,404)	(336,729)
Employee benefits expense		(10,333,013)	(9,544,178)
Consumables		(263,945)	(197,920)
Computer expenses		(141,177)	(103,216)
Finance costs	3	(34,997)	-
Insurance costs		(45,340)	(33,334)
Medical expenses		(105,973)	(55,579)
Motor vehicle expenses		(363,850)	(680,634)
Occupancy costs		(258,288)	(338,808)
Professional fees		(950,787)	(682,941)
Program costs		(1,170,302)	(1,250,750)
Repairs and maintenance		(384,658)	(267,385)
Training and development costs		(240,299)	(256,302)
Utility costs		(183,363)	(137,900)
Other expenses		(15,770)	(11,987)
Surplus before income tax expense		2,099,423	640,317
Income tax expense	1(c)	-	-
Surplus after income tax expense		2,099,423	640,317
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		2,099,423	640,317

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	10,122,672	8,159,101
Trade and other receivables	5	2,049,188	1,582,753
Total current assets		12,171,860	9,741,854
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	15,025,950	14,617,240
Right-of-use assets	7	877,913	-
Total non-current assets		15,903,863	14,617,240
Total assets		28,075,723	24,359,094
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	576,653	809,834
Other liabilities	9	6,904,052	6,072,047
Lease liabilities	10	256,946	-
Employee entitlements	11	1,411,736	1,001,464
Total current liabilities		9,149,387	7,883,345
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	623,578	-
Employee entitlements	11	215,716	488,130
Total non-current liabilities		839,294	488,130
Total liabilities		9,988,681	8,371,475
Net assets		18,087,042	15,987,619
Equity			
Reserves	12	5,595,955	8,795,033
Retained surplus		12,491,087	7,192,586
Total equity		18,087,042	15,987,619

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Retained surplus $	Reserves $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019	6,552,269	8,795,033	15,347,302
Surplus for the year	640,317	-	640,317
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity	640,317	-	640,317
Balance at 30 June 2020	7,192,586	8,795,033	15,987,619
Surplus for the year	2,099,423	-	2,099,423
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity	2,099,423	-	2,099,423
Transfer to/(from) retained earnings	3,199,078	(3,199,078)	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	12,491,087	5,595,955	18,087,042

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from government grants and customers		19,605,162	14,958,292
Payments to suppliers and employees		(16,532,849)	(12,256,797)
Interest received		758	4,242
Interest paid		(34,997)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	13	**3,038,074**	**2,705,737**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(847,457)	(729,413)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(847,457)**	**(729,413)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal elements of lease payments		(227,046)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(227,046)**	**-**
Net increase in cash held		**1,963,571**	**1,976,324**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		8,159,101	6,182,777
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	**10,122,672**	**8,159,101**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements cover the Njernda Aboriginal Corporation (Njernda) as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 22 December 2021 by the special administrations of the corporation.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006.* Njernda is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Njernda early adopted AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* during the year. These financial statements are therefore Njernda's first general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures. In the prior year the financial statements were general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. There was no impact on the recognition and measurement of amounts recognised in the statements of financial position, profit or loss and other comprehensive income and cash flows of Njernda as a result of the change in the basis of preparation.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statement of compliance

Njernda does not have 'public accountability' as defined in AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and is therefore eligible to apply the 'Tier 2' reporting framework under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, the presentation requirements in those Standards as modified by AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* (AASB 1060) and the disclosure requirements in AASB 1060. Accordingly, the financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Functional and presentation currency and rounding

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Njernda's functional currency. The amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

In the previous financial year, a global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 Coronavirus (COVID-19) was declared. To contain the spread of COVID-19 and prioritise the health and safety of our community, Njernda was required to comply with various restrictions announced by the Commonwealth and State Governments, which in turn, has continued to impact the way in which Njernda operates.

Whilst this has impacted Njernda's ability to deliver services and meet targets under its funding agreements, Njernda provides essential services and has continued to provide services to clients where possible throughout this period of time, within the social distancing requirements imposed by the Commonwealth and State Government. Where possible, Njernda has limited face to face services to emergency and essential services throughout the period of restrictions.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

When Njernda receives revenue or enters into a contract to provide goods and services, it assesses whether there is a contract that is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers.*

When both these conditions are satisfied, Njernda:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the revenue
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations, as services are rendered.

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

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable Accounting Standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138)
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, Njernda recognises revenue in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract, unless a contract modification is entered into between all parties.

In contracts with customers, the 'customer' is typically a funding body, who is the party that promises funding in exchange for Njernda's goods or services. Njernda's funding bodies often direct that goods or services are to be provided to third-party beneficiaries, including individuals or the community at large on behalf of the funding body. In such instances, the customer remains the funding body that has funded the program or activity, however the delivery of goods or services to third party beneficiaries is a characteristic of the promised good or service being transferred to the funding body.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue (continued)

This policy applies to each of Njernda's revenue streams, with information detailed below relating to Njernda's most significant revenue streams. Njernda's funding bodies include both Commonwealth and State Government funding bodies.

Customer	Significant program or activity
Department of Health and Human Services (State)	Individual, Child and Family Support
Department of Health and Human Services (State)	Specialised Interventions
Department of Health and Human Services (State)	Family and Community Services
Department of Health and Human Services (State)	Aboriginal Child Specialist Advice and Support Services
Department of Health (Commonwealth)	Indigenous Australians Health Programme
National Indigenous Australian Agency	Safety and Wellbeing Programme

The nature and timing of revenue related to each of the above significant programs or activities are disclosed below.

During the year ended 30 June 2021, the introduction of social isolation measures in Victoria in response to the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted Njernda's ability to satisfy its performance obligations contained within funding agreements. Where applicable, this has been disclosed below.

Individual, Child and Family Support

This program includes the provision of a range of services to vulnerable children and their families to promote children's safety, stability and healthy development. Njernda's performance obligation is to provide services to a minimum number of children each financial year. Revenue is recognised over time as and when services are provided to children in need. Njernda uses the output method to measure its progress in satisfying its performance obligations.

Specialised Interventions

This program includes the provision of highly specialised or therapeutic interventions for vulnerable children and their families to promote children's safety, stability and healthy development. Njernda's performance obligation is to provide services to a minimum number of children each year. Revenue is recognised over time as and when services are provided to children in need. Njernda uses the output method to measure its progress in satisfying its performance obligations.

Family and Community Services

This program facilitates Aboriginal family-led decision making via a culturally based approach with Aboriginal families involved with child protection about the safety needs of their children and how such needs can be supported. Njernda's performance obligation is to provide services to a minimum number of children and families each year. Revenue is recognised over time as and when services are provided to children and families in need. Njernda uses the output method to measure its progress in satisfying its performance obligations.

Aboriginal Child Specialist Advice and Support Services

This program provides specialist advice and case consultation to child protection regarding an Aboriginal perspective in the assessment of risk and case planning and culturally appropriate intervention for reports of abuse or neglect of Aboriginal children. This program does not contain any sufficiently specific or enforceable performance obligations and therefore funding is recognised immediately in profit or loss under AASB 1058.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue (continued)

Indigenous Australians Health Programme

This program aims to contribute to close the gap in life expectancy within a generation and to halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five years of age within a decade. The program provides Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a comprehensive range of activities focused on local health needs as well as targeted activities addressing geographic and specific disease processes. This program does not contain any sufficiently specific or enforceable performance obligations and therefore the funding is recognised immediately in profit or loss under AASB 1058.

Safety and Wellbeing Programme

This program aims to improve physical, social and emotional wellbeing to help reduce rates of crime, violence and substance abuse to achieve real results for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Njernda's performance obligation is to provide services to a minimum number of individuals each year. Revenue is recognised over time as and when services are provided to those in need. Njernda uses the output method to measure its progress in satisfying its performance obligations.

Capital grants

When Njernda 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.

Njernda recognises income in profit or loss when or as the corporation satisfies its obligations under terms of the grant. Unspent capital grants are recognised within other liabilities in accordance with AASB 1058.

In February 2020 Njernda entered into a capital grant funding agreement with the Department of Justice and Community Safety, which, among other things, funds the redevelopment of the corporation's Baroona Youth Healing Program. At balance date, constructions works were yet to commence and an unspent capital grants liability of $2,539,283 was recorded. Njernda expect construction works to commence during the year ended 30 June 2022.

Contributed assets

The corporation may receive assets 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 and the related amounts.

Volunteer services

A not-for-profit entity may, as an accounting policy choice, elect to recognise volunteer services, if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. The company receives volunteer services from members of the community. Whilst the provision of such volunteer services are important to the achievement of the entities objectives, as an accounting policy choice, the company has elected not to recognise such volunteer contributions as revenue and expenditure within profit or loss. This election has no impact on the company's deficit or net assets.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue (continued)

Donations and bequests

Donations and bequests are generally recognised upon receipt as they do not contain sufficiently specific and enforceable performance obligations.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax.

(b) Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings reflecting the relevant function of the corporation which incurred the cost. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to a particular category, they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

(c) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Item 7.1 of ITAA97 as the corporation is endorsed by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission as a Public Benevolent Institution.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(f) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables includes amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. All receivables are classified as current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for expected credit losses. Refer to Note 1(i) for further disclosures regarding the measurement of the provision for expected credit losses.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Njernda's property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for the use in the supply of services, for rental to others and for administrative purposes which the corporation expects to use during more than one period.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, which are conducted at least every three to five years, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of asset are recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus.

All other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Revaluation increases are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a net revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognised in profit or loss. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the special administrators to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount for these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1 (j) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for 'nominal' cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including right-of-use assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are as follows, which are consistent with the previous reporting period:

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5%
Leasehold improvements	2.5%
Furniture and office equipment	20%
Plant and equipment	10% - 20%
Motor vehicles	18.75% - 25%
Artwork and artefacts	0%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in profit or loss.

(h) Leases

In the current reporting period

The corporation as lessee

At inception of a contract, the corporation 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 (ie a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (ie fair value less than $10,000) are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis 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 lease 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 or 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
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The corporation is not exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Leases (continued)

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.

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.

Each of the corporation's lease arrangements are for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.

The corporation as lessor

The corporation holds no lease arrangements whereby it is a lessor.

In the previous reporting period

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the corporation were classified as finance leases.

Finance leases were capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments were allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets were depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, were charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Financial instruments

The corporation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, receivables, payables and lease liabilities.

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into amortised costs. The corporation does not utilise hedging instruments.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

Classifications are determined by both:

- the corporation's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables, which is presented within other expenses.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The corporation's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and investments fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The corporation makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. The corporation uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses. The provision for expected credit losses is not considered material to the financial statements.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The corporation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the corporation designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The corporation does not utilise derivative financial instruments.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument’s fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

(j) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include consideration of external sources of information and internal sources of information.

External sources of information include but are not limited to observable indications that an asset's value has declined during the period by significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use. Internal sources of information include but are not limited to evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset and significant changes with an adverse effect on the company which changes the way in which an asset is used or expected to be used.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the cumulative balance recorded in the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the corporation during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 to 60 days of recognition of the liability.

(l) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

The corporation's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

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

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the corporation has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Comparative figures

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

When the corporation retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period, in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements, must be disclosed.

(o) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The special administrators evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the corporation.

Key estimates

Impairment

The corporation assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the corporation that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The corporation reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

Key judgments

Identifying performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/-type, cost/-value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

Determination and timing of revenue recognition under AASB 15

For each revenue stream, the corporation applies significant judgement to determine when a performance obligation has been satisfied and the transaction price that is to be allocated to each performance obligation.

The output method is used to recognise revenue once performance obligations are satisfied and goods/services are transferred to a customer. Such goods/services are typically transferred at a point in time.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Recognition of contract modifications

A contract modification is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract, which may be approved in writing, by oral agreement or implied by customary business practices. Restrictions introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted the corporation's ability to meet performance obligations under a range of its funding agreements and contracts. In response, whilst the corporation has requested contract modifications in writing, in some instances the corporation has placed reliance on contract modifications provided by oral agreement or customary business practices. Management applies significant judgement when recognising a contract modification based on oral agreement or customary business practices.

Recognition of refund liabilities

A refund liability represents the amount of funding Njernda does not expect to be entitled to, whereby it has a present obligation to return funding to the customer. Njernda's funding agreements often require all funds to be expended in accordance with specific terms and conditions and if such requirements are not satisfied unexpended funds may be recouped. At the end of each year, management reviews the delivery of performance obligations and unexpended funds and recognises a liability for any amounts the corporation is obligated to return to the funding body. Management applies significant judgement when recognising a refund liability.

Fair value of land and buildings

The company measures it's land and buildings (property, plant and equipment) at fair value. The corporation obtains independent valuations for such non-current assets at least every three years. At the end of each reporting period, the special administrators update their assessment of the fair value of each non-current asset to ensure the fair values recorded are materially correct.

The special administrators determine a non-current assets value using a range of reasonable fair value estimates. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar assets. Where such information is not available the special administrators consider information from a variety of sources including current prices in an active market for assets of a different nature or recent prices of similar assets in less active markets.

Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the corporation will make.

The corporation determines the likelihood to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis, looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the corporation, in addition to the following:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not to extend), the corporation is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the corporation is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the corporation considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

As at 30 June 2021, there are no potential future cash outflows excluded from the measurement of the lease liability as there are no such options to extend included in the company's lease agreements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Borrowing rate under AASB 16

Where necessary, lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the corporation's leases, the corporation's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the corporation would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the corporation:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, eg term, country, currency and security.

Employee benefits

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

Provision for expected credit losses

Current trade receivables are generally on 30-60 day terms. 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. The provision for expected credit losses has been recorded in the financial statements.

(p) Economic dependence

The company is dependent upon the Commonwealth and State Government, via the Victorian Department of Health and the Victorian Department of Families, Fairness and Housing, the Commonwealth Department of Health and other funding bodies for the receipt of funding used to operate a significant portion of the corporation's services. At the date of this report the special administrators have no reason to believe the corporation's funding bodies will not continue to support the corporation.

The corporation is also dependent upon its landlords who provide the corporation with the right-to-use properties under peppercorn/concessionary lease arrangements. The corporation uses such properties to deliver services to the community. At the date of this report the special administrators have no reason to believe the corporation's landlords will not continue to support the corporation.

(q) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value either on a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standards.

"Fair value" is the price the company would sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset and minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instrument (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(r) New and amended accounting standards adopted by the corporation

Adoption of AASB 16 *Leases*

The corporation adopted AASB 16 *Leases* on 1 July 2020, with the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 recognised on this date. The corporation did not apply AASB 16 in the previous year and did not elect to restate comparatives.

Prior to 1 July 2020, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. From 1 July 2020, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability on the date at which the leased asset is available for use.

The corporation has recognised a lease liability and right-of-use asset for all leases (except short-term and low-value leases) recognised as operating leases under AASB 117 *Leases* where the corporation is a lessee. The lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the lease payments. The corporation's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2020 was used to discount lease payments.

The corporation holds two concessionary lease arrangements, whereby the corporation pays a nominal (i.e. significantly below market value) payment for the use of properties to operate from. The corporation has elected to measure such concessionary leases at cost. The right-of-use asset at cost and corresponding lease liability was deemed trivial to the financial statements and has therefore not been recognised on the statement of financial position.

Practical expedients applied

The following practical expedients have been used by the corporation in applying AASB 16 for the first time:

- For a portfolio of leases that have reasonably similar characteristics, a single discount rate has been applied.
- Leases that had a remaining lease term of 12 months or less at 1 July 2020 have been accounted for in the same way as short-term leases.
- The use of hindsight to determine lease terms on contracts that have options to extend or terminate.
- Measuring the right-of-use asset equal to the lease liability on adoption date.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) New and amended accounting standards adopted by the corporation (continued)

Measurement of lease liabilities at 1 July 2020

The corporation measured lease liabilities at 1 July 2020 as follows:

Description	$
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 30 June 2020	365,533
Add:	
- contracts reassessed as lease contracts/measurement of options reasonably certain to exercise	597,593
Effect of discounting using the corporation's incremental borrowing rate at initial application	(95,666)
Lease liability recognised as at 1 July 2020	867,460

Measurement of right-of-use assets at 1 July 2020

Description	
Right-of-use assets	867,460
Lease liabilities	(963,126)
Unexpired interest	95,666
Net adjustment recorded to retained earnings on 1 July 2020	-

Impact on statement of financial position for the year ended 30 June 2021

Right-of-use assets:	
Initial recognition on adoption	867,460
Add:	
- additional right-of-use assets recognised	240,110
Less:	
- depreciation expense	(229,657)
Right-of-use assets as at 30 June 2021	877,913

Lease liabilities:	
Initial recognition on adoption	867,460
Add:	
- additional lease liabilities recognised	240,110
- finance costs	34,997
Less:	
- lease repayments	(262,043)
Lease liabilities as at 30 June 2021	880,524

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) New and amended accounting standards adopted by the corporation (continued)

Impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021

Revenue and expenditure:	$
Decrease in operating lease expense	262,043
Increase in borrowing costs on lease liabilities	(34,997)
Increase in right-of-use asset depreciation expense	(229,657)
Surplus:	
Decrease in surplus before income tax expense	(2,611)
Impact on income tax expense	-
Decrease in surplus after income tax expense	(2,611)

(s) New Accounting Standards for application in future periods

An assessment of Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatory to the corporation and their potential impact on the corporation when adopted in future reporting periods has been considered by the special administrators of the corporation. There are no such Accounting Standards which are expected to have a material impact on the corporation's financial statements in future reporting periods.

Note 2. Revenue and Other Income

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	2(a)	16,515,487	14,077,418
Other sources of revenue	2(b)	1,000,621	885,116
Total revenue		17,516,108	14,962,534

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregated revenue

The corporation has disaggregated revenue by the nature of revenue and timing of revenue recognition:

Categories of disaggregation

	2021 $	2020 $
Commonwealth and State Government funding	15,354,994	12,429,778
Medical income	680,147	935,436
Child care fees and subsidies	391,587	438,464
Sale of water entitlements and other assets	88,759	273,740
Total disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers	16,515,487	14,077,418

Timing of revenue recognition

Services transferred to customers:

	2021 $	2020 $
- at a point in time	768,906	1,209,176
- over time	15,746,581	12,868,242
	16,515,487	14,077,418

Note 2. Revenue and Other Income (continued)	Note	2021 $	2020 $
(b) Other sources of income			
Interest income		758	4,242
Rental income		287,308	269,177
Other income		642,028	520,142
Reimbursements		70,527	91,555
		1,000,621	885,116

Note 3. Expenditure		
(a) Depreciation expense		
Property, plant and equipment:		
- Buildings	181,593	181,592
- Leasehold improvements	26,858	10,222
- Furniture and office equipment	133,750	85,087
- Plant and equipment	79,055	41,485
- Motor vehicles	17,491	18,343
	438,747	336,729
Right-of-use assets:		
- Leased premises	98,849	-
- Motor vehicles	130,808	-
	229,657	-
Total depreciation expense	668,404	336,729

On 1 July 2020 the corporation adopted AASB 16 *Leases* without restating comparatives. This has resulted in most lease arrangements being recognised as a right-of-use asset on the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. The corporation is now required to depreciate its right-of-use assets over each respective lease term, which has given rise to a material increase in depreciation expense for the year ended 30 June 2021. Refer to Note 1(r) for further information.

(b) Finance costs		
Interest expense on lease liabilities:		
- Leased premises	11,653	-
- Motor vehicles	23,344	-
	34,997	-

Note 3. Expenditure (continued)	Note	2021 $	2020 $
(b) Finance costs (continued)			

On 1 July 2020 the corporation adopted AASB 16 *Leases* without restating comparatives. This has resulted in most lease arrangements being recognised as a lease liability on the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. The corporation is required to recognise interest costs on its lease liability over the lease term, which has given rise to an immaterial increase in finance costs for the year ended 30 June 2021. Refer to Note 1(r) for further information.

(c) Auditor remuneration	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Audit and assurance services provided by the external auditor:			
- Audit of the financial report		35,525	24,000
Other non-audit services provided by the external auditor:			
- Accounting, taxation and other services		3,000	13,999
		38,525	37,999

Note 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Cash at bank	14	10,122,672	8,159,101

Note 5. Trade and Other Receivables	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		2,080,474	1,606,645
Provision for expected credit losses		(31,286)	(36,110)
Other receivables		-	12,218
	14	2,049,188	1,582,753

Note 6. Property, Plant and Equipment	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Freehold land			
At fair value		6,602,042	6,602,042
Buildings			
At fair value		7,274,776	7,274,776
Accumulated depreciation		(921,249)	(739,656)
		6,353,527	6,535,120
Leasehold improvements			
At cost		1,244,583	747,893
Accumulated depreciation		(41,189)	(14,331)
		1,203,394	733,562

Note 6. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Furniture and office equipment			
At cost		1,328,187	1,048,406
Accumulated depreciation		(923,857)	(790,107)
		404,330	258,299
Plant and equipment			
At cost		957,226	910,395
Accumulated depreciation		(676,196)	(597,149)
		281,030	313,246
Motor vehicles			
At cost		577,614	564,034
Accumulated depreciation		(509,915)	(492,423)
		67,699	71,611
Artwork and artefacts at cost		113,928	103,360
Total property, plant and equipment		15,025,950	14,617,240

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movements in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Freehold land $	Buildings $	Leasehold improvements $	Furniture and office $
Balance at beginning of year	6,602,042	6,535,120	733,562	258,299
Additions	-	-	496,690	279,778
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(181,593)	(26,858)	(133,750)
Carrying amount at year end	6,602,042	6,353,527	1,203,394	404,327

	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Artwork and artefacts $	Total $
Balance at beginning of year	313,246	71,611	103,360	14,617,240
Additions	46,839	13,580	10,568	847,455
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(79,055)	(17,491)	-	(438,747)
Carrying amount at year end	281,030	67,700	113,928	15,025,948

Subsequent measurement of land and buildings

The corporation owns 32 properties. Of these properties, 17 were independently valued in April 2019, whilst the remaining properties have not been independently valued for a numbers of years, possibly as far back as 2009.

Of the property that were subject to a recent independent valuation, the valuations were based on the fair value less cost to sell based on an active market. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current demand for land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties.

Note 6. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The special administrators have not performed an assessment at 30 June 2021 in order to determine whether or not there has been a material change in fair value since the date the valuations were performed, however the special administrators do believe the fair values recorded are conservative. In addition, the corporation plans to undertake an independent valuation of all properties during the year ended 30 June 2022.

Covenants and restrictions

The corporation's land and buildings are subject to encumbrances by Commonwealth or State Governments. In the event that a statutory authority requires the return of any asset(s), the corporation must return such assets in fair working order.

Note 7. Right-of-use Assets

	2021 $	2020 $
Leased premises		
At cost	637,047	-
Accumulated depreciation	(98,849)	-
	538,198	-
Leased motor vehicles		
At cost	470,523	-
Accumulated depreciation	(130,808)	-
	339,715	-
Total right-of-use assets	877,913	-
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	(229,657)	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(34,997)	-
	(264,654)	-

On 1 July 2020 the corporation adopted AASB 16 *Leases* without restating comparatives. This has resulted in most lease arrangements being recognised as a right-of-use asset on the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. Refer to Note 1(r) for further information.

Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in carrying amounts for each class of right-of-use asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Leased premises $	Leased motor vehicles $	Total $
Initial application of AASB 16	637,047	230,413	867,460
Additions	-	240,110	240,110
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(98,849)	(130,808)	(229,657)
Carrying amount at year end	538,198	339,715	877,913

Note 7. Right-of-use Assets (continued)

Nature of right-of-use assets

The corporation's lease portfolio includes properties and motor vehicles. The lease terms for the lease arrangement's are:

Class of lease	Lease term
Leased premises	5 - 10 years
Leased motor vehicles	4 - 5 years

Options to extend or terminate

The corporation has three commercial property leases, two of which contain options to extend the lease for between two and five years. The corporation has concluded it is reasonably certain to exercise such extension options and therefore such options have been included in the measurement of the right-of-use asset and lease liability. There are no extension options which have not been factored into such calculations.

Concessionary/peppercorn lease

The corporation has a lease agreement in place with the Department of Planning and Development for the lease of youth housing at 118 Crossen Street, Echuca, for which the corporation uses to provide youth housing services. The term of the lease agreement has expired and the property is being leased in a period of holdover. The right-of-use asset and lease liability relating to this lease agreement is considered trivial and has therefore not been recognised on the statement of financial position.

The corporation has a lease agreement in place for the lease of a property at 4 Law Court, Echuca. The property is leased on a 99 year lease term. The right-of-use asset and lease liability relating to this lease agreement is considered trivial and has therefore not been recognised on the statement of financial position.

Note 8. Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Trade payables		427,930	788,468
Amounts payable to the Australian Taxation Office		148,723	21,366
		576,653	809,834
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables			
Trade payables and other payables:			
- Total current		576,653	809,834
Less amounts payable to Australian Tax Office		(148,723)	(21,366)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	14	427,930	788,468

Note 9. Other Liabilities

		2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Contract and refund liabilities		4,364,769	3,932,047
Unspent capital grants		2,539,283	2,140,000
		6,904,052	6,072,047

Note 10. Lease Liabilities	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Lease liability		287,723	-
Unexpired interest		(30,777)	-
		256,946	-
NON-CURRENT			
Lease liability		690,383	-
Unexpired interest		(66,805)	-
		623,578	-
Total lease liability		978,106	-
Total unexpired interest		(97,582)	-
Total present value of lease liability	14	880,524	-

Future lease payments included in measurement of lease liability

The present value of future lease payments due at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
- Not later than one year	256,946	284,818
- Later than one year and not later than five years	441,501	80,715
- Later than five years	182,077	-
	880,524	365,533

On 1 July 2020 the corporation adopted AASB 16 *Leases* without restating comparatives. This has resulted in most lease arrangements being recognised as a lease liability on the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. Refer to Note 1(r) for further information.

Future lease payments excluded from measurement of lease liability

There are no future lease payments excluded from the measurement of the lease liability as the corporation is reasonably certain to exercise all options to extend lease arrangements.

Note 11. Employee benefits	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT		
Annual leave	757,885	617,857
Long service leave	626,222	354,577
Time in lieu	27,629	29,030
	1,411,736	1,001,464
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	215,716	488,130

Note 11. Employee benefits (continued)

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for employee entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the company does not expect the full amount of employee entitlements or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. These amounts, however, must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability rates have been determined based on management's best estimate of employee retention data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(l).

Note 12. Reserves	2021 $	2020 $
Asset revaluation reserve		
The asset revaluation reserve records the revaluation of land and buildings. A reconciliation of movement to/(from) the asset revaluation reserve via other comprehensive income is disclosed as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,795,033	8,795,033
Revaluation increment during the year	-	-
Revaluation decrement during the year	-	-
Transfer to/(from) retained earnings	(3,199,078)	-
Balance at end of year	5,595,955	8,795,033

Note 13. Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of surplus from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities.	2021 $	2020 $
Surplus after income tax expense	2,099,423	640,317
Non-cash flows in surplus:		
- Depreciation	668,404	336,729
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(466,435)	(1,058,543)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(233,181)	392,851
- Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	832,005	1,961,913
- Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	137,858	432,470
Cash flows provided by operations	3,038,074	2,705,737

Note 14. Financial Risk Management	Note	2021 $	2020 $

The corporation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and lease liabilities.

The totals of each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	10,122,672	8,159,101
Trade and other receivables	5	2,049,188	1,582,753
Total financial assets		12,171,860	9,741,854
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
Trade and other payables	8	427,930	788,468
Lease liabilities	10	880,524	-
Total financial liabilities		1,308,454	788,468

Note 15. Capital and Leasing Commitments

(a) Short-term and low-value lease commitments

The corporation has no material short-term or low-value lease commitments contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements.

(b) Capital expenditure commitments

The corporation has the following capital expenditure commitments contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:

	2021 $	2020 $
Redevelopment of Baroona Youth Healing Centre	4,533,390	4,533,390

Note 16. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

The special administrators are not aware of any contingent liabilities or assets as at the date of signing this financial report.

Note 17. Director and Related Party Disclosures

Total remuneration paid to the key management personnel of the corporation are as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Short-term employee benefits	275,219	262,114
Post-employment benefits	26,146	24,901
	301,365	287,014

Note 17. Director and Related Party Disclosures (continued)

The corporation's key management personnel (KMP) include:

- Board of directors
- Chief Executive Officer
- Chief Operating Officer

Key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the company. Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the company, there were no related party transactions that involved KMP, their close family members and/or their personal business interests.

Note 18. Events after the Reporting Period

Subsequent to year-end, the New South Wales and Victorian State Government's revised social isolation measures as appropriate based on the level of community transmission of the COVID-19 Coronavirus, which included the reintroduction of strict isolation measures in July and August 2021 for all of New South Wales and Victoria which the corporation has been required to comply with. The corporation has employees, suppliers and members from the community who travel across the border, which were unable to do so without obtaining a permit. Restrictions have since eased however the corporation is still obligated to comply with isolation measures and restrictions.

On 15 October 2021, the Chief Executive Officer resigned from the position and departed the corporation. Advertisements for the replacement Chief Executive Officer are planned to commence in January 2022.

On 28 October 2021, 5 of the corporation's 6 directors wrote to the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) requesting the appointment of a special administrator. After reviewing a show cause notice issued to the corporation by the Registrar, the same 5 directors reconfirmed their request for special administration. Subsequently, on 15 November 2021, ORIC placed the corporation under special administration.

Special administration is a type of external assistance unique to the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act), whereby only ORIC can appoint a special administrator. Special administration differs to other types of external administration in that the aim is to work with the corporation to fix internal problems and restore the corporation to good health.

ORIC appointed Jack James and Paula Smith from Perth, Australia, as the Special Administrators, whom are now responsible for all the affairs of the corporation and have comprehensive powers under the CATSI Act. The directors and secretary of the corporation no longer held office once the special administrators were appointed.

Jack James and Paula Smith have since taken full control of the corporation, its business and property. The special administrator's role is to:

- secure the corporation's books, assets and bank accounts
- verify the financial position of the corporation and assess its ongoing viability
- communicate and meet with members and other interested parties
- manage the day-to-day activities of the corporation and restore it to good order
- prepare the corporation for return to control by members.

There have been no other events subsequent to the statement of financial position date that have an impact that would require disclosure in the financial statements or notes there of.

Note 19. Corporation Details

The registered office of the corporation and principal place of business is:

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
34-86 Annesley Street
Echuca VIC 3564

Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
Special Administrators' Declaration

The Special Administrators of the corporation declare that, in their opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 36, are in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and:
    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Requirements
    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the corporation as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. 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 Special Administrators and is signed for and on behalf of the corporation by:

Jack James	**Paula Smith**
Special Administrator	**Special Administrator**
Dated: 22 December 2021	Dated: 22 December 2021
Perth, Western Australia	Perth, Western Australia

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Njernda Aboriginal Corporation

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualification

Comparative figures:

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 of Njernda Aboriginal Corporation (the corporation) was not audited by Andrew Frewin Stewart. It has not been practicable for us to verify or otherwise obtain sufficient information concerning the corporation's opening balances at 1 July 2020.

Since the opening balances impact directly on the determination of the results of operations, we were unable to ascertain whether adjustments to the results of operations might be necessary for the year ended 30 June 2021 as a consequence of any potential misstatement of the opening balances.

We were therefore unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the comparative balances disclosed for the year ended 30 June 2020, as a result of this, no opinion on these comparative amounts is expressed.

Property, plant and equipment and asset revaluation reserve:

The corporation measures its land and buildings at fair value. AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* requires the corporation to undertake independent valuations of its properties with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amounts disclosed at 30 June 2021 are materially consistent with their fair values had an independent valuation been performed on that date.

The corporation obtained independent valuations for most properties during the year ended 30 June 2019, however records indicate some properties have not been revalued since 2009. Following the impacts of the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic on the property market, we believe there have been material increases in the fair value of the corporation's properties which have not been accounted for at 30 June 2021. Whilst we acknowledge the fair values recorded in the financial statements may be considered conservative, our audit opinion has been qualified over property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2021.

Since the fair value of land and buildings impact directly on the determination of the asset revaluation reserve, we were unable to ascertain what adjustments to the asset revaluation reserve might be necessary for the year ended 30 June 2021 as a consequence of the fair value of the corporation's land and buildings being materially understated at 30 June 2021. As a result of this, our audit opinion is also qualified over the asset revaluation reserve at 30 June 2021.

AFS
Partners in success
Chartered Accountants

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Emphasis of matter

Without further modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 18 of the financial statements, which describes significant events that have occurred since 30 June 2021.

In October 2021, the corporation's Chief Executive Officer resigned. Recruitment for a replacement Chief Executive Officer is expected to recommence in January 2022.

In addition, on 15 November 2021, the Officer of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) placed the corporation under special administration. The directors and secretary of the corporation no longer held office following the appointment of the special administrators.

ORIC appointed Jack James and Paula Smith as the special administrators, whom are since responsible for all the affairs of the corporation. The special administrators have taken full control of the corporation, its business and property which will continue up until when control of the corporation is ready for return to members.

Our qualified opinion

We have audited the financial report of the corporation, which comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes
- the special administrator's declaration of the entity.

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the limitations discussed in the qualification paragraphs not existed, the financial report of the corporation is in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the corporation's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2017*.

Basis for qualified 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 *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other information

The corporation may prepare an annual report that may include the financial statements, special administrator’s report and declaration and our audit report (the financial report). The annual report may also include “other information” on the corporation’s operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a special administrator’s report and reports covering governance and other matters.

The special administrators are responsible for the other information. An annual report has not been made available to us as of the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify that a material inconsistency appears to exist when we read the annual report (or become aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), we will discuss the matter with the special administrators and where we believe that a material misstatement of the other information exists, we will request management to correct the other information.

Special administrators responsibility for the financial report

The special administrators of the corporation are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and for such internal control as the special administrators determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 special administrators.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the special administrators' 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.

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- Communicate with the special administrators 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.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated: 22 December 2021

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor