Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation

ABN / ICN 97 272 775 547 / 104

General Purpose Financial Report - 30 June 2023

Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation
Contents
30 June 2023

General information

The financial statements cover Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation as a consolidated entity consisting of Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation's functional and presentation currency.

Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation is a not-for-profit aboriginal corporation, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

158 Great Northern Highway,
Fitzroy Crossing WA 6765

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on _____November 2023.

Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation
Directors' declaration
30 June 2023

The Directors of Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation declare that:

- The financial report presents a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation as at 30 June 2022, and its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standard board.

- At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

____

Name:
Director

____

Name:
Director

_____November 2023
Fitzroy Crossing

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation (referred to hereafter as the 'corporation' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors
The following persons were directors of Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Denise Macale/Andrews (reappointed 21/11/2022)	Chair
Irene Jimbidie (reappointed 27/11/2022)	Vice Chair
Thomas Skinner (appointed 21/11/2022)	
James Berringal	
Rene Dingo (Ceased 21/7/2022)	
Joe Ross (Ceased 19/7/2022)	
Chantelle Murray	
Patrick Green	
Lynette Shaw (Ceased 22/7/2022)	
Martin Smiler (appointed 8/8/2022) (Ceased 21/11/2022)	
Patsy Bedford (appointed 27/11/2022)	
Peter Murray (appointed 21/11/2022)	Chair
Sharon Bieundurry (appointed 12/10/22) (Re appointed 27/11/2022)	

Objectives
Marra Worra Worra's primary aim is to provide support services to existing and emerging groups in the Fitzroy Valley and to assist them to develop strong and sustainable communities and organisations.

Principal activities
Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation ("MWW") is a not-for-profit indigenous organisation that operates a range of programs and services for the residents of Fitzroy Crossing and the surrounding valley in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia.

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the consolidated entity consisted of:
- Housing
- Employment
- Training
- Health
- other community services

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Corporation's activity during the financial year.

Corporation secretary
Pema Chhunzom – Appointed 25/8/2022 - removed 17/5/2023

Shaun Fowler – 1/7/2022 - Resigned 25/8/2022

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the corporation's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

Name	Position	Held	Attended
Denise Andrews	Chair	15	15
Irene Jimbidie	Vice Chair	15	15
Thomas Skinner	Director	7	7
James Berringal	Director	15	12
Rene Dingo	Director	1	1
Joe Ross	Director	1	-
Chantelle Murray	Director	15	12
Patrick Green	Director	15	12
Lynette Shaw	Director	1	1
Martin Smiler	Director	2	2
Patsy Bedford	Director	7	7
Peter Murray	Chair	7	-
Sharon Bieundurry	Director	9	9

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Rounding of amounts

Amounts in this report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under The Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors

___________________________ ___________________________

Name: Name:
Director Director

_____November 2023
Fitzroy Crossing

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Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $'000	Consolidated 2022 $'000
Revenue			
Operating income		8,754	8,896
Grants		10,937	11,882
Rent income		1,900	1,576
Investment income	3	2,224	2,263
Total revenue		23,815	24,617
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(8,446)	(8,265)
Donations		(137)	(803)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,204)	(1,096)
Impairment of investments		-	(1,219)
Motor vehicle		(481)	(307)
Operating expenses		(5,799)	(6,414)
Program expenses		(836)	-
Other expenses		(600)	(922)
Administration		(4,527)	(4,943)
Total expenses		(22,030)	(23,969)
Surplus before income tax expense		1,785	648
Income tax expense		-	(70)
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	19	1,785	578
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings, net of tax		6,030	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		6,030	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,815	578

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $'000	Consolidated 2022 $'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	17,264	16,407
Trade and other receivables	5	1,870	1,563
Inventories	6	847	606
Other	9	1,149	1,053
Total current assets		21,130	19,629
Non-current assets			
Investments	7	26,501	14,350
Property, plant and equipment	11	30,464	24,543
Investments accounted for using the equity method	12	5,084	15,935
Trade and other receivables	5	4,785	3,986
Right-of-use assets	8	527	313
Other	9	38	40
Total non-current assets		67,399	59,167
Total assets		88,529	78,796
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,414	1,820
Contract liabilities	14	1,485	453
Lease liabilities	15	258	143
Employee benefits	16	384	335
Other	17	304	275
Total current liabilities		4,845	3,026
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	278	173
Employee benefits	16	25	31
Total non-current liabilities		303	204
Total liabilities		5,148	3,230
Net assets		83,381	75,566
Equity			
Reserves	18	11,848	5,818
Retained surpluses	19	71,533	69,748
Total equity		83,381	75,566

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Consolidated	Reserves $'000	Retained surpluses $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2021	9,371	64,717	74,088
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	578	578
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	578	578
Removal of owner's capital of Red Earth Property Group	-	900	900
Transfer from reserve	(3,553)	3,553	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	5,818	69,748	75,566

Consolidated	Reserves $'000	Retained surpluses $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2022	5,818	69,748	75,566
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	1,785	1,785
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	6,030	-	6,030
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,030	1,785	7,815
Balance at 30 June 2023	11,848	71,533	83,381

Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $'000	Consolidated 2022 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from operations		-	23,999
Payments to suppliers and employees		-	(22,825)
		-	1,174
Income taxes paid		-	(153)
Net cash from operating activities		-	1,021
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		-	(5,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	-	(616)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		-	750
Interest received		-	184
Investment income		-	27
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(4,655)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments for leasing		-	(61)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(61)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	(3,695)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		16,407	20,102
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	16,407	16,407

***** Warning - Current Period cash does not balance by 857 *****

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out either in the respective notes or below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Western Australian legislation the Charitable Collections Act 1946 and associated regulations and Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Parent entity information

These financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 26.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation ('corporation' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2023 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Associates

Associates are entities over which the consolidated entity has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the consolidated entity's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Dividends received or receivable from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the consolidated entity's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables, the consolidated entity does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The consolidated entity discontinues the use of the equity method upon the loss of significant influence over the associate and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the associate's carrying amount, fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the joint venture is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in joint ventures are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the consolidated entity's share of net assets of the joint venture. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Income earned from joint venture entities reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Investments

Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the consolidated entity has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the consolidated entity's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Rounding of amounts

Amounts in this report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The consolidated entity tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The consolidated entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The consolidated entity assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Income tax

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 'Employee benefits', the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 3. Investment income

	Consolidated	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Interest	431	184
Dividends and distribution received	286	994
Net changes to equity holding and other investments	1,507	1,085
	2,224	2,263

Note 4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Current assets		
Cash on hand	10	23
Cash at bank	14,600	8,684
Cash on deposit	2,654	7,700
	17,264	16,407

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note 5. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Trade receivables	1,919	1,103
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(218)	(27)
	1,701	1,076
Other receivables	34	-
Franking credit receivables	135	349
	169	349
KAPCO performance trust - interest bearing loan	-	138
	1,870	1,563
Non-current assets		
KAPCO performance trust - interest bearing loan	-	87
Fitzroy crossing trust - unpaid beneficiary entitlements	1,062	1,176
KRSP trust - non-interest-bearing loan	2,723	2,723
Loan - KRSP Pty Ltd	1,000	-
	4,785	3,986
	6,655	5,549

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Note 6. Inventories

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Stock on hand - at cost	847	606

Accounting policy for inventories

Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Note 7. Investments

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets		
Ordinary shares	11,453	-
Indigenous Prosperity Fund	10,344	9,943
Perpetual portfolio	4,704	4,407
	26,501	14,350

Note 8. Right-of-use assets

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings - right-of-use	133	133
Motor vehicles - right-of-use	672	244
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(278)	(64)
	394	180
	527	313

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Note 9. Other

	Consolidated 2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Current assets		
Accrued revenue	1,071	998
Prepayments	78	55
	1,149	1,053
Non-current assets		
Security deposits	38	40
	1,187	1,093

Note 10. Other financial assets

Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2023 %	2022 %
Karrayili Adult Education Centre Aboriginal Corporation	Fitzroy crossing / Australia	100%	100%
Fitzroy Hardware Pty Ltd	Fitzroy crossing / Australia	100%	100%
Bandaral Ngadu Pty Ltd	Fitzroy crossing / Australia	100%	100%
Marra Worra Worra Holdings Pty Ltd	Fitzroy crossing / Australia	100%	100%

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2023 $'000	Consolidated 2022 $'000
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings - at independent valuation	28,881	22,869
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,793)	(1,319)
	27,088	21,550
Leasehold improvements - at directors valuation	2,075	2,075
Leasehold improvements - at cost	1,069	434
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(444)	(332)
	2,700	2,177
Plant and equipment - at directors valuation	-	137
Plant and equipment - at cost	1,859	1,612
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,361)	(1,145)
	498	604
Motor vehicles - at cost	1,315	1,393
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,184)	(1,181)
	131	212
Work in Progress Fixed Assets	47	-
	30,464	24,543

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Land and buildings $'000	Leasehold $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 July 2022	21,550	2,177	604	212	-	24,543
Additions	602	16	115	-	47	780
Disposals	-	-	(5)	(78)	-	(83)
Revaluation increments	5,411	619	-	-	-	6,030
Depreciation expense	(475)	(112)	(216)	(3)	-	(806)
Balance at 30 June 2023	27,088	2,700	498	131	47	30,464

Valuations of land and buildings

The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value. The land and buildings were last revalued on 30/06/2019 based on independent assessments by a member of the Australian Property Institute having recent experience in the location and category of land and buildings being valued. The directors do not believe that there has been a material movement in fair value since the revaluation date. Valuations are based on current prices for similar properties in the same location and condition.

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 to 5 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years
Plant and equipment	3-7 years
Motor vehicles	5-7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Note 12. Investments accounted for using the equity method

	Consolidated 2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Non-current assets		
Investment in Kimberly Aboriginal and Pastoral Investment Pty Ltd	1,000	1,000
Investment in KAPCO performance trust	2,000	2,000
Investment in KRSP Trust	1,061	850
Investment in KRSP Pty Ltd	-	11,062
Investment in NACP unit trust	1,023	1,023
	5,084	15,935

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Opening carrying amount	15,935	14,456
Additions	211	-
Disposals	(11,062)	(750)
Revaluation increments	-	2,229
Closing carrying amount	5,084	15,935

Interests in associates

Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Information relating to associates that are material to the consolidated entity are set out below:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2023 %	2022 %
Kimberly Aboriginal and Pastoral Investment Pty Ltd	Australia	50.00%	50.00%
KAPCO performance trust preference shares	Australia	11.70%	11.70%
KRSP Trust	Australia	50.00%	50.00%
KRSP Pty Ltd	Australia	-	50.00%
NACP unit trust	Australia	30.00%	30.00%

Note 13. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	2,129	1,393
BAS payable	285	427
	2,414	1,820

Note 13. Trade and other payables (continued)

Accounting policy for trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Note 14. Contract liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	1,485	453

Accounting policy for contract liabilities
Contract liabilities represent the consolidated entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the consolidated entity recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the consolidated entity has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Note 15. Lease liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Lease liability	258	143
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability	278	173
	536	316

Accounting policy for lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Note 16. Employee benefits

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	361	316
Long service leave	23	19
	384	335
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	25	31
	409	366

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Defined contribution superannuation expense
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Note 17. Other

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses	301	272
Revenue received in advance	3	3
	304	275

Note 18. Reserves

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Revaluation surplus reserve	11,848	5,818

Note 18. Reserves (continued)

Revaluation surplus reserve
The reserve is used to recognise increments and decrements in the fair value of land and buildings, excluding investment properties.

Note 19. Retained surpluses

	Consolidated 2023 $'000	Consolidated 2022 $'000
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	69,748	64,717
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	1,785	578
Transfer from other reserves	-	3,553
Removal of owner's capital of Red Earth Property Group	-	900
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	71,533	69,748

Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures

Key management personnel are composed of the board of directors, the CEO, and the acting CEO.

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Aggregate compensation	436,309	498,458

Note 21. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by William Buck, the auditor of the corporation:

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Audit services - William Buck (2022: Australian Audit)		
Audit of the financial statements	65,000	45,000
Other services - William Buck (2022: Australian Audit)		
Compilation of financial statements	-	8,500
	65,000	53,500

Note 22. Contingent assets

There were no contingent assets at the current or comparative reporting date.

Note 23. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the current or comparative reporting date.

Note 24. Commitments

The consolidated entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 25. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 10.

Associates
Interests in associates are set out in note 12.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 20.

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Sale of goods and services:		
Sale of services to subsidiaries	410,351	349,757
Payment for goods and services:		
Purchase of goods from subsidiaries	800,275	438,574
Payment for services from subsidiaries	-	4,047

Receivable from and payable to related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Current receivables:		
Trade receivables from subsidiaries	161,756	35,320
Current payables:		
Trade payables to subsidiaries	23,874	3,300

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 26. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Surplus after income tax	2,285	742
Total comprehensive income	2,285	742

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Total current assets	18,927	17,726
Total assets	83,888	74,614
Total current liabilities	4,208	2,729
Total liabilities	4,511	2,933
Equity		
Revaluation surplus reserve	9,993	4,582
Retained surpluses	69,384	67,099
Total equity	79,377	71,681

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
The corporation had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Contingent liabilities
The corporation had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The corporation had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 27. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation
Corporate directory
30 June 2023

Directors	Denise Macale/Andrews (Chair) Irene Jimbidie (Vice Chair) Thomas Skinner James Berringal Chantelle Murray Patrick Green Patsy Bedford Peter Murray Sharon Bieundurry
corporation secretary	[please provide current details]
Registered office	158 Great Northern Highway, Fitzroy Crossing WA 6765
Principal place of business	158 Great Northern Highway, Fitzroy Crossing WA 6765
Auditor	William Buck Level 3, 15 Labouchere Road South Perth, WA, 6151 +61 8 6436 2888 info@williambuckwa.com.au
Solicitors	Jackson McDonald Pragma Lawyers Clayton Utz Lawyers MinterEllison APX LAW Pty Ltd
Bankers	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZ Bank)
Website	www.mww.org.au