

Department of TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

Annual Report

2024-25



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Yellow Water Cruise
Coinda Lodge, Kakadu

Letter to the Minister

Dear Minister

- a. In accordance with the provisions of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*, I am pleased to submit to you the Department of Tourism and Hospitality 2024-25 Annual Report.
- b. Pursuant to the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*, the *Financial Management Act 1995* and the *Information Act 2002*, I advise that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:
- c. proper records of all transactions affecting the agency are kept and that our employees follow the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, the *Financial Management Regulations* and the *Treasurer's Directions*
- d. Procedures within the Department of Tourism and Hospitality afford proper internal control, a current description of such procedures are recorded in the accounting and property manual, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1995*.
- e. No indication of fraud, malpractice, major breach of legislation or delegation, major error in or omission from the accounts and records that has not been appropriately reported and corrected exists
- f. In accordance with the requirements of Section 15 of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, the internal audit capacity available to the agency is adequate and the results of internal audits have been reported
- g. The financial statements in this annual report have been prepared from proper accounts and records and are in accordance with the *Treasurer's Directions*
- h. In accordance with the requirements of Section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*, all public sector principles have been upheld
- i. with respect to my responsibilities under Section 131 of the *Information Act 2002*, procedures within the agency complied with the archives and records management provisions prescribed in Part 9 of the *Information Act 2002*.
- j. Parts of items a, e and g involve functions provided by the Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD). I have received assurance from DCDD's Chief Executive Officer that proper records are kept of transactions undertaken by DCDD on behalf of our agency and that DCDD employees observe the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, the *Financial Management Regulations*, *Treasurer's Directions* and Part 9 of the *Information Act 2002*.

Yours sincerely



Suzana Bishop

Chief Executive Officer

30 September 2025

Our report

The Department of Tourism and Hospitality's Annual Report summarises our activities in the 2024-25 financial year, our achievements against Budget Paper No. 3 and the department's strategic priorities.



Djilpin Arts Cultural Tour
Beswick, Big Rivers

Legislative requirements

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993 (PSEMA)*, section 12 of the *Financial Management Act 1995* and part 9 of the *Information Act 2002 and Tourism NT Act 2012*, and contains information about the departments:

- primary functions and objectives
- legislation administered
- activities undertaken during the year against budget outputs
- significant initiatives, achievements and outcomes
- employee numbers, designations, training and staff development programs
- financial management and performance
- performance against public sector principles and employment instructions
- work health and safety programs.

Report structure

Our department

The department's vision, objectives, priorities and structure.

Our achievements

A summary of the department's progress and achievements against the planned outcomes outlined in Budget Paper No. 3 and the strategic priorities.

Our corporate governance

An overview of the department's governance structure and functions to ensure effective decision making to meet our service delivery, corporate and legislative obligations.

Our people

An overview of the department's people, human resource management and compliance with legislative requirements.

Our financial overview

The department's financial statements and related disclosures.
The report is published online at dth.gov.au/publications/corporate



Message from the CEO

It has been a very exciting and transformative year establishing the newly formed Department of Tourism and Hospitality and helping shape the Northern Territory's visitor economy.

Over this financial period, we strengthened the Northern Territory's reputation, expanded its reach, and delivered tangible outcomes across tourism, events, film, licensing, conservation, and corporate services.

Significant structural change will be achieved by integrating the NT Major Events Company with Tourism NT, aligning the goals and outputs of both entities. A government-wide reshuffle brought the NT Parks and Wildlife Division into our department, enabling better promotion of the Territory's stunning natural assets to visitors. We also laid solid foundations by launching our strategic plan, forming the Strategic Human Resources Management Committee, and implementing key governance frameworks.

At the end of the 2024–25 financial year, Destination Marketing undertook a realignment of international operations, consolidating its Japan and Singapore offices into centralised, Australia-based locations. This has streamlined activities, improved efficiency, and is delivering stronger returns on investment.

Collaboration remained central to our success this year as we reset and strengthened relationships

across the NT's tourism landscape, emphasising working closely with our partners to align a shared vision for sustainable growth. The renewed collaboration with Tourism Central Australia and Tourism Top End is a particular highlight. We are building a cohesive tourism ecosystem that draws on each region's strengths to attract visitors and support local communities.

The Top End delivered outstanding results, with Darwin recording its most successful cruise season, welcoming 113 ships and more than 80,000 passengers. In partnership with Qantas and Singapore Airlines, we promoted Darwin as an alternative gateway to Australia's East Coast, with targeted campaigns in the United Kingdom, Germany, Singapore, and India.

The NT continued to shine on screen with the Netflix series Territory, filmed entirely in the NT, reaching over 112 million viewing hours globally. Productions such as Top End Bub and Deadloch Season 2 added \$3.07 million to the economy and created opportunities for Territory-based talent. The NT Screen Summit connected 135 delegates and 41 speakers, reinforcing the region's production capability.

We delivered strong conservation achievements, including declaring the Casuarina Coastal Reserve a national park, enhancing crocodile management, and beginning planning for the newly acquired Silkwood land. The Territory Wildlife Park introduced electric trains and an online booking system, as outlined in the 2024–2029 Strategic Plan. The George Brown Darwin Botanic Gardens remains popular with visitors and locals, with strong support from the Friends of the Gardens and has launched a collaborative project with the South Australian Research and Development Institute to monitor airborne pathogens.

Central Australia also achieved strong outcomes. The Love Letters to Alice campaign, developed with Tourism Central Australia, restored confidence in Alice Springs by showcasing the region's natural beauty, Aboriginal culture, and adventure experiences. Work with Aboriginal communities along the Explorers Way and Red Centre Way

enhanced key drive tourism routes, while the Alice Springs Desert Park delivered infrastructure upgrades and also introduced online bookings.

In conservation and land management, the NT Parks and Wildlife Division expanded Buffel and Gamba grass control, completed 27 pest and weed projects, and secured federal funding for the MacDonnell Ranges Bioregion. Major events included another successful iteration of Parrtjima – A Festival in Light, the Red CentreNATS, Tourism Towards 2030 Conference, Brolga Awards, and the Aboriginal Tourism Forum, reinforcing Central Australia’s cultural and tourism hub role.

Across the Territory, the Visitor Experience Enhancement Program awarded 40 business grants, unlocking nearly \$5 million in investment. Business events remained a strong driver, with 63 staged events generating over \$100 million in delegate expenditure and 74 future events secured through our Business Events Support Fund.

Licensing NT modernised its systems, introduced body-worn cameras for inspectors, and launched a new online complaints platform. A racing industry review, compliance program, and preparation for the NT Internet Gaming Code of Practice for Harm Minimisation in 2025 is underway.

We will continue building on this momentum as we look ahead to new horizons in 2025-26. Thank you to our partners, stakeholders, and communities. Your collaboration and commitment continue to shape a vibrant, resilient, and globally recognised Northern Territory.

Suzana Bishop

Chief Executive Officer
30 September 2025



East MacDonnell Ranges

Our department

The Department of Tourism and Hospitality, together with community and industry, protects, creates and promotes vibrant places of natural wonder, cultural richness and unique experiences valued by all.

The department identifies, prioritises and markets new and existing products, experiences, and events that showcase the NT's unique identity and cultural richness.

It supports aspirations for participation and economic development via respectful sharing of land and culture. It balances visitor access with safety and biodiversity, all while promoting sustainable tourism, supporting wildlife preservation, and preventing degradation.

The department aims to improve digital and physical accessibility to enhance every stage of the visitor journey and enhance and develop partnerships with industry and community to build participation.

It also carries out educational and regulatory activities that streamline processes and improves safety.

Gorge View Bush Retreat, Nitmiluk National Park

Our Minister

At 30 June 2025, the department reported to:

The Hon Marie-Clare Boothby, MLA

Minister for Tourism and Hospitality

Minister for Major Events

Minister for Parks and Wildlife

Minister for Racing

Our Goals

- ✓ Unlock opportunities
- ✓ Collaborate with traditional owners and Aboriginal communities
- ✓ Sustainably manage natural assets
- ✓ Create a seamless visitor experience
- ✓ Seek innovative ways to redefine and engage our networks
- ✓ Provide responsible oversight

Our strategic priorities



Identify, prioritise and market new and existing products, experiences, and events that showcase the Northern Territory's unique identity and cultural richness.



Support aspirations for participation and economic development via respectful sharing of land and culture.



Balance visitor access with safety and biodiversity, promoting sustainable tourism, supporting wildlife preservation, and preventing degradation.



Improve digital and physical accessibility to enhance every stage of the visitor journey



Enhance and develop partnerships with industry and community to build participation.



Carry out educational and regulatory activities that streamline processes and improve safety.

Our highlights

Identify, prioritise and market new and existing products, experiences, and events that showcase the Northern Territory's unique identity and cultural richness

Coordinated a campaign led by Tourism NT, Tourism Central Australia, and local stakeholders to restore Alice Springs' reputation, generate positive national media, and showcase the region's authentic Aboriginal culture, natural landscapes, and adventure experiences

Improve digital and physical accessibility to enhance every stage of the visitor journey

Relaunched *northernterritory.com* with a mobile-responsive design, personalised content and trip planning tools to create a more intuitive and accessible digital experience for visitors.

Support aspirations for participation and economic development via respectful sharing of land and culture

Collaborative projects with traditional owners progressed to business planning for ten Aboriginal-led tourism ventures along the Explorers Way and Red Centre Way, creating culturally respectful economic opportunities and community empowerment.

Enhance and develop partnerships with industry and community to build participation

Led stakeholder collaboration with Regional Tourism Organisations and Katherine Town Council to support the sealing of the Outback Way, aligning efforts to open new regional tourism opportunities.

Balance visitor access with safety and biodiversity, promoting sustainable tourism, supporting wildlife preservation, and preventing degradation

Declared 34 hectares of Casuarina Coastal Reserve as a national park under the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976*, protecting biodiversity and cultural values while maintaining sustainable visitor access.

Carry out educational and regulatory activities that streamline processes & improve safety

Introduced body-worn cameras for all liquor compliance activities under the *Liquor Act 2019*, improving inspector safety, evidence collection and regulatory efficiency.

Our key metrics

- ✓ NT market share of Australian domestic and international holiday visitation and spend.
- ✓ Awareness and consideration of the NT as a travel destination.
- ✓ Visitation to the Territory's parks and reserves and visitor satisfaction.
- ✓ Tourism experiences operating in Territory parks and reserves.
- ✓ Economic impact of business and major events in the NT.
- ✓ Aboriginal participation and engagement in the tourism sector and in NT Parks and Wildlife programs.
- ✓ Strategic fire, weed and pest programs are prioritised and implemented on the parks and reserves estate.
- ✓ Progress of Six Destination Management Plans current and project implementation.
- ✓ Progress on delivery of the Parks Masterplan Activation Plan.
- ✓ Number of tourism and hospitality businesses working in distribution.
- ✓ Efficiency of marketing spend measure.
- ✓ Number of new cross-department collaboration projects aligned to achieving the department's aims and objectives.
- ✓ Compliance monitoring, education and advice for liquor, gambling and racing services.
- ✓ Return on investment for screen industry grant funding.



Cows and canapes, Finniss River Lodge

Our structure

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Suzana Bishop
Chief Executive Officer

Keryl Cottier
Office of the CEO





West MacDonnell Ranges

Our achievements

The Department of Tourism and Hospitality plays a vital role in shaping the NT's visitor economy, creative industries, and community engagement. Our work spans destination marketing, business and major events, parks and wildlife, liquor and gaming regulation, and corporate services—each contributing to a vibrant, sustainable Territory.

In 2024–25, we focused on strengthening our brand, supporting industry growth, and delivering high-impact initiatives that benefit Territorians and visitors alike. We've laid strong foundations for continued success through collaboration, innovation, and a commitment to excellence.



Big catch with Yknot Fishing Charters, Darwin

Tourism, events and screen production



OBJECTIVE: INCREASE VISITATION AND SCREEN PRODUCTION IN THE TERRITORY.

Encourage and facilitate sustainable growth of the tourism industry, market the NT as a desirable visitor destination, supporting the operation of the NT Major Events Company, and support, develop and promote growth of the screen sector for the benefit of Territorians and the economy.

Key Performance Indicators

| | 2024-25 TARGET | 2024-25 ESTIMATE | 2024-25 ACTUALS | 2025-26 TARGET |
|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Holiday – share of market¹ | | | | |
| Domestic ² | N/A | 1.1% | 1.3% ⁴ | 1.2% |
| International ³ | N/A | 4.2% | 4.4% | 4.4% |
| Screen production expenditure in the Northern Territory | \$7.5M | \$7.29M | | \$5M |

- 1 New measure
- 2 Proportion of domestic holiday travellers who travelled to the Territory or within the Territory for leisure purposes, staying overnight
- 3 Proportion of international visitors to Australia who travelled to the Territory
- 4 From January 2025, Tourism Research Australia (TRA) implemented a new methodology for measuring domestic visitation through the Domestic Tourism Statistics (DoTS) instrument. This update introduces a break in series between the new DoTS method and the previous approach. The new methodology is limited for duration of 2025. To ensure continuity of reporting, the six-month period July–December 2024, collected under the previous methodology, is used for assessing the 2024–25 domestic KPI. Going forward, all domestic visitation KPIs will be measured against the new DoTS methodology, providing a consistent baseline for future tracking and performance evaluation.



Darwin Festival, Darwin City

Key Achievements

Destination Marketing

- In March 2025, Tourism NT collaborated with Tourism Central Australia, local industry, the community and the public to produce the Love Letters to Alice campaign, a PR-led campaign focused on restoring the reputation of Alice Springs and the Red Centre among domestic Australian travellers. The goal was to generate positive attention and enhance brand, safety messaging, and regional differentiation, positioning Alice Springs as a world-class destination known for its unique natural attractions, adventure experiences, authentic Aboriginal culture and distinctive events.
- The main digital hub for all tourism inspiration and information, www.northernterritory.com, underwent a makeover. The new look and feel included interactive content that was visually modified to the digital device and travel preference quizzes, serving the consumer with more personalised travel information.
- In December 2024, Australian cook, artist, author and TV presenter Poh Ling Yeow was announced as the NT's latest ambassador. This included Poh and the NT featuring on the cover of The Australian Women's Weekly Christmas 2024 issue.
- Tourism NT partnered with the Darwin Street Art Festival and Tripadvisor, creating a mural activation in popular Venice Beach, Los Angeles. The artwork, featuring Larrakia and Central Australian design elements, aimed to raise awareness of the NT to a new US audience and highlight the Territory's rich artistic diversity.
- Airline partnerships played a significant role in driving inbound travel. From April to December 2024, Tourism NT collaborated with Virgin Australia and various partners in Japan, the USA and Germany to promote Uluru and the new direct flight route from Brisbane and Melbourne. Conversion campaigns in conjunction with Singapore Airlines were conducted in the UK, Germany, Singapore and India, with the sole purpose of promoting Darwin as an alternative gateway to the east coast of Australia. Tourism

NT also supported the new Qantas service between Singapore and Darwin, conducting marketing campaigns highlighting the new service in the UK and Singapore.

- The department commenced the development of a military AI trip planner which will become available to the public later in 2025.

IN OCTOBER 2024, TOURISM NT WORKED IN CONJUNCTION WITH NETFLIX TO PROMOTE ITS NEW SHOW TERRITORY. LEVERAGING THE EXCITEMENT SURROUNDING TERRITORY, TOURISM NT RAN A PAID MEDIA SPONSORSHIP ON NETFLIX, COMPLEMENTED BY EXTERNAL ADS STRATEGICALLY PLACED NEAR NETFLIX CONTENT TO CAPTURE VIEWER INTEREST IN THE NT.



Bitter Springs, Elsey National Park

A NETFLIX SERIES

TERRITORY

THE RELEASE OF THE NETFLIX ORIGINAL SERIES TERRITORY, FILMED ENTIRELY IN THE NT, WAS A GLOBAL SUCCESS, DELIVERING RECORD-BREAKING RESULTS. VIEWED OVER 112.6 MILLION HOURS IN JUST THREE MONTHS, THE SERIES RANKED AS THE #2 MOST-WATCHED NETFLIX SHOW WORLDWIDE.

WITH A DIRECT NT SPEND OF \$6.88 MILLION, THE PRODUCTION WAS THE MOST AMBITIOUS SERIES EVER MADE IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY—CONTRIBUTING SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BENEFITS.



Screen Territory

- The second season of NCIS: Sydney marked a significant milestone for screen in the Northern Territory, with filming of this international production taking place in and around Darwin. This high-profile series delivered a significant economic injection to the Territory, with a direct spending of \$2.96 million on employment and local goods and services. The production engaged Territory crew and talent, showcasing the NT's capacity to deliver at an international standard.
- Filmed across Darwin and the Tiwi Islands, the NITV children's series Top End Bub delivered a substantial investment boost to Territory communities and screen professionals. With a confirmed local spend of \$3.65 million, the production provided employment and training opportunities for Territorians, while showcasing

the region's cultural and creative strengths to national and international audiences.

- Following the success of its debut season, Deadloch ventured to the Top End to film Season 2, further cementing the Northern Territory's status as a premium screen destination. The production injected \$3.07 million into the Territory economy through the procurement of local goods and services and continued to build screen sector capacity in the region by engaging Territory crew and suppliers.
- The 2024 NT Screen Summit brought together over 135 delegates and 41 speakers for two days of panels, masterclasses and networking at the Charles Darwin University Waterfront campus. Attended by senior representatives from Screen Australia and Screen Producers Australia, plus leading production companies Easy Tiger, Beyond, Ronde, and Minderoo Pictures, the Summit connected Territory creatives with direct access to national industry decision-makers. The event featured high-profile speakers, including acclaimed Australian directors Rachel Perkins, Jeremy Sims, Greg McLean, Dylan River, and award-winning cinematographer Simon Duggan ACS ASC.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Industry Development

- Darwin welcomed a record 113 cruise ships and over 80,000 passengers in its most successful cruise season, delivering a significant economic boost, supporting local jobs and businesses, and strengthening the NT's profile as a world-class tourism destination.
- Progressed the Aboriginal Cultural Tourism Along Drive Routes project, engaging directly with Aboriginal Territorians and communities along the Explorers Way and Red Centre Way. A draft Engagement Report was completed, and business planning is now underway to develop ten Aboriginal-led tourism business ideas.
- Improved the on-ground visitor experience across the NT, with round 4 of the Tourism Town Asset program funding local government projects through \$269,800 in grants. In addition, 40 tourism businesses were supported under VEEP round 9, receiving \$2.6 million in grants that unlocked over \$4.89 million in project investment.
- Strengthened regional tourism delivery through funding partnerships with Regional Tourism Organisations and Katherine Town Council, and led stakeholder engagement on tourism opportunities linked to the sealing of the Outback Way at the Plenty Highway Network Group Meeting.
- Fostered strong industry and community engagement through significant events in 2025: the Tourism Towards 2030 Conference (433 participants across Alice Springs and Darwin), the Brolga Awards (276 attendees), and the Aboriginal Tourism Forum (157 attendees, 63% identifying as Aboriginal), showcasing leadership, excellence, and inclusive planning.
- Tourism NT connected tourism businesses with trade partners, resulting in 5 new businesses contracted with online distributors, four additional businesses contracted with international distributors, two new hospitality businesses working in distribution and four businesses supported through the distribution development grant program.
- Supported 11 businesses to upskill through the Australian Tourism Export Council's Tourism Trade Ready Program, with a post-program familiarisation resulting in 45 new international trade partnerships.



The Darwin History and Wartime Experience, Darwin

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Business Events

- Maintained an International Congress and Convention Association ranking for a second consecutive year, sustaining the NT's global credential to attract more lucrative international association conferences.
- Staged 63 business events across the NT, including five international association conferences in Darwin, that delivered over \$100 million in estimated delegate expenditure to support the Rebuild of the Territory economy.
- Influenced the conversion of 74 business events with a future estimated delegate expenditure of over \$95 million for business events to be staged through to 2027.
- Generated 92 applications to the NT Business Events Support Fund to assist with the conversion of business event opportunities, achieving a 43% conversion rate.
- Partnered with the NT Business Events industry to exhibit at the annual Asia-Pacific Incentives and Meetings Event (AIME) to connect with national and international conference planners and encourage consideration of the NT via a pre-scheduled meeting format and networking events. An enhanced stand activation showcasing the NT's unique cultural and social strengths included a bespoke gin blending experience incorporating native Indigenous ingredients with Darwin Distilling Co; an enriching bush balm demonstration from Alice Springs' based social enterprise, Purple House; and an engaging static fashion display featuring first nations textiles from Darwin Aboriginal Art Fair Foundation's Indigenous Fashion Projects.

**INVESTED \$2 MILLION
IN BUSINESS EVENTS
SUPPORT FUNDING TO
SUPPORT THE ATTRACTION
OF DOMESTIC AND
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
EVENTS.**

Walpa Gorge, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park



FUTURE PRIORITIES

Destination Marketing

- Flatten Seasonality: Promote shoulder season travel through targeted campaigns, trade incentives, and storytelling highlighting unique off-peak experiences.
- Active Data: Leverage real-time data and insights to guide marketing decisions, optimise campaign performance, and support strategic planning with measurable impact.
- Convert Interest and Protect Visitation: Focus on converting high-potential markets while building long-term demand through loyalty, targeted messaging, and future-focused engagement.
- Showcase the NT's military heritage and strengthen drive tourism to encourage extended stays, slower regional travel, and increased visitor spend, with an additional focus on growing emerging dark sky tourism experiences across the Territory.
- Deliver a series of industry events and activations designed to connect, support, and celebrate the NT's tourism and hospitality sector; provide targeted support to help tourism operators succeed and expand; and promote sustainable economic growth across the Territory's diverse regions.

Screen Territory

- Present at least 3 "NT On Screen" community screenings in Darwin and Alice Springs, showcasing NT filmed screen productions to Territorians, and increase the involvement of key decision makers and high-profile guests participating in the 2-day annual "NT Screen Summit", benefiting NT screen practitioners through increased screen production opportunities.
- Attract and deliver three new screen productions during 2025-26, boosting opportunities for NT screen professionals in addition to injecting a valuable contribution to the NT economy through employment and the use of goods and services at a minimum spend ratio of generating \$4 for every \$1 invested.

Industry Development

- Co-design a long-term Visitor Economy Strategy endorsed by industry, communities, and Aboriginal Territorians to drive year-round visitation, leverage unique destinations and key enablers, expand our events footprint, and protect and promote our parks.

Business Events

- Promote significant domestic and international conferences through corporate communications channels in a time-sensitive manner to create industry awareness that enhances the on-ground delegate experience and amplifies the economic, social and intellectual benefits business events deliver to the local community.
- Pursue international association conferences aligning with the NT's and Australia's priority industries to ensure funding support opportunities are maximised through the NT Business Events Support Fund and Tourism Australia's Bid Fund Program.
- Partner with industry, including the RTOs, to deliver familiarisation programs that showcase the NT's competitiveness through world-class business events infrastructure and experiences to increase conversion of opportunities.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS



Parrtjima Festival, Alice Springs

Liquor, Racing and Gaming



OBJECTIVE: ENSURE ROBUST REGULATORY COMPLIANCE ACROSS THE LIQUOR, RACING AND GAMING SECTORS.

Licensing NT

Implement and maintain a regulatory framework that supports industry growth, employment, and community wellbeing. Promote responsible practices through targeted compliance efforts, education and guidance.

Manage funding for gambling research, harm reduction initiatives and support for community-based non-profit programs.

Key Performance Indicators

| | 2024-25 TARGET | 2024-25 ESTIMATE | 2024-25 ACTUALS | 2025-26 TARGET |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Compliant liquor licensed premises ¹ | ≥ 90% | 98% | 94% | ≥ 90% |
| Liquor licence applications actioned within 30 days ² | ≥ 70% | 81% | 84% | ≥ 70% |
| Gambling disputes resolved within 6 months ³ | ≥ 90% | 100% | 100% | ≥ 90% |

- 1 The variation in 2024-25 reflects the implementation of compliance plans.
- 2 The variation in 2024-25 reflects increased efficiencies in the processing of applications due to lower staff vacancy rates and implementation of new processes.
- 3 The variation in 2024-25 is due to the implementation of a new triaging and assessment process for complaints received.



Darwin Gourmet Tours, Darwin

Key Achievements 2024-25

- Developing a streamlined liquor licensing program that reduces application barriers while upholding legislative probity and harm minimisation principles.
- Introduced Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) for inspectors conducting compliance activities at licensed venues, enhancing safety and providing clear evidence of compliance or breaches under the *Liquor Act 2019*.
- Successfully transitioned all Community Benefit Fund grants programs to the GrantsNT platform and reviewed and updated the Gambling Research Grant Program Guidelines, set for implementation from 1 July 2025.
- Commissioned a review of the Northern Territory racing industry to inform future planning and development and implemented an online complaints management system for wagering disputes.
- Rolled out a comprehensive compliance program for community gaming, including updates to the Gaming Machine Operators Guidelines covering operational requirements, reporting obligations, and approval processes.
- Enhanced the Gaming Machine Manager licence application process through an online portal, significantly reducing application processing times.



FUTURE PRIORITIES

Liquor, Racing and Gaming

- Implement infringement notice provisions and supporting technology to address lower-level breaches in a timely manner. This will reduce reliance on the formal complaint and disciplinary process, reserving serious matters for the Liquor Commission.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of the Community Grant program guidelines to ensure continued alignment with community needs and funding objectives.
- Undertake a technical review of the *Racing and Wagering Act 2024* to refine and improve regulatory outcomes and implement and administer the new NT Internet Gaming Code of Practice for Harm Minimisation 2025, supporting responsible gambling practices in the digital space.



Working at the Youth Shack, Darwin

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Gaming Machine Act 1995

The *Gaming Machine Act 1995* is designed to promote integrity and fairness in gaming, ensure responsible practices within the industry, reduce social harm, and foster a positive contribution by the gaming sector to the community.

The maximum number of gaming machines that can operate under a gaming machine licence held by a club is 55, while a hotel or tavern can operate up to 20. Neither a club nor a hotel or tavern can hold a gaming machine licence without first holding a liquor licence.

Distribution of community gaming machines

As at 30 June 2025, the total number of community gaming machines operating in the 74 licensed venues was 1,504.

The cap on the number of gaming machines authorised for use is 1,659 which has not changed since the 2023-2024 financial year.

Gaming machine industry performance in clubs/hotels

The performance of gaming machines has been monitored monthly since the introduction of cash-paying gaming machines in 1996.

During 2024-25, the average gross profit per operational machine per day was \$288.95 compared to \$284.95 in 2023-24.

Gaming machine gross profit increased by 4% to \$159.117 million in 2024-25, up from \$152.268 million during 2023-24.

Top 10 licensed clubs and hotels/taverns based on machine gaming Gross Profit for 2024 - 25

| TOP 10 LICENSED CLUBS | TOP 10 LICENSED HOTELS/TAVERNS |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Casuarina All Sports Club | Bell Bar and Bistro |
| Cazaly's Palmerston Club Inc. | Coolalinga Village Tavern |
| Club Eastside | Flynns Palmerston |
| Gillen Club | Hibiscus Tavern |
| Katherine Club | Humpty Doo Tavern |
| Katherine Country Club | Landmark (The) |
| Palmerston Golf and Country Club | Palmerston Tavern |
| Silks Darwin Racing | Plaza Karama Tavern |
| Tennant Creek Memorial Club | The Midway Berrimah |
| Tracy Village Social and Sports Club | Walkabout Tavern |

Note: the above groups are in alphabetical order

Gaming machine managers

Each venue licensed to operate gaming machines is required to have a licensed manager on site while gaming machines are active. In 2024-25, 897 individuals held gaming machine licences, an increase of 12 from 885 in 2023-24.

Gaming equipment submissions processed

Applications for approval of gambling equipment are evaluated against one of either the Australian / New Zealand Gaming Machine National Standard, the Director of Gaming Controls' requirements, or other international best practice standards.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2024-25, 519 casino/community applications were evaluated compared to 550 in 2023-24 and 1 internet gaming evaluation compared to 3 in 2023-24.

Community Benefit Fund

The Community Benefit Fund levy increased in 2024-25, in line with the increase in gross profits:

- 2023-24 \$15.98 million
- 2024-25 \$16.47 million

Further information regarding the Community Benefit Fund can be found in the Community Benefit Fund Annual Report for 2024-25.

Note: The Community Benefit Fund data reported here is different to the data reported in the Community Benefit Fund Annual Report for 2024-25 due to the levy being received a month after its calculation.

Gaming Control Act 1993

The *Gaming Control Act 1993* was enacted to maintain the highest standards of honesty and integrity in the gaming sector. It aims to ensure that all individuals and businesses involved in gaming operate with fairness, transparency, and efficiency.

Casinos

There are currently two casinos licensed to operate in the Northern Territory. Casinos are permitted to operate approved games (table games) and gaming machines. The agreement with Mindil Beach Casino also allows for the provision of Keno within the Northern Territory. There are currently 69 venues permitted to conduct NT Keno.

CASINO GAMING TAX (MINUS GST EXEMPTION) IN 2024-25 WAS \$5.312 MILLION COMPARED TO \$5.123 MILLION IN 2023-24.

Note: Community benefit levy is not included and therefore is lower than published in prior year reports. Further information regarding the Community Benefit Fund can be found in the Community Benefit Fund Annual Report for 2024-25.

Gambling product distribution in 2024-25 for Mindil Beach Casino was:

- Table games¹ = 78, an increase from 67 in 2023-24
- Electronic gaming² = 667, an increase from 627 in 2023-24
- Keno – 1, no change from 2023-24

Gaming product distribution in 2024-25 for Lasseters Hotel Casino was:

- Table games¹ = 14, no change from 2023-24
- Electronic gaming² = 420, no change from 2023-24
- Keno – 1, no change from 2023-24

¹ Includes Semi Automated Table Games (SATGs)

² Includes Fully Automated Table Games (FATGs)

Lotteries

In accordance with the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, the Director may approve the way a lottery business is conducted and direct the licensee to provide details from time to time.



Mindil Beach Casino Resort Darwin

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Lotteries turnover, player loss and revenue generated in 2024-25 was:

- Turnover = \$177.714 million
- Player loss = \$78.868 million
- Taxes = \$22.818 million

In 2023-24, it was:

- Turnover = \$202.945 million
- Player loss = \$980.072 million
- Taxes = \$21.273 million

Note: Sales are made up of lottery products including mail order and instant 'scratchies' and internet gaming.

Totalisator Licensing and Regulation Act 2000

UBET NT Pty Ltd (UBET), which is a subsidiary of TABCORP Limited, holds the only totalisator licence in the Northern Territory. The licence gives UBET exclusive rights to conduct retail betting on racing and sports through the totalisator.

UBET operates from 51 outlets across the Territory, consisting of 47 club/hotel licensed premises and 4 on-course venues. UBET also holds a sports bookmaker licence, issued by the Director.

In 2024-25 tax generated from:

On Course - \$0.144 million
(up \$0.068 million from 2023-24)

Off Course - \$28.815 million
(down \$0.09 million from 2023-24)

Total - \$28.959 million
(down \$0.022 million from 2023-24)

Further details of taxation raised are contained in the Department of Treasury and Finance annual report <https://treasury.nt.gov.au/publications/annual-reports>



the Country Club, Katherine

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS



Parks and Wildlife



OBJECTIVE: THE NATURAL, CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND RECREATIONAL ASSETS OF TERRITORY PARKS AND RESERVES ARE PROTECTED, WITH A FOCUS ON MAINTAINING COMMUNITY SAFETY AND ENCOURAGING VISITATION TO PARKS.

Manage, regulate and protect the Territory’s 85 parks and reserves in partnership with traditional owners, offering safe and diverse natural and cultural experiences while increasing visitor numbers.

Key Performance Indicators

| | 2024-25 TARGET | 2024-25 ESTIMATE | 2024-25 ACTUALS | 2025-26 TARGET |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Strategic fire, weed and pest management projects completed within Territory parks and reserves | > 90% | 96% | 100% | > 90% |
| Visitors to parks and reserves (millions) ¹ | > 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | > 3.4 |
| Number of rangers ² | 137 | 140 | 140 | 142 |

¹The variation in 2024-25 primarily reflects a downturn in visitors to the Territory in line with regional trends, particularly for Central Australia.

²The variation in 2024-25 reflects establishment of two new positions for the crocodile management unit and the inclusion of one park maintenance officer. The increase to the 2025-26 target is due to the establishment of two additional positions for the crocodile management unit.



Territory Wildlife Park team



Alice Springs Desert Park

Key Achievements

CONTINUED MANAGEMENT OF INTRODUCED, HIGH-BIOMASS, INVASIVE GRASSES INCLUDING LEADING THE BUFFEL GRASS WEED ADVISORY COMMITTEE, INVESTING AN ADDITIONAL \$750,000 ANNUALLY TOWARDS BUFFEL GRASS MANAGEMENT AND AN ADDITIONAL \$250,000 TO CONTINUE MANAGEMENT OF GAMBA GRASS IN LITCHFIELD NATIONAL PARK, IN ADDITION TO THE EXISTING GAMBA MANAGEMENT PROJECTS FOR PARKS AND RESERVES ACROSS THE TOP END THAT ARE CARRIED OUT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH TERRITORY NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND THE GAMBA ARMY.

- Partnered with the Flora and Fauna division in the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment, accessed Federal Government Priority Places Grant for the MacDonnell Ranges Bioregion, including Tjoritja/West MacDonnell National Park, with targets to manage threatening processes, such as Buffel grass and introduced pests.
- Finalised the process to declare the Casuarina Coastal Reserve and an additional 34-hectare parcel as a national park under section 12 of the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976* to provide long-term support for management of this land for its conservation (biological and cultural) values, as well as its recreational values. The government acquired Silkwood (NT Portions 4724, 7523 and 7358) adjacent to Litchfield National Park, creating further opportunities to increase recreational activities.
- Implemented additional funding for crocodile management, shared with the Flora and Fauna division (DLPE), to improve public safety through enhanced removal of problem crocodiles and deploying new technologies to detect and monitor crocodiles. Procured the manufacture of five latest generation crocodile traps for deployment at priority locations including Wangi

Falls in Litchfield National Park, Nitmiluk National Park's first gorge and Bitter Springs in Eley National Park, Mataranka.

- Re-introduced the option to keep crocodiles as pets, with strengthened requirements so that the animals are sourced legally and that the welfare of the animals and safety of the community is ensured.
- Increased recreational hunting opportunities by expanding Harrison Dam Hunting Reserve by 20%, and improving track access within the reserve to extend the hunting season.
- Upgraded access to several other parks and reserves including the Finke Gorge access road, Eley National Park carpark reseal, Nitmiluk service road, Central Valley access road, and completed major upgrades to the Gumil campground and lookout.
- Finalised a project plan that sets timeframes and milestones to track the expansion of the marine park at Limmen Bight in the Gulf of Carpentaria and conducted on-country meetings with Traditional Owners to determine the proposed boundary extent.



FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Establish a contemporary methodology for determining park lease rental payments and complete a review of park lease rents in collaboration with the Aboriginal Land Councils.
- Commence the process to develop a plan for the newly acquired Silkwood land and formalise arrangements for ongoing management, including securing ongoing funding.
- Finalise the development and commence delivery of a new Certificate II in Ranger Compliance in collaboration with Charles Darwin University.

Corporate and Shared Services



OBJECTIVE: IMPROVED ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH STRATEGIC AND GOVERNANCE LEADERSHIP, AND PROVISION OF CORPORATE FUNCTIONS.

Corporate and governance

Provide a range of corporate and governance services to support the agency's functions.

Shared services received

Receive corporate services from the Department of Corporate and Digital Development, infrastructure services from the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure.

Corporate services

The Corporate Services unit, including Finance and Budgets, Business Services and Governance, is responsible for corporate governance frameworks, and supporting the anti-fraud and corruption framework across the department. It also handles corporate planning, performance reporting, finance, budgeting, and business services, ensuring quality and cost-effective operations across the department.



Government networking walk and talk

Key Achievements

- Established the Strategic Human Resources Management Committee.
- Launched the new strategic plan.
- Established policy and other compliance requirements. This included Fraud Control and Whistleblower policies and procedures.
- Commenced development of an integrated strategic communications framework for the department.
- Delivered the 2024 Laksa Festival with a record 127 participating businesses and 180 dishes entered, and delivered the 2024 Darwin Christmas Pageant, attracting 15,000 people to Darwin city centre.
- Successfully supported change management processes for establishment of the new department.



FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Continue to improve organisational performance through strategic leadership, providing comprehensive corporate services and strong governance.
- Develop a long-term Infrastructure Plan that aligns with organisational needs and supports the sustainability and longevity of our assets and facilities.
- Revise the delegation manual and implement staff information sessions.
- Internal communication campaign to support People Matter Survey to be delivered in the lead up to the August 2025 survey.
- Audit Communications, Engagement and Activation channels, processes, tools and approvals to streamline workflows and achieve efficiencies
- Support all business units and divisions of the department with communications, media, engagement and activation expertise.



TCA Accountants & Bookkeepers Darwin

Territory Wildlife Parks



OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL, INTERPRETATIVE AND CULTURAL EXPERIENCES, AND COLLABORATIVE THREATENED SPECIES BREEDING PROGRAMS.

Activities: Manage the Territory Wildlife Park to increase visitation, conserve threatened species through captive breeding and research, deliver environmental and sustainable outputs, and provide education.

Key Performance Indicators

| | 2024-25 TARGET | 2024-25 ESTIMATE | 2024-25 ACTUALS | 2025-26 TARGET |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Visitor numbers ¹ | 54 000 | 50 000 | 48 500 | 53 000 |
| Biodiversity and threatened species conservation programs ² | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Visitor satisfaction rating | ≥95% | 96% | 96% | ≥96% |

- 1 The variation in 2024-25 reflects tourism trends. The increase in the 2025-26 target is primarily due to the addition of new visitor experience initiatives and the online booking system.
- 2 The variation in 2024-25 is due to the addition of the atlas moth conservation project. Programs include the northern quoll, black footed tree rat, ghost bat, bush stone-curlew and atlas moth conservation program.



Territory Wildlife Park

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Key Achievements

- Critical infrastructure upgrades to the aquarium carried out.
- Release of the Territory Wildlife Park Strategic Plan 2024-2029.
- Launch of the electric trains and subsequent decommissioning of the old diesel trains.
- Addition of two new key community events.
- Launched the online booking system.



FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Critical repairs to the monsoon forest dome aviary and walkway scheduled.
- Implement quarterly key community events.
- Develop new paid visitor experiences and animal encounters.



Territory Wildlife Park

Alice Springs Desert Park



OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATIVE EXPERIENCES OF THE REGION'S LANDSCAPE, AND COLLABORATIVE THREATENED SPECIES BREEDING PROGRAMS.

Activities: Manage the Alice Springs Desert Park to increase visitation, conserve threatened species through captive breeding and research and deliver environmental education.

Key Performance Indicators

| | 2024-25 TARGET | 2024-25 ESTIMATE | 2024-25 ACTUALS | 2025-26 TARGET |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Visitor numbers ¹ | 52 000 | 50 000 | 52 000 | 54 000 |
| Biodiversity and threatened species conservation programs ² | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Visitor satisfaction rating | ≥95% | 95% | 96% | ≥96% |

1 The variation in 2024-25 reflects tourism trends.

2 The variation in 2024-25 is due to the continuation of the central rock-rat captive breeding program. Programs include the central rock-rat, red-tailed phascogale, mala, greater stick-nest rat and bilby conservation projects.



Alice Springs Desert Park tour

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Key Achievements

- Continued improvements to visitor experiences, including installation of a new shade structure over the Dingo exhibit viewing area.
- Successful breeding of two vulnerable species, the central rock-rats and red-tailed phascogales which were released into the wild.
- Continuation of Millenium seedbank germination trials.
- Launched a new promotional television advertisement, promoting the Park.
- Launched the online booking system.



FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Undertake a major capital works/ maintenance program, replacing and refurbishing aged infrastructure and equipment.
- Develop a Visitor Experience Development Plan.
- Develop new visitor experiences and encounters.



Echidna at Alice Springs Desert Park

George Brown Darwin Botanic Gardens



OBJECTIVE: TO CONSERVE AND SHOWCASE THE TOP END'S UNIQUE TROPICAL FLORA THROUGH SUSTAINABLE HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES, ENGAGING LANDSCAPES AND INCLUSIVE VISITOR EXPERIENCES.

Activities: Manage the George Brown Darwin Botanic Gardens (GBDBG) to increase visitation, showcase and conserve tropical plant diversity and provide leading cultural, educational and recreational experiences.

Key Performance Indicators

| | 2024-25 TARGET | 2024-25 ACTUAL | 2025-26 TARGET |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Visitor numbers | 460 000 | 488 500 | 500 000 |



Darwin Walking Tour,
George Brown Darwin
Botanic Gardens

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Key Achievements

- Continued support from Friends of the GBDBG through annual plant sales.
- Appointment of new Botanic Gardens Director.
- Continuation of key community events across the year.
- Hosting of the Botanic Gardens Open Day event during Botanic Gardens Australia and New Zealand Week.
- Collaborative project with the South Australian Research and Development Institute for the surveillance of airborne pathogens in Australia's Botanic Gardens.



FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Diversify and grow the visitor experience at GBDBG.
- Transfer the Living Collections Database to a new-web, publicly accessible platform.
- Development of the GBDBG Statement of Management Intent.



George Brown Darwin Botanic Gardens

Statutory Bodies

NT Major Events Company

The NTMEC is a fully owned subsidiary of the Northern Territory Government of Australia. The primary role is to:

- Develop, deliver and promote world class events in the Northern Territory for the local community and visitors, which will create improved event experiences and outcomes as well as strengthen the visitor economy for the benefit of all Territorians.
- Grow the events portfolio and industry capability in the Northern Territory by providing leadership, advice, support and be the Front Door for the event's sector.

NTMEC have seen another very successful year in the delivery of events, including:

- Red CentreNATS celebrated 10 years in September 2024, where more than 800 souped-up vehicles descended on Alice Springs, along with 10,000 event attendees.
- NTMEC made waves on the national stage, winning three Australian Event Awards for Best Regional Event, Best Tourism Event and the Best State/ Territory Event award.
- On 1 October 2024, NTMEC launched Season 10 of the Million Dollar Fish. The competition returned after a history-making Season 9, where a Katherine local reeled in a million-dollar barramundi.
- Parrtjima celebrated 10 years with the second highest attendance and show stopping orchestral performance.
- The NT's biggest and longest-running music festival, BASSINTHEGRASS, returned to Mindil Beach with more than 11,000 people attending to watch over 30 artists light up the stages.



Burnouts at Red CentreNATS, Alice Springs



Parrtjima – A Festival in Light, Alice Springs

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Darwin Waterfront Corporation

The Darwin Waterfront Corporation is a statutory authority established by the Northern Territory Government under the *Darwin Waterfront Corporation Act*. It is responsible for:

- developing, managing and servicing the Darwin Waterfront precinct for the benefit of the community
- promoting the precinct as a place of residence and business, and a venue for public events and entertainment.



Wave Pool, Darwin Waterfront



Darwin Waterfront

Our corporate governance

Our corporate governance framework provides the structures, principles, and processes necessary for achieving the department's strategic objectives while ensuring accountability, transparency, and compliance.




Battery Hill Mining Tour, Tennant Creek

Governance committees

The department has established governance committees to support effective oversight and decision-making. These include: the Emergency Management Committee; Information Management Committee; Work Health and Safety Committee; Strategic Human Resources Management Committee. Additionally, the department participates in a joint Audit and Risk Management Committee with the Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet.

Heads of Divisions

The Heads of Divisions (HOD) is established as the primary governance and decision-making board for the department. It provides the highest level of strategic performance and conformance monitoring for the department.



**IN PARTICULAR,
THE HOD:**

- sets the strategic direction and objectives for the department
- manages the performance of the department to ensure the delivery of quality outcomes aligned with Budget Paper 3 outputs and other government objectives
- monitors and manages election commitments progress and outcomes
- identifies and addresses strategic issues including budget, performance and risk
- approves policies developed under the department policy framework
- approves the development of government policies and objectives when requested.

Membership as at 30 June 2025:

- Suzana Bishop, Chief Executive Officer (Chair)
- Valerie Smith, A/Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Licensing, Commercial and Enablement
- Neva McCartney, Senior Executive Director, Parks and Wildlife
- Rachel Telford, A/Executive Director, Industry Development
- Monika Tonkin, A/Chief Marketing Officer, Destination Marketing
- Jo Smallacombe, Executive Director, Corporate Services
- Teena Lewis, A/Director, Office of the Chief Executive Officer


Summary of work performed during 2024–25:

- Following the machinery of government (MOG) changes announced in September 2024, the work of HOD focussed on the successful establishment of the new department
- conducted a strategic planning workshop to clearly define the focus for the new department

The committee met five times during 2024-25 following the MOG and organisational structure changes.

Leadership Group

The Leadership Group (LG) is established as a forum for information sharing with the HOD and divisions to support effective communication on current and emerging issues. The LG aims to identify and pursue opportunities for collaboration and innovation across the department.



IN PARTICULAR, THE LEADERSHIP GROUP:

- reviews and endorses department policies
- monitors annual business plans
- identifies opportunities for collaboration and innovation
- provides information and updates on projects, activities and the achievement of division objectives
- identifies and escalates issues for the attention of HOD
- effectively manage budgets
- contributes significant content to the annual report and reviews the report prior to endorsement of the HOD
- contributes to divisional and department planning through strategic planning process.

- Taya Petsheny, A/Chief Financial Officer
- Teena Lewis, A/Director, Office of the Chief Executive Officer
- Aggie Wegner, Executive Director Commercial Partnerships
- Chris Day, Senior Director Parks and Wildlife Operations
- Nigel Weston, Senior Director Park Development and Strategic Projects
- Mel Garde, Executive Director, Liquor, Racing and Gaming
- Jennie Hughes, Director, Screen Territory
- Rebecca McCaig, Director, NT Business Events
- Kate Pembroke, Director
- Wendy Neutert, DCDD Human Resources Business Partner (Observer)

Summary of work performed during 2024–25:

- reviewed and endorsed departmental policies
- identified opportunities for collaboration and innovation both across the new department and broader government
- provided information and updates on projects, activities and the achievement of division objectives to improve communication and co-operation between business units

The committee met 10 times during 2024-25 following the MOG and organisational structure changes.

Membership as of 30 June 2025:

- Suzana Bishop, Chief Executive Officer (Chair)
- Valerie Smith, A/Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Licensing, Commercial and Enablement
- Neva McCartney, Senior Executive Director, Parks and Wildlife
- Rachel Telford, A/Executive Director, Industry Development
- Monika Tonkin, A/Chief Marketing Officer, Destination Marketing
- Jo Smallacombe, Executive Director, Corporate Services

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The department participates in a joint Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) with the Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (CM&C), the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), and the Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment (OCPE).

The committee provides independent and objective advice and support to each department CEO on the effectiveness of their risk, control, compliance, and corporate governance frameworks.

ARMC comprises five members – two independent

OUR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

of the departments (one of whom is Chair) and one member from each of CM&C, DTF, OCPE, and the department. Valerie Smith, Acting Deputy CEO, represents the department.

| | |
|--|--|
|  | <p>IN PARTICULAR, THE ARMC:</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitors and advises on departments' risk management and governance frameworks • oversees the internal audit function • monitors audit results and NT Auditor-General recommendations • promotes effective risk management and audit practices • monitors key risks and trends and advises department heads as needed • undertakes other tasks as assigned by department heads. | |

Summary of work performed during 2024–25:


- monitored the implementation of the shared services internal audit plan for 2024-25
- monitored the implementation of recommendations relating to internal and external audit findings
- reviewed and endorsed the department's Risk Management Framework
- endorsed the department's 2025-26 Internal Audit Plan.

The committee met four times during 2024-25.

Change Implementation Committee

The Change Implementation Committee (CIC) was established to support the formation of the new department.

The membership of the CIC consisted of representatives from across the department to provide diverse perspectives and expertise.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
|  | <p>IN PARTICULAR, THE CIC:</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consulted on significant matters affecting employees • contributed impartial knowledge of operational practice or expertise that enhanced the CIC's understanding of change items • provided advice, feedback, and recommendations for consideration by HOD and CEO as the decision-maker • acted as Change Champions to promote the changes across the department • served as conduits to department employees, sharing information and collecting feedback to bring back to the committee. | |

The CIC was ceased on 21 November 2024.



Fishing on the Daly River

Strategic Human Resources Management Committee

The Strategic Human Resources Management Committee (SHRMC) acts as an advisory body to support strategic workforce planning, employee engagement, and compliance with legislative and policy requirements.



IN PARTICULAR, THE SHRMC:

- aligns department priorities to the system improvement agenda in relation to strategic workforce development plans and culture for delivery by the department in co-design with OneNTG partners.
- ensures alignment with NTG strategies and frameworks, providing strategic oversight and monitoring the People Matter Survey Action Plan development and implementation, including cultural responsiveness, capability, compliance, public sector values, leadership strategy, culture, wellbeing, employee development and meeting employee efficiency measures.
- oversees and provides feedback on policy, legislative and regulatory compliance and risk management relevant to people and culture, identifying risks against the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993 (PSEMA)* and relevant authorising environments.
- monitors performance data relating to workforce metrics, Aboriginal workforce targets, culture and capability development of department employees.
- endorses and monitors performance against strategic workforce plans, leadership strategies and succession planning.
- oversees recruitment to ensure it aligns with strategic workforce plans, with the aim of building high functioning teams, adaptability and a strong performance culture.
- oversees employee mobility, flexibility and development programs as key measures to support employee capability and retention.
- manages the department's workforce-related risks and compliance requirements.
- takes opportunities to grow people management capability for our leaders.
- influences improvement of HR services provided by the Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD) under the shared services arrangement and consistent with the OneNTG approach.

Membership as at 30 June 2025

- Valerie Smith (Chair), Acting Deputy CEO, Licensing, Commercial and Enablement
- Dean McAdam, Parks and Wildlife
- Keryl Cottier, Licensing, Commercial and Enablement
- Teena Lewis, Industry Development
- Natalie Sunits, Industry Development
- Agatha Sabamba, Licensing, Commercial and Enablement
- Alice Bowden, Destination Marketing

- Bruce Pascoe, Licensing, Commercial and Enablement
- Megan Osborne, Parks and Wildlife
- Wendy Neutert (DCDD representative)

Summary of work performed during 2024–25:

- monitored essential training completion
- commenced development of the staff induction pack.

The committee met two times during 2024-25 following the MOG and organisational structure changes.



Emergency Management Committee

The Emergency Management Committee (EMC) is a forum established to oversee the development of policies, procedures and strategies to manage emergencies. The EMC leads the department's mitigation, business continuity, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts in line with the Territory Emergency Plan.

Membership as at 30 June 2025:

- Neva McCartney (Chair), Senior Executive Director, Parks and Wildlife
- Bianca Di Nuzzo, International Families Coordinator
- Kristen Hay, Director Wildlife Operations
- Cindy McIntyre, Senior Communications Officer
- Natalie Sunits, Project Manager Industry Development

Summary of work performed during 2024–25:

- reviewed the departments' Cyclone Preparedness Plan and divisional plans.

While no formal meetings were held in 2024-25, the work to establish the EMC framework for the department was being developed by Corporate Services, guided by LG and approved by HOD.

Information Management Committee

The Information Management Committee (IMC) is a forum established to provide effective governance and prioritise, monitor and control

the department's program of ICT works and ensure risks associated with the ICT program are monitored and aligned with strategic priorities.

- providing strategic leadership, governance, guidance, and support for the effective management of the department's digital environment
- supporting department compliance with the NTG ICT Governance Framework and the Treasurer's Directions ICT series
- providing advice and recommendations to assist the department's Leadership Group to make informed decisions regarding innovation, information, technology, and data investments
- delivery of the department's digital works review and endorse business cases and project plans for ICT initiatives and investment decisions.
- delivery of ICT initiatives and reviewing project performance
- development and monitoring of ICT strategic decisions, policies and critical documents

Membership as at 30 June 2025:

- Monika Tonkin (Chair), A/Chief Marketing Officer, Destination Marketing
- Jonathan Vea, Parks and Wildlife
- Lisa Lemcke, Parks and Wildlife
- Paul Carlsen, Licencing, Commercial and Enablement
- Kylie Beard, Licencing, Commercial and Enablement
- Eden Hoang, Industry Development
- Gemma Whelan, Destination Marketing
- John Weippert, DCDD
- Hannah Grant, Licencing, Commercial and Enablement

Summary of work performed during 2024–25:

- commenced logging current ICT systems, process and policies
- endorsed the department's Privacy Policy.

The committee met once during 2024-25 following the MOG and organisational structure changes.

Work Health and Safety Management Committee

The Work Health and Safety Management Committee (WHSMC) ensures a safe and healthy work environment for employees and others affected by the department’s activities. The committee develops and implements work health and safety (WHS) policies, strategies, and systems to manage workplace hazards and risks effectively.

The committee ensures compliance with statutory WHS obligations and provides assurance to the CEO and HOD that these requirements are being met. The committee supports a culture of safety and well-being across the department.

In particular, the WHSMC:

- develop and maintain a governance framework to guide strategic WHS planning for implementation by division directors.
- oversee the development and promotion of WHS standards, procedures, and processes.
- create strategies to foster a positive workplace culture regarding WHS, including raising awareness of related issues.
- monitor the department’s WHS performance, risk assessment, and compliance with the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, regulations, relevant standards, and codes.
- provides oversight and direction to division and workplace WHS committees, including reviewing their minutes and action items.
- recommends annual WHS objectives, targets, and performance measures to the HOD and CEO in line with legislative requirements.
- reports to the HOD on WHS activities and performance, and any significant incidents or developments.

Membership as at 30 June 2025:

- Neva McCartney (Chair), Senior Executive Director, Parks and Wildlife
- Stacie Bodnar, Business Events Coordinator
- Rob Hall, Director Territory Wildlife Park

- Clare Pearce, Manager Community Engagement and Volunteer Programs
- Kate Flowers, Creative Solutions Manager
- Bryan Argent, Manager WHS

Summary of work performed during 2024–25:

- reviewed department WHS management system and policy (May 2025)
- reviewed 20 department WHS guidelines (June 2025)
- established emergency wardens and first aid staff across all work units and buildings.
- conducted regular hazard and workplace inspections, including at remote ranger stations.

While no formal meetings were held in 2024-25, the work to establish the WHS framework for the department was being developed by Corporate Services, guided by the department’s LG and approved by HOD.

Internal audits

The department provides objective assurance of its activities through the internal audit function, with reports provided to the shared ARMC and CEO.

The internal audit program is designed to provide assurance to the CEO that the department’s systems and internal controls (designed to manage the department’s risk and achieve its objectives) are operating in an efficient and effective manner.

A summary of internal audits undertaken during the 2024–25 year are below:

| AUDIT | SCOPE/OBJECTIVE |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Value for Territory Assurance Audit | Review of the department’s compliance with the Procurement Rules and Buy Local Plan as part of the Value for Territory assurance program |

External audits

The department is subject to the NT Auditor-General's audit program under the powers and responsibilities established by the *Audit Act 1995*. One external audit was conducted for the department.

Audit results are published in the Auditor-General reports to the Legislative Assembly and are publicly available. All recommendations and agreed actions arising out of the internal and external audit functions are monitored by the shared ARMC and reported to the CEO.

Freedom of information applications under the *Information Act 2002*

The *Information Act 2002* combines laws relating to freedom of information (FOI), privacy and records. It also establishes the framework by which the department collects and handles personal information.

DCDD delivers a centralised FOI administration service. The department maintains the document searches and under the *Information Act 2002*, continues to make all statutory decisions.

Between 10 September and 30 June 2025, DCDD managed 10 FOI applications for government or personal information under the *Information Act 2002* for the department.

The table below provides information about FOI applications.

| TYPE OF APPLICATION | 2024-25 |
|--|---------|
| Total applications received | 10 |
| Applications carried over from previous year | - |
| Applications finalised | 7 |
| Applications transferred | - |
| Applications carried forward into the following year | 3 |



Work health and safety

The department recognises that health and wellbeing within our workplaces is critical. We understand our responsibility to provide a safe and healthy working environment for all our employees, contractors and visitors.

The department promotes a proactive health and safety management system based on effective communication, assessment and control of hazards, and the active promotion of safety leadership and personal accountability for work health and safety (WHS) at all levels of the workforce.

The highest standards of WHS practices are integrated into all work areas, management systems and operations to prevent injury and illness, and promote wellbeing in the workplace.

The number of reported incidents (including 'near misses') and hazards for 2024-25 is listed below.

| REPORTED INCIDENTS AND HAZARDS ¹ | 2024-25 |
|---|-----------|
| Being hit by objects | 14 |
| Hitting objects | 6 |
| Slips, trips and falls | 8 |
| Body stress | 9 |
| Chemicals and substances | 3 |
| Laceration | 2 |
| Vehicle incidents | 13 |
| Other | 21 |
| Total worker incidents | 76 |
| Total hazards identified | 29 |

¹ Incidents relate to employees only.

Our people

The department recognises that people are what make the workplace great.

To support the delivery of the NTG's priorities and grow the NT economy, the department is focussed on supporting industry development through globally competitive strategy, policy and promotion. The department's people are key to achieving this goal.

The department strives to be an employer of choice by creating an environment where employees can fulfil their potential and feel proud and motivated.

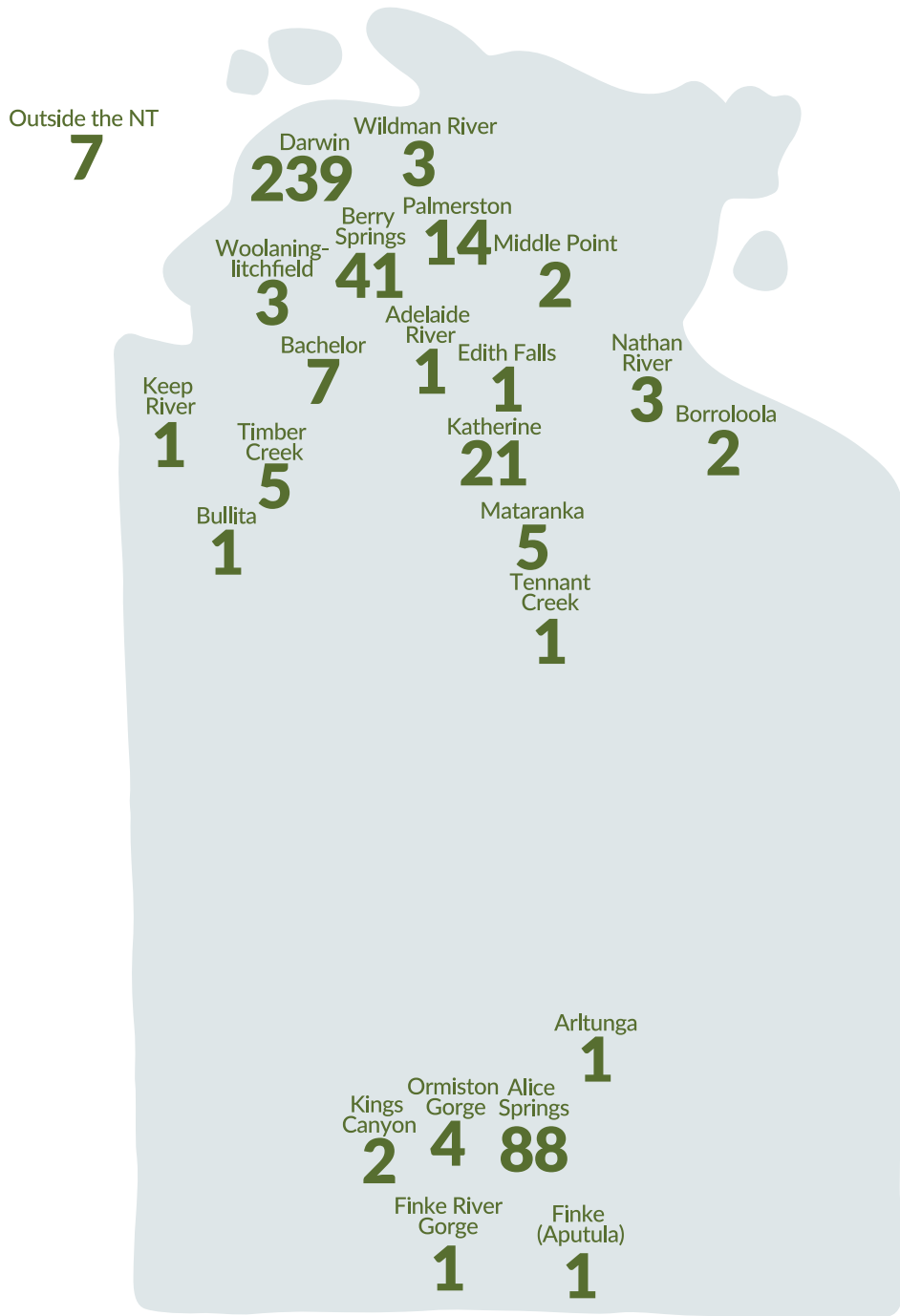


Ranger and owl with students
Territory Wildlife Park, Berry Springs

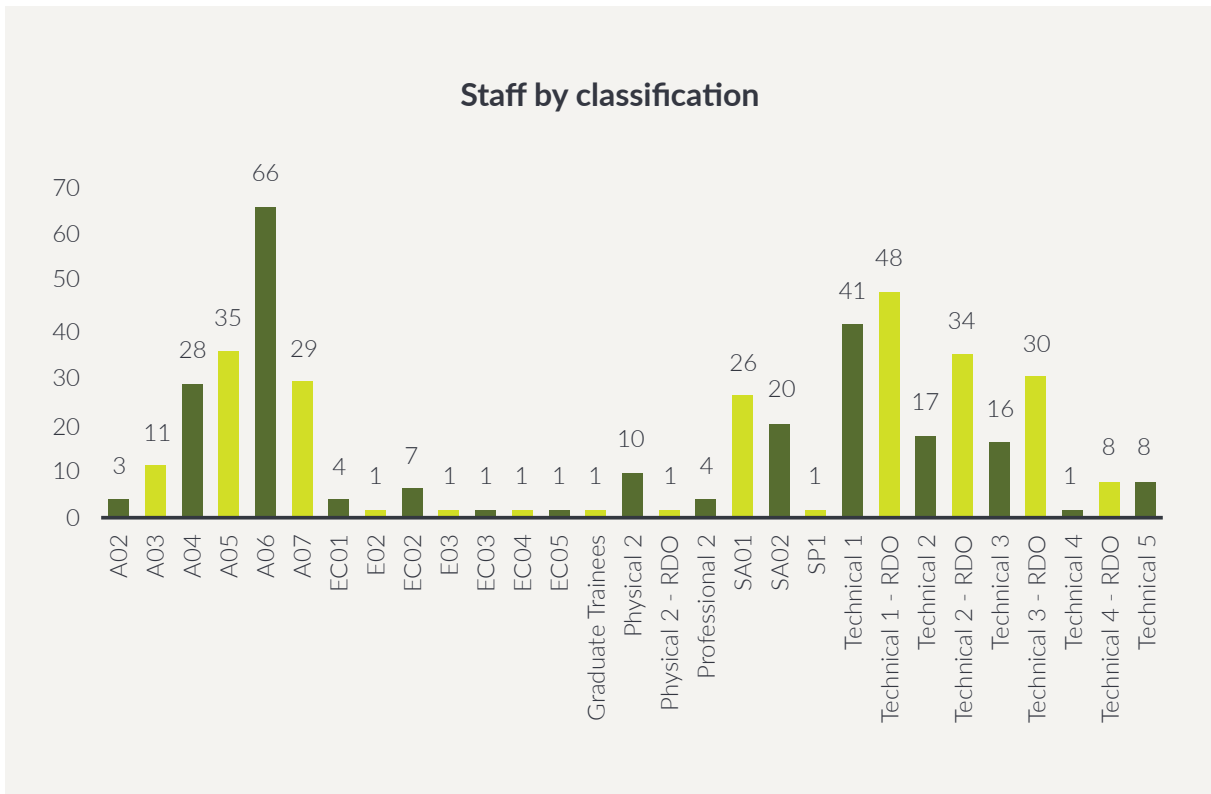
Number and location of paid employees



Staff count



OUR PEOPLE



Professional development

The department recognises that our staff learn through a combination of formal training, mentoring and hands-on work experience. The department uses a range of means, such as capability reviews, staff surveys, individual performance plans and succession plans, to understand performance gaps and capability requirements. The department allocates its learning and development budget strategically to address learning needs, develop capabilities in core areas and assist with retaining, nurturing and growing our own talented workforce. Additionally, we support employee study assistance to upskill in areas related to their role.

Management training and staff development programs offered:

Management and Leadership

- Public Sector Management Program
- OneNTG Emerging Leaders Program
- Leadership for New Managers

- NT Women in Leadership Workshop
- National Seafood Industry Leadership Program
- Executive Coaching
- HR Skill Up Manager Series
- Results Through People – Getting Great Performance
- Executive Fellows Program and Executive Master of Public Administration

Cultural Competence and Wellbeing

- Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Program
- Cross-Cultural Training
- Foundations of LGBTQ Inclusion
- Disability Confidence Training
- Resilience and Emotional Resilience
- Mental Health First Aid
- Psychosocial Safety Training
- HR Skill Up Staff Series

OUR PEOPLE



SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- Writing a Specification/Scope
- Advanced Contract Management
- Practical Public Policy Design
- Communicate with Influence
- Intensive Negotiation Skills Workshop
- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Certificate IV in Government Investigations
- Certificate IV in Procurement and Contracting
- Project Management Training
- Work Health and Safety Series
- Introduction to Emergency Management
- How to Write in Plain English
- Punctuation Unpacked
- Email Writing Workshop

The department acknowledges that our people are the driving force behind a great workplace. To support our people, the department invests in building capability and capacity to bridge knowledge gaps, identifying opportunities and facilitating solutions. By offering career pathways, study assistance and early careers programs such as traineeships, Aboriginal employment programs, graduate development programs and public sector management programs, we aim to create a talent pipeline that meets our future workforce needs.

Machinery of Government

On 10 September 2024, the Chief Minister announced a new Ministry and Machinery of Government (MoG) changes which were designed with clear objectives in mind:

- Align the public sector structures with government top priorities: reduce crime, rebuild the economy, and restore our unique Territory lifestyle
- Build a stronger, more specialised public service

with technical expertise in smaller departments

- Empower quicker and informed decisions, made closer to the ground, with structures that enable the public service to be agile and responsive

As part of these changes, the new DTH was established, incorporating:

1. The former Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade (DITT)
2. Parks and Wildlife Management from the Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS)
3. Activate Darwin from the Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet (CMC)

The new department has the clear mandate of working with industry to leverage the Territory's unique environment and competitive advantages to stake claim as a destination of positive difference.

Representatives from across section of the new department were appointed to the Change Implementation Committee to:

- consult with staff on significant matters affecting employees
- bring impartial knowledge of operational practice or expertise
- provide advice, feedback and recommendations for consideration by the Leadership Group, Heads of Division and CEO as the decision-maker
- act as change champions to promote the changes across the agency.

A significant change process to establish the department's new organisation structure, develop strategic priorities and identify principles of operation was led through this group until 21 November 2024.

Employment instructions

Under the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993 (PSEMA)*, Employment Instructions provide direction to agencies on human resource matters. DTH complied with its obligations under each Employment Instruction throughout 2024-25.



Public Public sector principles

Part 1A, sections 5A to 5F of PSEMA lists the general principles underlying this legislation. These principles need to be upheld by agencies, Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and employees of the NTPS. In 2024-25, DTH complied with all the prescribed principles.

Administration management principle (section 5B)

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

Human Resource Management Principle (section 5C)

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

Merit principle (section 5D)

DTH appointments are based on the principles of merit. Employees are capable and competent to perform their duties, having the knowledge, skills, experience and qualifications required to be successful in their role and having consideration of their potential for future development.

Equality of employment opportunity principle (section 5E)

DTH encourages staff to continually develop and access career development opportunities, which also includes exchange, transfer and mobility. Implementation of a special measures policy is enabling DTH to eliminate unlawful discrimination while promoting diversity in its workforce.

Performance and conduct principle (section 5F)

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



Alice Springs Desert Park, Alice Springs

Our financial overview

This section of the report provides an analysis of the financial outcome of the Department of Tourism and Hospitality for the year ended 30 June 2025. The department's financial performance is reported in the following financial statements: comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and the notes accompanying these statements.



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FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Financial statements overview

The 2024-25 financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis consistent with the Northern Territory Government's financial management framework and the Australian Accounting Standards. Our financial performance in 2024-25 is reported in four financial statements: the Comprehensive Operating Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statement.

The establishment of budgets and performance by output groups ensures that resource allocation decisions achieve the results intended by Government. Note 3 to the financial statements provides details of our performance by output group.

Operating statement

The department reported an operating deficit of \$12.9 million against a budgeted deficit of \$13 million. The result was largely due to receipt of unbudgeted grant revenue, higher output appropriation through Treasurer's Advances and lower purchases of goods and services, offset by higher current grants expenses.

The deficit reflects the initial effects of the administrative restructuring associated with the Machinery of Government of 10 September 2024 that formed the Department of Tourism and Hospitality.

Note 34 outlines the mid-year budget against the actual result for the year.

| NET OPERATING RESULT SUMMARY | 2024-25 FINAL BUDGET \$M | 2024-25 ACTUAL \$M |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Income | 228.5 | 225.9 |
| Expenses | (241.5) | (238.8) |
| Net surplus / (deficit) | (13.0) | (12.9) |



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

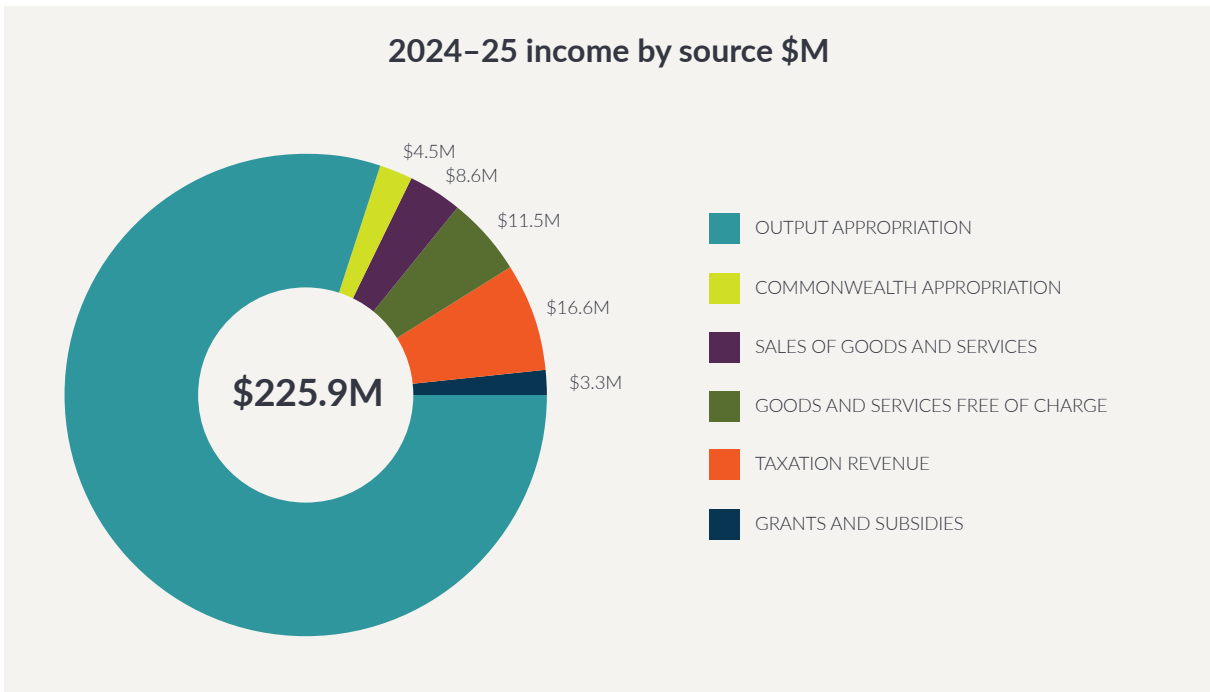
Operating income

Operating income for the financial year was \$225.9 million, \$2.6 million less than budget. This is predominantly related to lower than expected Commonwealth funding (\$1.4 million), sales of goods and services (\$0.6 million), and services free of charge (\$0.5 million).

The department is dependent on Northern Territory Government (NTG) output appropriation, with NTG contributing 80% of total income. Revenue for 2024-25 was also derived from:

The department's primary source of income is output appropriation of \$180.9 million, which makes up 80% of total operating income. The department also received:

- Taxation revenue 7%
- Goods and services received free of charge 5%
- Sales of goods and services 4%
- Commonwealth appropriation 2%
- Current grants and subsidies 1.5%,
- Other income 0.2%.



The department also received Commonwealth appropriation of \$4.5 million. Sales of goods and services income of \$8.7 million is predominantly related to racing and gaming revenue adjustment pertaining to the implementation of the Racing and Wagering Act 2024, which came into effect 1 July 2024. The Racing and Wagering Fund was established under the act to capture payments of monthly levies calculated in accordance with the Racing and Wagering Regulations 2024.

Taxation revenue of \$16.6 million represents the receipts collected from the levy on electronic gaming machines in licensed venues under the community benefit levy. The revenue funds the Community Benefit Fund.

Grants revenue of \$3.3 million is predominantly received for Tourism Aviation Attraction Scheme.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Operating expenses

The department incurred \$238.8 million in expenses during 2024–25 in the delivery of its programs and services.

Payments to employees and purchase of goods and services account for 39.5% of the department's outlays. Payments of grants are the other major departmental expenses account for 40.0% of total expenses. The department also has non-cash depreciation and amortisation charges which account for 4.3% of total expenses and Community Service obligations which account for 3.6% of total expenses.

Employee expenses

Employee expenses represent 19.3% of total agency expenditure (\$46.8 million). Employee expenses were lower by \$0.9 million compared to the final employee budget for 2024-25.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses represent 29.4% of total

agency expenditure (\$70.2 million). Administrative expenses were \$1.6 million higher compared to the final administrative expenses budget for 2024-25.

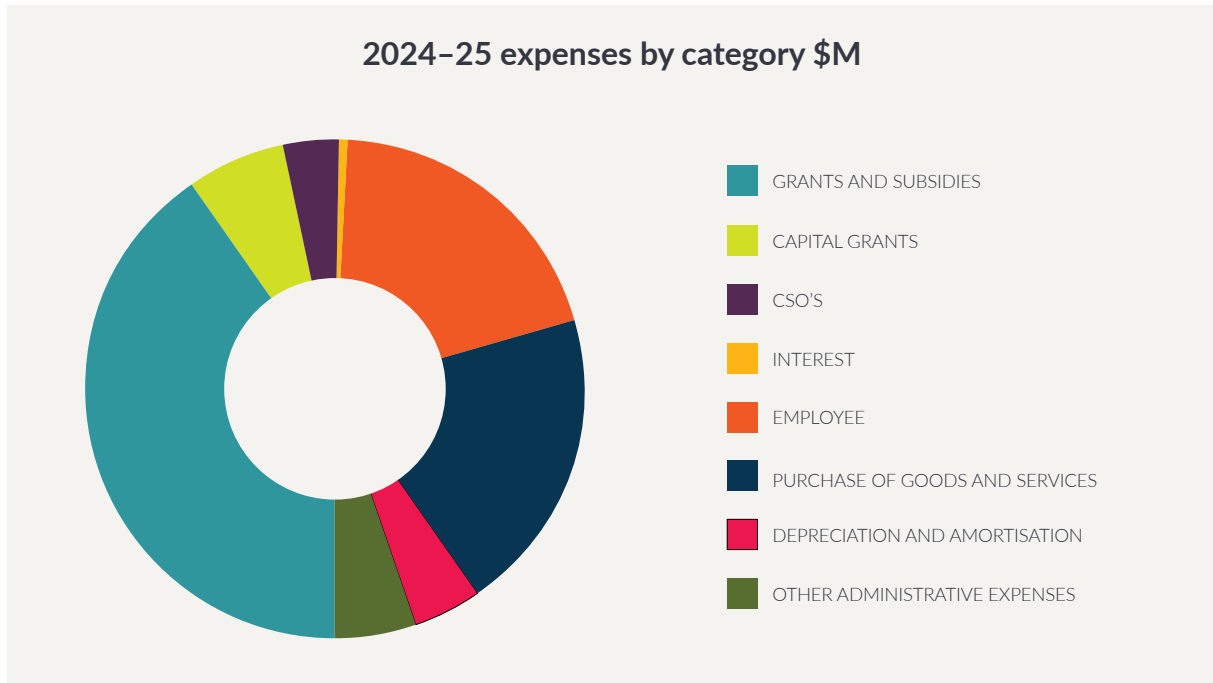
Grants, subsidies and community services obligations

In 2024–25 the department incurred \$120.2 million in grants and subsidies expenses, which was \$3.1 million higher than budget. The variation is predominantly due to additional funding brought forward for Thoroughbred Racing NT and Darwin Waterfront Corporation.

Interest expenses

Interest expense from borrowings and finance leases were \$1.7 million (0.7% of total expenditure).

The table below shows a comparison of actual and budget expenses for 2024–25. As the department was newly formed as part of Machinery of Government changes, there are no prior year comparatives to report.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Balance sheet

The Balance Sheet provides a summary of the department's balances at the end of the financial year for assets, liabilities and equity.

The balances reported are the net worth to

Government of the department's asset holdings (what is owned) against liabilities (what is owed). As the department was formed due to Machinery of Government changes, there are no prior year comparatives to report.

| ACCOUNT TYPE | ACTUAL 2024-25 \$M |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Assets | 312.1 |
| Liabilities | (102.3) |
| Net assets/equity | 209.9 |

Assets

The department's assets at 30 June 2025 totalled \$312.1 million. The balance of assets consists of:

- \$292.2 million of Property, plant, equipment
- \$11.1 million in cash and deposits, representing cash held in a financial institution,
- \$4.5 million in receivables, representing the amount that is owed to the department for goods and services provided and delivered,
- \$0.7 million in prepayments, which consists of salary advances, memberships and licenses
- \$0.3 million in inventory, representing consumables and goods held in stock.

Liabilities

The department's liabilities at 30 June 2025 totalled \$102.3 million. The balance of liabilities consists of:

- \$83.3 million in borrowing and advances, representing finance lease liabilities recognised under AASB16,
- \$6.3 million in provisions for employee entitlements such as recreation leave, leave loading and leave fares to reflect the cost in present day dollars of employee entitlements that are to be paid in the future,
- \$5.9 million in payables representing the amount

owed to creditors for goods and services purchased and received,

- \$4.7 million in deposits held, predominantly to recognise the liability for jointly managed parks and money held in trust, and
- \$2.1 million in other liabilities which primarily represents the amount received for services not yet provided.

Statement of changes in equity

The statement of changes in equity reflects movements in equity balances during the year.

Equity as at 30 June 2025 was \$209.9 million. This movement in the 2024-25 financial year predominantly relates to:

- \$13 million operating loss for 2024-25 financial year,
- \$11 million in capital withdrawals
- \$243.4 million in equity transfers, largely resulting from completed capital works transferred in and as a result of Machinery of Government,
- \$90.1 million increase in the Asset revaluation reserve.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

| | ACTUAL 2024-25 \$M |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Balance of equity at 1 July | -- |
| Movement in capital | 132.8 |
| Movement in reserves | 90.1 |
| Accumulated funds | (13.0) |
| Balance of equity at 30 June | 209.9 |

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides information on how cash was received and spent during the year. The figures in the cash flow statement vary to those in the comprehensive operating statement as the cash flow statement only includes cash transactions. The comprehensive operating statement includes non-cash items such as depreciation and notional charges for services

received free of charge from the Department of Corporate and Digital Development and Department of Logistics and Infrastructure.

The department's cash balances were \$11.1 million at 30 June 2025. As this department was newly formed due to Machinery of Government changes, there are no prior year comparatives to report. The cash flows are summarised as follows:

| | ACTUAL 2020-21 \$M | ACTUAL 2021-22 \$M | ACTUAL 2022-23 \$M | ACTUAL 2023-24 \$M | ACTUAL 2024-25 \$M |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash inflows | | | | | |
| Operating receipts | 11.3 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.3 |
| Equity injections | -- | - | - | - | - |
| | 11.3 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.3 |
| Cash outflows | | | | | |
| Operating payments | -11.1 | -11.4 | -12.1 | -12.5 | -12.4 |
| Investing and financing payments | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| | -11.3 | -11.6 | -12.3 | -12.7 | -12.9 |
| Net increase in cash held | -- | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | -0.7 |
| Cash at beginning of financial year | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Cash at end of financial year | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 |

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

| | NOTE | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------|-----------------|
| Income | | |
| Taxation Revenue | | 16,557 |
| Grants and subsidies revenue | | |
| Current | 4 | 3,283 |
| Appropriation | 5 | |
| Output | | 180,943 |
| Commonwealth | | 4,541 |
| Sales of goods and services | 6 | 8,628 |
| Investment Income | 28 | |
| Goods and services received free of charge ¹ | 7 | 11,456 |
| Other income | 8 | 455 |
| Total Income | 3 | 225,891 |
| Expenses | | |
| Employee expenses | 9 | 46,780 |
| Administrative expenses | | |
| Property management | | 6,720 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 10 | 40,839 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | - |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 20, 21 | 10,217 |
| Other administrative expenses ¹ | | 12,389 |
| Grants and subsidies expenses | | |
| Current | 11a | 96,330 |
| Capital | 11b | 15,242 |
| Community Service Obligations | 11c | 8,623 |
| Interest expense | 12 | 1,725 |
| Total expenses | 3 | 238,864 |
| Net surplus/(deficit) | | (12,973) |
| Other comprehensive income | | |
| Changes in Asset Revaluation Surplus | | 90,087 |
| Total other comprehensive income | | 90,087 |
| Comprehensive result | | 77,113 |

1 Includes DCDD service charges and DLI repairs and maintenance service charges.

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

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2025

| | NOTE | 2025 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and deposits | 13 | 11,115 |
| Receivables | 15 | 4,510 |
| Inventories | 16 | 316 |
| Other financial assets | 18 | |
| Total current assets | | 15,941 |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 19 | 296,178 |
| Heritage and Cultural Assets | 20 | 7 |
| Total non-current assets | | 296,185 |
| Total assets | | 312,127 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Deposits held | 21 | 4,667 |
| Payables | 22 | 5,933 |
| Borrowings and advances | 23 | 419 |
| Provisions | 24 | 6,281 |
| Other liabilities | 25 | 1,921 |
| Total current liabilities | | 19,221 |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Borrowings and advances | 23 | 82,855 |
| Other liabilities | 25 | 178 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 83,034 |
| Total liabilities | | 102,254 |
| Net assets | | 209,872 |
| Equity | | |
| Capital | | 132,759 |
| Reserves | | 90,087 |
| Accumulated funds | | (12,973) |
| Total equity | | 209,872 |

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

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality


Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Certification of the financial statements

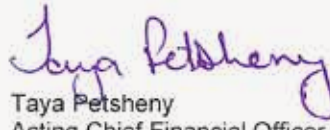
We certify that the attached financial statements for the Department of Tourism and Hospitality have been prepared based on proper accounts and records in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and with the requirements as prescribed in the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Treasurer's Directions.

We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position on that date.

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



Valerie Smith
Acting Chief Executive Officer



Taya Petsheny
Acting Chief Financial Officer

29 August 2025

29 August 2025

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

| 2024-25 | NOTE | EQUITY AT 1 JULY \$'000 | COMPREHENSIVE RESULT \$'000 | TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS \$'000 | EQUITY AT 30 JUNE \$'000 |
|---|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Accumulated funds | | - | (12,973) | - | (12,973) |
| Reserves | | | | | |
| Asset revaluation reserve | | - | 90,087 | - | 90,087 |
| Total Reserves | | - | 90,087 | - | 90,087 |
| Capital - transactions with owners | | | | | |
| Equity injections | | | | | |
| Capital appropriation | | - | - | 260 | 260 |
| Equity transfers in | | - | - | 233,089 | 233,089 |
| Other equity injections | | - | - | 10,394 | 10,394 |
| Total equity injections | | - | - | 243,743 | 243,743 |
| Equity withdrawals | | | | | |
| Capital withdrawal | | - | - | (11,415) | (11,415) |
| Equity transfers out | | - | - | (99,569) | (99,569) |
| Total equity withdrawals | | - | - | (110,984) | (110,984) |
| Total capital | | | | 132,759 | 132,759 |
| Total equity at 30 June | | - | 77,113 | 132,759 | 209,872 |

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

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

| | NOTE | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|------|----------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Cash receipts from operating activities | | |
| Taxes received | | 16,557 |
| Grants and subsidies received | | |
| Current | | 3,283 |
| Appropriation received | | |
| Output | | 180,943 |
| Commonwealth (excluding capital appropriation) | | 3,737 |
| Other receipts | | |
| Operating receipts | | 1,782 |
| Receipts from sales of goods and services | | 10,224 |
| Total receipts from operating activities | | 216,526 |
| Cash payments for operating payments | | |
| Payments related to employees | | (39,464) |
| Payments for goods and services | | (47,405) |
| Grants and subsidies paid | | |
| Current | | (96,330) |
| Capital | | (15,242) |
| Community Service Obligations | | (8,623) |
| Interest paid | | (1,725) |
| Total cash payment for operating activities | | (208,790) |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | 14 | 7,736 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Cash flows for Investing activities | | |
| Purchase of non-financial assets | | (85) |
| Total cash payments for investing activities | | (85) |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | | (85) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Cash receipts from financing activities | | |
| Deposits received | | 4,667 |
| Equity injections | | |
| Capital appropriation | 5 | 260 |
| Other equity injections | | 10,394 |
| Total cash receipts from financing activities | | 15,321 |

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

| | NOTE | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|------|-----------------|
| Cash payments for financing activities | | |
| Finance lease payments | 14 | (443) |
| Equity withdrawals | | (11,415) |
| Total cash payments for financing activities | | (11,858) |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | 14 | 3,463 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash held | | 11,115 |
| Cash at beginning of financial year | | - |
| Cash at end of financial year | 13 | 11,115 |

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

Index of notes to the financial statements

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Objectives and funding | 15. Cash flow reconciliation |
| 2. Statement of material accounting policy information | 16. Receivables |
| 3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group Income | 17. Inventories |
| 4. Grants and subsidies revenue | 18. Advances and investments |
| 5. Appropriation | 19. Other financial assets |
| 5a. Summary of changes to budget appropriations | 20. Property, plant and equipment |
| 6. Sales of goods and services | 21. Heritage and cultural assets |
| 7. Goods and services received free of charge | |
| 8. Other income | |
| Expenses | Liabilities |
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| 10. Purchases of goods and services | 23. Payables |
| 11a. Grant expense – Current grants and subsidies | 24. Borrowings and advances |
| 11b. Grant expense – Capital grant | 25. Provisions |
| 11c. Grant expense – Community service obligations | 26. Other liabilities |
| 12. Interest expenses | Other disclosures |
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| | 28. Fair value measurement |
| | 29. Financial instruments |
| | 30. Related parties |
| | 31. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets |
| | 32. Events subsequent to balance date |
| | 33. Schedule of administered Territory items |
| | 34. Budgetary information |
| | 35. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items |
| Assets | |
| 14. Cash and deposits | |

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

1. Objectives and funding

The Department of Tourism and Hospitality (the department) supports the tourism industry through development activities, strategy, policy and promotion, and delivers competitive regulatory frameworks that enable responsible and sustainable growth, market access and stakeholder certainty. The department is also responsible for management, development, protection and preservation of the Territory's wildlife parks and reserves.

Additional information in relation to the department and its principal activities may be found in the annual report.

The department considered primary users of these financial statements and their needs for information and quantitative thresholds to determine which accounting policy information is material and therefore must be disclosed.

The department is predominantly funded and, therefore dependent, on the receipt of parliamentary appropriations. The financial statements encompass all funds through which the department controls resources to carry on its functions and deliver outputs. For reporting purposes, outputs delivered by the department are summarised into several output groups below. Note 3 provides summarised financial information in the form of a comprehensive operating statement by output group.

- Tourism, events and screen production
- Darwin Waterfront Corporation
- Liquor, gaming and racing
- Parks and wildlife
- Corporate and shared services

a. Machinery of government changes

It is usual practice to include in the financial statements comparative results of the prior financial year. During the reporting period however, the department was significantly impacted by administrative restructuring as part of Machinery of Government changes initiated in

September 2024. The formation of the department involved wide scale transfer of functions into the department. Because of these changes it was not administratively practical to have attempted to recast an opening budget covering all transferred functions.

Transfers in

Details of transfer: Parks and Wildlife output transferred from the former Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security

Tourism, Services and Hospitality output transferred from the former Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade

Darwin Waterfront Corporation from the Department of Chief Minister and Cabinet

Basis of transfer: Administrative Arrangements Order (No. 3)

Date of transfer: Effective from 10 September 2024

The assets and liabilities transferred as a result of this change were as follows:

| | \$'000 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Assets | |
| Cash and deposits | (10,635) |
| Receivables | 330 |
| Inventories | 251 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 291,016 |
| Total assets | 280,962 |
| Liabilities | |
| Deposits held | 2,520 |
| Payables | 1,427 |
| Borrowings and advance | 81,337 |
| Provisions | 3,421 |
| Other liabilities | 989 |
| Total Liabilities | 89,694 |
| Net assets | 191,268 |

2. Statement of material accounting policy information

a. Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Management Act 1995, related Treasurer’s Directions and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Financial Management Act 1995 requires the Department of Tourism and Hospitality to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of the department’s financial statements should include:

- a certification of the financial statements
- a comprehensive operating statement
- a balance sheet
- a statement of changes in equity
- a cash flow statement and applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

Standards and interpretations effective from 2024-25 financial year

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

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been adopted early for 2024-25 financial year.

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

b. Department and Territory items

The financial statements of the Department of Tourism and Hospitality include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over which the

department has control (department items) and is able to utilise to further its own objectives. Certain items, while managed by the department, are administered and recorded by the Territory rather than the department (Territory items). Territory items are recognised and recorded in the Central Holding Authority as discussed below.

Central Holding Authority

The Central Holding Authority is the ‘parent body’ that represents the government’s ownership interest in government-controlled entities.

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

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

The Central Holding Authority recognises and records all Territory items, and as such, these items are not included in the department’s financial statements. However, as the department is accountable for certain Territory items managed on behalf of government, these items have been separately disclosed in Note 33 – Schedule of administered Territory items.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

c. Presentation and rounding of amounts

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

d. Contributions by and distributions to government

The department may receive contributions from government where the government is acting as owner of the department. Conversely, the

department may make distributions to government. In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Treasurer's Directions, certain types of contributions and distributions, including those relating to administrative restructures, have been designated as contributions by, and distributions to, government. These designated contributions and distributions are treated by the department as adjustments to equity.

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



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group

| | NOTE | TOURISM, EVENTS AND SCREEN PRODUCTION | DARWIN WATERFRONT CORPORATION 2025 \$'000 | LIQUOR, GAMING AND RACING 2025 \$'000 | PARKS AND WILDLIFE 2025 \$'000 | CORPORATE AND SHARED SERVICES 2025 \$'000 | TOTAL 2025 \$'000 |
|--|-------|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | - | | - | | 16,557 |
| | 4 | | - | | - | | 3,283 |
| | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | 22,891 | | 38,758 | | 180,943 |
| | | | - | | 808 | | 4,541 |
| | 6 | | 1,843 | | 4,398 | | 8,628 |
| | | | - | | - | | 28 |
| | 7 | | - | | - | | 11,456 |
| | 8 | | - | | 280 | | 455 |
| | | | 24,734 | | 44,244 | | 225,891 |
| | 9 | | 1,521 | | 21,115 | | 46,780 |
| | | | - | | 6,253 | | 6,720 |
| | 10 | | 322 | | 8,607 | | 40,839 |
| | 19,20 | | - | | 10,203 | | 10,217 |
| | | | - | | 922 | | 12,389 |
| | 11a | | 18,384 | | 1,435 | | 96,330 |
| | 11b | | 4,475 | | - | | 15,242 |
| | 11c | | - | | 8,623 | | 8,623 |
| | 12 | | - | | 1,725 | | 1,725 |

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

| | NOTE | TOURISM, EVENTS AND SCREEN PRODUCTION | DARWIN WATERFRONT CORPORATION 2025 \$'000 | LIQUOR, GAMING AND RACING 2025 \$'000 | PARKS AND WILDLIFE 2025 \$'000 | CORPORATE AND SHARED SERVICES 2025 \$'000 | TOTAL 2025 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|------|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Total expenses | | 96,587 | 24,702 | 40,796 | 58,883 | 17,897 | 238,864 |
| Net surplus/(deficit) | | (1,230) | 32 | 1,375 | (14,639) | 1,488 | (12,973) |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
| Changes in asset revaluation surplus | | | - | | 90,087 | | 90,087 |
| Total other comprehensive income | - | | 90,087 | | 90,087 | | |
| Comprehensive result | | (1,230) | 32 | 1,375 | 75,448 | 1,488 | 77,113 |

1 Includes DCDD service charges and DLI repairs and maintenance service charges.

This comprehensive operating statement by output group is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

The department is predominantly funded by parliamentary appropriations for the provision of outputs. Outputs are the services provided, or goods produced by the department for users external to the department.

They support the delivery of the department's objectives and or statutory responsibilities. The above table disaggregates revenue and expenses that enable delivery of services by output group which form part of the balances of the department.

4. Grants and subsidies revenue

| | 2025 | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 |
| Current grants | 83 | 3,200 | 3,283 |
| Total grants and subsidies revenue | 83 | 3,200 | 3,283 |

Grants revenue is recognised at fair value exclusive of GST in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

To determine if a grant should be accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15, the department must determine if the relevant agreement is 'enforceable' and contains 'sufficiently specific' performance

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obligations. When assessing whether the performance obligations are 'sufficiently specific', the department has applied significant judgement by performing a detailed analysis of the terms and conditions contained in the grant agreement, including accompanying documentation (e.g. activity work plans) and where necessary holding discussions with relevant parties.

Income recognition from grants received by the department has been appropriately accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15 based on the assessment performed.

Where assessed as AASB 15, revenue is initially deferred as unearned contract revenue liability, included in Note 25 Other liabilities, when received in advance and recognised as or when the performance obligations are satisfied.

The department has adopted a low value contract threshold of \$50,000 excluding GST and recognises revenue from contracts with a low value, upfront on receipt of income.

The department's contracts with customers are mainly for delivery of activity-based services to develop, support and promote visitation to the Territory. Funding is generally received upfront for 12 months and the department typically satisfies obligations and recognises revenue as services are being delivered as specified in the agreement.

A financing component for consideration is only recognised if it is significant to the contract and the period between the transfer of goods and services and receipt of consideration is more than one year. For the 2024-25 reporting periods, there were no adjustments for the effects of a significant financing component.

Where grant agreements do not meet criteria above, it is accounted for under AASB 1058 and is recognised upfront on receipt of funding.

Capital grants with enforceable contracts and sufficiently specific obligations are deferred as an unearned capital grants liability, included in Note 25 Other liabilities, when received and subsequently

recognised progressively as revenue as or when the department satisfies its obligations under the agreement. Where a non-financial asset is purchased, revenue is recognised at the point in time the asset is acquired and control transfers to the department.

Grant revenue, passed on from a Territory Government-controlled entity with the exception of the Central Holding Authority, is recognised upfront on receipt, irrespective of which revenue accounting standard it may fall under in accordance with the Treasurer's Direction on income

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

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|
| Type of goods and services: | |
| Service delivery | 83 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 83 |
| Type of customer: | |
| Commonwealth Government | 83 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 83 |
| Timing of transfer of goods and services: | |
| Over time | 83 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer | 83 |

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5. Appropriation

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

| | 2025 | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
| Output | - | 180,943 | 180,943 |
| Commonwealth | 4,541 | - | 4,541 |
| Total appropriation | 4,541 | 180,943 | 185,484 |

Appropriation recorded in the cashflow statement includes capital appropriation and Commonwealth capital appropriation received for the delivery of assets to be retained by the department.

| | 2025 | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
| Capital | - | 260 | 260 |
| Total appropriation | - | 260 | 260 |

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

Commonwealth appropriation follows from the intergovernmental agreement on federal financial relations, resulting in specific purpose payments (SPPs) and national partnership (NP) payments being made by the Commonwealth Treasury to state treasuries, in a manner similar to arrangements for GST payments. These payments are received by the Department of Treasury and Finance on behalf of the Central Holding Authority and then passed on to the relevant agency as Commonwealth appropriation.

Where Commonwealth appropriation received

has an enforceable contract with sufficiently specific performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. In this case, revenue is recognised as and when goods and or services are transferred to the customer or third-party beneficiary. Otherwise revenue is recognised when the department gains control of the funds.

The department's contracts with customers are mainly for delivery of activity-based services to develop and support tourism, parks and wildlife and licensing programs. Funding is generally received upfront for 12 months and the department typically satisfies obligations and recognises revenue as services are being delivered as specified in the agreement.

Commonwealth appropriations accounted as revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable

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users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows. These categories include a

description of the type of product or service line, type of customer and timing of transfer of goods and services.

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|
| Type of goods and services: | |
| Service delivery | 4,541 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 4,541 |
| Type of customer: | |
| Commonwealth Government | 4,541 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 4,541 |
| Timing of transfer of goods and services: | |
| Over time | 4,541 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer | 4,541 |

a. Summary of changes to budget appropriations

The following table presents changes to budgeted appropriations authorised during the current financial year together with explanations for significant changes. It compares the amounts identified in the 2024-25 Mid-Year Report with revised appropriations as reported in 2025-26 Budget Paper No. 3 Agency Budget Statements and the final end of year appropriation.

The changes within this table relate only to appropriation and do not include the department's revenue (for example, goods and services revenue and grants received directly by the department) or expenditure. Refer to Note 34 Budgetary information for detailed information on variations to the department's actual outcome compared to budget for revenue and expenses.

| | MID-YEAR 2024-25 BUDGET APPROPRIATION \$'000 | CHANGE TO BUDGET APPROPRIATION \$'000 | NOTE | FINAL 2024-25 BUDGET APPROPRIATION \$'000 | CHANGE TO BUDGET APPROPRIATION \$'000 | NOTE |
|--|---|--|------|--|--|------|
| | 173,143 | | | | 7,800 | 1 |
| | 260 | | | | - | |
| | 4,018 | | | | 523 | |
| | 177,421 | | | | 8,323 | |

1. The increased budget mainly relates to Treasurer's Advances for Thoroughbred Racing NT and Darwin Waterfront Corporation.

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

Commonwealth appropriation reflects funding anticipated to be received from the

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

6. Sales of goods and services

| | 2025 | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
| Fees from regulatory services | 1,782 | | 1,782 |
| Sales of goods and services | 4,680 | 2,166 | 6,846 |
| Total sales of goods and services | 6,462 | 2,166 | 8,628 |

Fees from regulatory services

Revenue from regulatory fees include fees for the issue of licences and is generally recognised when the department satisfies its performance obligations.

The department's sole performance obligations for the issue of a non-intellectual property licence is the issue of the licence, therefore revenue is recognised upfront on issue of the licence.

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue comprise income from rendering of services, and sales of goods and services. These are recognised at fair value, exclusive of GST.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when the department satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods. The department typically satisfies its performance obligations on transfer of the goods to the customers, which is the sole performance obligation. Payments are typically due when the goods are sold.

Revenue from these sales is based on the price specified in the contract, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur. There is no element of financing present as sales are made with a short credit term.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the department satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services. The department typically satisfies its performance obligations when upon delivery of service at a point in time.

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

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7. Goods and services received free of charge

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| Corporate and information services | 5,675 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 5,781 |
| Total goods and services received free of charge | 11,456 |

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

Repairs and maintenance expenses incurred on the department's assets and costs associated with administration of these expenses are centralised and in the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure on behalf of the department, and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the department.

In addition, the following corporate services staff and functions are centralised and provided by Department of Corporate and Digital Development on behalf of the department and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the department:

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

8. Other income

| | 2025 | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
| Rental income | - | 60 | 60 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | 108 | 287 | 395 |
| Total other income | 108 | 347 | 455 |

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases incidental to the core functions of the department is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Miscellaneous revenue

Miscellaneous revenue includes recovery of unspent grant monies from industry participants, reimbursements and Information Act Revenue.

Where funding is received for agreements that are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations for the department to transfer goods or services to the grantor or third-party beneficiary, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. Where this criteria is not met, revenue is generally accounted for under AASB 1058 and income is generally recognised upfront on receipt of funding.

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Other income accounted for as revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature,

amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows. These categories include a description of the type of product or service line, type of customer and timing of transfer of goods and services.

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|
| Type of good and service: | |
| Other sales of goods and services | 108 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by good or service | 108 |
| Type of customer: | |
| Commonwealth government | |
| State and territory governments | |
| Non-government entities | 108 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by type of customer | 108 |
| Timing of transfer of goods and services: | |
| Point in time | 108 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer | 108 |

9. Employee benefits expense

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|
| Salaries and wages | 39,423 |
| Superannuation expenses | 4,572 |
| Fringe benefits tax | 230 |
| Payroll tax | 2,555 |
| Total employee benefits expense | 46,780 |

The number of full-time equivalent employees for 2024-25 was 346.

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

The recognition and measurement policy for employee benefits is detailed in Note 23: Payables and Note 25: Provisions.

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10. Purchases of goods and services

The net surplus/(deficit) has been arrived at after charging the following expenses:

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| Consultants ¹ | 1,366 |
| Advertising ² | 20 |
| Marketing and promotion ³ | 23,972 |
| Document production | 73 |
| Legal expenses ⁴ | 221 |
| Recruitment ⁵ | 97 |
| Training and study | 633 |
| Official duty fares | 633 |
| Accommodation | 432 |
| Travelling allowance | 392 |
| Information technology charges and communications | 4,048 |
| Motor vehicle expenses | 3,501 |
| Research Services | 562 |
| Other ⁶ | 4,889 |
| Total purchases of goods and services | 40,839 |

1 Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

2 Does not include recruitment, advertising or marketing and promotion advertising.

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

4 Includes legal fees, claim and settlement costs.

5 Includes recruitment-related advertising costs.

6 Includes sitting fees, memberships and subscriptions, freight and other miscellaneous expenditure

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

11. Grants and subsidy expenses

a. Current grants and subsidy expenses

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|
| Current Grants | |
| Local government | 434 |
| Private and not-for-profit sector | 43,093 |
| Grants to other sectors of government | 52,803 |
| Total current grants and subsidy expenses | 96,330 |

Current grants expenses are intended to finance the current activities of the recipient for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return. Current grant expense largely comprise grants for major community and business events, industry development and marketing and for the establishment, management and maintenance of parks and reserves in the Territory.

Subsidies are payments aimed at reducing all or part of the costs of an activity. The department did not have any subsidy payments during the reporting period.

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

b. Capital grant expense

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Local government | 448 |
| Private and not-for-profit sector | 10,319 |
| Grants to other sectors of government | 4,475 |
| Total capital grant expense | 15,242 |

Capital grant expenses are transfers made to a recipient for the purpose of acquiring or constructing a new physical asset or upgrading an existing physical asset, for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return. It also includes the transfer of existing departmental assets to another entity for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return. Capital grant expenses largely comprise a variety of industries and entities under various grant programs provided by the department to enhance and improve on-ground visitor experiences and for community benefit.

Capital grant expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST. Where an existing departmental asset is transferred to a recipient, the transaction is recognised when the department transfers control of asset to the recipient.

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c. Community service obligations

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Grants to other sectors of government | 8,623 |
| | 8,623 |

Community service obligations (CSO) are payments the department makes to a government business division or a government owned corporation to compensate them for undertaking activities they would not elect to undertake on a commercial basis or would only undertake commercially at a higher price. CSO payments are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

12. Interest expenses

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Interest from lease liabilities | 1,725 |
| Total interest expenses | 1,725 |

Interest expenses consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. It includes interest on lease liabilities. Interest expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

13. Write-offs, postponements, waiver, gifts and ex gratia payments

The following table presents all write-offs, waivers, postponements, gifts and ex gratia payments approved under the *Financial Management Act 1995* or other legislation that the agency administers.

| | AGENCY ITEMS | | TERRITORY ITEMS | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2025 \$'000 | NO. OF TRANS. | 2025 \$'000 | NO. OF TRANS. |
| Authorised under other legislation | | | | |
| Gifts | 695 | 1 | - | - |
| Total authorised under other legislation | 695 | 1 | - | - |

Write-off

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

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Waiver

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

Postponement

A postponement is a deferral of a right to recover public money or receipt of public property from its due date. This has no effect on revenues or expenses recognised but may affect cash inflows or assets in use.

Gifts

A gift is an asset or property, deemed surplus to government's requirements, transferred to a suitable recipient, without receiving any consideration or compensation, and where there is no constructive or legal obligation for the transfer. Gifted property is accounted under 'Other administrative expenses' in the comprehensive operating statement.

Ex gratia

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

14. Cash and deposits

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Cash at bank | 11,115 |
| Total cash and deposits | 11,115 |

For the purposes of the balance sheet and the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash. Cash at bank includes monies held in the Accountable Officer's Trust Account (AOTA) that are ultimately payable to the beneficial owner – refer also to Note 21.



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15. Cash flow reconciliation

a. Reconciliation of cash

The total of the department's 'Cash and deposits' of \$11.11 million recorded in the balance sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'Cash' in the cash flow statement.

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

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|-----------------|
| Net deficit | (12,973) |
| Non-cash items: | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 10,217 |
| Asset write-offs/write downs | 60 |
| Asset donations/gifts | 695 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | |
| Decrease/(increase) in receivables | (4,510) |
| Decrease/(increase) in inventories | (65) |
| (Decrease)/increase in payables | 5,933 |
| (Decrease)/increase in provision for employee benefits | 5,235 |
| (Decrease)/increase in other provisions | 1,046 |
| (Decrease)/increase in other liabilities | 2,099 |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 7,736 |

b. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

| 1-JUL | CASH FLOWS | | | | | TOTAL CASH FLOWS \$'000 |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS TRUST ACCOUNT \$'000 | CLEARING MONEY \$'000 | CAPITAL APPROPRIATION \$'000 | EQUITY INJECTION/ WITHDRAWAL \$'000 | LEASE LIABILITIES REPAYMENTS \$'000 | |
| Deposits held | 580 | 4,087 | - | - | - | 4,667 |
| Borrowings and advances | - | - | - | - | (443) | (443) |
| Equity injection/withdrawal | - | - | 260 | (1,021) | - | (761) |
| Total | 580 | 4,087 | 260 | (1,021) | (443) | 3,463 |

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c. Non-cash financing and investing activities

Lease transactions

During the financial year, the department recorded right-of-use assets for the lease of national parks with an aggregate value of \$0.91 million.

16. Receivables

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Accounts receivable | 737 |
| Less: Loss allowance | (422) |
| | 315 |
| Accrued contract revenue | 2,082 |
| GST receivables | 880 |
| Prepayments | 727 |
| Other receivables | 506 |
| Total receivables | 4,510 |

Receivables are initially recognised when the department becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Receivables include contract receivables, accounts receivable, accrued contract revenue and other receivables.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairments.

Accounts receivable, contract receivables and other receivables are generally settled within 30 days.

The loss allowance reflects lifetime expected credit losses and represents the amount of receivables the department estimates are likely to be uncollectible and are considered doubtful.

Accrued contract revenue

Accrued contract revenue relates to the department's right to consideration in exchange for goods transferred to customers or works completed but not invoiced at the reporting date.

Once the department's rights to payment becomes unconditional, usually on issue of an invoice, accrued contract revenue balances are reclassified as contract receivables. Accrued revenue that does not arise from contracts with customers are reported as part of other receivables.

Credit risk exposure of receivables

Receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure exposure to bad debts is not significant. The entity applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses. This approach recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses for all accounts receivables, contracts receivables and accrued contract revenue. To measure expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics and days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates, adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, receivables are written off

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when based on demonstrated actions to collect, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery for reasons beyond the department's control.

The loss allowance for receivables at reporting date represents the amount of receivables the department estimates is likely to be uncollectible and is considered doubtful. Ageing analysis and reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables as

at the reporting date are disclosed below.

Internal receivables reflect amounts owing from entities controlled by the Northern Territory Government such as other departments, government business divisions and government owned corporations. External receivables reflect amounts owing from third parties which are external to the Northern Territory Government.

Ageing analysis

| | 2025 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | GROSS RECEIVABLES \$'000 | LOSS RATE % | EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES \$'000 | NET RECEIVABLES \$'000 |
| Internal receivables | | | | |
| Not overdue | - | | - | - |
| Overdue for less than 30 days | 7 | | - | 7 |
| Overdue for 30 to 60 days | - | | - | - |
| Overdue for more than 60 days | - | | - | - |
| Total internal receivables | 7 | | - | 7 |
| External receivables | | | | |
| Not overdue | 189 | | - | 189 |
| Overdue for less than 30 days | 41 | | - | 41 |
| Overdue for 30 to 60 days | 6 | | - | 6 |
| Overdue for more than 60 days | 494 | 85% | 422 | 72 |
| Total external receivables | 731 | - | 422 | 308 |

Total amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and prepayments as these do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and therefore will not reconcile the receivables note. It also excludes accrued contract revenue where no loss allowance has been provided.

Reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables

There were no internal receivables requiring adjustments for expected credit losses.

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| External receivables | |
| Opening balance | - |
| Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in profit or loss | 422 |
| Total external receivables | 422 |

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17. Inventories

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| General inventories | |
| At cost | 316 |
| Total inventories | 316 |

Inventories include assets held either for sale or distribution at no or nominal consideration in the ordinary course of business operations.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, except for those held for distribution are carried at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

The cost of inventories held for distribution are assigned using a mixture of first in, first out or weighted average cost formula, or using specific identification of their individual costs.

Inventory held for distribution is regularly assessed for obsolescence and loss.

18. Advances and investments

The department had no advances or equity accounted investments for noting.

a. Investment in shares

Investment in shares represents ownership interest in an entity in the form of shares or units held where there is no significant influence, control or joint control over the entity.

Investment in shares is recognised at fair value at the time of acquisition and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The former Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade purchased 400,000 shares at \$1 each in 2001, and another 71,309 shares at NIL value in 2023 from Australian Tourism Data Warehouse. These shares were transferred to the Department of Tourism and Hospitality through Machinery of Government and are reported in the register of financial interests of the department, have been fully impaired and currently held at nil value.

Reconciliation of investment in shares

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Investment in shares | |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | - |
| Transfer in | 400 |
| Revaluation adjustments | (400) |
| Total investments | - |

No investments were disposed of during 2024-25, and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

19. Other financial assets

The department provides financial assistance in the form of grant funding to assist in screen productions. There are grant agreements the department enters into that contain an option, that if exercised entitles the department to receive a percentage of profits earned on the production and a percentage of ownership of specified project assets.

At the date the option to convert the grant funding is exercised, the option is recognised at fair value through profit and loss based on the discounted expected future cashflows.

The fair value is assessed at each reporting date, and any changes in fair value will be taken through the comprehensive operating statement

Due to the uncertainty of any future cashflows, the fair value of the option on initial recognition is generally considered nil.

a. Department as a lessor

Finance leases

Leases under which the Department transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as finance leases.

Subleases are classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than by reference to the underlying asset. A sublease is an arrangement where the underlying asset is re-leased by a lessee (intermediate lessor) to another party, and the lease (head lease) between the head lessor and original lessee remains in effect.

Finance income arising from finance leases is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

The department does not have any finance lease or sublease arrangements.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the comprehensive operating statement due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The department does not have any operating leases.

b. Contract cost asset

Costs to obtain a contract are expensed where goods and services will be transferred within one year or less and only capitalised if deemed material. Territory Government employee costs that satisfy the criteria for recognition as a cost to fulfil a contract are not capitalised and expensed immediately. Other costs to fulfil a contract are accounted for as a contract cost asset if deemed material. For the 2024-25, no costs were capitalised as a contract cost asset.

20. Property, plant and equipment

a. Total property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

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

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| | LAND \$'000 | BUILDINGS \$'000 | INFRASTRUCTURE \$'000 | CONSTRUCTION (WORK IN PROGRESS) \$'000 | PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \$'000 | COMPUTER HARDWARE \$'000 | TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT \$'000 | RIGHT OF USE \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|--|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Carrying amount as at 1 July | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Additions | | | - | - | 59 | - | 25 | - | 84 |
| Additions/ disposals from asset transfers | 107,766 | 64,962 | 50,157 | 1,750 | 3,091 | - | 450 | 78,970 | 307,146 |
| Depreciation/ amortisation expense | - | (3,439) | (4,996) | - | (648) | - | (96) | (1,038) | (10,217) |
| Revaluation increments/ decrements | (2,780) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,946 | (834) |
| Carrying amount as at 30 June | 104,986 | 61,523 | 45,161 | 1,750 | 2,502 | - | 379 | 79,878 | 296,179 |

Acquisitions

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value, equal to or greater than \$10,000 are recognised in the year of acquisition and depreciated as outlined below. Items of property, plant and equipment below the \$10,000 threshold are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Major items of plant and equipment comprising a number of components that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate assets. Individual components may be replaced during the useful life of the complex asset.

Construction (work in progress)

As part of the financial management framework, the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure

is responsible for managing general government capital works projects on a whole of government basis. Therefore, appropriation for capital works is provided directly to the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure and the cost of construction work in progress is recognised as an asset of that department. Once completed, capital works assets are transferred to the department.

Revaluation of assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, assets belonging to the following classes of non-financial assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from their fair value at reporting date:

- land
- buildings
- infrastructure assets

The above classes of property, plant and

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equipment include certain new assets initially recognised at cost. Such new assets will continue to be measured at cost, which is deemed to equate to fair value, until the next revaluation for that asset class occurs.

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

The latest revaluations were conducted prior to machinery of government transfer of those assets as follows:

- The former Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security assets revaluations were independently conducted as at 30 June 2020 by either Territory Property Consultants Pty Ltd or Colliers International (NT) Pty Ltd.
- The former Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade assets revaluations were independently conducted as at 30 June 2021 by Colliers International (NT) Pty Ltd.

Refer to Note 28: Fair value for additional disclosures.

Impairment of assets

An asset is said to be impaired when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Materially significant non-financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment annually. If any indicator of impairment exists, the department determines the asset's recoverable amount. The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's current replacement cost and fair value less costs to sell. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement. They are disclosed as an expense unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. Where the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus for that class of asset to the extent an available balance exists in the asset revaluation surplus.

In certain situations, an impairment loss may subsequently be reversed. Impairment loss may only be reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, nor exceed the net carrying amount that would have been determined had not impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. Where an asset is carried at a revalued amount, impairment reversal is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as income to the extent that an impairment loss was previously recognised in the profit or loss, otherwise, impairment reversal results in an increase in the asset revaluation surplus.

The department's property, plant and equipment assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2025. No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Items of property, plant and equipment, including buildings but excluding land, have limited useful lives and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for each class of asset are in accordance with the department's determination as follows:

| | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Buildings | 10-50 years |
| Infrastructure assets | 8 – 99 years |
| Plant and equipment | 1 – 20 years |
| Transport equipment | 10 – 20 years |
| Computer hardware | 3 – 6 years |
| Leased Land (Right-of-use assets) | 26-99 years |

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Right-of-use asset

The department assesses at contract inception whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration and hence contains a lease.

The department recognises lease liabilities representing an obligation to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The department recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (the date the underlying asset is available for use).

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the department at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at fair value which approximates costs less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are subject to remeasurement principles consistent with the lease liability. This includes applying indexation and market rent review. Right-of-use assets are also revalued where a trigger or event may indicate their carrying amount does not equal fair value.

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

Leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the agency to further its objectives

Right-of-use assets under leases at significantly below-market terms and conditions that are entered into principally to enable the agency to further its objectives, are measured at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. These right-of-use assets are subject to impairment testing but are not subject to revaluation.

These leases largely relate to motor vehicle leases.

The following amounts were recognised in the comprehensive operating statement for the year in respect of leases where the department is the lessee:

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets | 1,038 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 1,725 |
| Inter-governmental leases | 2,636 |
| Expenses relating to short-term leases | 381 |
| Total amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement | 5,780 |

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21. Heritage and cultural assets

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|
| Carrying amount | |
| At valuation | 15 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (8) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June | 7 |
| Reconciliation of carrying amount | |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | - |
| Depreciation | (1) |
| Additions/disposals from asset transfers | 8 |
| Carrying amount as at 30 June | 7 |

The department's heritage and cultural assets comprises a work of art.

Heritage and cultural assets are initially measured at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is the fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Heritage and cultural assets are subsequently recognised at fair value. The latest revaluation as at 30 June 2021 were independently conducted. The valuer was Colliers International (NT) Pty Ltd. Refer to Note 28: Fair value measurement for additional disclosures.

Heritage and cultural assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life of the department's heritage and cultural asset is 28 years.

The department's accounting policies on impairment for property, plant and equipment disclosed in Note 20 also apply to heritage and cultural assets.

Agency heritage and cultural assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2025. No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

22. Deposits held

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Accountable officer's trust account | 580 |
| Clearing money | 4,057 |
| Total deposits held | 4,667 |

Deposits held mainly comprise Accountable Officer's Trust Account and clearing money.

Accountable Officer's Trust Accounts hold trust monies established under legislations held by the by the department on behalf of others for a specific purpose and not for use in operations of

government. These include security deposits and bonds, unclaimed monies, licencing fees.

Clearing money is public money in transit that is payable to another entity. These funds typically do no contribute to the operations of the department.

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23. Payables

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Accounts payable | 130 |
| Accrued salaries and wages | 1,050 |
| Other accrued expenses | 4,751 |
| Other payables | 2 |
| Total deposits held | 5,933 |

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

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

24. Borrowings and advances

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Current | |
| Lease liabilities | 419 |
| Non current | |
| Lease liabilities | 82,855 |
| Total borrowings and advances | 83,274 |

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in net surplus/(deficit) when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease where the department is the lessee, the department recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

Variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate are included in the lease liabilities, otherwise, are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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 department's leases, the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation's institutional bond rate is used as the incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

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In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (such as changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such

lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The following table presents liabilities under leases.

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Balance at 1 July | - |
| Additions/remeasurements | 83,717 |
| Interest expenses | 1,725 |
| Payments | (2,168) |
| Balance at 30 June | 83,274 |

The department had total cash outflows for leases of \$0.44 million in 2025.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases not recorded as liability are as follows:

| | 2025 INTERNAL \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------|
| Not later than one year | 1,850 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 3,733 |
| Later than five years | 34 |
| | 5,617 |

25. Provisions

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| Employee benefits | |
| Recreation leave | 4,501 |
| Leave loading | 711 |
| Other employee benefits (airfare liability) | 23 |
| Other current provisions | |
| Fringe benefits tax | 36 |
| Payroll tax | 346 |
| Superannuation | 664 |
| Total provisions | 6,281 |

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a. Employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits include wages and salaries and recreation leave accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. Liabilities arising in respect of recreation leave and other employee benefit liabilities that fall due within 12 months of reporting date are classified as current liabilities and are measured at amounts expected to be paid. Non-current employee benefit liabilities that fall due after 12 months of the reporting date are measured at present value of estimated future cash flows, calculated using the appropriate government bond rate and taking into consideration expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

All recreation leave is classified as a current liability.

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

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

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

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

26. Other liabilities

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Current | |
| Unearned contract revenue | 1,921 |
| | 1,921 |
| Non current | |
| Unearned contract revenue | 178 |
| | 178 |
| Total other liabilities | 2,099 |

Unearned contract revenue liability

Unearned contract revenue liability relate to consideration received in advance from customers in respect of various external funding agreements for research or services yet to be provided and where permits are issued to customers which extend over a period of time.

Unearned contract revenue liability balances as at 30 June 2025 is \$2.09 million.

The department anticipates to recognise as revenue, unearned contract revenue liability in accordance with the time bands below:

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| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| Not later than one year | 1,921 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 178 |
| Total unearned contract revenue | 2,099 |

Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

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

after 10 August 1999.

The department makes superannuation contributions on behalf of its employees to the Central Holding Authority or non-government employee-nominated schemes. Superannuation liabilities related to government superannuation schemes are held by the Central Holding Authority and therefore not recognised in the department financial statements.

27. Capital commitments

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

Commitments may extend over multiple reporting periods and may result in payment of compensation or return of funds if obligations are breached. These contracts are expected to be payable as follows:

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| Not later than one year | 93 |
| Total capital expenditure commitments (exclusive of GST) | 93 |
| Plus: GST recoverable | 9 |
| Total capital expenditure commitments (inclusive of GST) | 102 |

28. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When measuring fair value, the valuation techniques used maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable

observable inputs are not available for similar assets/liabilities.

Observable inputs are publicly available data relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by the department include, but are not limited to, published sales data for land and general office buildings.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgments not available publicly but relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being

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valued. Such inputs include internal department adjustments to observable data to take account of particular and potentially unique characteristics/ functionality of assets/liabilities and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life.

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

Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – inputs are unobservable.

Valuation Techniques and Inputs

| ASSET CLASSES | TECHNIQUES | SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Land | Market | N/A |
| Buildings | Cost | Depreciated replacement cost |
| Infrastructure | Cost | Depreciated replacement cost |
| Construction (work in progress) | Cost | Labour and material costs |
| Plant and equipment | Cost | Cost per unit; useful life |
| Transport equipment | Cost | Cost per unit; useful life |
| Computer hardware | Cost | Cost per unit; useful life |
| Heritage and cultural assets | Market | N/A |

All the department’s non financial assets are measured at Level 3 and are held primarily for service potential rather than to generate cash inflows. Carrying amounts and reconciliation of movements are disclosed in Note 19, Property, Plant and Equipment. These assets are measured using inputs not based on observable market data.

The department does not recognise any financial assets or liabilities at fair value as these are recognised at amortised cost. The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value.

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29. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The department's financial instruments include cash and deposits; receivables; deposits held, and lease liabilities. It excludes statutory receivables arising from taxes including tax receivables, GST input tax credits recoverable, fines and penalties, which do not meet the definition of financial instruments as per AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

These items represent non-complex and standard financial instruments, with limited or no exposure to credit, market or liquidity risks.

The department has limited exposure to financial risks as discussed below.

Exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, price risk and liquidity risk arise in the normal course of activities. The Territory Government's investments, loans and placements, and borrowings are predominantly managed through the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation adopting strategies to minimise the risk. Derivative financial arrangements are also utilised to manage financial risks inherent in the management of these financial instruments. These arrangements include swaps, forward interest rate agreements and other hedging instruments to manage fluctuations in interest or exchange rates.

The carrying amounts of the department's financial assets and liabilities by category are disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

a. Categories of financial instruments

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

| 2024-25 | AMORTISED COST \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Cash and deposits | - | 11,115 |
| Receivables ¹ | 315 | - |
| Total financial assets | 315 | 11,115 |
| Deposits held | 4,667 | - |
| Payables ¹ | 130 | - |
| Lease liabilities | 83,274 | - |
| Total financial liabilities | 88,071 | - |

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

The former Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade purchased 400,000 shares at \$1 each in 2001, and another 71,309 shares at NIL value in 2023 from Australian Tourism Data Warehouse. These shares were transferred to the Department of Tourism and Hospitality through Machinery of Government and are reported in the register of financial interests of the department, have been fully impaired and currently held at nil value.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets categorised at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

The department's financial assets categorised at amortised cost include receivables.

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Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The department does not have any financial assets under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are initially and subsequently recognised at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The department's financial liabilities categorised at amortised cost include all accounts payable, deposits held and lease liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified at FVTPL when the liabilities are either held for trading or designated as FVTPL. Financial liabilities classified at FVTPL are initially and subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

The department does not have any financial liabilities under this category.

Netting of swap transactions

The department, from time to time, may facilitate certain structured finance arrangements, where a legally recognised right to set-off financial assets and liabilities exists, and the Territory intends to settle on a net basis. Where these arrangements occur, the revenues and expenses are offset and the net amount is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement.

b. Credit risk

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

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

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

Credit risk relating to receivables is disclosed in Note 15 and advances paid in Note 17.

c. Liquidity risk

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

The following tables detail the agency's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows at reporting date. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts included in the balance sheet, which are based on discounted cash flows.

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Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

| | CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000 | LESS THAN A YEAR \$'000 | 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000 | MORE THAN 5 YEARS \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Deposits held ¹ | 4,667 | 4,667 | | | 4,667 |
| Payables ¹ | 130 | 130 | | | 130 |
| Lease liabilities | 83,274 | 419 | 10,425 | 72,430 | 83,274 |
| Total financial liabilities | 88,071 | 5,216 | 10,425 | 72,430 | 88,071 |

¹ Amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals (such as AOTA, accrued expenses, unearned revenue and provisions), as these do not meet the definition of financial instrument and therefore amounts will not recognise the balance sheet.

d. Market risk

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

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The department is not exposed, or has limited exposure, to interest rate risk as all financial assets and financial liabilities, with the exception of leases, are non-interest bearing. Lease

arrangements are established on a fixed interest rate and therefore do not expose the entity to interest rate risk.

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Interest earned on the Gift Fund is accounted for as both an asset and a liability, therefore changes to the variable rates of 100 basis points (1 percent) at reporting date would have had no effect on the department's profit or loss and equity.

Changes in the variable rates of 100 basis points (1 per cent) at reporting date on cash at bank, excluding the gift fund, would have the following effect on the department's profit or loss and equity.

| | PROFIT OR LOSS AND EQUITY |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 100 BASIS POINTS INCREASE \$'000 |
| 30 June 2025 | |
| Financial assets – cash at bank | 111 |
| Net sensitivity | 111 |

iii. Price risk

The department is not exposed, or has limited exposure to price risk as the department does not hold units in unit trusts.

cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

iv. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair value of future

The department is not exposed to, or has limited exposure, to currency risk as the department does not hold borrowings denominated in foreign currencies or transactional currency exposures arising from purchases in a foreign currency.

30. Related parties

a. Related parties

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

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

b. Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel of the Department of Tourism and Hospitality are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department. These include the Minister for Parks and Wildlife, Tourism and Hospitality, Racing, and for Major Events, the Chief Executive Officer and the five members of the executive team of the Department of Tourism and Hospitality.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The details below excludes the salaries and other benefits of the Minister for Parks and Wildlife, Tourism and Hospitality, Racing, and for Major Events as the remunerations and allowances are payable by the Department of the Legislative Assembly and consequently disclosed within the Treasurer's annual financial statements.

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel of the Department of Tourism and Hospitality is set out below:

| | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|
| Short-term benefits | 702 |
| Post-employment benefits | 58 |
| Total remuneration of key management personnel¹ | 760 |

¹Remuneration of key management personnel is from December 2024 following transition through Machinery of Government

c. Transactions with Northern Territory Government-controlled entities

The department's primary ongoing source of funding is received from the Central Holding Authority in the form of output and capital appropriation and on-passed Commonwealth national partnership and specific-purpose payments.

entered into during the year with all other Northern Territory Government-controlled entities.

The following table provides quantitative information about related party transactions

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| 2024-25 RELATED PARTY | REVENUE FROM RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | PAYMENTS TO RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | AMOUNTS OWED BY RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | AMOUNTS OWED TO RELATED PARTIES \$'000 |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Related Party | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| All NTG entities | 21,459 | 91,073 | 3,734 | 1,858 |

Significant transactions with other government entities include payments of \$33.9 million to Northern Territory Major Events Company, \$24.9 million to the Darwin Waterfront Corporation and \$8.6 million Community Service Obligation to Territory Wildlife Parks.

Other related party transactions

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

31. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a. Contingent liabilities

The department has entered into contracts and agreements that contain indemnities. The contingent liabilities arising from these indemnities cannot be quantified, and the likelihood of occurrence is considered low. For all events that would give rise to potential liabilities, the department has comprehensive risk management strategies in place.

Where the department is engaged in legal proceedings, due to the variety and nature of cases and the uncertainty of any potential liability, no value can be attributed to these cases. In addition, the attribution of value to those cases also have the potential to prejudice the outcome of proceedings.

b. Contingent assets

The department had no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2025.

32. Events subsequent to balance date

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

33. Schedule of administered Territory items

In addition to operating revenues controlled and utilised by the department to fund its activities that are included in the financial statements, the department also acts on behalf of the Territory Government in the management of administered items. These include fees from regulatory services and royalties. The department is unable to use administered items to further its own objectives without authorisation.

Administered items are transferred to and reported by the Central Holding Authority, as the parent entity of government. Administered income and expenses are not recognised in the department's operating statement but are reported separately in accordance with Australian accounting standards.

The following Territory items are managed by the Department of Tourism and Hospitality on behalf of the government and are recorded in the Central Holding Authority (refer to Note 2b).

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| | 2025 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|
| Income | |
| Fees from regulatory services | 2,174 |
| Royalties and rents | 40 |
| Other income | 775 |
| Total income | 2,989 |
| Expenses | |
| Other administrative expenses | 2,989 |
| Total expenses | 2,989 |
| Territory income less expenses | - |
| Territory assets and liabilities | |
| Assets | |
| Other receivables | 29 |
| Total assets | 29 |
| Liabilities | |
| Central Holding Authority income payable | 29 |
| Total liabilities | 29 |
| Net assets | - |

34. Budgetary information

The following tables present the variation between the 2024-25 Mid-Year Report as at November 2024 and the 2024-25 actual amounts reported in the financial statements, together with explanations for significant variations.

The Mid-Year budget, published in November 2024, reflects the initial effects of this administrative restructuring. Accordingly, the department, within its discretion, chose this published budget as the point of comparison as it affords more meaningful evaluation of end of year results

The variations within these tables do not include changes to budgeted appropriations from 2024-25 mid-year to 2024-25 final budget. Refer to Note 5a for summary changes to budget appropriations.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

Comprehensive operating statement

| | 2025 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2025 MID-YEAR BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 | NOTE |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | 16 557 | 16 792 | (235) | |
| | 3 283 | | 3 283 | 1 |
| | 180,943 | 178,258 | 2,685 | 2 |
| | 4,541 | 6,454 | (1,913) | 3 |
| | 8,628 | 7,253 | 1,375 | 4 |
| | 28 | | 28 | |
| | 11,456 | 11,728 | (272) | |
| | 455 | 380 | 75 | |
| | 225,891 | 220,865 | 5,026 | |
| | 46,780 | 46,542 | 238 | |
| Administrative expenses | | | | |
| Purchases of goods and services | 47,559 | 53,316 | (5,757) | 2,4 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 10,217 | 9,912 | 305 | |
| Other administrative expenses | 12,389 | 11,728 | 661 | |
| Grants and subsidies expenses | | | | |
| Current | 96,330 | 92,411 | 3,919 | 2 |
| Capital | 15,242 | 16,455 | (1,213) | 5 |
| Community service obligations | 8,623 | 8,623 | - | |
| Interest expenses | 1,725 | 1,685 | 40 | |
| Total expenses | 238,864 | 240,672 | (1,808) | |
| Net surplus/(deficit) | (12,973) | (19,807) | 6,834 | |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | |
| | 90,087 | 92,867 | (2,780) | 6 |
| | 90,087 | 92,867 | (2,780) | |
| | 77,113 | | 4,054 | |

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 20% or \$1 million.

1. Reflects new funding for the Territory Aviation Attraction Scheme.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

- Mainly relates to Treasurer's Advance for Thoroughbred Racing NT and Darwin Waterfront Corporation, offset by transfer between years from 2024-25 to 2025-26 for Tourism related event
- Largely a result of amended timing of delivering Federal Funding Agreement Strategic Indigenous Tourism projects objectives.
- Mainly relates to Sports Bookmakers Levy revenue adjustment pertaining to the implementation of the *Racing and Wagering Act 2024*, came into effect 1 July 2024. Racing and Wagering Fund was established under the act to capture payments of monthly levies calculated in accordance with the Racing and Wagering Regulations 2024.
- Predominantly a result of lower than anticipated payments for Visitor Experience Enhancement Program.
- A result of lower than anticipated revaluation increment of assets during 2024-25.

Balance Sheet

| | 2025 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2025 MID- YEAR BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 | NOTE |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and deposits | 11,115 | (10,076) | 21,191 | 1 |
| Receivables | 3,784 | 148 | 3,636 | 2 |
| Prepayments | 727 | 182 | 545 | |
| Inventories | 316 | 251 | 65 | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 296,185 | 290,956 | 5,229 | 3 |
| Other assets | | 51 | (51) | |
| Total assets | 312,127 | 281,512 | 30,615 | |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits held | 4,667 | 2,520 | 2,147 | 4 |
| Payables | 5,933 | 1,471 | 4,462 | 5 |
| Borrowings and advances | 83,274 | 81,337 | 1,937 | 6 |
| Provisions | 6,281 | 3,758 | 2,523 | 7 |
| Other liabilities | 2,099 | 817 | 1,282 | 8 |
| Total liabilities | 102,254 | 89,903 | 12,351 | |
| Net assets | 209,872 | 191,609 | 18,263 | |
| Equity | | | | |
| Capital | 132,759 | 118,549 | 14,210 | 1 |
| Reserves | 90,087 | 92,867 | (2,780) | 9 |
| Accumulated funds | (12,973) | (19,807) | 6,834 | 10 |
| Total equity | 209,872 | 191,609 | 18,263 | |

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 20% or \$1 million.

- Predominantly a result of machinery of government changes.
- Largely relates to increased accrued revenue for works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been received.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

3. A result of completed minor new works and major assets being transferred in from DLI.
4. Higher than budget predominantly due to monies held for payment to Land Councils for Traditional Owners' share of parks pass revenue.
5. Primarily due to the timing of payments.
6. Reflects increased leave entitlements.
7. Higher borrowings and advances balances largely a result of remeasurement of land leases.
8. Higher other liabilities balance is a result of the recognition of unearned revenue for external projects where work will be undertaken in 2025-26 and future financial years, inclusive of commonwealth appropriation.
9. Lower reserves balance is a result of lower than anticipated revaluation increment of assets during 2024-25.
10. Variance due to deviations from budget noted in the comprehensive operating statement resulting in a smaller deficit.

Cash flow statement

| | 2025 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2025 MID-YEAR BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 | NOTE |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | | | | |
| | 16,557 | 16,792 | (235) | |
| Grants and subsidies received | | | | |
| Current | 3,283 | | - | |
| Appropriation | | | | |
| Output | 180,943 | 178,258 | 2,685 | 1 |
| Commonwealth (excluding capital appropria- tion) | 3,737 | 6,454 | (2,717) | 1 |
| Receipts from sales of goods and services | 12,006 | 8,302 | 3,704 | 2 |
| Interest received | | | | |
| Total operating receipts | 216,526 | 209,806 | 3,438 | |
| Operating payments | | | | |
| Payments to employees | 39,464 | 42,149 | (2,685) | 1 |
| Payments for goods and services | 47,405 | 52,662 | (5,257) | 1 |
| Grants and subsidies paid | | | | |
| Current | 96,330 | 92,411 | 3,919 | 1 |
| Capital | 15,242 | 16,455 | (1,213) | 1 |
| Community service obligations | 8,623 | 8,623 | - | |
| Interest paid | 1,725 | 1,685 | 40 | |
| Total operating payments | 208,790 | 213,985 | (5,195) | |
| Net cash from/(used in) operating activities | 7,736 | (4,179) | 8,633 | |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | | |
| Purchases of non-financial assets | 85 | 260 | (175) | |
| Total investing payments | 85 | 260 | (175) | |

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

| | 2025 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2025 MID-YEAR BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 | NOTE |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Net cash from/(used in) investing activities | (85) | (260) | 175 | |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | | |
| Financing receipts | | | | |
| Deposits received | 4,667 | 2,520 | 2,147 | 3 |
| Equity injections | | | | |
| Capital appropriation | 260 | 260 | - | |
| Other equity injections | 10,394 | | - | |
| Total financing receipts | 15,321 | 2,780 | 2,147 | |
| Financing payments | | | | |
| Lease liabilities payments | 443 | 435 | 8 | |
| Equity withdrawals | 11,415 | 7,982 | 3,433 | 4 |
| Total financing payments | 11,858 | 8,417 | 3,441 | |
| Net cash from/(used in) financing activities | 3,463 | (5,637) | (1,293) | |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash held | 11,115 | (10,076) | 21,191 | |
| Cash at beginning of financial year | - | | - | |
| Cash at end of financial year | 11,115 | (10,076) | 21,191 | |

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 20% or \$1 million.

1. Variation as outlined against the comprehensive operating statement.
2. Largely due to variances outlined against the comprehensive operating statement as well as unbudgeted cashflows pertaining to goods and services tax.
3. Variation as outlined against the balance sheet
4. Variance is a result of machinery of government changes.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

35. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items

The following table presents the variation between the 2024-25 mid-year budget for administered items as reported in 2024-25 Mid-Year report in November 2024 and the 2024-25 actual amounts disclosed in Note 34 of these financial statements together with explanations for significant variations.

| ADMINISTERED TERRITORY ITEMS | 2025 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2025 MID-YEAR BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Income | | | |
| Fees from regulatory services | 2,678 | 2,174 | (504) |
| Royalties and rents | - | 40 | 40 |
| Other income | 473 | 775 | 302 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Other administrative expenses | 3,151 | 2,989 | (162) |
| Total expenses | 3,151 | 2,989 | (162) |
| Territory income less expenses | - | - | - |
| Assets | | | |
| Royalties and rent receivable | 19 | - | (19) |
| Other receivables | - | 29 | 29 |
| Total assets | 19 | 29 | 10 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Central Holding Authority income payable | 19 | 29 | 10 |
| Total liabilities | 19 | 29 | 10 |
| Net assets | - | - | - |

Notes:

Variances greater than 20% or \$1 million are recognised as significant and therefore require explanation. There were no significant variances between actual and budget amounts in 2024-25.

Our financial overview

This section of the report provides an analysis of the unaudited financial statements and subsequent financial activities of Territory Wildlife Parks for the year ended 30 June 2025. Territory Wildlife Parks is a Government Business Division (GBD) responsible for managing the Territory Wildlife Park (TWP) at Berry Springs and the Alice Springs Desert Park (ASDP). As a GBD, Territory Wildlife Parks are required to pay the full cost of resources used (including tax equivalents), set efficient prices based on costs, and operate under appropriate commercial accounting and management structures.



Envato stock image

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

Financial statements overview

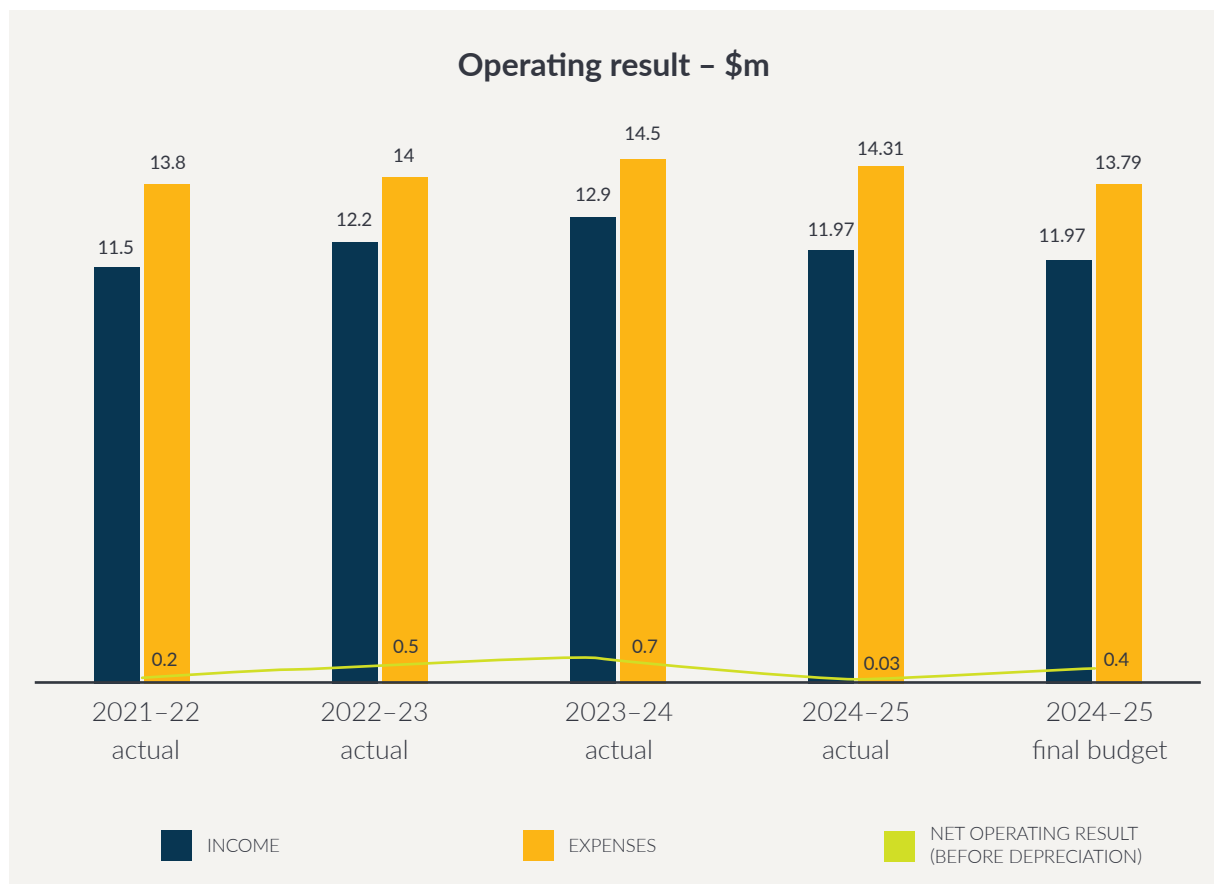
The key responsibility of both Parks' is to showcase the NT's unique flora and fauna in a natural environment that is educational, interactive and interesting for both the visiting public as a tourist attraction and as a community asset.

The park experience enables people to understand, respect and enjoy the Territory's natural environment.

Summary of financial performance

In 2024-25, the GBD reported a net operating loss of \$2.3 million, or an adjusted profit of \$7.2 million after realisation of Asset Revaluation reserves of \$9.5 million. This compares to a budgeted deficit before depreciation of \$0.3 million. The variance in adjusted deficit is largely attributed to:

- higher than budgeted rental income, and
- higher than budgeted miscellaneous revenue which includes permit fees and cost recovery services.

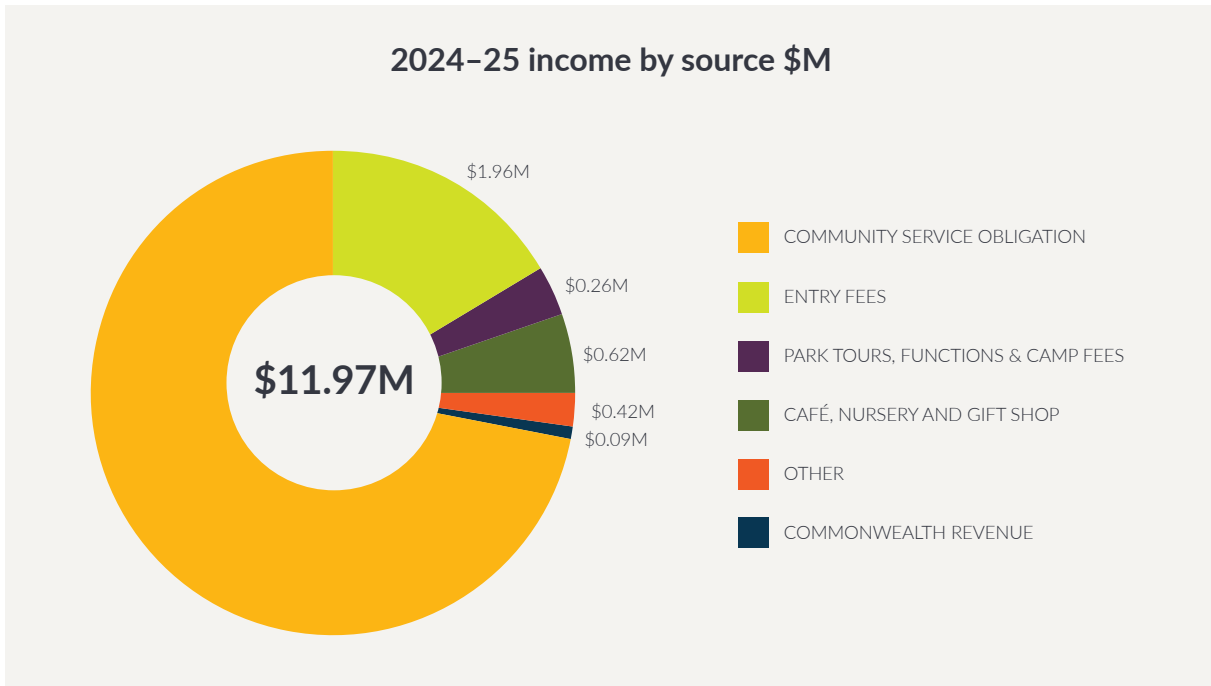


| NET OPERATING RESULT SUMMARY 2024-25 | TWP \$M | ASDP \$M | TOTAL \$M |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Income | 6.7 | 5.3 | 12.0 |
| Expenses | (8.0) | (6.3) | (14.3) |
| Net profit / (loss) | (1.3) | (1.0) | (2.3) |
| Net profit / (loss) before depreciation and amortisation | (0.06) | 0.09 | 0.03 |

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

Operating income



Territory Wildlife Parks' primary source of income is from the Northern Territory Government in the form of community service obligation (CSO) payments. The CSO payments allows Government to achieve identifiable community and social objectives that would not be achieved if outcomes were purely commercially delivered.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

The non-commercial functions carried out by the Territory Wildlife Parks include maintaining assets to a standard to assist in tourism development and growth, supporting biodiversity through captive breeding of endangered rare and threatened species, enhancing education of school children through teaching the benefits of the natural environment, and management of a Central Australian botanic gardens.

The income received of \$11.9 million in 2024-25 was \$0.2 million higher than budget and \$1 million lower than the prior year. The decrease in revenue over the prior year is largely due to decreased community service obligations revenue (\$0.7 million).

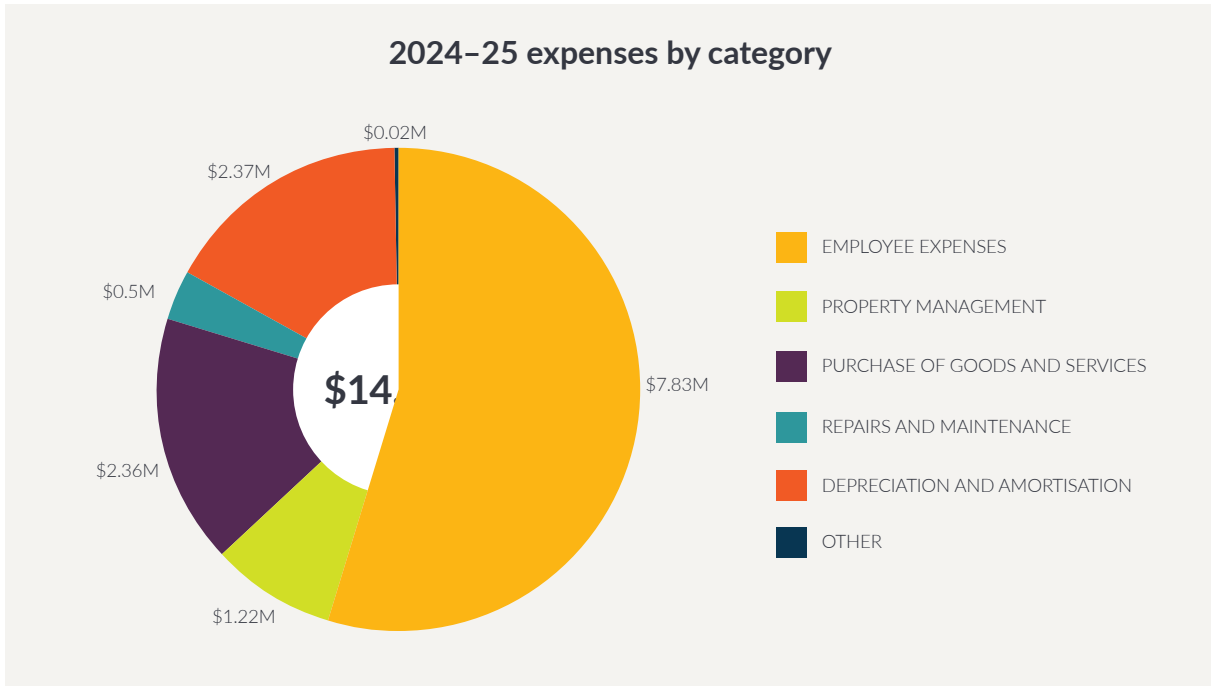
Visitor numbers recorded in 2024-25 total 105,800, an increase compared to the prior year

(2023-24: 103,500). The 2022-23 and 2021-22 financial years record visitor levels at 118,700 and 93,100. Visitor numbers are still a decline from the pre-COVID-19 (2019-20 financial year) where a total of 126,860 visitors were recorded.

The table below shows the five-year trend for income sources, with a comparison of actual and budget income for 2024-25. A steady consistent level of income was recorded up until 2019-20 when the negative impacts of COVID-19 restrictions resulted. With the aid of the COVID-19 support payment in 2021-22, the parks were able to continue to operate in unprecedented times. The 2024-25 financial year has seen a reduction in entry fee revenue due to a further decline in visitor numbers.

| INCOME TYPE | ACTUAL 2020-21 \$M | ACTUAL 2021-22 \$M | ACTUAL 2022-23 \$M | ACTUAL 2023-24 \$M | ACTUAL 2024-25 \$M | BUDGET 2024-25 \$M |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Community service obligations | 7.7 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Commonwealth grants | 0.8 | -- | — | — | — | — |
| Other grants | — | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — |
| Entry fees | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Park tours, functions and camp fees | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Café, nursery and gift shop | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total income | 11 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| Visitor numbers | 96 800 | 93 100 | 118 700 | 103 500 | 105 800 | |
| Entry fee per visitor (average) | \$18.24 | \$17.87 | \$18.81 | \$20.08 | \$20.08 | |

Operating expenses



Operating the Territory Wildlife Parks in 2024–25 cost \$14.3 million, which was \$0.6 million higher than budget and \$0.15 million lower than the 2023–24 actual result.

Employee expenses

Employee costs of \$7.8 million represent 55% of total expenditure. 2024–25 employee expenses were \$0.3 million higher than budget and \$0.1 million higher than that of the prior year.

Property management expenses

Property management costs are \$1.2 million, comprising 9% of total expenditure. Costs were largely aligned to prior year actuals but higher than budget by \$0.3 million.

Purchase of goods and services

The purchase of goods and services to operate the Parks’ represents 16% of total expenditure at a cost of \$2.4 million. Costs were \$0.3 million higher than budget but largely aligned to prior year actuals.

Repairs and maintenance expenses

Repairs and maintenance expenses of \$0.5 million represents 4% of total expenditure. Costs were \$0.1 million lower than the prior year actuals and budget.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation is the allocation of an asset’s cost over its useful life. In 2024–25, depreciation and amortisation represents 17% of total expenditure at a cost of \$2.4 million. Depreciation was less than \$0.1 million lower than budget and largely in line with the prior year actuals.

The table below shows the four–year trend of actual expenditure by type, and budget expenses for 2024–25.

The trend highlights relatively consistent costs across the Parks and the good management and practices that are assisting to recognise efficiencies and savings to ensure that the Parks’ are viable into the future.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

| | ACTUAL 2021-22 \$M | ACTUAL 2022-23 \$M | ACTUAL 2023-24 \$M | ACTUAL 2024-25 \$M | BUDGET 2024-25 \$M |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Expense type | | | | | |
| Employee expenses | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Property management | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | (1) |
| Repairs and maintenance | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Other | - | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | - |
| Total expenses | 13.8 | 14 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.8 |

Balance sheet

The Balance Sheet provides a summary of Territory Wildlife Parks' balances at the end of the financial year for assets, liabilities and equity. The balances reported are the net worth to Government of

the Parks' asset holdings (what is owned) against liabilities (what is owed).

The four-year trend for net assets/equity is as follows:

| | ACTUAL 2021-22 \$M | ACTUAL 2022-23 \$M | ACTUAL 2023-24 \$M | ACTUAL 2024-25 \$M |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Assets | 34 | 32.4 | 31.2 | 42.7 |
| Liabilities | (2) | (2) | (1.8) | (2.0) |
| Net assets / equity | 32 | 30.4 | 29.4 | 40.7 |

Assets

The Territory Wildlife Parks maintain an asset base of \$42.7 million in controlled assets as at 30 June 2025.

The largest asset group is physical buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment with a value of \$41.5 million.

Movements in the value of the asset base during the year largely relates to:

- \$2.4 million in depreciation and amortisation; partially offset by
- \$4.3 million capitalised completed works in progress
- \$0.1 million of additional asset transfers

- \$9.5 million of Revaluation increments
- The balance of assets largely consists of:
 - \$0.8 million of cash balances, representing cash held in a financial institution, gift fund accounts, and cash floats,
 - \$0.3 million receivables and accrued revenue representing the amount that is owed to the Parks for
 - goods and services provided and delivered, and
 - \$0.1 million held in inventories.

Liabilities

Territory Wildlife Park's liabilities totalled \$2.0 million as at 30 June 2025.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

The balance of liabilities largely consists of:

- provisions for employee entitlements of \$0.9 million, such as recreation leave, leave loading and leave fares to reflect the cost in present day dollars of employee entitlements to be paid in the future
- finance lease liabilities of \$0.6 million recognised under AASB16
- payables of \$0.3 million, representing the amount owing to creditors for goods and services purchased
- and received, and
- deposits held of \$0.1 million, being money held in the gift fund account, and money held on behalf of third parties for charity collections.

Equity

Equity as at 30 June 2025 was \$40.7 million, a decrease in net worth of \$11.3 million from the previous year.

This result is largely a combination of \$7.2 million operating profit reported for 2024-25; which consists of:

- \$0.4 million transferred in from Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics for completed building and infrastructure works, and non-cash repairs and maintenance.
- \$9.5 million increase in Asset revaluation Reserve for building assets.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides information on how cash was received and spent during the year. The figures in the cash flow statement vary to those in the comprehensive operating statement as the cash flow statement only includes cash transactions.

The comprehensive operating statement includes non-cash items such as depreciation and amortisation, doubtful debts expense, and non-cash repairs and maintenance expenses.

The Parks' cash balances were \$0.8 million at 30 June 2025. The cash flows are summarised as follows:

| | ACTUAL 2021-22 \$M | ACTUAL 2022-23 \$M | ACTUAL 2023-24 \$M |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash inflows | | | |
| Operating receipts | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.2 |
| Equity injections | - | - | - |
| | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.2 |
| Cash outflows | | | |
| Operating payments | (11.4) | (12.1) | (12.5) |
| Investing and financing payments | (0.2) | (0.2) | (0.7) |
| | (11.6) | (12.3) | (13.1) |
| Net increase in cash held | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Cash at beginning of financial year | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Cash at end of financial year | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 |

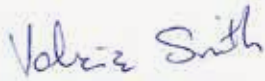
Territory Wildlife Parks

Certification of the financial statements

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

We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position on that date.

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



Valerie Smith
Acting Chief Executive Officer

29 August 2025



Taya Reisheny
Acting Chief Financial Officer

29 August 2025

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

| | NOTE | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| Income | | | |
| Grants and subsidies revenue | | | |
| Current | 4 | 1 | 234 |
| Community service obligations | 4 | 8,623 | 9,348 |
| Sales of goods and services | 5 | 2,993 | 3,016 |
| Gain on disposal of assets | 6 | 3 | - |
| Interest revenue | | 81 | 71 |
| Other income | 7 | 266 | 232 |
| Total Income | | 11,967 | 12,901 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Employee expenses | 8 | 7,833 | 7,723 |
| Administrative expenses | | | |
| Property management | | 1,221 | 1,191 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 9 | 2,361 | 2,438 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | 503 | 626 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 16 | 2,371 | 2,315 |
| Other administrative expenses | | | 164 |
| Interest expense | 10 | 21 | 11 |
| Total expenses | | 14,310 | 14,468 |
| Net deficit before tax | | (2,343) | (1,567) |
| Income tax expense | | - | - |
| Net deficit after tax | | (2,343) | (1,567) |
| Other comprehensive income – net of income tax | | | |
| Changes in the asset revaluation reserve surplus | | 9,512 | - |
| Total other comprehensive income | | 9,512 | - |
| Comprehensive operating result | | 7,169 | (1,567) |

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

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2025

| | NOTE | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and deposits | 11 | 777 | 1,492 |
| Receivables | 13 | 294 | 570 |
| Inventories | 14 | 75 | 70 |
| Total current assets | | 1,146 | 2,132 |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 16 | 41,520 | 29,054 |
| Total non-current assets | | 41,520 | 29,054 |
| Total assets | | 42,666 | 31,186 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Deposits held | 17 | 102 | 94 |
| Payables | 18 | 323 | 351 |
| Borrowings and advances | 19 | 178 | 155 |
| Provisions | 20 | 951 | 920 |
| Total current liabilities | | 1,554 | 1,520 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings and advances | 19 | 416 | 273 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 416 | 273 |
| Total liabilities | | 1,971 | 1,793 |
| Net assets | | 40,695 | 29,393 |
| Equity | | | |
| Capital | | 39,853 | 35,719 |
| Reserves | | 48,207 | 38,696 |
| Accumulated funds | | (47,365) | (45,022) |
| Total equity | | 40,695 | 29,393 |

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

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

| 2024-25 | EQUITY AT 1 JULY \$'000 | COMPREHENSIVE RESULT \$'000 | TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS \$'000 | EQUITY AT 30 JUNE \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Accumulated funds | (45,022) | (2,343) | - | (47,365) |
| Reserves | | | | |
| Buildings and infrastructure | 38,696 | 9,512 | - | 48,207 |
| Capital - transactions with owners | | | | |
| Equity injections | | | | |
| Capital appropriation | 19,085 | - | - | 19,085 |
| Equity transfers in | 12,607 | - | 4,133 | 16,740 |
| Other equity injections | 9,800 | - | - | 9,800 |
| Equity withdrawals | | | | |
| Capital withdrawal | (3,359) | - | - | (3,359) |
| Equity transfers out | (2,414) | - | - | (2,414) |
| | 35,719 | - | 4,133 | 39,852 |
| Total equity at 30 June | 29,393 | 7,169 | 4,133 | 40,695 |

| 2023-24 | EQUITY AT 1 JULY \$'000 | COMPREHENSIVE RESULT \$'000 | TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS \$'000 | EQUITY AT 30 JUNE \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Accumulated funds | (43,455) | (1,567) | - | (45,022) |
| Reserves | | | | |
| Buildings and infrastructure | 38,696 | - | - | 38,696 |
| Capital - transactions with owners | | | | |
| Equity injections | | | | |
| Capital appropriation | 19,085 | - | - | 19,085 |
| Equity transfers in | 12,112 | - | 495 | 12,607 |
| Other equity injections | 9,800 | - | - | 9,800 |
| Equity withdrawals | | | | |
| Capital withdrawal | (3,359) | - | - | (3,359) |
| Equity transfers out | (2,414) | - | - | (2,414) |
| | 35,224 | - | 495 | 35,719 |
| Total equity at 30 June | 30,465 | (1,567) | 495 | 29,393 |

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

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

| | NOTE | 2025 \$'000 | 2025 \$'000 |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Operating receipts | | | |
| Grants and subsidies received | | | |
| Current | | 1 | 200 |
| Community service obligations | | 8,623 | 9,348 |
| Receipts from sales of goods and services | | 3,647 | 3,545 |
| Deposits received | | 8 | 5 |
| Interest received | | 81 | 71 |
| Total operating receipts | | 12,360 | 13,169 |
| Operating payments | | | |
| Payments related to employees | | (7,837) | (7,819) |
| Payments for goods and services | | (4,504) | (4,686) |
| Total operating payments | | (12,342) | (12,505) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 12(a) | 18 | 664 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Investing receipts | | | |
| Proceeds from sales of non-financial assets | | 3 | - |
| Total investing receipts | | 3 | - |
| Investing payments | | | |
| Purchase of non-financial assets | | (497) | (311) |
| Total investing payments | | (497) | (311) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (494) | (311) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Financing payments | | | |
| Interest paid on lease liabilities | | 21 | (11) |
| Lease liabilities payments | 12(b) | (218) | (184) |
| Total financing payments | | (239) | (195) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | (239) | (195) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash held | | (715) | 158 |
| Cash at beginning of financial year | | 1,492 | 1,334 |
| Cash at end of financial year | 11 | 777 | 1,492 |

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

Index of notes to the financial statements

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| 9. Purchases of goods and services | 22. Fair value measurement |
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1. Objectives and funding

Territory Wildlife Parks (the entity) is a government business division responsible for managing the Territory Wildlife Park at Berry Springs and the Alice Springs Desert Park. A key responsibility of both Parks is to showcase the Northern Territory's unique flora and fauna in a natural environment that is interactive and interesting for the visiting public, provide recreational opportunities, and promote biodiversity conservation principles. The Parks experience enables people to understand, respect and enjoy the Territory's natural environment.

The entity, established under the *Financial Management Act 1995*, is subject to the direction of the Minister for Parks and Wildlife. The entity is dependent on funding from the Northern Territory Government in recognition that it carries out activities on a non-commercial basis. Such funding is termed as 'community service obligation' (CSO) and this funding is reflected in the comprehensive operating statement (also refer to Note 4). These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis in the expectation that funding will continue.

The entity considered primary users of these financial statements and their needs for information and quantitative thresholds to

determine which accounting policy information is material and therefore must be disclosed.

Machinery of government changes

A machinery of government change refers to the reallocation of certain functions and responsibilities, arising from revisions to Administrative Arrangement Order by government or at the discretion of the relevant ministers, chief executives or by Cabinet decision.

Responsibility for the entity moved from the former Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security to Department of Tourism and Hospitality under Administrative Arrangements Order (No. 3) 2024 effective from 10 September 2024.

There were no transfers in or out of the entity and subsequently, no changes to assets or liabilities.

2. Statement of material accounting policy information

a. Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared

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in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, related Treasurer's Directions and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). The *Financial Management Act 1995* requires the entity to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of the entity's financial statements should include:

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

Standards and interpretations effective from 2024-25 financial year

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

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been adopted early for 2024-25 financial year.

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

b. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover the entity as an individual reporting entity.

The entity is a Government Business Division established under the *Financial Management Act 1995*.

The principal places of business of the entity are:

Territory Wildlife Park
Cox Peninsula Road
Berry Springs NT 0838

Alice Springs Desert Park
871 Larapinta Drive
Alice Springs NT 0871

c. Presentation and rounding of amounts

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

d. Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes to accounting policies adopted in 2024-25 because of management decisions.

e. Taxation

The entity is required to pay income tax on its accounting profit, excluding extraordinary items, at the company rate of 30 per cent in accordance with the requirements of the Treasurer's Directions and the NT Tax Equivalent Regime. The entity does not have a present income tax liability as it has incurred a loss for income tax purposes and has not taken to account any future income tax benefits arising from this loss as the potential future income tax benefit is not probable.

The future income tax benefits will only be realised if:

- i. the entity derives future assessable income of a nature and amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised
- ii. the entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the Treasurer's Directions, and
- iii. There are no changes to the NT Tax equivalent regime that adversely affect the entity.

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3. Financial results by output group

The entity operates two major parks, which it reports under two separate output groups. The following is additional financial information showing the results and resources of the entity by the two separate output groups:

| | TERRITORY WILDLIFE PARK | | DESERT PARK ALICE SPRINGS | | TOTAL | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
| Revenue | 6,652 | 7,234 | 5,315 | 5,667 | 11,967 | 12,901 |
| Expenses | (7,996) | (8,104) | (6,314) | (6,364) | (14,310) | (14,468) |
| Net deficit | (1,344) | (870) | (999) | (697) | (2,343) | (1,567) |
| Assets | 15,847 | 10,759 | 25,673 | 18,837 | 41,520 | 29,596 |
| Unallocated assets | - | - | - | - | 1,146 | 1,590 |
| Unallocated liabilities | - | - | - | - | (1,971) | (1,793) |

Income encompasses both revenue and gains. Income is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, exclusive of the amount of GST. Exchanges of goods or services of the same nature and value without any cash consideration being exchanged are not recognised as income.

Property, plant and equipment is allocated to output groups. All other assets and liabilities are not reported by output groups.

4. Grants and subsidies revenue

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
| Current grants and subsidies | 1 | - | 1 | 234 | - | 234 |
| Community service obligations | | 8,623 | 8,623 | - | 9,348 | 9,348 |
| Total grants and subsidies revenue | 1 | 8,623 | 8,624 | 234 | 9,348 | 9,582 |

Grants revenue is recognised at fair value exclusive of GST in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

To determine if a grant should be accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15, the entity must determine if the relevant agreement is 'enforceable' and contains 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations. When assessing whether the

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performance obligations are 'sufficiently specific', the entity has applied significant judgement by performing a detailed analysis of the terms and conditions contained in the grant agreement, including accompanying documentation (e.g. activity work plans) and where necessary holding discussions with relevant parties.

Income recognition from grants received by the entity has been appropriately accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15 based on the assessment performed.

Where assessed as AASB 15, revenue is initially deferred as unearned contract revenue liability, when received in advance and recognised as or when the performance obligations are satisfied.

The entity has adopted a low value contract threshold of \$50,000 excluding GST and recognises revenue from contracts with a low value, upfront on receipt of income.

Contracts with customers in the reporting period relate to supporting Northern Territory tourism businesses to increase product offerings in distribution, exploration or new markets and growing connectivity to domestic and international markets. Funding is generally received upfront for 12 months and the entity typically satisfies obligations and recognises revenue as services are being delivered as specified in the agreement.

Where grant agreements do not meet criteria above, it is accounted for under AASB 1058 and is

recognised upfront on receipt of funding.

Capital grants with enforceable contracts and sufficiently specific obligations are deferred as an unearned capital grants liability, when received and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue as or when the entity satisfies its obligations under the agreement. Where a non-financial asset is purchased, revenue is recognised at the point in time the asset is acquired and control transfers to the entity.

Grant revenue, passed on from a Territory Government-controlled entity except for the Central Holding Authority, is recognised upfront on receipt, irrespective of which revenue accounting standard it may fall under in accordance with the Treasurer's Direction on income.

Revenue in the form of community service obligations (CSO) is received from the Department of Tourism and Hospitality where the entity is required to carry out activities on a non-commercial basis. CSO revenue is recognised when received.

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

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| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Type of goods and services: | | |
| Research services | - | 234 |
| Other | 1 | - |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by good or service | 1 | 234 |
| Type of customer: | | |
| State and territory government | 1 | 200 |
| Non-government entities | - | 34 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by type of customer | 1 | 234 |
| Timing of transfer of goods and services: | | |
| Over time | 1 | 234 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer | 1 | 234 |

5. Sales of goods and services

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
| Sales of goods and services | 2,993 | - | 2,993 | 3,016 | - | 3,016 |
| Total sales of goods and services | 2,993 | - | 2,993 | 3,016 | - | 3,016 |

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue comprise income from rendering of services, and sales of goods and services. These are recognised at fair value, exclusive of GST.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods, including various gift shop items and consumable goods from the café. The entity typically satisfies its performance obligations when the customer has made payment as the entity has a right to payment at point of sale, and the customer has taken physical possession of the item.

Payments are made upfront at time of purchase.

Revenue from these sales is based on the price specified in the contract, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur. There is no element of financing present as sales are made with a short credit term.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the entity satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services. The entity provides access to visitors to experience and enjoy the Territory's unique flora and fauna in a natural environment that is educational and interactive.

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Visitors are provided access to all exhibits and can further purchase guided tours or experiences within the parks. The entity typically satisfies its performance obligations when the customer pays the entry fee, enters the park and has access to enjoy the activities and displays on offer.

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

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Type of good and service: | | |
| Sales of inventory | 589 | 569 |
| Visitor services | 2,404 | 2,447 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by good or service | 2,993 | 3,016 |
| Type of customer: | | |
| Australian government entities | - | - |
| State and territory governments | 25 | 34 |
| Non-government entities | 2,968 | 2,982 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by type of customer | 2,993 | 3,016 |
| Timing of transfer of goods and services: | | |
| Point in time | 2,993 | 3,016 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer | 2,993 | 3,016 |

6. Gain on disposal of assets

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Gain on disposal of assets: | | |
| Proceeds from sale of minor assets | 3 | - |
| Total gain on disposal of assets | 3 | - |

7. Other income

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Staff accommodation | 141 | 128 |
| Other income | 125 | 104 |
| Total Other Income | 266 | 232 |

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Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases incidental to the core functions of the entity is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Refer to Note 15a: Entity as a lessor.

Miscellaneous revenue

Miscellaneous revenue includes permit fees and cost recovery services. Where funding is received

for agreements that are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations for the entity to transfer goods or services to the grantor or third-party beneficiary, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. Where this criteria is not met, revenue is generally accounted for under AASB 1058 and income is generally recognised upfront on receipt of funding.

8. Employee benefits expense

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Salaries and wages | 6,641 | 6,589 |
| Superannuation expenses | 790 | 736 |
| Workers' compensation | 1 | - |
| Payroll tax | 401 | 398 |
| Total employee benefits expense | 7,833 | 7,723 |

The number of full-time equivalent employees for 2024-25 was 84 (2023-24: 76).

Salaries and wages are recognised in the reporting period when the employee renders services to the Northern Territory Government. It includes recreation leave, labour hire costs, allowances

and other benefits, which are recognised in the reporting period when employees are entitled to the benefit or when incurred.

The recognition and measurement policy for employee benefits is detailed in Note 18: Payables and Note 20: Provisions.



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9. Purchases of goods and services

The net deficit has been arrived at after charging the following expenses:

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Consultants ¹ | - | 7 |
| Advertising ² | 36 | 14 |
| Marketing and promotion ³ | 46 | 20 |
| Document production | 4 | 5 |
| Recruitment ⁴ | 11 | 19 |
| Training and study | 27 | 13 |
| Official duty fares | 2 | - |
| Travelling allowance | 4 | 2 |
| Information technology charges and communications | 314 | 306 |
| Audit fees | 58 | 28 |
| Insurance | 100 | 102 |
| Motor vehicle expenses | 124 | 184 |
| Corporate support by external agencies | 650 | 668 |
| Zoology expenses | 361 | 343 |
| Other | 627 | 727 |
| Total purchases of goods and services | 2,364 | 2,438 |

1 Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

2 Includes marketing and promotion advertising, but does not include recruitment advertising

3 Excludes advertising for marketing and promotion which is incorporated under advertising and excludes marketing and promotion consultants' expenses which is incorporated under consultants.

4 Includes recruitment related advertising costs.

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

Repairs and maintenance expense

Costs associated with repairs and maintenance works on entity assets are expensed as incurred.

10. Interest expenses

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Interest from lease liabilities | 21 | 11 |
| Total interest expenses | 21 | 11 |

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Interest expenses consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. It includes interest on lease liabilities

11. Cash and deposits

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash on hand | 8 | 37 |
| Cash at bank | 769 | 1,455 |
| Total cash and deposits | 777 | 1,492 |

For the purposes of the balance sheet and the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash. Cash at bank includes monies held in the Accountable Officer's Trust Account (AOTA) that are ultimately payable to the beneficial owner – refer also to Note 17.

12. Cash flow reconciliation

a. Reconciliation of cash

The total of the entity's 'Cash and deposits' of \$0.77 million recorded in the balance sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'Cash' in the cash flow statement.

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

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Net deficit | (2,343) | (1,567) |
| Non-cash items: | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 2,371 | 2,315 |
| Repairs and maintenance non cash | - | 162 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 21 | 11 |
| Gain on disposal of asset | (3) | - |
| Decrease/(increase) in receivables | (34) | (116) |
| Decrease/(increase) in inventories | (5) | 31 |
| (Decrease)/increase in deposits held | - | 5 |
| (Decrease)/increase in payables | (28) | (35) |
| (Decrease)/increase in provision for employee benefits | 25 | (108) |
| (Decrease)/increase in other liabilities | 6 | (34) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 10 | 664 |

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b. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

| | CASH FLOWS | | | OTHER | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1-JUL \$'000 | LEASE LIABILITY REPAYMENTS \$'000 | TOTAL CASH FLOWS \$'000 | LEASE LIABILITY TRANSFERS IN \$'000 | TOTAL OTHER \$'000 | 30 JUNE \$'000 |
| 2024-25 | | | | | | |
| Borrowings and advances | 428 | (218) | (218) | 385 | 385 | 594 |
| Total | 428 | (218) | (218) | 385 | 385 | 594 |

| | CASH FLOWS | | | OTHER | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1-JUL \$'000 | LEASE LIABILITY REPAYMENTS \$'000 | TOTAL CASH FLOWS \$'000 | LEASE LIABILITY TRANSFERS IN \$'000 | TOTAL OTHER \$'000 | 30 JUNE \$'000 |
| 2023-24 | | | | | | |
| Borrowings and advances | 442 | (184) | (184) | 170 | 170 | 428 |
| Total | 442 | (184) | (184) | 170 | 170 | 428 |

c. Non-cash financing and investing activities

Lease transactions

During the financial year, the entity recorded right-of-use assets for the lease of vehicles with an aggregate value of \$0.38 million (2024: \$0.17 million).

13. Receivables

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Contract receivables | 180 | 192 |
| Less: Loss allowance | (50) | (53) |
| | 130 | 139 |
| Interest receivables | 4 | 5 |
| GST receivables | 77 | 21 |
| Prepayments | 35 | 332 |
| Other receivables | 48 | 73 |
| | 163 | 431 |
| Total receivables | 294 | 570 |

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Receivables are initially recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Receivables include contract receivables, accounts receivable, accrued contract revenue and other receivables.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairments.

Accounts receivable and contract receivables are generally settled within 30 days of due date. The loss allowance reflects lifetime expected credit losses and represents the amount of receivables the entity estimates are likely to be uncollectible and are considered doubtful.

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods and services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

Accrued contract revenue

Accrued contract revenue relates to the entity's right to consideration in exchange for works completed but not invoiced at the reporting date. Once the entity's rights to payment becomes unconditional, usually on issue of an invoice, accrued contract revenue balances are reclassified as contract receivables. Accrued revenue that does not arise from contracts with customers are reported as part of other receivables.

Significant changes in accrued contract revenue balances during the year was due to recognition of completed capital expenditure at the entity.

Credit risk exposure of receivables

Receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure exposure to bad debts is not significant. The entity applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses. This approach recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses for all accounts receivables, contracts receivables and accrued contract revenue.

To measure expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics and days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates, adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, receivables are written off when based on demonstrated actions to collect, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery for reasons beyond the agency's control.

The loss allowance for receivables at reporting date represents the amount of receivables the entity estimates is likely to be uncollectible and is considered doubtful. Ageing analysis and reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables as at the reporting date are disclosed below.

Internal receivables reflect amounts owing from entities controlled by the Northern Territory Government such as other agencies, government business divisions and government owned corporations. External receivables reflect amounts owing from third parties which are external to the Northern Territory Government.

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Ageing analysis

| | 2025 | | | | 2024 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | GROSS RECEIVABLES \$'000 | LOSS RATE % | EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES \$'000 | NET RECEIVABLES \$'000 | GROSS RECEIVABLES \$'000 | LOSS RATE % | EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES \$'000 | NET RECEIVABLES \$'000 |
| Internal receivables | | | | | | | | |
| Not overdue | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue for less than 30 days | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue for 30 to 60 days | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overdue for more than 60 days | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Total internal receivables | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| External receivables | | | | | | | | |
| Not overdue | 104 | - | - | 104 | 109 | - | - | 109 |
| Overdue for less than 30 days | 18 | - | - | 18 | 8 | - | - | 8 |
| Overdue for 30 to 60 days | 1 | - | - | 1 | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| Overdue for more than 60 days | 55 | 90% | 50 | 5 | 60 | 88% | 53 | 7 |
| Total external receivables | 178 | 25% | 50 | 128 | 192 | 28% | 53 | 139 |

Total amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and prepayments as these do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and therefore will not reconcile the receivables note. It also excludes accrued contract revenue where no loss allowance has been provided.

Reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables

There were no internal receivables requiring adjustments for expected credit losses.

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| External receivables | | |
| Opening balance | 53 | 50 |
| Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in profit or loss | -3 | 3 |
| Total external receivables | 50 | 53 |

14. Inventories

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| General inventories | | |
| At cost | 75 | 70 |
| Total inventories | 75 | 70 |

Inventories include assets held either for sale or distribution at no or nominal consideration in the ordinary course of business operations.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, except for those held for distribution are carried at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

The cost of inventories held for distribution are assigned using a mixture of first in, first out or weighted average cost formula, or using specific identification of their individual costs.

Inventory held for distribution is regularly assessed for obsolescence and loss.

15. Other financial assets

a. Entity as a lessor

Houses located on parks are leased to employees under operating lease arrangements with rentals payable monthly. Lease payments may be increased in line with the *NT Residential Tenancies Act 1999* and are not subject to variation based on an index or rate.

All rental agreements are ongoing periodic leases, terminating on cessation of employment or in line with other clauses in the agreement. Due to the unspecified lease term, future minimum rentals receivable (undiscounted) as at 30 June are unable to be calculated.

Finance leases

Leases under which the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership

of an asset are classified as finance leases.

Subleases are classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than by reference to the underlying asset. A sublease is an arrangement where the underlying asset is re-leased by a lessee (intermediate lessor) to another party, and the lease (head lease) between the head lessor and original lessee remains in effect.

At the lease commencement date, the entity recognises a receivable for assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in leases is classified as financial assets amortised cost and equals the lease payments receivable by a lessor and the unguaranteed residual value, plus initial direct costs, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease Initial direct costs.

Finance income arising from finance leases is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

The entity does not have any finance lease or sublease arrangements.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the comprehensive operating statement due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the

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carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

b. Contract cost asset

Costs to obtain a contract are expensed where goods and services will be transferred within one year or

less and only capitalised if deemed material. Territory Government employee costs that satisfy the criteria for recognition as a cost to fulfil a contract are not capitalised and expensed immediately. Other costs to fulfil a contract are accounted for as a contract cost asset if deemed material. For the 2025-26 and 2024-25 financial years, no costs were capitalised as a contract cost asset.

16. Property, plant and equipment

a. Total property, plant and equipment

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Buildings | | |
| At fair value | 61,180 | 45,865 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (39,947) | (29,054) |
| | 21,233 | 16,811 |
| Infrastructure | | |
| At fair value | 42,435 | 40,324 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (27,548) | (28,528) |
| | 14,887 | 11,796 |
| Plant and equipment | | |
| At cost | 1,163 | 356 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (356) | (356) |
| | 807 | - |
| Transport equipment | | |
| At cost | 1,091 | 1,317 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (508) | (893) |
| | 583 | 424 |
| Computer hardware | | |
| At cost | 45 | 45 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (45) | (45) |
| | - | - |
| Construction (WIP) | | |
| At capitalised cost | 4,010 | 23 |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 41,520 | 29,054 |

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Reconciliation of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

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

| 2024-25 | BUILDINGS \$'000 | INFRASTRUCTURE \$'000 | PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \$'000 | TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT \$'000 | CONSTRUCTION (WIP) \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Carrying amount as at 1 July | 16,811 | 11,796 | - | 424 | 23 | 29,054 |
| Additions | | | | 323 | 3,987 | 4,310 |
| Depreciation/amortisation expense | (1,118) | (1,028) | | (226) | | (2,372) |
| Lease remeasurement | | | | 62 | | 62 |
| Additions from asset transfers | 89 | 57 | 807 | | | 953 |
| Revaluation increments/decrements | 5,451 | 4,062 | | | | 9,513 |
| Carrying amount as at 30 June | 21,233 | 14,887 | 807 | 583 | 4,010 | 41,520 |

| 2023-24 | BUILDINGS \$'000 | INFRASTRUCTURE \$'000 | PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \$'000 | TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT \$'000 | CONSTRUCTION (WIP) \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Carrying amount as at 1 July | 17,604 | 12,826 | - | 436 | - | 30,866 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 173 | 333 | 506 |
| Depreciation/amortisation expense | (1,103) | (1,030) | - | (182) | - | (2,315) |
| Lease remeasurement | - | - | - | (3) | - | (3) |
| Additions from asset transfers | 310 | - | - | - | (310) | - |
| Revaluation increments/ decrements | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carrying amount as at 30 June | 16,811 | 11,796 | - | 424 | 23 | 29,054 |

Acquisitions

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value, equal to or greater than \$10,000 are recognised in the year of acquisition and depreciated as outlined below. Items of property,

plant and equipment below the \$10,000 threshold are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Major items of plant and equipment comprising several components that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate assets. Individual components may be replaced during the useful life of the complex asset.

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Construction (work in progress)

As part of the financial management framework, the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure is responsible for managing general government capital works projects on a whole of government basis. Therefore, appropriation for capital works is provided directly to the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure and the cost of construction work in progress is recognised as an asset of that department. Once completed, capital works assets are transferred to the entity.

Revaluation of assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, assets belonging to the following classes of non-financial assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from their fair value at reporting date:

- buildings
- infrastructure assets

The above classes of property, plant and equipment include certain new assets initially recognised at cost. Such new assets will continue to be measured at cost, which is deemed to equate to fair value, until the next revaluation for that asset class occurs.

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

The entity's buildings and infrastructure assets are revalued at least once every five years. The latest revaluations as at 30 June 2025 were independently conducted by Colliers International Consultancy and Valuation. Refer to Note 22: Fair value for additional disclosures.

Impairment of assets

An asset is said to be impaired when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Materially significant non-financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment annually. If any indicator of impairment exists, the entity

determines the asset's recoverable amount.

The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's current replacement cost and fair value less costs to sell. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement. They are disclosed as an expense unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. Where the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus for that class of asset to the extent an available balance exists in the asset revaluation surplus.

In certain situations, an impairment loss may subsequently be reversed. Impairment loss may only be reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, nor exceed the net carrying amount that would have been determined had not impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. Where an asset is carried at a revalued amount, impairment reversal is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as income to the extent that an impairment loss was previously recognised in the profit or loss, otherwise, impairment reversal results in an increase in the asset revaluation surplus.

The entity's property, plant and equipment assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2025. No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Items of property, plant and equipment, including buildings but excluding land, have limited useful lives and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

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The estimated useful lives for each class of asset (including right of use assets) are in accordance with the entity's determination as follows:

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Buildings | 10-50 years | 10-50 years |
| Infrastructure | 8-99 years | 8-infinite years |
| Plant and equipment | 1-20 years | 1-20 years |
| Transport Equipment | 2-10 years | 4-10 years |
| Computer Hardware | 3-6 years | 3-6 years |

Right-of-use asset

The entity assesses at contract inception whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration and hence contains a lease.

The entity recognises lease liabilities representing an obligation to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The entity recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (the date the underlying asset is available for use).

For right-of-use assets, the net present value of the remaining lease payments is often an appropriate proxy for the fair value of relevant right-of-use assets at the time of initial recognition. Subsequently, right-of-use assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation, which is deemed to equate to fair value. These right-of-use assets are not subject to revaluation.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the entity at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are subject to remeasurement principles consistent with the lease liability. This includes applying indexation and market rent

review. Right-of-use assets are also revalued where a trigger or event may indicate their carrying amount does not equal fair value.

The entity leases vehicles and office equipment, specifically multi-function devices (MFD). MFD leases are typically for a fixed period of five years and vehicle lease contracts are typically for a fixed period between four to six years.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants. The entity does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

The following table presents right-of-use assets included in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at Note 16.

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| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 | TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
| Balance as at 1 July | 424 | 424 | 436 | 436 |
| Additions | 323 | 323 | 173 | 173 |
| Depreciation/amortisation expense | (226) | (226) | (182) | (182) |
| Lease remeasurement | 62 | 62 | (3) | (3) |
| Carrying amount as at 30 June | 583 | 583 | 424 | 424 |

The entity has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less with no purchase option. Low value assets are assets with a fair value of \$10 000 or less when new and not subject to a sublease arrangement and comprise mainly of MFDs.

The following amounts were recognised in the comprehensive operating statement for the year in respect of leases where the is the lessee:

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets | (226) | (182) |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | (21) | (11) |
| Expense relating to short-term leases | (20) | (47) |
| Expense relating to low-value leases | (4) | (3) |
| Total amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement | (271) | (243) |

17. Deposits held

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Deposits held in gift fund account | 98 | 93 |
| Accountable officer's trust account | 4 | 1 |
| Total deposits held | 102 | 94 |

Deposits held mainly comprise monies held in Gift Fund accounts and the Accountable Officer's Trust Account.

Accountable Officer's Trust Accounts hold trust monies established under legislations held by the by the entity on behalf of others for a specific purpose and not for use in operations of the entity. These include monies collected for scooter hire charges for Friends of the Desert Park.

18. Payables

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Accounts payable | 15 | 38 |
| Accrued salaries and wages | 146 | 179 |
| Other accrued expenses | 162 | 134 |
| Total payables | 323 | 351 |

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

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

19. Borrowings and advances

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Current | | |
| Lease liabilities | 178 | 155 |
| | 178 | 155 |
| Non current | | |
| Lease liabilities | 416 | 273 |
| | 416 | 273 |
| Total borrowings and advances | 594 | 428 |

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in net surplus/(deficit) when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease where the entity is the lessee, the entity recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease

payments to be made over the lease term.

Variable lease payments which depend on an index, or a rate are included in the lease liabilities, otherwise are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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 entity's leases, the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation's institutional bond rate is used as the incremental borrowing rate.

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After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (such as changes to future payments

resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The following table presents liabilities under leases.

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Balance at 1 July | 428 | 442 |
| Additions/remeasurements | 385 | 170 |
| Interest expenses | 21 | 11 |
| Interest paid on lease liabilities | (21) | (11) |
| Finance lease payments | (218) | (184) |
| Balance at 30 June | 594 | 428 |

The entity had total cash outflows for leases of \$0.24 million in 2025 (\$0.19 million in 2024).

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases not recorded as liability are as follows:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Internal | External | Internal | External |
| Not later than one year | 8 | - | 8 | - |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 7 | - | 7 | - |
| | 15 | - | 15 | - |

20. Provisions

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Current | | |
| Employee benefits | | |
| Recreation leave | 669 | 642 |
| Leave loading | 117 | 118 |
| Other current provisions | | |
| Other provisions (fringe benefits tax, payroll tax, superannuation and other) | 165 | 160 |
| Total provisions | 951 | 920 |

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The entity employed 119 employees as at 30 June 2025 (113 employees as at 30 June 2024).

Employee benefits

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

Non-current employee benefit liabilities that fall due after 12 months of the reporting date are measured at present value of estimated future cash flows, calculated using the appropriate government bond rate and taking into consideration expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

All recreation leave is classified as a current liability.

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

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

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

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

21. Other liabilities

Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

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

The entity makes superannuation contributions on behalf of its employees to the Central Holding Authority or non-government employee-nominated schemes. Superannuation liabilities related to government superannuation schemes are held by the Central Holding Authority and therefore not recognised in the entity's financial statements.

22. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

Observable inputs are publicly available data relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by the entity include, but are not limited to, published sales data for land and general office buildings.

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

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

Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – inputs are unobservable.

All the entity's non-financial assets are measured at Level 3 and are held primarily for service potential rather than to generate cash inflows. Carrying amounts and reconciliation of movements are disclosed in Note 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. These assets are measured using inputs not based on observable market data.

Colliers International provided valuations for buildings and infrastructure as at 30 June 2025 and there were no changes in valuation techniques from 2023-24 to 2024-25.

Valuation techniques and inputs

| ASSET CLASSES | TECHNIQUES | SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Buildings | Cost | Labour and material costs to replace |
| Infrastructure | Cost | Labour and material costs to replace |
| Plant and Equipment | Cost | Cost per unit; useful life |
| Transport Equipment | Cost | Cost per unit; useful life |
| Computer Hardware | Cost | Cost per unit; useful life |
| Construction (WIP) | Cost | Labour and material costs to replace |

Level 3 fair values of specialised buildings and infrastructure were determined by computing their current replacement costs because they are restricted from any other use and sale, and mandated for use as stipulated by the Northern Territory of Australia under a Special Purposes Lease and the Crown Lease in Perpetuity. The highest and best use of the assets are restricted to use for wildlife and conservation programs and recreational and tourism uses. There are no market participants due to building restrictions from any form of commercial use. The majority of improvements are deemed specialised.

The current replacement cost was based on a combination of internal records of the historical cost of the facilities, adjusted for contemporary technology and construction approaches. Significant judgement was also used in assessing the remaining service potential of the facilities,

given local environmental conditions, projected usage, and records of the current condition of the facilities.

23. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The entity's financial instruments include cash and deposits; receivables, deposits held, payables and borrowings. It excludes statutory receivables arising from taxes including tax receivables, GST input tax credits recoverable, and fines and penalties, which do not meet the definition of financial instruments as per AASB 132 Financial instruments: Presentation.

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The Entity has limited exposure to financial risks as discussed below.

Exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, price risk and liquidity risk arise in the normal course of activities. The Territory Government's investments, loans and placements, and borrowings are predominantly managed through the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation adopting strategies to minimise the risk. Derivative financial arrangements are also utilised to manage

financial risks inherent in the management of these financial instruments. These arrangements include swaps, forward interest rate agreements and other hedging instruments to manage fluctuations in interest or exchange rates.

a. Categories of financial instruments

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

| 2024-25 | AMORTISED COST \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cash and deposits | - | 777 | 777 |
| Receivables (a) | 130 | - | 130 |
| Total financial assets | 130 | 777 | 907 |
| Deposits held | 102 | - | 102 |
| Payables (a) | 15 | - | 15 |
| Lease liabilities | 594 | - | 594 |
| Total financial liabilities | 711 | - | 711 |

| 2023-24 | AMORTISED COST \$'000 | OTHER \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cash and deposits | - | 1,492 | 1,492 |
| Receivables (a) | 139 | - | 139 |
| Total financial assets | 139 | 1,492 | 1,631 |
| Deposits held | 94 | - | 94 |
| Payables (a) | 38 | - | 38 |
| Lease liabilities | 428 | - | 428 |
| Total financial liabilities | 560 | - | 560 |

(a) Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts, accrued revenue and accrued expenses.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets categorised at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

The entity's financial assets categorised receivables at amortised cost.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The entity does not have any financial assets under this category.

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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are initially and subsequently recognised at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

The entity does not have any financial assets under this category.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The entity's financial liabilities categorised at amortised cost include all accounts payable, deposits held and lease liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The entity does not have any financial liabilities under this category.

Netting of swap transactions

The entity, from time to time, may facilitate certain structured finance arrangements, where a legally recognised right to set-off financial assets and liabilities exists, and the Territory intends to settle on a net basis. Where these arrangements occur, the revenues and expenses are offset, and the net amount is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement.

b. Credit risk

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

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

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

Credit risks are disclosed in Note 13 Receivables.

c. Liquidity risk

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

The following tables detail the entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows at reporting date. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts included in the balance sheet, which are based on discounted cash flows.

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Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

| 2024-25 | CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000 | LESS THAN A YEAR \$'000 | 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000 | MORE THAN 5 YEARS \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Deposits held | 102 | 102 | | | 102 |
| Payables | 15 | 15 | | | 15 |
| Lease liabilities | 594 | 196 | 431 | 7 | 634 |
| Total financial liabilities | 711 | 313 | 431 | 7 | 751 |

| 2023-24 | CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000 | LESS THAN A YEAR \$'000 | 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000 | MORE THAN 5 YEARS \$'000 | TOTAL \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Deposits held | 94 | 94 | - | - | 94 |
| Payables | 38 | 38 | - | - | 38 |
| Lease liabilities | 428 | 165 | 267 | 19 | 451 |
| Total financial liabilities | 560 | 297 | 267 | 19 | 583 |

d. Market risk

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

i. Interest rate risk

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

The entity is not exposed to interest rate risk as all financial assets and financial liabilities, with the exception of cash at bank, Gift Fund and finance leases held, are non-interest bearing. Finance lease arrangements are established on a fixed interest rate and therefore do not expose the entity to interest rate risk.

Sensitivity analysis

Interest earned on the Gift Fund is accounted for as both an asset and a liability, therefore changes to the variable rates of 100 basis points (1%) at reporting date would have had no effect on the entity's profit or loss and equity. Changes in the variable rates of 100 basis points (1%) at reporting date on cash at

bank, excluding the gift fund, would have the following effect on the entity's profit or loss and equity.

| | 100 BASIS POINTS INCREASE | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
| 30 June 2025 | | |
| Financial assets – cash at bank | 7 | |
| Net sensitivity | 7 | |
| 30 June 2024 | | |
| Financial assets – cash at bank | 14 | |
| Net sensitivity | 14 | |

ii. Price risk

The entity is not exposed to price risk as the entity does not hold units in unit trusts.

iii. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The

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

24. Related parties

a. Related parties

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

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

b. Key management personnel (KMP)

KMP of the entity are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. These include the Minister for Parks and Wildlife, the Department of Tourism and Hospitality's Chief Executive Officer, members of the Governance Board, the executive leadership and Directors of the entity.

c. Remuneration of key management personnel

The details below excludes the salaries and other benefits of the Minister for Parks and Wildlife as the Minister's remunerations and allowances are payable by the Department of the Legislative Assembly and consequently disclosed within the Treasurer's annual financial statements. Also excluded are KMPs employed by the Department of Tourism and Hospitality.

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel (Directors) of the entity is set out below:

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Short-term benefits | 289 | 307 |
| Post-employment benefits | 33 | 34 |
| Total remuneration of key management personnel | 322 | 341 |

d. Related party transactions

Transactions with Northern Territory Government-controlled entities

The entity's primary ongoing source of funding is a Community Service Obligation (CSO) received from the Department of Tourism and Hospitality.

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

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| 2024-25 | REVENUE FROM RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | PAYMENTS TO RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | AMOUNTS OWED BY RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | AMOUNTS OWED TO RELATED PARTIES \$'000 |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Related Party | | | | |
| All NTG entities | 8,754 | 2,210 | 6 | 114 |

| 2024-25 | REVENUE FROM RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | PAYMENTS TO RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | AMOUNTS OWED BY RELATED PARTIES \$'000 | AMOUNTS OWED TO RELATED PARTIES \$'000 |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Related Party | | | | |
| All NTG entities | 9,651 | 2,426 | 316 | 181 |

With the exception of the CSO, the entity's transactions with other government entities are not individually significant.

Other related party transactions

Given the breadth and depth of Northern Territory Government activities, related parties will transact with the Territory public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public including paying stamp duty and other government fees and charges and therefore these transactions have not been disclosed. All other related party transactions in excess of \$10,000 have been provided in the tables below.

| 2025 | TRANSACTION VALUE FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 \$'000 | NET RECEIVABLE / (PAYABLE) AS AT 30 JUNE 2025 \$'000 | COMMITMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2025 \$'000 |
|------------------|--|--|---|
| Transaction Type | | | |
| Staff employment | 150 | - | - |

| 2024 | TRANSACTION VALUE FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 \$'000 | NET RECEIVABLE / (PAYABLE) AS AT 30 JUNE 2024 \$'000 | COMMITMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2024 \$'000 |
|------------------|--|--|---|
| Transaction Type | | | |
| Staff employment | 83 | - | - |

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25. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a. Contingent liabilities

The entity has entered into contracts and agreements that contain indemnities. The contingent liabilities arising from these indemnities are unquantifiable, and the likelihood of occurrence is considered low.

b. Contingent assets

The Entity had no contingent assets as at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024.

26. Events subsequent to balance date

No events have arisen between the end of the

financial year and the date of this report that require adjustment to, or disclosure in these financial statements.

27. Budgetary information

The following tables present the variation between the 2024-25 original budgeted financial statements, as reported in the 2024-25 Budget Paper No.3 Agency Budget Statements, and the 2024-25 actual amounts reported in the financial statements, together with explanations for significant variations.

The Mid-Year budget, published in November 2024, reflects the initial effects of this administrative restructuring. Accordingly, the entity, within its discretion, chose this published budget as the point of comparison as it affords more meaningful evaluation of end of year results.



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Comprehensive Operating Statement

| | 2024-25 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2024-25 ORIGINAL BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Income | | | |
| Grants and subsidies revenue | | | |
| Current | 1 | - | 1 |
| Community Service Obligations | 8,623 | 8,623 | - |
| Sales of goods and services | 2,993 | 3,070 | (77) |
| Interest revenue | 81 | 18 | 63 |
| Other income | 269 | - | 269 |
| Total income | 11,967 | 11,711 | 256 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Employee expenses | 7,833 | 7,800 | 33 |
| Administrative expenses | | | - |
| Property management | 1,221 | 925 | 296 |
| Purchase of goods and services | 2,361 | 2,064 | 297 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 503 | 597 | (94) |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 2,371 | 2,313 | 58 |
| Interest expenses | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| Total expenses | 14,310 | 13,709 | 601 |
| Income tax expense | - | - | - |
| Net deficit | (2,343) | (1,998) | (345) |
| Other comprehensive income – net of income tax | | | |
| Changes in asset revaluation surplus | 9,512 | - | 9,512 |
| Comprehensive result | 7,169 | (1,998) | 7,167 |

Notes: Variances greater than \$0.5 million are recognised as significant and therefore require explanation. There were no significant variances between actual and budget amounts in 2024-25.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

Balance Sheet

| | 2024-25 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2024-25 ORIGINAL BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 | NOTE |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Current assets | | | | |
| Cash and deposits | 777 | 1,380 | (603) | 1 |
| Receivables | 294 | 144 | 150 | |
| Inventories | 75 | 101 | (26) | |
| Total current assets | 1,146 | 1,625 | (479) | |
| Non-current assets | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 41,520 | 27,807 | 13,713 | 2 |
| Total non-current assets | 41,520 | 27,807 | 13,713 | |
| Total assets | 42,666 | 29,432 | 13,234 | |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits held | 102 | 88 | 14 | |
| Payables | 323 | 389 | (66) | |
| Borrowings and advances | 178 | 347 | (169) | |
| Provisions | 951 | 1,027 | (76) | |
| Other liabilities | - | 5 | (5) | |
| Total current liabilities | 1,554 | 1,856 | (302) | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | |
| Borrowings and advances | 416 | - | 416 | |
| Total non-current liabilities | 416 | - | 416 | |
| Total liabilities | 1,971 | 1,856 | 114 | |
| Net Assets | 40,695 | 27,576 | 13,120 | |
| Equity | | | | |
| Capital | 39,853 | 35,738 | 4,115 | 2 |
| Asset revaluation surplus | 48,207 | 38,696 | 9,511 | 2 |
| Accumulated funds | (47,365) | (46,858) | (507) | |
| Total equity | 40,695 | 27,576 | 13,119 | |

Notes

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million.

1. Variance relates to higher than budgeted property management and general consumables costs for both parks.
2. A result of completed minor new works and major assets being transferred in from DLI, in combination with higher than anticipated revaluation increment of assets during 2024-25.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Territory Wildlife Parks

Cash Flow Statement

| | 2024-25 ACTUAL \$'000 | 2024-25 ORIGINAL BUDGET \$'000 | VARIANCE \$'000 | NOTE |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | | |
| Operating receipts | | | | |
| Grants and subsidies received | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Community service obligations | 8,623 | 8,623 | - | |
| Receipts from sales of goods and services | 3,647 | 3,070 | 577 | 1 |
| Deposits received | 8 | - | 8 | |
| Interest received | 81 | 18 | 63 | |
| Total operating receipts | 12,352 | 11,711 | 641 | |
| Operating payments | | | | |
| Payments to employees | (7,837) | (7,800) | (37) | |
| Payments for goods and services | (4,504) | (3,586) | (918) | 2 |
| Total operating payments | (12,342) | (11,386) | (955) | |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 18 | 325 | (306) | |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | | |
| Investing receipts | | | | |
| Proceeds from sales of non-financial assets | 3 | - | 3 | |
| Total investing receipts | 3 | - | 3 | |
| Investing payments | | | | |
| Purchases of assets | (497) | (99) | (398) | |
| Total investing payments | (497) | (99) | (398) | |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (494) | (99) | (398) | |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | | |
| Financing payments | | | | |
| Interest paid | (21) | (10) | (11) | |
| Finance lease payments | (218) | (178) | (40) | |
| Total financing payments | (239) | (188) | (51) | |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (239) | (188) | (51) | |
| Net increase in cash held | (715) | 38 | (753) | 2 |
| Cash at beginning of financial year | 1,492 | 1,342 | 150 | |
| Cash at end of financial year | 777 | 1,380 | (603) | |

Notes

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million.

1. Largely due to unbudgeted cashflows pertaining to goods and services tax.
2. Variation as outlined against the balance sheet



Appendices

Appendix A - Statutory responsibilities and legislation administered

The Department of Tourism and Hospitality is responsible for the following principal areas of government and for administering the legislation detailed below.

Responsibilities

- Botanic gardens
- Casinos, gaming, wagering and lotteries
- Conservation and wildlife
- Conservation Land Corporation
- Film, television and new media
- Horseracing, trotting and greyhound racing
- Liquor regulation and compliance
- Management of Territory parks and reserves
- Northern Territory Racing and Wagering Commission
- Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory
- Smoking in liquor licensed premises
- Territory Wildlife Parks
- Totalisators
- Tourism NT
- Wildlife management
- Window on the Wetlands

Legislation

- *Cobourg Peninsula Aboriginal Land, Sanctuary and Marine Park Act 1981*
- *Gaming Control Act 1993 (except provisions about taxes and levies)*

- *Gaming Machine Act 1995 (except Part 8)*
- *Liquor Act 2019*
- *Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park Act 1989*
- *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2003*
- *Parks and Wildlife Commission Act 1980*
- *Racing and Wagering Act 2024 (except Part 5, Division 1)*
- *Sale of NT TAB Act 2000*
- *Soccer Football Pools Act 1978 (except provisions about duties)*
- *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976 (except Part 4, Divisions 1 to 5)*
- *Tobacco Control Act 2002 (provisions about smoking in liquor licensed premises)*
- *Totalisator Licensing and Regulation Act 2000 (except provisions about wagering tax)*
- *Tourism NT Act 2012*

Appendix B - Statutory and non-statutory authorities and boards (2023-24)

Aboriginal Tourism Committee

The Aboriginal Tourism Committee was abolished in May 2025.

Alice Springs Masters Games Advisory Committee

Established by the minister in 2016 with Advisory Committee Terms of Reference established in 2023.

The purpose of the advisory committee is to:

- provide recommendations, and/or key information and materials to effectively guide Northern Territory Major Events Company

APPENDICES

(NTMEC) decision making relating to the planning, execution and sustainability of the games

- advocate for the games within personal and professional sphere of influence
- engage key stakeholders in Alice Springs, across the Territory and nationally to ensure they are informed and supportive of the games
- advise opportunities more broadly to leverage the games for the benefit of Alice Springs and the Territory
- promote the Northern Territory's cultural and creative heartland, business community and invest in the local sporting bodies through the games
- identify potential issues and risks that may directly or indirectly affect the planning or delivery of the games
- provide recommendations across the sports program, community engagement, the opening and closing celebrations and any new initiatives presented by NTMEC
- utilise existing relationships to increase the games' reach and popularity.

Adelaide River Joint Management Committee

In line with the Adelaide River Conservation Reserves Joint Management Plan, the Committee advises the Parks and Wildlife Commission regarding issues relevant to the management of the Adelaide River Conservation Reserves (includes Fogg Dam Conservation Reserve, Harrison Dam Hunting Reserve, Black Jungle / Lambell's Lagoon Conservation Reserves and Melacca Swamp Conservation Area).

Arltunga / Ruby Gap Joint Management Committee

In line with the Ruby Gap Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

Barranyi (North Island) Local Management Committee

Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976 and Barranyi (North Island) Local Management

Committee Regulations 1992

The committee assists with managing Barranyi (North Island) National Park.

Chambers Pillar Historic Reserve Joint Management Committee

In line with the Chambers Pillar Historic Reserve Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the reserve's management.

Cobourg Peninsula Sanctuary and Marine Park Board

Cobourg Peninsula Aboriginal Land, Sanctuary and Marine Park Act 1981

The board's purpose is to jointly manage Garig Gunak Barlu National Park.

Community Benefit Committee

Gaming Control Act 1993

The Committee considers applications for grants from the Community Benefit Fund and provides recommendations to the minister for funding of these applications.

Conservation Land Corporation

Parks and Wildlife Commission Act 1980

The Corporation's purpose is to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in accordance with the Act. It receives administrative support from the department.

Djukbinj Local Management Committee

Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976 and Djukbinj Local Management Committee (Djukbinj Board) Regulations 1997

The committee assists with managing the Djukbinj National Park.

APPENDICES

East Macdonnell Joint Management Committee

In line with the Corroboree Rock Conservation Reserve, N'Dhala Gorge Nature Park and Trepina Gorge Nature Park joint management plans, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the reserve's management.

Finke Gorge National Park Joint Management Committee

In line with the Finke Gorge National Park Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

Giwining / Flora River Nature Park Joint Management Committee

In line with the Giwining / Flora River Nature Park Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

Iytwelepenty / Davenport Ranges National Park Joint Management Committee

In line with the Iytwelepenty/Davenport Ranges Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

Judbarra / Gregory National Park Joint Management Committee

In line with the Judbarra / Gregory National Park and Gregory's Tree Historical Reserve Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

Karlu Karlu (Devils Marbles) Conservation Reserve Joint Management Committee

In line with the Devils Marbles (Karlu Karlu) Conservation Reserve Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the reserve's management.

Keep River National Park Local Management Committee

Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976 and Keep River National Park Local Management Committee Regulations 1992

The committee assists with managing Keep River National Park. Amendments were made to the Regulations in 1998 to ensure better representation of the Traditional Owners, as requested by the Aboriginal people.

Mary River Joint Management Committee

In line with the Mary River National Park Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park Board

Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park Act 1989

The board's purpose is to jointly manage Nitmiluk National Park.

Northern Territory Major Events Company Board

Northern Territory Major Events Company Pty Ltd is a fully owned subsidiary of the Northern Territory Government, incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), and established in 1999.

The Northern Territory Major Events Company Board oversees the development, delivery and promotion of major events in the Northern Territory and enquires into and reports back on matters referred by the Chief Minister and the Minister for Major Events.

Racing Appeals Tribunal

Racing and Wagering Act 2024

The tribunal hears and determines appeals over a certain threshold against penalties imposed arising from, or in relation to, the conduct of greyhound, trotting and horse racing in the Northern Territory.

Racing and Wagering Commission

Racing and Wagering Act 2024

The key functions of the commission include:

- to control, supervise and regulate the racing industry
- to control, supervise and regulate the wagering industry
- to monitor compliance with this Act and take disciplinary action and other measures to enforce this Act, including requesting the prosecution of persons for offences against this Act
- to carry out any other functions conferred on it under this Act or any other law of the Territory.

Rainbow Valley Joint Management Committee

In line with the Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the reserve's management.

Screen Grants Assessment Panel

Non-statutory, established by the minister in 2020

The assessment panel provides specialist project assessors to make recommendations for Screen Territory's grant funding program.

Screen Industry Advisory Council

Non-statutory, established by the minister in 2018

The advisory council provides expert advice and feedback to the minister, through the Chief Executive Officer, on matters related to development and growth of the Northern Territory screen industry.

Tjoritja / West Macdonnell National Park Joint Management Committee

Governance arrangements are under review.

Tnorala (Gosse Bluff) Local Management Committee

Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976 and the Tnorala Local Management Committee Regulations 1993

The committee assists in managing the Tnorala (Gosse Bluff) Conservation Reserve.

Tourism NT Board of Commissioners

Tourism NT Act 2012

The main role of the board of commissioners is to determine Tourism NT policy and ensure that the organisation performs in a proper and efficient manner.

The board of commissioners delivers on the Northern Territory Government's commitment to revitalise the tourism industry through overseeing marketing of the Northern Territory as a desirable visitor destination and facilitating sustainable growth of the tourism industry in the Northern Territory and to advise the minister on all matters relating to tourism in the Territory

Watarrka National Park Joint Management Committee

In line with the Watarrka National Park Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

Yeperenye / Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park Joint Management Committee

In line with the Yeperenye / Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park Joint Management Plan, the committee provides governance, strategic direction and policy for the park's management.

APPENDICES

Appendix C - Grants

The full list of grants, contributions and subsidies for 2024-25 can be found online at: dth.nt.gov.au/publications/corporate/annualreports

Appendix D - Contact Us

Department of Tourism and Hospitality

GPO Box 1155, Darwin NT 0801
Phone: 08 8999 5204
Chief Executive Officer: ceo.dth@nt.gov.au

Greater Darwin and Top End

Charles Darwin Centre
19 Smith Street Mall, Darwin NT 0801
GPO Box 1155, Darwin NT 0800
Phone: 08 8999 5204

Tourism NT (Head Office)

Level 8, Charles Darwin Centre
19 Smith Street Mall
GPO Box 1155, Darwin NT 0801
Phone: 08 8999 3900
E: generalservices.tourismnt@nt.gov.au

Parks and Wildlife

4th Floor, Goyder Building
25 Chung Wah Terrace, Palmerston NT 0830
PO Box 496 Palmerston NT 0831
Phone: 08 8999 4555
Fax: 08 8999 4558

Parks Booking System

The customer service team is available 7 days a week, between 8:30 am and 4.00 pm Australian Central Standard Time (ACST).
Phone: 1300 281 121

Email: parks.onlinebooking@nt.gov.au
Booking system complaints email:
parks.onlinebooking.complaints@nt.gov.au

Concessions and Permits

4th Floor, Goyder Building
25 Chung Wah Terrace, Palmerston NT 0830
PO Box 496 Palmerston NT 0831
Phone: 08 8999 4814
Fax: 08 8999 4524
Email: pwpermits@nt.gov.au

Regional Community Engagement Officers

Parks and Wildlife Tourism and visitor engagement
PO Box 496, Palmerston NT 0831
Phone: 08 8999 4432

Wildlife Operations

CSIRO Complex
564 Vanderlin Drive, Berrimah NT 0828
PO Box 496 Darwin NT 0831
Phone: 08 8995 5008 or 0401 115 702

Territory Wildlife Park

Cox Peninsula Road, Berry Springs
Phone: 08 8988 7200
Email: volunteers.twp@nt.gov.au

Central Australia

Tourism NT

Level 1, Alice Plaza, Cnr Todd Mall and Parsons Street,
Alice Springs NT 0870
PO Box 1120, Alice Springs NT 0871
Phone: 08 8951 8418

APPENDICES

Parks and Wildlife

Tom Hare Building
Arid Zone Research Institute
South Stuart Highway, Alice Springs NT 0870
PO Box 1120, Alice Springs NT 0871
Phone: 08 8951 8250
Fax: 08 8951 8290

Regional Community Engagement Officers

Parks and Wildlife Tourism and visitor engagement
Alice Springs and Tennant Creek
PO Box 1120 Alice Springs NT 0871
Phone: 08 8951 8247

Wildlife Operations

Tom Hare Building
Arid Zone Research Institute
South Stuart Highway, Alice Springs NT 0870
PO Box 1120, Alice Springs NT 0871
Phone: 08 8951 8250 or 0401 115 731

Alice Springs Desert Park

Phone: 08 8951 8788
Email: asdp@nt.gov.au

Licensing NT

The Green Well building
50 Bath Street, Alice Springs NT 0870

Katherine

Parks and Wildlife

32 Giles Street, Katherine NT 0850
PO Box 344, Katherine NT 0851
Phone: 08 8973 8888
Fax: 08 8973 8899

Regional Community Engagement Officers

Parks and Wildlife Tourism and visitor engagement
PO Box 344 Katherine NT 0851
Phone: 08 8973 8865

Wildlife Operations

32 Giles Street, Katherine NT 0850
PO Box 344 Katherine NT 0851
Phone: 08 8973 8888 or 0419 828 487

Licensing NT

Ground Floor
18 Katherine Terrace, Katherine NT 0850

Tourism NT – Sydney Office

Level 28, 180 George Street Sydney NSW 2000

Other contacts

Freedom of Information requests

Freedom of Information DTH

GPO Box 3200
Darwin NT 0801
Email: FOI@nt.gov.au

Volunteer Contacts

Northern Territory Parks and Reserves
Phone: 08 8999 3821
Email: volunteer.parks@nt.gov.au

APPENDICES

Tourism NT – International Representatives

North America

Myriad Marketing

5800 Bristol Parkway Suite 660, Culver City, CA
90230

Phone: +1 419 261 0369

Email: mstefanak@myriadmarketing.com

Japan

Aviareps

Hiei Kudan building 3F

3-8-11 Kudan Minami

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0074

Phone: +81 3 3225 0008

Email: mtanaka@aviareps.com

Germany and Switzerland

New Age Marketing

Amalienstrasse 71, 2nd Courtyard

80799 Munich

Telephone: +49 176 3165 0991

Email: andreas@newage-marketing.com

United Kingdom and Europe (France, Italy, Netherlands, Nordics)

Emotive Travel Marketing Ltd

6th Floor Australia Centre

Melbourne Place, Strand

London, ENG WC2B4LG

Telephone: +44 7791 205329

Email: fleur@etm-g.com

Singapore

Pacific Leisure Marketing

8 Temasek Boulevard #42-01

Suntec Tower Three, 038988

Telephone: +65 9745 5538

Email: gracepacleisure.com

China

The Gaibo Agency

139 Parkers Road

Parkdale VIC 3195

Telephone: +86 136 0168 0634

Email: jessica@gaibo.com.au

Hotlines

Wildwatch

1800 453 941

Report a Snake

1800 453 210

Report a Problem Crocodile

Darwin – 0419 822 859

Katherine – 0407 958 405

Appendix E - Acronyms

| ABBREVIATION | FULL FORM |
|--------------|--|
| AASB | Australian Accounting Standards Board |
| AELERT | Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulator's Network |
| ALT | Aboriginal Land Trust |
| AOTA | Accountable Officers Trust Account |
| ASDP | Alice Springs Desert Park |
| ATO | Australian Tax Office |
| CDU | Charles Darwin University |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CLC | Central Land Council |
| CMA | Cooperative marketing agreements |
| CSO | Community Service Obligations |
| CSS | Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme |
| DCDD | Department of Corporate and Digital Development |
| EAP | Employee Assistance Program |
| FMA | Financial Management Act 1995 |
| FOI | Freedom of Information |
| FTE | Full-time equivalent |
| FVOCI | Fair value through other comprehensive income |
| FVTPL | Fair value through profit or loss |
| GST | Goods and services tax |
| GVP | Gross value profit |
| ICT | Information and communications technology |
| ICS | Integrated Conservation Strategy |
| IPA | Indigenous Protected Area |
| KMP | Key Management Personnel |
| NLC | Northern Land Council |
| NT | Northern Territory |
| NTG | Northern Territory Government |
| NTMEC | Northern Territory Major Events Company |
| NTGPASS | Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme |
| NTPS | Northern Territory Public Sector |
| OCPE | Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment |
| PAIP | Production Attraction Incentive Program |
| PSEMA | Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993 |
| RMAC | Risk Management and Audit Committee |
| RSA | Responsible service of alcohol |
| RSG | Responsible service of gambling |
| TWP | Territory Wildlife Park |
| VRD | Victoria River District |
| WHS | Work health and safety |

Department of Tourism
and Hospitality