

NORTHERN TERRITORY TREASURY CORPORATION

Annual Report 2016-17



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The Honourable Nicole Manison MLA
Treasurer
GPO Box 3146
DARWIN NT 0801

Dear Treasurer

In accordance with section 31 of the *Northern Territory Treasury Corporation Act*, section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* and section 12 of the *Financial Management Act*, I am pleased to provide to you the 2016-17 Annual Report of the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC).

Pursuant to the *Financial Management Act* (FMA), I advise that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- proper records of all transactions affecting NTTC are kept and employees under my control observe the provisions of the FMA, Financial Management Regulations and Treasurer's Directions
- procedures within NTTC afford proper internal control and 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 FMA
- there is no indication of fraud, malpractice, major breach of legislation or delegation, major error in, or omission from, the accounts and records
- in accordance with the requirements of section 15 of the FMA, the internal audit capacity available to NTTC is adequate and the results have been reported to me
- the financial statements included in the Annual Report have been prepared from proper accounts and records and are in accordance with Treasurer's Directions
- all employment instructions issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment have been satisfied
- NTTC has implemented processes to achieve compliance with the archives and records management provisions as prescribed in Part 9 of the *Information Act*.

I can also advise you that the Auditor-General has audited NTTC's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 and her report is included.

Yours sincerely



Craig Graham
Under Treasurer
28 September 2017





Mission

To provide the Northern Territory Government with cost-effective funding, efficient financial management and reliable service to assist the Territory in achieving long-term viability for the benefit of Territorians.

Values

- Open communication and respect
- Trust and integrity in all our dealings and relationships
- Valuable contributions for our stakeholders
- Dedication and professionalism of our people

Enabling Act

The Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC) was established on 1 July 1994 under the *Northern Territory Treasury Corporation Act* (NTTC Act).

Statutory Guarantee

All obligations incurred or assumed by NTTC are guaranteed by the Treasurer on behalf of the Territory under section 20 of the NTTC Act.

Status

NTTC is a government business division and an administrative unit of the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) for the purposes of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* (PSEMA).

Credit Rating

Moody's Investors Service has assigned NTTC a long-term issuer and debt rating of Aa2.

Purpose of this Report

This report is designed to meet NTTC's statutory annual reporting requirements, as specified for public sector agencies in PSEMA, the *Financial Management Act* (FMA), *Information Act* and NTTC Act. It reports NTTC's performance to the Treasurer, the Legislative Assembly, government agencies, stakeholders, financial markets and ratings agencies.

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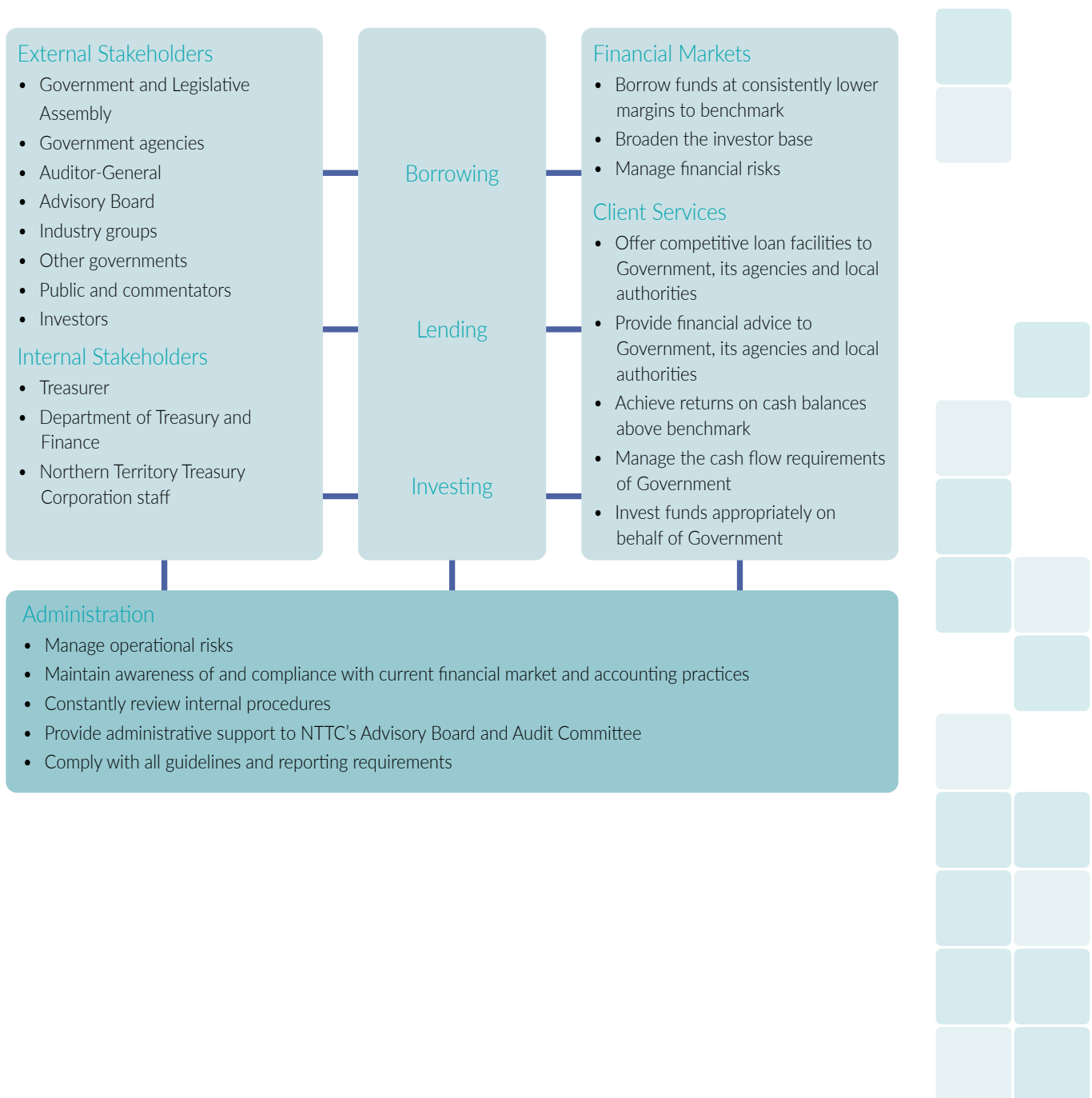
Profile

Purpose

NTTC is the central financing authority (CFA) for the Territory Government, responsible for providing specialist financial services and advice to the Territory Government to support the delivery of infrastructure and services to Territorians by:

- undertaking sound borrowing and investing activities for the Territory Government
- investing surplus short-term cash balances of government accounts
- providing cost-efficient loans to its public sector clients and government agencies, government owned corporations and local authorities.

Figure 1: NTTC Stakeholders, Functions and Programs



Chairman's Address



Despite the political uncertainty of Brexit and the unanticipated results of the United States (US) and French elections, the 2016-17 financial year has generally seen a more positive tone for the global economy with lower market volatility and stronger investment returns. While global growth is expected to continue its recovery, supported by stronger commodity prices and an improvement in demand for investment goods, global financial markets will continue to be significantly influenced by political events internationally. Overall, confidence has continued to build as accommodative monetary policy settings are slowly tightened, which has created an environment that has been simultaneously conducive for bond issuance and equity investment.

The Australian economy has continued to face challenges from the unprecedented transition from mining to non-mining-led growth, with annual real growth slowing to a subtrend level of 1.7 per cent. Property prices and weak wages growth have continued to put pressure on discretionary household consumption. However, as with global markets, Australia has benefited from a rebound in commodity prices.

Following a sustained period of record growth across most industries, the Territory economy experienced challenging conditions on the back of the Ichthys liquefied natural gas (LNG) project commencing its transition from construction phase to production. Population growth was very modest, with the increases in natural population and net overseas migration offset by net interstate migration. Reflecting these conditions, the property market softened in both sales volumes and rents, and construction activity moderated. However, employment in the Territory increased by 2.8 per cent and the June 2017 unemployment rate of 3.1 per cent was the lowest of all jurisdictions. The strong performance in the labour market was largely due to an improvement in private investment and continued strong growth in public investment and consumption.

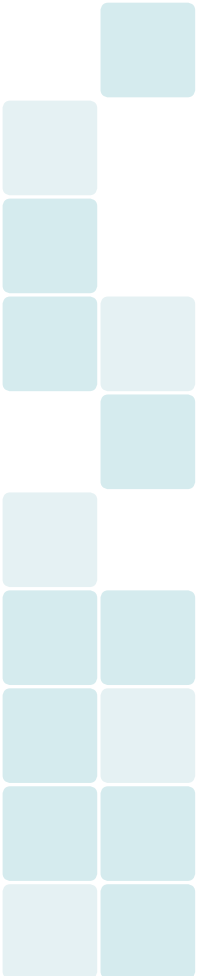
Despite these challenging conditions, the future of the Territory remains bright, with natural resource projects, defence spending, infrastructure projects and tourism set to underpin economic growth.

In terms of financial markets activity, NTTC has seen successful term bond issuance and strong returns in aggregate on the investment portfolios it manages on behalf of the Central Holding Authority. The Territory's borrowing program for 2016-17 raised approximately \$527 million compared to \$533 million of matured debt. NTTC's investment and cash management activities maintained a higher level of liquidity throughout the year in anticipation of increased levels of expenditure by government. The Corporation achieved a return of 2.26 per cent over the financial year on the Government's investment portfolio of surplus cash balances. This was a strong performance given the prevailing investment environment, and represented a 0.44 per cent return over the benchmark of 1.82 per cent.

In conclusion, it has been a relatively good year across the key areas of responsibility of the organisation. I would like to thank my predecessor Jodie Ryan, the Advisory Board, NTTC management and staff for their guidance and commitment throughout the year. I particularly wish to acknowledge Mr Anthony Cole, for the significant contribution he made to NTTC over his 22 years of service to the NTTC Advisory Board. Mr Cole provided valuable expert advice, drawing on his first-hand knowledge and clear insight of macroeconomic themes and understanding of government frameworks. I wish Mr Cole the best in his retirement.



Craig Graham
Under Treasurer and Chairman
28 September 2017



Performance Summary

Review of 2016-17

- Mixed domestic economic conditions with ongoing low inflation
- Increased borrowing program of \$533 million with issuance in Australian debt capital markets
- Approximately \$3.5 billion on issue in major bond series
- Modest investment returns

Outlook for 2017-18

- Increased global financial market volatility
- Increased cost of borrowing in line with the rising domestic and global interest rate environment
- Borrowing program of \$1.471 billion will refinance maturing debt and fund new loans to counterparties
- New major bond series will be established under the Australian Domestic Note Programme
- Utilise short-dated Promissory Note facility and tap issues of existing long-dated bond series

Strategic Issues for 2017-18

- Managing the Territory Government's pool of investments efficiently within defined risk management frameworks
- Securing attractive term funding arrangements in the most cost-effective manner in order to refinance maturing debt and provide flexible and efficient financing options to clients
- Continuous development of NTTC's business continuity plan and corporate governance framework

Table 1: Five-Year Financial Overview

	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Statement of Income	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue	214 571	239 230	277 249	289 872	258 055
Expenses	193 204	215 098	241 120	256 898	224 250
Profit before tax	21 367	24 132	36 129	32 974	33 805
Tax expense	6 410	7 240	10 839	9 892	10 141
Net profit after tax	14 957	16 892	25 290	23 082	23 664
Statement of Financial Position					
Total assets	4 056 115	4 085 056	4 648 108	5 283 013	4 848 368
Total liabilities	4 034 485	4 063 426	4 626 478	5 261 383	4 826 738
Total equity	21 630	21 630	21 630	21 630	21 630
Statement of Cash Flows					
Cash flows from operating activities	7 954	1 314	9 926	24 194	29 793
Cash flows from investing activities	58 430	582 025	60 012	352 242	770 051
Cash flows from financing activities	(36 886)	(563 648)	(642 314)	(410 272)	(720 774)

Table 2: Five-Year Key Performance Indicators Summary

Performance Measures	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Quantity					
Weighted average cost of borrowing (WACoB)	2.54%	2.22%	2.51%	4.23%	4.01%
Quality					
Borrowing rate margin compared to industry peers ¹	+ 0.41%	n.a	n.a	+ 0.37%	+ 0.36%
Investment portfolio return above benchmark ²	+ 0.44%	+ 0.31%	+ 0.27%	+ 0.28%	+ 0.36%
Stakeholder satisfaction ³	5	5	5	5	5

n.a: not assessable

1 NTTC did not issue any term funding into the wholesale financial market during either 2014-15 or 2015-16.

2 The benchmark is the weighted composite of the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index and Bloomberg AusBond Semi-Government Index (0-3 yrs). The composite benchmark return for 2016-17 was 1.82% while NTTC achieved a return of 2.26%.

3 A stakeholder satisfaction rating is obtained from government business divisions, government owned corporations, local government authorities and the Treasurer. Ratings range from 1: extremely dissatisfied to 6: extremely satisfied.

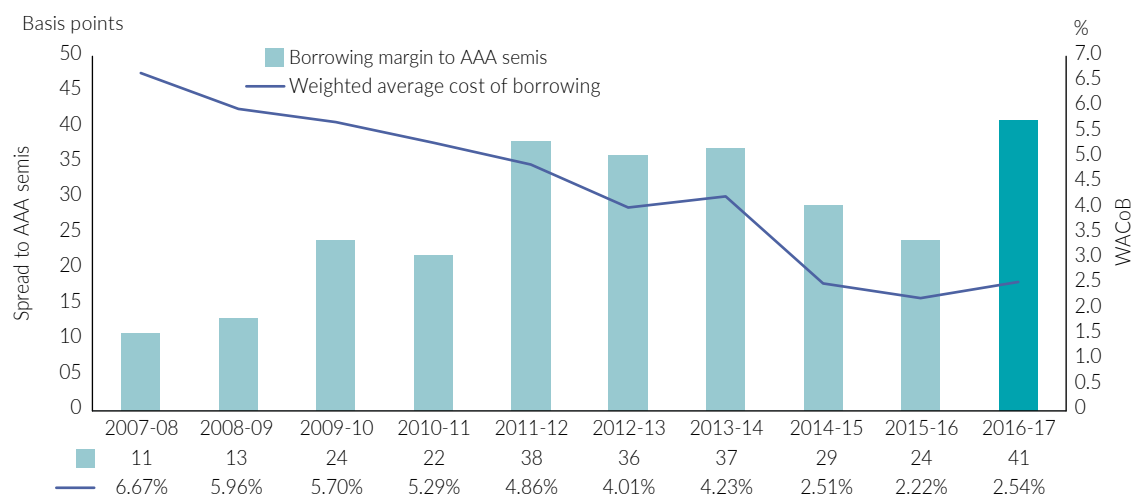
Performance Measure Analysis

NTTC's weighted average cost of borrowing target for 2016-17 was lowered to 3 per cent in line with the low interest rate environment experienced throughout the year. The actual outcome achieved for the 2016-17 financial year was 2.54 per cent. However, when promissory note issuances are excluded, the weighted average cost of borrowing for 2016-17 increases to 2.93 per cent. The weighted average cost of borrowing on outstanding issued debt at 30 June 2017 was 4.65 per cent.

The average recorded spread or borrowing margin achieved on the \$300 million October 2024 bond series issued in October 2016 and its subsequent tap of \$200 million in February 2017 was approximately 41 basis points over a similar bond maturity issued by NTTC's AAA-rated semi-government peers. As at 30 June 2017, NTTC's October 2024 bond series continue to be priced at similar levels to where they were issued.

The Central Holding Authority (CHA) investment portfolio delivered a 2.26 per cent return for the financial year, predominantly invested in short-term securities within the existing credit limits approved by the Treasurer.

Figure 2: NTTC Weighted Average Cost of Borrowings versus Spread to AAA Semi-Governments



Financial Markets

Funding

NTTC manages the Territory Government's exposure to funding risk by ensuring it is not subject to a significant refinancing risk in any financial year. NTTC's approach to minimise funding risk involves the diversification of borrowing and investment activities across the maturity spectrum and utilising a variety of funding sources to meet its requirements.

NTTC's funding sources are as follows:

- » Wholesale market
 - fixed interest securities
 - floating rate notes
 - promissory notes
- » Retail market
 - Territory Bonds
 - Migration Linked Bonds

Table 3: Borrowing Composition

	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Refinance maturing Territory debt	533	565	641	542	411
New borrowings	-	-	-	-	245
Debt reduction	- 6	- 532	- 219	-	-
Pre-funded	-	-	- 393	-	-
Borrowing requirement	527	33	29	542	656
Pre-funding	-	-	-	393	453
Total borrowing program	527	33	29	935	1 109

Borrowing Activity

The borrowing program for 2016-17 was approximately \$527 million raised throughout the financial year compared to \$533 million of matured debt. The reduced borrowing activity resulted in total outstanding issued debt as at 30 June 2017 being lower by approximately \$6 million from last year's reported balance.

In 2016-17, NTTC issued a new \$500 million benchmark bond series maturing October 2024 in order to refinance the \$500 million bond series that matured in November 2016. In terms of retail borrowings, Territory Bonds raised a net amount of approximately \$26 million throughout the year with a further \$0.5 million raised from Migration Linked Bonds. A full listing of NTTC's issued debt is provided in [Appendix A on page 27](#).

As at 30 June 2017, NTTC had six institutional benchmark bond issues as detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: Institutional Bond Issues as at 30 June 2017

Maturity Date	Coupon	Amount on Issue
	%	\$M
17 November 2017	4.75	500
20 September 2018	4.75	500
20 September 2021	4.25	650
15 March 2024	6.00	650
21 October 2024	2.75	500
15 March 2026	6.00	650

Table 5: Borrowing Performance as at 30 June

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	%	%	%	%	%
Average borrowing margin					
Short-term – margin to bank bill swap (BBSW) rate	- 0.04	- 0.04	- 0.04	- 0.05	- 0.04
Long-term (fixed rate) – margin to AAA-rated semi-government security	0.41	n.a	n.a	0.37	0.36
Cost of borrowing achieved during the year					
Weighted average cost of borrowing	2.54	2.22	2.51	4.23	4.01
Total cost of funds					
Weighted average cost of funds	4.65	5.00	5.19	5.21	5.32

n.a: not assessable

Portfolio Duration and Term to Maturity

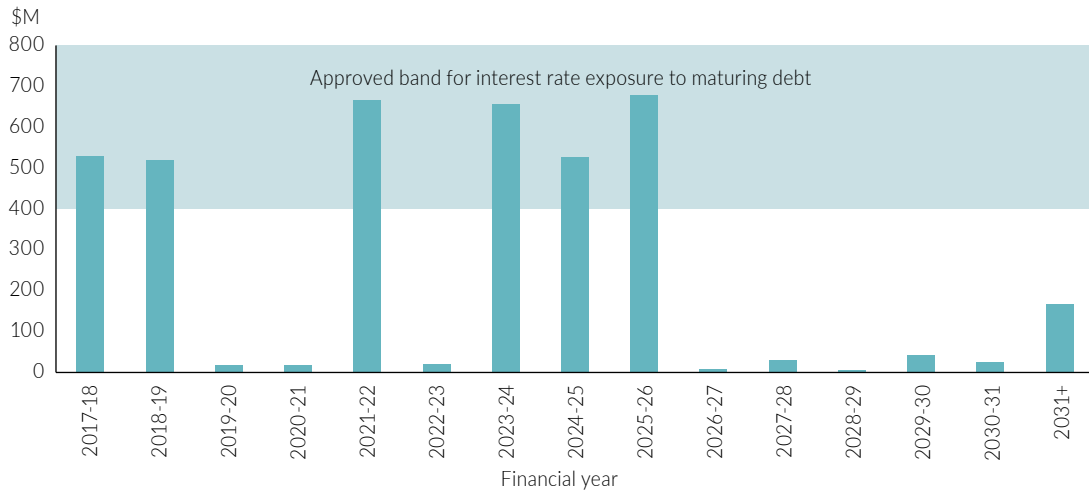
As at 30 June 2017, the weighted average duration of Territory debt on issue was 4.4 years, slightly longer than the 4.2 years reported in June 2016. Similarly, weighted average term to maturity lengthened slightly to 5.1 years compared to 5 years recorded in June 2016.

Interest Rate Risk Management

NTTC's interest rate risk arises from cash flow mismatches in the maturity profiles and repricing dates of its financial assets and liabilities. NTTC manages its exposure to interest rate risk to avoid creating abnormally high refinancing requirements during periods of high interest rates, or unusually low refinancing requirements in periods of low interest rates (see [Figure 3 on page 10](#)). NTTC may use interest rate swaps and forward start interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk as required.

The target level of interest rate exposure to maturing debt in any financial year is \$600 million, with a lower limit of \$400 million and an upper limit of \$800 million. This strategy continues to support NTTC's ability to respond to strong demand from institutional investors and create slightly larger and more liquid bonds series. The target will support the Territory's borrowing requirements anticipated for the next two to three years to fund the capital and operating expenditure requirements of Territory Government agencies, business divisions and government owned corporations.

Figure 3: Interest Rate Exposure of Maturing Debt as at 30 June 2017



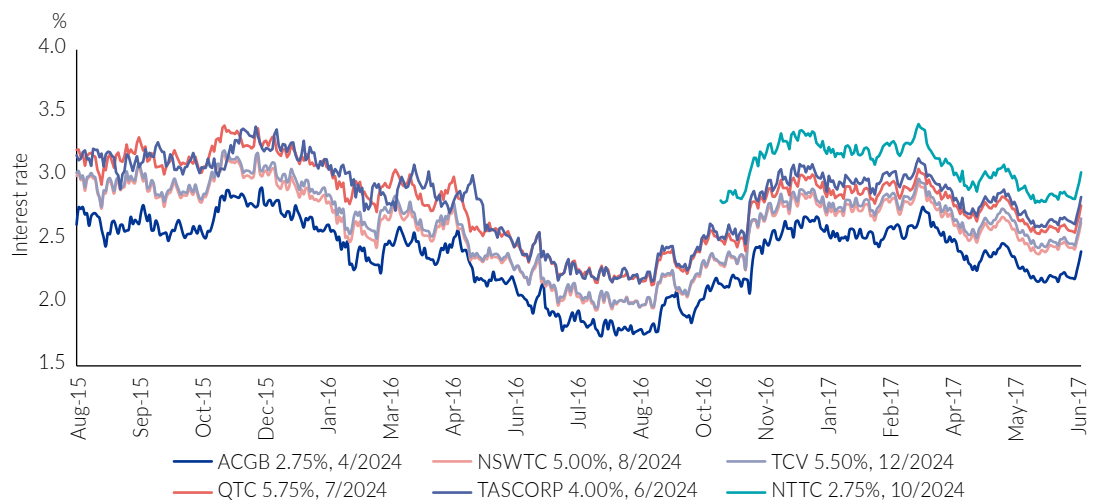
Trading Margin

An important influence on trading margins is the perception of liquidity. The relatively small size of the Territory's borrowing program does not promote significant trading activity. As a result, the borrowing margin is more a reflection of the liquidity premium demanded by institutional investors for supporting NTTC's bond issuances.

The average recorded spread or borrowing margin achieved on the \$300 million 2024 bond series issued in October and its subsequent tap of \$200 million in February was about 0.41 per cent over a similar bond maturity issued by New South Wales Treasury Corporation and Treasury Corporation of Victoria.

Figure 4 shows the implied trading margin between NTTC's 2024 bond series and similar maturities issued by the Commonwealth and other CFAs. Relative to the Commonwealth bonds, NTTC's borrowing margin remained steady at an average of 60 basis points since the start of the financial year. Similarly, NTTC's margin relative to the 'AAA' rated CFAs also remained steady at about 40 basis points.

Figure 4: Trading Margin



Promissory Notes

NTTC's short-term funding requirement is met through its promissory note facility. These notes are issued by way of tender to our key institutional counterparties. While NTTC has no promissory notes as at 30 June 2017, the promissory note facility was used throughout the year to meet short-term funding requirements.

The weighted average yield achieved for the financial year was 1.72 per cent (2015-16: 2.18 per cent), with an average margin to BBSW reference rate of -0.04 per cent. The issuing margins to BBSW in 2016-17 ranged from -0.03 per cent to -0.06 per cent.

Migration Linked Bonds

The bonds offered by NTTC satisfy the criteria of a Designated Investment under the following programs administered by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection:

- Business Innovation and Investment Programme
- Investor Retirement Migration.

As at 30 June 2017, total Designated Investments on issue increased slightly to \$1 million.

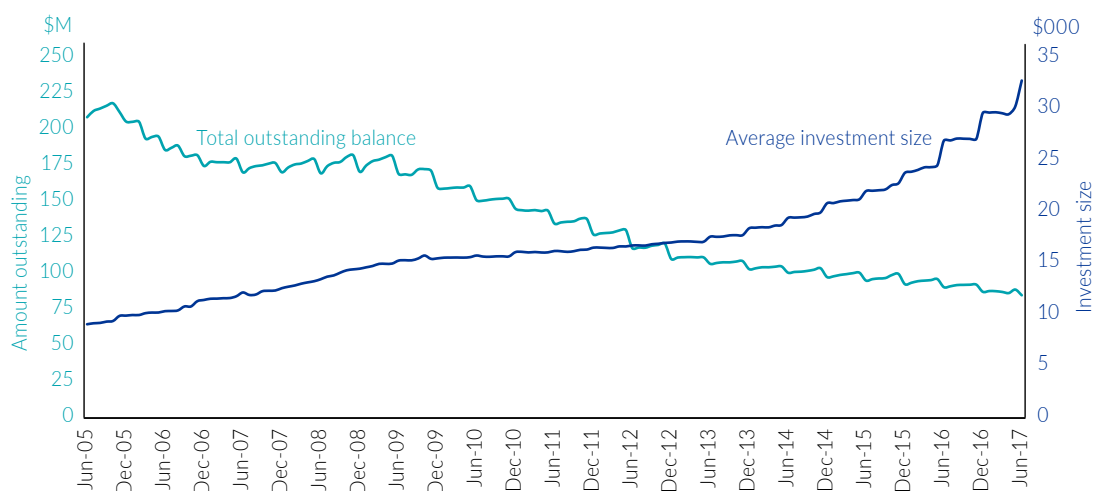
Territory Bonds

Territory Bonds is NTTC's retail fixed interest borrowing product and is used to attract funds from the general public. Territory Bonds has been issued since 1979 and is offered to investors seeking a safe, secure, government-guaranteed investment.

In 2016-17, Issues 101 and 102 raised approximately \$29.4 million from 760 applications, compared to last year's result of \$35.4 million from 933 applications. The average conversion rate for 2016-17 was approximately 70 per cent, an improvement from last year's rate of 65 per cent, indicating that existing investors continued to show strong support for the product by reinvesting their investments at maturity.

Over the course of 2016-17, the number of registered investors declined by 772 to 2605. This reduction, combined with the decline in the outstanding face value of Territory Bonds results in an average investment size of about \$32 899 as at year end. While the average subscription size has increased, the total amount outstanding in Territory Bonds continues to decline. As at 30 June 2017, the total outstanding balance was approximately \$85.7 million, which is about \$5.6 million lower than the balance of \$91.3 million recorded at 30 June 2016.

Figure 5: Territory Bonds Outstanding and Average Holding Size





Client Services

Loans

NTTC lends funds to the Territory Government, government business divisions, government owned corporations, local authorities and other government organisations. Loans are issued in accordance with commercially based guidelines and practices. All loans are approved by the Treasurer in accordance with section 13(2)(b) of the NTTC Act and section 31(1) of the FMA.

As at 30 June 2017, NTTC had a total outstanding loan portfolio of \$3.98 billion, about \$58 million lower than the balance reported at 30 June 2016. [Table 6 on page 13](#) shows the comparative analysis of total outstanding loans provided by NTTC over the past five years. A full listing of NTTC's loans is provided in [Appendix B on Page 30](#).

General Government Agencies

General government agencies are funded through CHA appropriations, some of which are funded by loans provided by NTTC. CHA is the 'parent body' that represents the Territory Government's ownership interest in government-controlled entities. The funds are used to finance general government activities and the Territory's major infrastructure projects.

As at 30 June 2017, loans to the general government sector totalled \$2.41 billion, a decrease of about \$105 million from the previous financial year. The net movement largely represents a partial repayment from CHA of the maturing \$500 million loan in November 2016.

Government Business Divisions

Loans to government business divisions represent borrowings by Territory Government owned entities that operate on a commercial basis. The funds are used to finance capital expenditure requirements.

As at 30 June 2017, loans to this sector totalled about \$222 million, approximately \$9 million lower than the previous financial year. This movement is largely the result of scheduled principal repayments throughout the year on some of NT Home Ownership's structured loans.

Government Owned Corporations

Loans to government owned corporations represent borrowings by Territory Government owned entities that operate on a commercial basis but whose operations are not guaranteed by the Crown and do not make the Territory liable for its debts, liabilities or obligations. The funds are used to finance capital expenditure requirements.

Loans to this sector totalled about \$1.35 billion as at 30 June 2017, an increase of about \$55 million from last year's balance of \$1.29 billion. This is the net movement resulting from the \$70 million of new loans provided to Power and Water Corporation and Territory Generation over the course of the financial year, less the \$15 million scheduled loan repayments.

Local Authorities

Loans to local authorities represent borrowings by local governing bodies situated throughout the Territory. The funds are used to finance specific council infrastructure projects, working capital requirements or purchase or replace existing plant and equipment. Loans to local authorities are first assessed by the Department of Housing and Community Development and must carry the support and recommendation of the Minister for Local Government and Community Services prior to being submitted for approval to the Treasurer. As at 30 June 2017, there were no loans outstanding for local authorities.

Other Government Organisations

Loans to other government organisations represent borrowings by non-financial public sector organisations with which the Territory Government has an association. As at 30 June 2017, NTTC had no outstanding loans to this sector.

Figure 6: Client Loans as at 30 June 2017

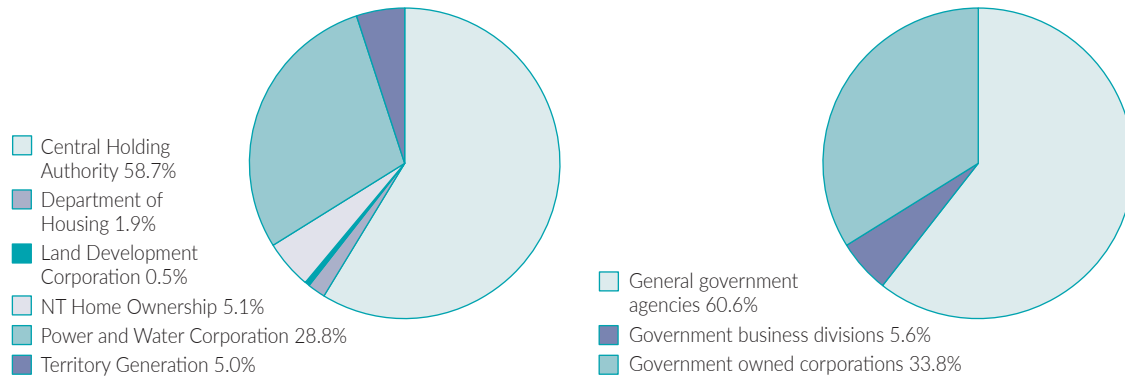


Table 6: Outstanding Loans as at 30 June

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
General government agencies	2 411.5	2 516.3	3 128.6	3 017.5	2 640.8
Government business divisions	222.2	230.8	279.0	327.0	361.2
Government owned corporations	1 347.8	1 292.8	1 214.3	1 336.7	1 320.9
Other government organisations	-	-	-	-	6.0
Total	3 981.5	4 039.9	4 621.9	4 681.2	4 328.9



Administration

The administration program aims to ensure NTTC operates in a professional, prudent and cost-effective manner. This is achieved by implementing policies relating to current financial market and accounting practices, regularly reviewing internal procedures and providing relevant and timely training to employees. Specific functions include:

- providing timely and accurate settlement of all financial market transactions
- maintaining NTTC's inscribed stock register by recording details of all inscribed stock and holders in accordance with the Registry Services Agreement and NTTC's Inscribed Stock Regulations
- ensuring NTTC's finances are managed effectively, within stated limits and in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and legislative frameworks
- providing administrative support to NTTC's Advisory Board and Audit Committee
- satisfying NTTC's personnel requirements by maintaining current human resource management practices, and encouraging open communication between management and staff
- producing NTTC's annual report in accordance with legislative requirements.

Major Projects

Internal Auditor Appointment

In December 2016, KPMG Darwin was appointed NTTC's internal auditor for a three-year period. NTTC's internal audit program focuses on its controls environment, ensuring adequate information technology and operational controls are in place and are effective in mitigating risk. In its first year of contract, KPMG also reviewed NTTC's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and provided recommendations for the framework's ongoing development.

Electronic Document Records Management

In conjunction with DTF, NTTC continued its transition to electronic document records management (EDRM). This project commenced February 2016 and during the 2016-17 financial year NTTC developed agency-specific disposal schedules to assist with the formal process of destroying archived records. The EDRM implementation will result in a reduction of paper use, a decrease in the cost of off-site storage, reinforce business continuity and disaster prevention and recovery arrangements, facilitate better information flow and collaboration, and enhance searching capabilities.

Business Relationships

Registry Services

NTTC has a key relationship with Link Market Services (Link), which maintains NTTC's retail inscribed stock register, recording details of all inscribed stock and holders in accordance with the Registry Services Agreement and NTTC's Inscribed Stock Regulations. Link has offices in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Perth, providing convenient access for most bondholders.

NTTC utilises ASX Austraclear Services Limited (ASX) for the registration of its wholesale domestic borrowings. ASX provides NTTC with the full range of corporate actions relating to the life cycle of the security issued to the financial markets, from origination to maturity. Corporate actions include inscribing the securities in the ASX register, making payments, transferring ownership of the security between seller and buyer, and effecting payments at maturity of securities.

Our People

Staffing

NTTC's employees are employed under PSEMA. Section 10 of the NTTC Act permits the Under Treasurer to assign employees to NTTC from DTF, on either a full-time or part-time basis.

As at 30 June 2017, NTTC had six full-time employees and one part-time employee: four females and three males. Employees are required to comply with the PSEMA, Northern Territory Government Code of Conduct and codes of ethics of all relevant professional associations.

Figure 7: NTTC's Organisational Structure

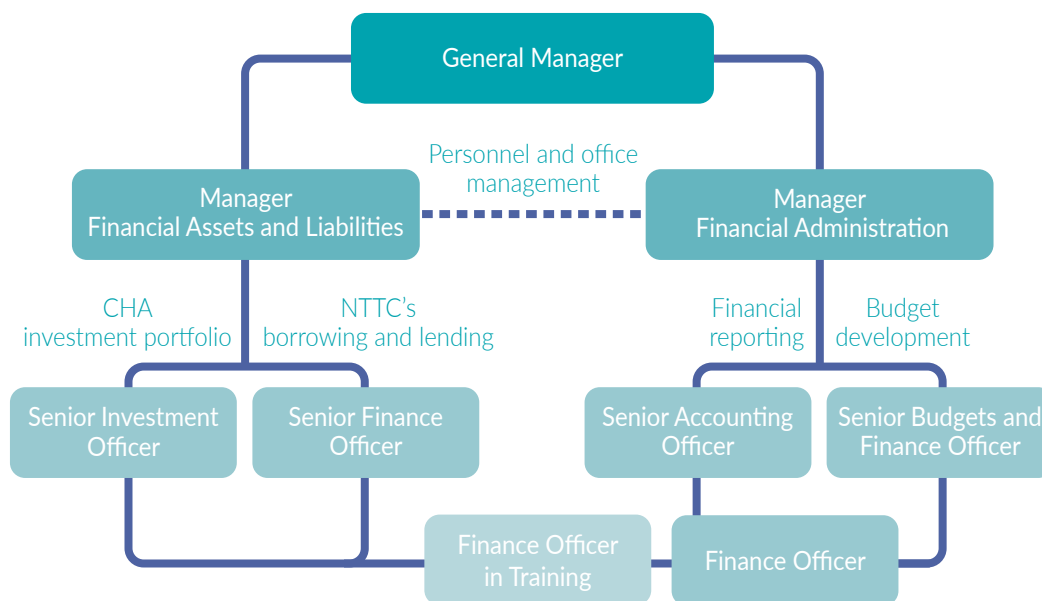


Table 7 provides a comparison by gender for each classification level.

Table 7: Staff Demographics (full-time equivalent) as at 30 June 2017

Designation	Male		Female		Total	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
AO4	1	1	-	-	1	1
AO5	1	1	3	3	4	4
SAO1*	1	-	1	1	2	1
ECO2	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	4	3	4	4	8	7

*Manager Financial Assets and Liabilities position vacant as at 30 June 2017

As part of NTTC's equal employment opportunities (EEO), staff take part in an annual census conducted by DTF to update contact, next of kin and EEO details. This data is used to assist in workforce planning, reporting and for business continuity purposes. Table 8 provides NTTC's reported EEO profile.

Table 8: Reported EEO Profile as at 30 June 2017

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	-
Non-English-speaking background	4
People with a disability	-



Employee Performance Management

NTTC, in conjunction with DTF, operates an Employee Development Framework (EDF), which provides a two-way feedback structure between managers and staff. The framework is designed to identify and develop the work performance of employees so NTTC's and employees' objectives and goals are achieved. Staff and management undertake an annual review. Development requirements are recorded and followed up using the DTF EDF system.

Flexible Work Arrangements

NTTC offers a range of initiatives for work-life balance for staff, including flexible work arrangements, flextime, purchased leave options and recreation leave at half pay. The initiatives are all in line with the NTPS 2013-17 Enterprise Agreement. In 2016-17 two employees accessed flexible work arrangements.

Finance Officer in Training Graduate Program

Throughout the year, graduates employed through the DTF Finance Officer in Training graduate program (FOIT program) may be provided with placement opportunities in NTTC. The FOIT program consists of graduates engaged on a 12-month contract who undertake work experience in several work areas in DTF over the year. This is coupled with regular training through a comprehensive series of workshops and seminars outlining DTF's functions and government processes and structures, and regular performance feedback.

Training and Professional Memberships

Employees undertake training and professional development aligned with organisational requirements, generally identified through the EDF process. In addition to training, they are encouraged to undertake finance and accounting-related study through various professional bodies and institutions at the post-graduate level. Formal study is supported by DTF's Study Assistance program.

Employees are reimbursed half the cost of their annual professional membership fees where membership is relevant to their work role. Memberships are held with the following professional bodies:

- Australian Financial Markets Association
- Certified Practising Accountants Australia
- Australian Institute of Company Directors
- Finance and Treasury Association.

Equal Opportunity and Workplace Harassment

NTTC is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to providing a workplace that is free from discrimination and harassment. All employees are required to take sessions on anti-discrimination, cross-cultural and harassment awareness to promote an understanding of such issues and inform staff of policies in place to address any incidents. In addition, DTF has formal and informal complaints processes as well as a grievance resolution procedure in place that staff can access.

Employee Wellness

NTTC employees have access to DTF's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). This program provides an important service to the agency's employees and forms part of our work health and safety commitments. NTTC recognises that staff may be affected by personal, family or work-related issues and EAP is one way NTTC supports staff. The EAP offers up to three free confidential counselling sessions for employees and their family members with either of DTF's EAP providers.

Also, flu vaccinations are available to NTTC employees on an annual basis.

Corporate Governance

Figure 8: NTTC's Corporate Governance Framework



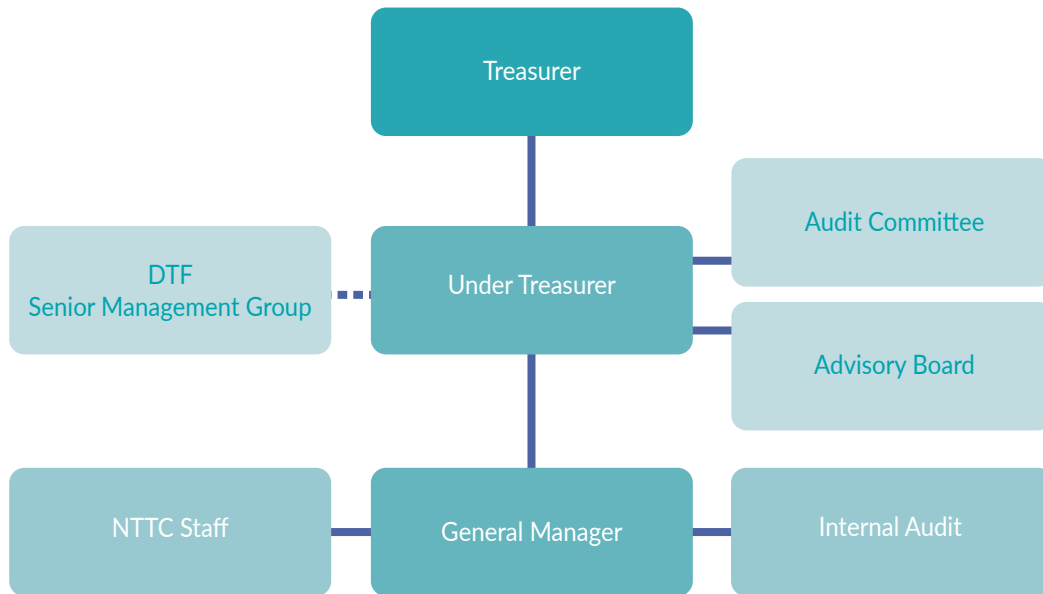
Corporate Governance

NTTC's objective is to provide the Territory Government with cost-effective funding, efficient financial management and reliable service and advice. Its Advisory Board and management are committed to achieving this objective while upholding high standards of corporate governance, transparency and accountability through controls, policies and best practice frameworks.

NTTC was established as a corporation sole (a corporation that consists solely of a nominated office holder) in July 1994 and is constituted under the NTTC Act. The Under Treasurer of DTF is designated as the office holder, the corporation sole, under the NTTC Act and as such represents the Crown in right of the Territory. Under section 5 of the NTTC Act, NTTC is subject to the direction of the Treasurer.



Figure 9: NTTC's Reporting Structure



Strategic Direction

Corporate Objectives

NTTC's objectives are to:

- safeguard the Territory's financial resources by establishing and regularly reviewing credit limits and maintaining adequate internal controls and staffing
- reduce the Territory's cost of borrowings through the effective control and management of its interest rate risk and maintain the exposure to interest rate risk at an acceptable level
- ensure NTTC's continued ability to meet the Territory's financing obligations in an orderly manner, as and when they fall due, in both the short and long term, through liquidity management
- minimise the Territory's cost of foreign currency requirements through the effective control and management of its foreign exchange risk and remove the exposure to foreign exchange risk
- adopt improved risk management strategies through the ongoing evaluation and review of appropriate risk management frameworks by utilising specialist resources available to NTTC.

Department of Treasury and Finance

NTTC reports to DTF as its parent agency through its senior executive and is a member of DTF's Senior Management Group (SMG), which is responsible for strategic decision making and policy setting of DTF and its business units. This includes managing performance and improving management and business practices. A key priority of SMG is to develop DTF's corporate capabilities including people, systems and work environment.

Audit and compliance reports are also reviewed by DTF's Risk and Audit Committee. The committee oversees the internal audit, risk management and compliance with legislative requirements.

Advisory Board

Under section 8 of the NTTC Act, NTTC has established an Advisory Board to assist the Under Treasurer with issues relating to NTTC's operations. The Advisory Board is constituted to be the Under Treasurer and no more than five other persons appointed by the Treasurer. The Advisory Board meets quarterly to review and monitor the performance of NTTC, its business risks and performance in relation to its objectives. The Advisory Board also provides guidance on policy, analysis of economic conditions and advice on aligning borrowing and investing intentions with interest rate expectations.

Matters Considered by the Advisory Board

The Advisory Board receives specific papers and management reports that cover:

- financial statements and budget position
- performance and progress reports on the investment portfolio
- NTTC's borrowing and lending programs
- financial and operational risk exposure reports covering interest rates, counterparties and liquidity.

Conflict of Interest

Advisory Board members monitor and disclose any actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. Formal disclosure declarations are made on an annual basis and verbally on an ad hoc basis at board meetings where a conflict is identified. Where a member has a conflict of interest they will refrain from participating in any discussions and decision making on the matter.

Advisory Board Members



Mr Craig Graham
Chair
Department of Treasury and Finance

Mr Graham was appointed Under Treasurer in April 2017, following three years in the role of Deputy Under Treasurer from June 2014.

Mr Graham joined Treasury in February 1997, undertaking the graduate program in February 1998 after completing a Bachelor of Economics at Northern Territory University (now Charles Darwin University), and was in the first intake of the still-current Finance Office in Training (graduate program).

In August 2008, Mr Graham was appointed Senior Director Economic in the Economic Policy and Public Finance areas, and in July 2011 he was appointed Assistant Under Treasurer (Economic).



Mr David Braines-Mead
Deputy Under Treasurer
Department of Treasury and Finance

Mr Braines-Mead was appointed Deputy Under Treasurer in July 2014 and is currently responsible for providing high level policy, strategic and technical advice on the full range of economic, commercial and intergovernmental financial relations issues affecting the Territory. Previously Mr Braines-Mead held responsibility for the full range of financial and budgetary issues affecting the Territory, including oversight of the financial management group. Mr Braines-Mead continues to have oversight of the operations of the Territory Revenue Office.

Mr Braines-Mead joined Treasury in 2004 after more than 15 years' experience in a number of roles within the accounting profession both in Darwin and the United Kingdom. He has an accounting degree from the Thames University in London and is also a Fellow of the United Kingdom-based Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.





Mr Richard Ryan AO

External Board Member and Chair of the Audit Committee

Mr Ryan was appointed to the Board in June 1995 and is a Fellow of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, a Companion of the Institution of Engineers Australia and a Companion of the Institute of Management (UK). He was previously Chancellor of Charles Darwin University, Chair of the Menzies School of Health Research and President of the National Heart Foundation. Mr Ryan is also a non-executive director of several public companies.



Mr John Montague

External Board Member and Member of the Audit Committee

Mr Montague was appointed to the Board in November 2014 and is General Manager of Super SA, the superannuation provider for South Australian public sector employees. Mr Montague began his career with Westpac Banking Corporation in 1986, holding various trading and management positions in Sydney and Melbourne within the bank's Treasury Fixed Interest division. He was seconded to NTTC in 1994 where he was General Manager for 14 years before being appointed as DTF's Senior Director Funds Management in 2008, Assistant Under Treasurer (Funds Management) in 2011 and Commissioner of Superannuation in April 2012.

Northern Territory Treasury Corporation Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a subcommittee of the Advisory Board. It provides advice to the Chair on operational issues and on internal and external audit matters. It meets prior to all Advisory Board meetings or as necessary. As at 30 June 2017, the Audit Committee comprised the two external Advisory Board members and is chaired by Mr Ryan.

KPMG Darwin is NTTC's appointed internal auditor and representatives of the Northern Territory Auditor-General's Office (NTAGO) undertake the external audit of NTTC's financial statements. A partner from KPMG attends Audit Committee meetings at the request of the Audit Committee. The Auditor-General may also be invited to attend meetings during the year to provide direct comment to the committee members.

Treasury Corporation Management Team

Mr Alex Pollon

General Manager

Mr Pollon was appointed General Manager of NTTC in May 2010 and is responsible for the overall management of NTTC's staff and resources, ensuring the efficient, effective and appropriate control of the borrowing, lending and investing activities on behalf of government. Mr Pollon has over 20 years' experience in the finance and treasury industry and is a member of various inter-agency committees and boards including the Public Trustee Investment Board, Superannuation Trustee Board, Agents Licensing Fidelity Guarantee Fund and Legal Practitioners Fidelity Fund. Prior to joining NTTC, Mr Pollon held various treasury management positions in the financial services sector. Mr Pollon is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and holds Australian Financial Markets Association dealer accreditation.

Ms Vicky Coleman

Manager Financial Administration and Corporate Secretary

Ms Coleman joined DTF in April 2000 and was appointed Manager Financial Administration for NTTC in February 2002. Ms Coleman is responsible for NTTC's financial reporting, budgeting, corporate governance and risk management functions. Prior to joining DTF, Ms Coleman held various management positions in private industry mainly in the finance sector. She holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) and a Master of Business Administration from Deakin University. Ms Coleman is a Certified Practising Accountant, a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, and holds a Certificate in Governance and Risk Management from the Chartered Secretaries Australia.

Risk Management

Risk recognition and management is an essential function of NTTC, given the nature of its operations. NTTC has various frameworks, policies and controls in place to ensure all key risks are identified and managed.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework

NTTC has developed a framework to capture and articulate all elements of risk management and compliance in the business environment. The framework comprises a comprehensive risk register, documents NTTC's applicable internal controls, and includes internal and external compliance requirements.

Fraud Control

NTTC is subject to DTF's fraud control framework which provides assurance that fraud control strategies are robust. Additionally, NTTC has its own fraud control policy which articulates its approach to fraud, specifies staff responsibilities, details NTTC's internal controls environment and provides ongoing fraud awareness training for all staff. NTTC's fraud control policy is reviewed annually in conjunction with its risk management framework to ensure risk strategies remain effective and controls are adequate. To date, there have been no incidents of fraud detected in NTTC's business environment.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Legislation

NTTC is subject to the suspicious matters reporting requirement of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) Act*. A staff member is appointed as Compliance Officer and oversees the program and monitors risk mitigation processes by maintaining the current AML/CTF program and supporting policies.





Business Continuity Management

NTTC has a business continuity plan to ensure it is able to meet its financial obligations during an event that disrupts normal processes and procedures. The plan is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure all critical functions are captured and contingency arrangements are documented.

Compliance Self-Assessment Reviews

NTTC uses compliance self-assessment reviews to identify and monitor risk areas in its environment. Management completes monthly questionnaires and the Advisory Board reviews the associated quarterly reports, which NTTC's auditors review on a semi-annual basis.

Delegations

Clear lines of responsibility and authority to act are specified in agency corporate delegations through DTF and internal policy manuals approved by the Under Treasurer. Both delegations and policy manuals are reviewed annually to ensure they meet current legislative frameworks and business resourcing requirements.

Insurance Arrangements

Insurable risks are risks generally related to workers compensation, assets and inventories, public liabilities and indemnities. They exclude financial risk and legal costs in action.

In line with Territory Government policy, NTTC self-insures. As a government business division, NTTC can and has elected to pay a premium to DTF as its host agency for workers compensation insurance, in lieu of purchasing commercial insurance. In 2016-17 there were no self-insurance claims. This is consistent with 2015-16.

Work Health and Safety

Work health and safety (WHS) services are provided to NTTC as part of DTF's WHS program. DTF's WHS Committee meets quarterly and regularly reports to DTF's SMG. The committee reports and advises on workplace safety and systems of work, developing, implementing and monitoring WHS measures, advocating acceptable and responsible practices by employees and others, and promoting a health and safety ethos.

Compliance

NTTC has a high level of compliance and is subject to several audits and review processes during the year. Audits are undertaken by both internal and external auditors and their focus reflects the importance of risk management and corporate governance. Findings of reviews and audits conducted during the year are reported in [Table 9 on page 23](#).

Policy and Procedures

Formal policy and procedure manuals were created and provided to all staff members. Policy and procedure manuals are updated annually or as required.

Corporate Planning and Reporting Process

As an agency of DTF, NTTC links into DTF's strategic planning processes, which develop objectives to guide core business areas in the delivery of government outcomes.

Information Act Compliance

NTTC is subject to the requirements of the *Information Act*, which include records management, freedom of information (FOI) and privacy. DTF is responsible for the management of all information requests on behalf of NTTC. Details of information held by NTTC, including an outline of how to make an application under the *Information Act*, can be found on the website below. NTTC did not receive any requests under the *Information Act* during 2016-17. FOI requests can be made to the following:

Information Policy Officer	Telephone: +61 8 8999 6982
Department of Treasury and Finance	Facsimile: +61 8 8999 6150
GPO Box 1974	Email: foi.dtf@nt.gov.au
Darwin NT 0801	Website: www.treasury.nt.gov.au/InformationAct

External Audit

Under section 30 of the NTTC Act, the NTAGO is required to review and audit NTTC's accounts and operating environment. Under section 31, the Auditor-General will issue an audit opinion on NTTC's financial statements and report to the Treasurer and the Legislative Assembly. The Auditor-General also attends NTTC's Audit Committee meetings as requested.

Internal Audit

NTTC has an internal audit function, reporting directly to its Advisory Board, Audit Committee and DTF's senior executives. The internal auditor, KPMG, reviews NTTC's operational controls environment, specifically focusing on its information technology and general controls and its control self-assessment process.

Table 9: Audits Undertaken During the Year

Function	Type	Period Ending	Internal/External	Outcomes
2015-16 financial statements	Audit	30/06/16	Internal	Unqualified audit opinion
			External	Unqualified audit opinion
Compliance of control self-assessment process	Review	30/09/16	Internal	No significant matters identified
		31/03/17	Internal	No significant matters identified
Internal controls testing	Audit	30/06/17	Internal	No significant matters identified
Interim period review	Audit	30/06/17	External	No significant matters identified

Territory Economy

The following section provides an overview of the Territory economy, including the overall performance of the economy in 2016-17 and the outlook for 2017-18 through to 2020-21. Table 10 outlines the latest Territory key economic forecasts contained in the 2017 Budget released on 2 May 2017.

The latest data for key economic indicators are published regularly and can be downloaded at www.treasury.nt.gov.au/economy.

Table 10: Territory Key Economic Indicators (%)

	2015-16a	2016-17a	2017-18f	2018-19f	2019-20f	2020-21f
Gross state product ¹	2.7	1.0e	1.0	5.1	2.0	2.1
State final demand ¹	- 12.5	8.8	- 2.8	- 5.0	0.1	1.5
Population ²	0.5	0.3	- 0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2
Employment ³	1.3	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2
Unemployment rate ⁴	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3
Darwin consumer price index ³	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.9	2.4
Wage price index ³	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6

a: actual e: estimate f: forecast

1 Year ended June, year-on-year percentage change, inflation adjusted.

2 As at December, annual percentage change.

3 Year ended June, year-on-year percentage change.

4 Year average.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Treasury and Finance, Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Structure of the Economy

The Territory economy is unique within Australia, with abundant natural resources, a small but open economy, that is significantly influenced by major projects, and relatively large defence and public sectors. Between 2005-06 and 2015-16, gross state product (GSP) in the Territory grew by over \$6.7 billion, to \$23.6 billion, which represents an increase of over 40 per cent. Over the same period the Territory's population increased by almost 32 000 people to over 245 000 people.

Construction, mining and manufacturing, and government and community services, combine to account for about half of the Territory's GSP, compared to about a third of the national gross domestic product. As a result of major infrastructure projects, the construction industry has overtaken mining as the largest single industry in the Territory economy.

Economic Growth

The Territory economy recorded growth of 2.7 per cent in 2015-16, an increase from the 2014-15 result of 2.0 per cent. This was the fourth highest result among all jurisdictions and just below the national growth rate of 2.8 per cent.

The 2017 Budget estimated growth in 2016-17 to be subdued at 1.0 per cent, with this trend expected to continue into 2017-18 as the economy transitions from investment-led growth to export-led growth. However, latest data for the Territory's state final demand (investment and consumption) showed stronger than expected growth of 8.8 per cent in 2016-17, mainly driven by growth in private non-dwelling construction investment and consumption expenditure. The record level of private investment in recent years has been driven by major projects, particularly the Ichthys LNG project. As construction of the Ichthys LNG project nears completion and transitions to production, it is expected there will be a substantial boost to the Territory's exports. This is expected to be a key driver of the economy beginning in 2017-18, increasing in 2018-19, as well as supporting the Territory's net exports into the future.

The Territory's 2016-17 net international trade goods balance increased by \$1.7 billion, to \$3.2 billion, in current price terms. This was driven by a \$1.5 billion decline in the value of goods imported and a \$197 million increase in the value of goods exported. The recovery in demand and price of mineral commodity exports helped increase the value of goods exports from the Territory. The decline in imports in 2016-17 is largely attributed to the preassembled modules for construction of the Ichthys LNG project arriving in 2015-16.

Population

Annual population growth rate in the Territory continued to remain subdued compared to long-term averages, at 0.3 per cent to 245 048 persons at 31 December 2016. This reflects the slowing of net overseas migration and record low levels of net interstate migration, likely due to weakness in the mining sector and moderation in residential building activity, and the continued use of fly-in, fly-out workforces for major projects.

The Territory's population growth is forecast to remain below the historical average over the forward estimates, and is forecast to decline by 0.3 per cent in 2017. This reflects a significant proportion of resident construction workers associated with the Ichthys LNG project departing the Territory when the project transitions to the operational and export phase. From 2018, the Territory's population growth is expected to recover, increasing steadily from 0.3 per cent to 1.2 per cent by 2020, although remaining below the long-term average.

Labour Force

The Territory's employment growth strengthened to 2.7 per cent in 2016-17, compared to moderate growth of 1.3 per cent in 2015-16. This was a result of the Ichthys LNG project achieving almost peak workforce for the construction phase of the project. The Territory consistently has the highest labour force participation rate of all jurisdictions in Australia. In addition, the Territory's unemployment rate remained one of the lowest of the jurisdictions, averaging 3.5 per cent over 2016-17.

Employment growth for 2017-18 is anticipated to be more modest, driven by smaller scale construction and strengthening growth in consumption as the Ichthys LNG project moves into the less labour-intensive operational phase. The Territory's unemployment rate is forecast to return to long-term trend levels over the medium term, although remaining one of the lowest of all jurisdictions.

Prices and Wages

The Darwin consumer price index (CPI) remained nearly flat at 0.1 per cent in 2016-17. This continues an extended trend of moderation of the Darwin CPI since 2013-14. The slow growth in the Darwin CPI reflects the continuing impact of lower domestic holiday travel and accommodation costs, lower rents, and a moderation of housing and input costs.

Growth in the Darwin CPI is forecast to remain modest and below long-term trends, although increasing slightly over the forward estimate period, as a result of the trend of modest improvement in population and employment growth. The impacts of lower growth in input and labour costs, combined with lower fuel prices and housing conditions are expected to constrain the Darwin CPI growth over the forecast period, compared to their historical impact.

Slowing of the resource sector and moderate price growth affected wage growth in the Territory, which moderated slightly to 2.1 per cent in 2016-17. Wages growth over the medium term is forecast to remain subdued, reflecting soft labour market conditions in the private sector and tightening wage policies across all tiers of government.



External Economic Environment

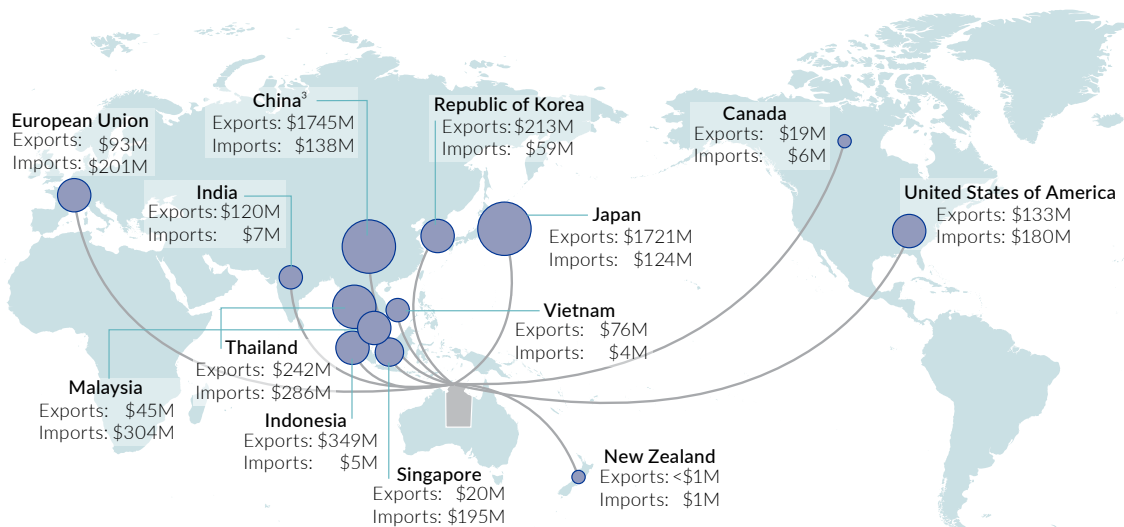
Both national and international influences have a relatively large effect on the Territory economy. The Territory has a strong dependence on the construction and mining sectors as drivers of economic growth, which are both typically dependent on overseas trade and investments, and movements in global commodity prices.

In its July 2017 World Economic Update, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts global economic growth to increase at 3.5 per cent in 2017, up from the estimated 3.2 per cent growth experienced in 2016, and forecasts growth of up to 3.6 per cent in 2018. The IMF forecasts growth in advanced economies to increase by up to 2.0 per cent. Although developing economies' growth is stronger, it continues to remain modest compared to long-term averages.

The Territory's five largest export markets in 2016-17 were China, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand and the Republic of Korea. While the IMF is forecasting economic growth to average 6.5 per cent in China over 2017 and 2018, overall the outlook for the Territory's major export markets remains subdued in line with commodity market expectations. The only exception is exports to Japan, which will increase substantially from 2018-19 onwards, as a result of the Ichthys LNG project.

Growth in the national economy is an important driver of activity in the Territory, primarily through interstate trade and Commonwealth revenue. Based on the May 2017 Commonwealth Budget, the Australian economy is forecast to grow by 1.75 per cent in 2016-17 and strengthen to 2.75 per cent in 2017-18 and 3.0 per cent in 2018-19. Short-term growth is forecast at below the long-term average of 2.8 per cent, however Australia is experiencing higher growth than many other developed economies.

Figure 10: Territory's Major Goods Trading Partners, 2016-17^{1,2}



- 1 Current prices.
 - 2 This map is produced from various sources. Department of Treasury and Finance cannot guarantee the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information. To be used as a guide only.
 - 3 Excluding special administrative regions (Hong Kong and Macau) and Taiwan.
- Source: Department of Treasury and Finance, ABS, International Trade in Goods and Services, Cat. No. 5368

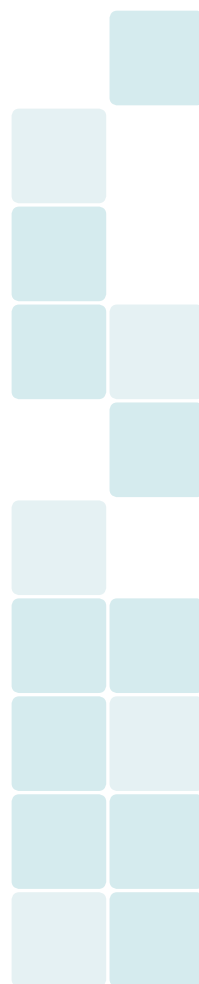
Appendix A: Outstanding Domestic Borrowings

As at 30 June 2017

Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Face Value	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Face Value
	%	\$000		%	\$000
2017-18			2018-19		
26-Sep-17	3.90	250	20-Sep-18	4.75	500 000
17-Nov-17	4.75	500 000	15-Dec-18	2.15	112
15-Dec-17	2.05	558	15-Dec-18	2.20	1 357
15-Dec-17	2.10	1 829	15-Dec-18	2.30	1 239
15-Dec-17	2.20	2 822	15-Dec-18	2.55	15
15-Dec-17	2.45	605	15-Dec-18	2.60	622
15-Dec-17	2.50	787	15-Dec-18	2.70	496
15-Dec-17	2.60	612	15-Dec-18	3.65	159
15-Dec-17	3.35	5	15-Dec-18	3.70	599
15-Dec-17	3.40	388	15-Dec-18	3.80	438
15-Dec-17	3.50	884	15-Dec-18	4.15	630
15-Dec-17	3.85	52	15-Dec-18	4.20	1 242
15-Dec-17	3.90	151	15-Dec-18	4.30	2 578
15-Dec-17	4.00	487	13-Apr-19	2.80	250
15-Dec-17	4.05	30	15-Jun-19	2.35	184
15-Dec-17	4.10	14	15-Jun-19	2.40	499
15-Dec-17	4.15	254	15-Jun-19	2.45	159
15-Dec-17	4.20	608	15-Jun-19	2.50	1 246
15-Dec-17	4.30	2 178	15-Jun-19	2.60	592
15-Jun-18	2.25	600	15-Jun-19	2.75	72
15-Jun-18	2.30	852	15-Jun-19	2.80	152
15-Jun-18	2.35	196	15-Jun-19	2.90	712
15-Jun-18	2.40	6 985	15-Jun-19	3.20	201
15-Jun-18	2.50	1 538	15-Jun-19	4.25	476
15-Jun-18	2.55	47	15-Jun-19	4.30	1 246
15-Jun-18	2.60	418	15-Jun-19	4.40	3 003
15-Jun-18	2.70	345			
15-Jun-18	2.90	50	TOTAL 2018-19	4.71	518 279
15-Jun-18	3.00	60			
15-Jun-18	3.95	814	2019-20		
15-Jun-18	4.00	1 212	08-Oct-19	8.14	5 000
15-Jun-18	4.10	1 869	15-Dec-19	2.25	59
			15-Dec-19	2.30	165
TOTAL 2017-18	4.65	527 500	15-Dec-19	2.40	580
			15-Dec-19	2.75	105
			15-Dec-19	2.80	43

Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Face Value	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Face Value
	%	\$000		%	\$000
15-Dec-19	2.90	150	<u>2021-22</u>		
15-Dec-19	3.95	529	20-Sep-21	4.25	650 000
15-Dec-19	4.00	2 267	15-Dec-21	2.65	140
15-Dec-19	4.10	3 032	15-Dec-21	2.70	1 290
15-Jun-20	2.45	396	15-Dec-21	2.80	3 069
15-Jun-20	2.50	289	15-Mar-22	6.06	5 000
15-Jun-20	2.60	817	15-Jun-22	2.85	994
15-Jun-20	2.65	149	15-Jun-22	2.90	475
15-Jun-20	2.70	112	15-Jun-22	3.00	3 222
15-Jun-20	2.80	142	<u>TOTAL 2021-22</u>	<u>4.24</u>	<u>664 190</u>
15-Jun-20	2.90	50			
15-Jun-20	3.00	240	<u>2022-23</u>		
15-Jun-20	3.05	277	30-Sep-22	8.24	5 000
15-Jun-20	3.10	809	15-Mar-23	6.00	10 000
15-Jun-20	3.20	2 242	20-May-23	6.00	5 000
15-Jun-20	3.35	489	<u>TOTAL 2022-23</u>	<u>6.56</u>	<u>20 000</u>
15-Jun-20	3.40	102			
15-Jun-20	3.50	1 423	<u>2023-24</u>		
<u>TOTAL 2019-20</u>	<u>4.64</u>	<u>19 467</u>	15-Mar-24	6.00	650 000
			20-May-24	5.00	5 000
<u>2020-21</u>			<u>TOTAL 2023-24</u>	<u>5.99</u>	<u>655 000</u>
25-Jul-20	2.50	500			
15-Dec-20	2.45	41	<u>2024-25</u>		
15-Dec-20	2.50	193	21-Oct-24	2.75	500 000
15-Dec-20	2.60	716	15-Mar-25	6.00	18 900
15-Dec-20	3.05	1 140	20-May-25	8.50	5 000
15-Dec-20	3.10	785	<u>TOTAL 2024-25</u>	<u>2.92</u>	<u>523 900</u>
15-Dec-20	3.20	4 998			
15-Jun-21	2.65	40	<u>2025-26</u>		
15-Jun-21	2.70	105	15-Sep-25	8.50	24 974
15-Jun-21	2.80	167	15-Mar-26	6.00	650 000
15-Jun-21	2.85	981	<u>TOTAL 2025-26</u>	<u>6.09</u>	<u>674 974</u>
15-Jun-21	2.90	911			
15-Jun-21	3.00	5 261	<u>2026-27</u>		
15-Jun-21	3.05	300	15-Mar-27	6.00	8 400
15-Jun-21	3.10	202	<u>TOTAL 2026-27</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>8 400</u>
15-Jun-21	3.20	925			
<u>TOTAL 2020-21</u>	<u>3.02</u>	<u>17 265</u>			

Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Face Value
	%	\$000
2027-28		
15-Mar-28	6.00	7 900
TOTAL 2027-28	6.00	7 900
2028-29		
15-Mar-29	6.00	7 500
TOTAL 2028-29	6.00	7 500
2029-30		
15-Mar-30	6.00	42 000
TOTAL 2029-30	6.00	42 000
TOTAL	4.87	3 686 375



Appendix B: Outstanding Loans

As at 30 June 2017

	Face Value
	\$000
<hr/>	
General government agencies	
Central Holding Authority	2 337 149
Department of Housing and Community Development	74 350
Total	2 411 499
<hr/>	
Government business divisions	
Land Development Corporation	20 000
NT Home Ownership	202 214
Total	222 214
<hr/>	
Government owned corporations	
Power and Water Corporation	1 147 805
Territory Generation	200 000
Total	1 347 805
<hr/>	
TOTAL	3 981 518
<hr/>	

Appendix C: Investment Guidelines

As at 30 June 2017

Institution	Standard & Poor's Credit Rating	Limit \$AUD	
			\$000
Short-term investments (< 1 year)			
Governments	A-1+	150 000	
	A-1	100 000	
	A-2	75 000	
Financial institutions	A-1+	75 000	
	A-1	50 000	
	A-2	30 000	
Structured finance instruments	A-1+	30 000	
	A-1	20 000	
	A-2	10 000	
Corporates	A-1+	30 000	
	A-1	20 000	
	A-2	10 000	
Long-term investments (> 1 year)			
Governments	AAA	100 000	
	AA+	80 000	
	AA	60 000	
	AA-	50 000	
Financial institutions	AAA	50 000	
	AA+	40 000	
	AA	30 000	
	AA-	20 000	
	A+	10 000	
Structured finance instruments	A	5 000	
	AAA	20 000	
	AA+	15 000	
	AA	10 000	
Corporates	AA-	5 000	
	AAA	20 000	
	AA+	15 000	
	AA	10 000	
	AA-	5 000	



Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

Advisory Board

The board established under section 8 of the NTTC Act to exercise such powers and perform such functions as determined by the Treasurer.

Agency

A unit of government administration, or office or statutory corporation, nominated in an Administrative Arrangements Order, as an agency for the purpose of the *Financial Management Act*.

Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW)

Australian Financial Markets Association (AFMA) bankbill reference rates published daily on AFMA data page 'BBSW'.

Bond

A bond is a negotiable certificate or debt security that acknowledges the indebtedness of the bond issuer to the holder. It is a formal agreement to pay interest at defined fixed intervals and repay the borrowed principal at maturity.

Central Financing Authorities

Central financing authorities (CFAs) are institutions established by state and territory governments primarily to provide finance for their respective governments and other corporations owned or controlled by those governments. CFAs borrow funds, mainly by issuing securities, and onlend them to their public sector clients. CFAs also administer and invest surplus funds on behalf of government. However, they also engage in other financial intermediation activity for investment purposes and may engage in the financial management activities of the parent government.

Credit Foncier Loan

A loan that is repaid in instalments comprising both principal and interest components.

Debt

A debt is an obligation owed by one party (the debtor) to a second party (the creditor). A debt is created when a creditor agrees to lend or invest a stated principal amount of funds to a debtor.

Designated Investments

NTTC provides Territory Bonds as Designated Investments under the Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection's Business Innovation and Investment program and Investor Retirement Migration visa (subclass 405) program.

Discount

The amount by which the value of a security is less than its face value.

Face Value

The amount of money indicated on a security, or inscribed in relation to a security, as being due to be paid on maturity.

Fixed Interest

Interest on investments such as bonds and debentures, paid at a predetermined and unchanging rate for a specified period, the life of the bond or debenture.

Floating Rate Note

Medium to long-term debt securities carrying a variable interest rate adjusted periodically by a margin against a benchmark rate.

Government Business Division

A Territory-controlled trading entity that follows commercial practices and is required to comply with competitive neutrality principles.

Government Owned Corporation

An entity in which its objectives are to operate at least as efficiently as any corporate business and maximise sustainable return to government. The Government Owned Corporations Act adopts the shareholder model of corporate governance.

Inscribed Stock

Securities for which the ownership is recorded in a registry. The owner is issued with a certificate, which is not itself transferable. The stock can only be transferred by use of the appropriate documents.

Local Authorities

Town, municipal and shire councils within the Territory.

Margin

The difference between a benchmark interest rate and the rate charged to an individual borrower. It is sometimes called the spread.

Maturity Date

The date on which the final bond payment is to be made.

Migration Linked Bonds

Bonds offered by NTTC that satisfy the criteria of a Designated Investment under the relevant programs administered by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection. Refer Designated Investments for details.

Operational Risk

The risk of loss, whether direct or indirect, arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. It encompasses risks inherent in the agency's operating activities such as fraud risk, settlement risk, legal risk, accounting risk, personnel risk and reputation risk.

Premium

The amount by which the value of a security is greater than its face value.

Principal

The nominal amount or face value of a bond.

Promissory Note

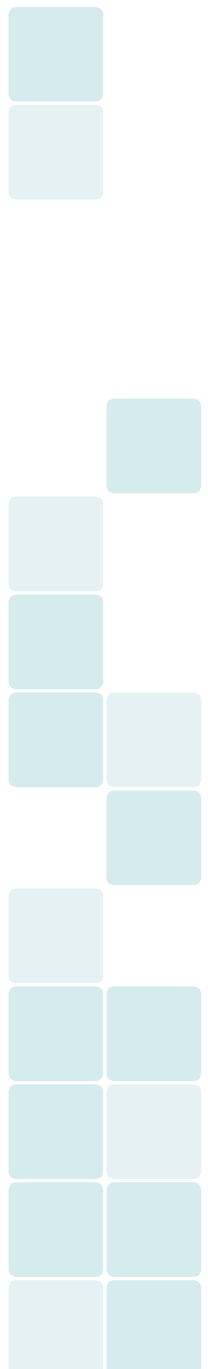
Issues of a debt security by NTTC with the undertaking to pay the stated amount to the note holder on a specified date.

Security

A security is generally a fungible, negotiable financial instrument representing financial value.

Territory Bonds

Issues of NTTC inscribed stock to retail investors.



Financial Statements

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Northern Territory Auditor-General's Office

Auditing for Parliament

180040 - Northern Territory Treasury Corporation.docx

Mr Craig Graham
Under Treasurer
Department of Treasury and Finance
GPO Box 1974
DARWIN NT 0801

27 September 2017

Dear *Craig* Mr Graham,

Northern Territory Treasury Corporation Year ended 30 June 2017

Audit Scope and Objectives

The objective of the end of year audit was to complete the audit of the accounts and records and form an opinion on the financial statements of the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Audit Opinion

I have issued an unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements of the Corporation for the financial year 30 June 2017.

Inherent Limitations and management responsibilities

The purpose of this correspondence is to advise that there were no matters to report arising from the financial audit of Northern Territory Treasury Corporation.

It should be noted that the primary purpose of my audit procedures was to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form an opinion on the financial statements. The audit was not, therefore, a comprehensive review of all systems and processes and was not designed to uncover all weaknesses, breaches and irregularities in those systems and processes. Inherent limitations in any management process and system of internal control may mean that errors or irregularities might occur and not be detected. The audit did not constitute a complete examination of all relevant data and was not designed to uncover all processing errors and therefore may not have detected all breaches and irregularities that could have occurred.

As indicated in my engagement letter dated 24 November 2016, I assume no responsibility to design audit procedures to identify matters to report to you, but will communicate any matters encountered during the course of the audit that I believe should be brought to your attention.

The fact that there were no matters to report arising from the audit does not mean that there are not other matters of which you should be aware in meeting your responsibilities, nor does this report absolve you from taking appropriate action to meet your responsibilities.

GPO Box 4594
DARWIN NT 0801

Telephone (08) 8999 7155
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Key Findings

The borrowing program for 2016-17 was approximately \$527 million compared to \$33 million for 2015-16. This was raised throughout the financial year mainly through issuance of a new benchmark bond series. Matured debt was \$533 million of which \$6 million was repaid following retirement of outstanding loans by the Central Holding Authority. Following the borrowing program and repayment of loans, the outstanding loans receivable as at 30 June 2017 are:

	2017 \$m	2016 \$m
Central Holding Authority	2,337	2,440
Power and Water Corporation	1,148	1,113
NT Home Ownership	202	211
Territory Generation	200	180
Department of Housing	74	76
Land Development Corporation	20	20
Total	3,981	4,040

The borrowings portfolio reduced by \$25 million from prior year to \$3,966 million mainly due to the repayment of fixed interest security borrowings. Outstanding borrowings at 30 June 2017 were:

	2017 \$m	2016 \$m
Fixed Interest Securities	3,663	3,676
Territory Bonds	86	91
Migration Linked Bonds	1	1
Credit Foncier Loans	216	223
Total	3,966	3,991

Income after tax for the year was \$15 million compared to \$17 million in 2016.

- This has been driven by a decrease in interest income due to the repayment of loans. The decrease in interest income was offset by a decrease in interest expense in line with the decrease in total borrowings.
- The Corporation achieved a 2.54% cost of borrowing in line with the low interest rate environment throughout the year.

I have also discussed with Mr Alex Pollon and Ms Vicky Coleman a schedule of minor matters.

Matters Arising

There are no significant matters arising from the audit.

Acknowledgement

The assistance of the staff of the NTTC in the completion of this audit was appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Julie Crisp

Auditor-General for the Northern Territory

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$000	\$000
REVENUE		214 571	239 230
Interest	4	213 749	238 408
Other revenue	5	822	822
EXPENSES		193 204	215 098
Interest	6	190 982	212 829
Administration	7	2 222	2 269
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		21 367	24 132
Income tax expense	8	6 410	7 240
NET PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX	9	14 957	16 892
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Northern Territory Government		14 957	16 892
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		14 957	16 892

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 43 to 67

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$000	\$000
TOTAL ASSETS		4 056 115	4 085 056
Cash and cash equivalents	10	68 625	39 127
Trade and other receivables	11	5 898	5 909
Prepayments	12	74	72
Loans	13	3 981 518	4 039 948
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4 034 485	4 063 426
Deposits held		313	521
Trade and other payables	14	46 266	47 090
Provisions	15	15 112	17 030
Tax liabilities	8	6 410	7 240
Borrowings	16	3 966 384	3 991 545
NET ASSETS		21 630	21 630
TOTAL EQUITY		21 630	21 630
Contributed capital	17	21 630	21 630

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 43 to 67

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$000 inflows (outflows)	\$000 inflows (outflows)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	18	7 954	1 314
Interest received from investments		213 742	239 140
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(197 065)	(225 445)
Other receipts:			
Management fee		820	820
Other fees		2	2
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2 305)	(2 364)
Income tax paid		(7 240)	(10 839)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		58 430	582 025
Repayment of loans		128 430	743 025
Drawdown of loans		(70 000)	(161 000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(36 886)	(563 648)
Repayment of borrowings		(792 187)	(993 849)
Drawdown of borrowings		772 403	455 440
Deposits received		(210)	51
Dividend paid		(16 892)	(25 290)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		29 498	19 691
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		39 127	19 436
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	68 625	39 127

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 43 to 67

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$000	\$000
CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL			
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		21 630	21 630
Movement for the year		-	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	17	21 630	21 630
RETAINED PROFITS			
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		-	-
Net profit	9	14 957	16 892
Dividends provided for	15	(14 957)	(16 892)
Dividends paid		-	-
Balance at the end of the financial year		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		21 630	21 630

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 43 to 67

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

1. Objectives and Associated Guarantees

(a) Objectives

The Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC) is the central financing authority for the Territory Government, responsible for providing special financial advice and services to the Territory Government. Additional information in relation to NTTC and its principal activities may be found on [page 3](#) of this Annual Report.

(b) Statutory Guarantee

Under section 20 of the *Northern Territory Treasury Corporation Act* (NTTC Act), all financial obligations incurred or assumed by NTTC are guaranteed by the Treasurer on behalf of the Northern Territory Government of Australia.

2. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with the NTTC Act, Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the requirements of the *Financial Management Act* (FMA), and the Treasurer's Directions. The form of agency financial statements is to 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
- (vi) applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Under Treasurer on 26 September 2017.

(b) Basis of Accounting

In accordance with section 10(2) of the FMA, the financial statements of NTTC were prepared based on commercial accounting principles and comply with AAS.

The financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which recognises the effect of financial transactions and events when they occur, rather than when cash is paid out or received. This form of the agency financial statements is also consistent with the requirements of AAS. The effects of all relevant new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are effective for the current annual reporting period have been evaluated.

(c) Reporting Entity

The financial statements cover NTTC as an individual entity. The Treasurer has determined that NTTC is a government business division as defined in section 3(1) of the FMA.

NTTC is domiciled in Australia. Its registered address is 19 The Mall Darwin NT 0800.

(d) Agency and Territory Items

The financial statements of NTTC include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over which NTTC has control. Certain items, while managed by the agency, are controlled and recorded by the Territory rather than the agency. Territory items are recognised and recorded in the Central Holding Authority (CHA). CHA holds certain Territory liabilities that are not practical or effective to assign to individual agencies, such as unfunded superannuation and long service leave, and therefore these liabilities are not recognised in NTTC's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 2 continued

(e) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information for the 2015-16 financial year has been reclassified to provide consistency with current year disclosures.

(f) 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.

(g) Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes to accounting policies adopted in 2016-17 as a result of management decisions.

(h) Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial report requires the making of judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the recognised amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Except where stated, the financial statements were prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Use of estimates and judgements in preparing these financial statements has been limited. Information about areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is described in Note 20.

(i) Goods and Services Tax

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

- (i) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense, or
- (ii) for receivables and payables that are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

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

(j) Distributions to Government

The agency may make distributions to Government in the form of dividends in accordance with the NTTC Act, the FMA and Treasurer's Directions. These designated distributions are treated by NTTC as adjustments to equity. The Statement of Changes in Equity provides additional information in relation to any distributions to Government.

(k) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured.

(l) Expense Recognition

An expense is recognised to the extent that it is a probable outflow of economic sacrifice and will flow from the entity and the expense can be reliably measured.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 2 continued

(m) Financial Instruments

(i) Financial assets:

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables (mainly interest) and loan receivables. Loans and receivables are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (less impairment) with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the amortised cost (less impairment) amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the financial asset.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities include deposits held, trade and other payables, and borrowings. Financial liabilities are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the financial liability using the effective interest method.

(iii) Effective interest method:

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

(iv) Financial instruments issued by NTTC:

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement.

(v) Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment, resulting from one or more loss events that occurred after initial recognition, which indicates it is probable NTTC will be unable to collect all amounts due. The carrying amount of a financial asset identified as impaired is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount.

(vi) Gains and losses on extinguishment:

Gains and losses on extinguishment occur when a loan or a borrowing is redeemed prior to the scheduled maturity date. A gain or loss is derived where the fair value at redemption is higher or lower than the value of the instrument at amortised cost. These gains and losses are recognised in the period in which the instrument is extinguished.

(vii) Derecognition:

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets has expired or been transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

3. New Standards and Interpretations

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in the standard.

The following new and revised accounting standards and interpretations were effective for the first time in 2016-17:

AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures

This standard applies to the not-for-profit sector for the first time in 2016-17. The accounting standard requires disclosures about the remuneration of key management personnel, transactions with related parties, and relationships between parent and controlled entities. For any such transactions, disclosures will include the nature of the related party relationship, as well as information about those transactions' terms/conditions and amounts, any guarantees given/received, outstanding receivables/payables, commitments, and any receivables where collection has been assessed as being doubtful.

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to the current reporting periods, but are considered to have no impact on public sector reporting.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the following standards and interpretations were in issue but are not yet effective and are expected to have a potential impact on future reporting periods:

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and will be reported in these financial statements for the first time in 2019-20. When the standard is effective it will supersede AASB 117 Leases and requires the majority of leases to be recognised on the balance sheet. For lessees with operating leases, a right-of-use asset will now come onto the balance sheet together with a lease liability for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying assets are of low value. The Comprehensive Operating Statement will no longer report operating lease rental payments, instead a depreciation expense will be recognised relating to the right-to-use asset and interest expense relating to the lease liability. The change to this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods, but are considered to have limited impact on future financial reporting.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

4. Interest Revenue

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Interest from loans:		
General government agencies	137 561	159 741
Government owned corporations	63 509	65 066
Government business divisions	10 832	12 278
Gain on extinguishment	19	7
Interest from cash balances:		
General government agencies	1 828	1 316
TOTAL INTEREST REVENUE	213 749	238 408

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
	\$000	%	\$000	%
Loans to:				
General government agencies	2 463 924	5.58	2 822 498	5.66
Government owned corporations	1 320 305	4.81	1 253 576	5.19
Government business divisions	226 504	4.78	254 886	4.82
TOTAL	4 010 733		4 330 960	

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Gains on extinguishment:		
Gains on extinguishment of loans at amortised cost	19	7
TOTAL GAINS ON EXTINGUISHMENT	19	7

Interest revenue includes interest from loans to government and gain on extinguishment from retail borrowings. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

5. Other Revenue

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Management fees	820	820
Other revenue	2	2
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	822	822

Other revenue includes fees for services provided to government. Revenue is recognised in the period in which the service is provided on an accrual basis.

6. Interest Expense

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Interest to:		
Wholesale borrowings	176 356	195 848
Debt to Commonwealth	10 379	10 701
Retail borrowings	3 153	3 974
Promissory notes	1 070	2 276
Losses on extinguishment	24	30
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	190 982	212 829

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
	\$000	%	\$000	%
Borrowings from:				
Wholesale market				
Fixed interest securities	3 669 971	4.81	3 942 955	4.97
Promissory notes	62 329	1.72	105 205	2.16
Debt to Commonwealth	219 722	4.72	226 668	4.72
Retail market	89 272	3.53	94 136	4.22
	4 041 294		4 368 964	

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Losses on extinguishment:		
Losses on extinguishment of borrowings at amortised cost	24	30
TOTAL LOSSES ON EXTINGUISHMENT	24	30

Interest expense includes accrued interest, loss on extinguishment and amortisation of discount and premiums on borrowings. Interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

7. Other Expenses

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Administration:		
Salaries and related employee expenses	885	833
Agent service arrangements – external	535	655
Other service arrangements – internal	555	563
Consultants	1	-
Marketing and promotion	3	3
Document production	37	34
General property management	101	93
Operating leases	8	8
Subscriptions	65	63
Training and study	13	6
Official duty fares	5	-
Travel allowance	1	1
Other operating expenses	13	10
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	2 222	2 269

Other expenses include administration charges. Expenses for administration charges are recognised in the period in which the service is provided on an accrual basis.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

8. Tax Expense and Liabilities

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Notional income tax payable	6 410	7 240
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE AND LIABILITIES	6 410	7 240

NTTC is exempt from the payment of income tax under section 50-25 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (as amended).

In accordance with the requirements of the Treasurer's Directions and the Northern Territory Tax Equivalents Regime, NTTC is required to pay notional income tax on its accounting profits at the company tax rate of 30 per cent. Tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability to the extent that it is unpaid at reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

9. Retained Profits

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	-	-
Net profit	14 957	16 892
Dividends provided for	(14 957)	(16 892)
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	-	-

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank	68 625	39 127
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	68 625	39 127

For the purposes of the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have a maturity of three months or less at date of acquisition. They are measured at face value or the gross value of the outstanding balance.

11. Trade and Other Receivables

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Accrued interest on loans	5 890	5 903
Debtors	8	6
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	5 898	5 909
Due from external bodies	8	6
Due from Northern Territory Government agencies	5 890	5 903
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	5 898	5 909

12. Prepayments

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Prepayments	74	72
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS	74	72

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

13. Loans

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
General government agencies		
Fixed rate loans	2 242 200	2 342 200
Credit foncier loans	169 299	174 150
Government owned corporations		
Fixed rate loans	606 000	551 000
Floating rate loans	741 805	741 805
Government business divisions		
Fixed rate loans	110 000	110 000
Floating rate loans	5 000	5 000
Credit foncier loans	107 214	115 793
TOTAL LOANS	3 981 518	4 039 948

NTTC issues loans to government. Loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Information on NTTC's exposure to market risk and fair value measurements is included in notes 19 and 20.

14. Trade and Other Payables

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Creditors and accruals	181	283
Accrued interest on borrowings	46 080	46 804
Accrued salaries	5	3
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	46 266	47 090
Due to external bodies	46 203	47 028
Due to Northern Territory Government agencies	63	62
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	46 266	47 090

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

15. Provisions

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
a) Employee benefits		
Recreation leave		
Opening balance	107	146
Recreation leave paid	(76)	(105)
Recreation leave provided for	93	66
Closing balance	124	107
Leave bonus		
Opening balance	9	13
Leave bonus paid	(7)	(12)
Leave bonus provided for	8	8
Closing balance	10	9
Leave airfares		
Opening balance	4	-
Leave airfares paid	(3)	(4)
Leave airfares provided for	2	8
Closing balance	3	4
Purchased leave		
Opening balance	2	1
Purchased leave paid	(5)	(3)
Purchased leave provided for	3	4
Closing balance	-	2
Superannuation external		
Opening balance	14	23
Superannuation paid	(14)	(23)
Superannuation provided for	17	14
Closing balance	17	14
Total employee benefits	154	136
b) Fringe benefit tax	1	2
c) Dividend payable	14 957	16 892
TOTAL PROVISIONS	15 112	17 030

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 15 continued

Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when NTTC has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Employee Benefits:

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

Provisions made in respect to employee benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Provisions made in respect to employee benefits not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by NTTC in respect to services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

NTTC's long service leave liabilities are recorded by CHA. This is in accordance with the Territory Government's current policy where all government agencies' long service leave liabilities are assumed by CHA.

Superannuation:

Employee superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

- Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities' Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS)
- Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme (NTSSS)
- employee nominated non-government schemes for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999.

NTTC makes superannuation contributions on behalf of its employees. Any liability for superannuation is met directly by the Territory Government, and NTTC has and will continue to have no other direct superannuation liability.

Dividends:

NTTC has provided for a dividend of \$14.957 million, which is at the rate of 100 per cent of its net profit for the 2016-17 year in accordance with the Treasurer's budget direction.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

16. Borrowings

	2017	2016
Wholesale market	\$000	\$000
Fixed interest securities	3 663 513	3 676 429
Retail market		
Territory Bonds	85 701	91 343
Migration Linked Bonds	1 000	500
Commonwealth		
Credit foncier loans	216 170	223 273
TOTAL BORROWINGS	3 966 384	3 991 545

Borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Information on NTTC's exposure to market risk and fair value measurements is included in notes 19 and 20.

17. Contributed Capital

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	21 630	21 630
Movement for the year	-	-
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	21 630	21 630

18. Reconciliations of Net Profit from Operating Activities

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Net profit	14 957	16 892
Reconciliation flows in net profit		
Add (gain)/loss on extinguishment	4	23
Less (premium) and discount amortisation	(5 383)	(6 043)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Less decrease/(increase) in interest receivable	13	738
Less decrease/(increase) in debtors	(2)	(1)
Add decrease/(increase) in prepayments	(2)	(18)
Add increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	21	(48)
Add increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	(100)	(28)
Add increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	(830)	(3 599)
Add increase/(decrease) in interest payable	(724)	(6 602)
NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7 954	1 314

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

19. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Objectives and Policies

NTTC's objectives in managing financial risks, such as market risk (interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and funding risk, are to:

- safeguard financial resources by establishing and regularly reviewing counterparty credit limits, maintaining adequate internal controls and staffing
- minimise borrowing costs via effective control and management of interest rate risk and maintain interest rate risk at an acceptable level
- ensure there is sufficient short and long-term liquidity to meet debts as and when they fall due
- minimise the cost of foreign currency requirements through the effective control and management of its foreign exchange risk and neutralise foreign exchange exposures
- review and evaluate the risk management policies and procedures on an annual basis to ensure they remain adequate for NTTC to operate in a risk-neutral manner.

These objectives and policies are endorsed by NTTC's Advisory Board and the Under Treasurer.

Management of Capital

NTTC is not subject to any legislative requirement to maintain a minimum level of equity, however NTTC's Advisory Board reviews and recommends an appropriate balance between debt and equity funding. The current level of contributed equity is deemed appropriate for the risks inherent to NTTC's business.

Categories of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of financial instruments by category is as follows:

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
	\$000	\$000
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	68 625	39 127
Loans and receivables at amortised cost:		
Trade and other receivables	5 898	5 909
Loans	3 981 518	4 039 948
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES AT AMORTISED COST	3 987 416	4 045 857
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Deposits held	313	521
Trade and other payables	46 266	47 090
Borrowings	3 966 384	3 991 545
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	4 012 963	4 039 156

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 19 continued

Market Risk

NTTC adopts a policy of a risk-neutral operation. Risk-neutral means NTTC will generally manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk, firstly, by matching assets and liabilities where possible, and then by utilising a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage any residual exposures.

In the normal course of business, NTTC may utilise the following derivative instruments:

- interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates
- cross-currency swaps to manage the foreign currency risk associated with foreign currency denominated borrowings.

NTTC does not enter into or trade in derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Market risk is reported at each meeting of the Advisory Board. To the extent that there are mismatches between assets and liabilities, the sensitivity to interest rate risk is measured by a parallel shift in the current market yield curve of 1 per cent. There is currently no exposure to foreign exchange risk, therefore, no sensitivity analysis is undertaken. However, should NTTC borrow in foreign currency in the future, the sensitivity to foreign exchange risk can similarly be measured by shifting spot exchange rates by an appropriate margin.

Market risks are discussed in more detail below.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of financial loss and/or increased costs due to adverse movements in the value of financial assets and liabilities as a result of changes in interest rates. NTTC's interest rate risk arises from cash flow mismatches in the maturity profiles and the repricing dates of its financial assets and liabilities.

NTTC aims to manage the interest rate exposure on its financial assets and liabilities at an acceptable level in an attempt to minimise the cost of its borrowing requirements within stated guidelines.

NTTC's interest rate risk on its financial assets and liabilities is significantly reduced as a result of its relationship with CHA. As at 30 June 2017, approximately 63 per cent (2016: 66 per cent) of NTTC's issued debt is on-lent to CHA. The interest rates and maturity dates set on these loans are closely matched to the debt issued by NTTC to external counterparties. NTTC's loans to CHA attract a margin over the cost of servicing the debt.

When interest rate swaps are used to manage interest rate risk, those that convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate are designated as cash flow hedges. By using interest rate swaps, NTTC agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating interest rate amounts calculated by reference to agreed notional principal, thereby enabling NTTC to reduce the risk of rising interest rates now or at a future date.

NTTC enters into interest rate swaps that entitle it to receive interest at floating rates and oblige it to pay interest at fixed rates on the same amount. Interest rate swaps allow NTTC to raise long-term borrowings at floating rates and effectively swap them into fixed rates.

Notional principal amounts represent the contract or face value of the swap. The notional amounts do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties to the contract.

As at 30 June 2017, NTTC did not hold any derivative transactions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 19 continued

(i) Sensitivity analysis

Assuming the financial assets and liabilities at 30 June 2017 were to remain until maturity or settlement without any action by NTTC to alter the resulting interest rate risk exposure, an immediate and sustained increase/decrease of 1 per cent in market interest rates across all maturities would have the following impact on profit before tax for the financial year:

	± 1% Movement in Interest Rates	
	Impact on Profit before Tax 2017	Impact on Profit before Tax 2016
	\$000	\$000
Financial assets:		
Cash at bank	± 686	± 391
Floating rate loans	n/a ¹	± 464
NET SENSITIVITY	± 686	± 855

1 There were no floating rate loans with rate resets outstanding at 30 June 2017.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk Exposures

NTTC's exposure to interest rate risk, re-pricing maturities and the effective interest rates at 30 June 2017 are:

Re-pricing Maturities

	Interest Rate Reset Due In						
	Weighted Average Interest Rate	0 to 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial assets:							
Cash	1.50	68 625	-	-	-	-	68 625
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	5 898	5 898
Loans							
Fixed rate loans	4.97	57 000	680 000	1 649 000	572 200	-	2 958 200
Floating rate loans	4.74	48 805	40 000	658 000	-	-	746 805
Credit foncier loans	9.34	-	-	318	276 195	-	276 513
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		174 430	720 000	2 307 318	848 395	5 898	4 056 041
Financial liabilities:							
Deposits held	-	-	-	-	-	313	313
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	46 266	46 266
Borrowings							
Fixed interest securities	4.65	250	526 945	1 213 717	2 009 302	-	3 750 214
Credit foncier loans	4.65	-	-	316	215 854	-	216 170
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		250	526 945	1 214 033	2 225 156	46 579	4 012 963

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 19 continued

For comparative purposes, NTTC's exposure to interest rate risk, re-pricing maturities and the effective interest rates at 30 June 2016 was as follows:

	Interest Rate Reset Due In						Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	Weighted Average Interest Rate	0 to 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years			
	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Financial assets:								
Cash	1.75	39 127	-	-	-	-	39 127	
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	5 909	5 909	
Loans								
Fixed rate loans	5.10	-	410 000	1 656 000	937 200	-	3 003 200	
Floating rate loans	5.00	-	159 000	587 805	-	-	746 805	
Credit foncier loans	9.25	-	3 141	388	286 414	-	289 943	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		39 127	572 141	2 244 193	1 223 614	5 909	4 084 984	
Financial liabilities:								
Deposits held	-	-	-	-	-	521	521	
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	47 090	47 090	
Borrowings								
Fixed interest securities	5.00	-	533 387	1 059 253	2 175 632	-	3 768 272	
Credit foncier loans	4.65	-	-	385	222 888	-	223 273	
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			533 387	1 059 638	2 398 520	47 611	4 039 156	

(b) Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of financial loss due to adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. NTTC's assets are denominated solely in Australian dollars, therefore exposure to foreign exchange risk arises only if and when borrowings are denominated in foreign currencies. NTTC does not currently issue any foreign currency debt, however should it do so in the future, foreign exchange exposures will be neutralised using cross-currency interest rate swaps.

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss and/or increased costs due to the failure of a counterparty to meet its financial obligations. NTTC's exposure to credit risk arises out of lending and derivative transactions. This risk is mitigated by the fact that lending activities are limited to Territory Government entities and its wholly-owned corporations and derivative transactions may only be entered into with counterparties rated A- or better by Standard & Poor's rating group.

NTTC aims to ensure its exposures to individual and group counterparties are within acceptable levels, and to minimise the likelihood that a counterparty will fail to execute its financial obligations. NTTC's dealings in physical securities and/or derivative financial instruments are transacted only with counterparties possessing strong or extremely strong credit rating criteria as determined by Standard & Poor's rating group. In addition, derivative financial instruments are only transacted with counterparties that have signed an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 19 continued

The credit risk arising from funds advanced to loan counterparties is considered minimal, as loans are only advanced to counterparties within the Northern Territory public sector, as approved by the Treasurer. Accordingly, ultimate responsibility for loans advanced by NTTC lies with the Territory Government. The Standard & Poor's credit rating criteria is not applied to loan counterparties.

In the case of recognised financial assets, the carrying amount of the assets recorded in the Statement of Financial Position represents NTTC's maximum exposure to credit risk.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of financial loss or increased costs due to unanticipated events or errors in cash flow forecasts, which result in additional borrowing costs, reduced investment income, or an inability to meet financial or operational commitments as they fall due. NTTC's exposure to liquidity risk may arise due to inadequate or inaccurate communication of actual cash flows and the need to fund unanticipated operating cash requirements when an insufficient cash balance forces NTTC to liquidate investments or utilise backup funding facilities at higher costs.

NTTC seeks to ensure adequate cash reserves or funding sources are available at all times to meet its short-term commitments as they arise.

NTTC's approach in minimising liquidity risk involves diversification of physical borrowing and investment activities across the maturity spectrum and utilising a variety of funding sources to meet NTTC's requirements.

In addition, NTTC at all times maintains:

- minimum cash balances
- a committed overdraft facility
- an uncommitted short-term borrowing program through NTTC's promissory note facility
- a diverse list of counterparties
- its borrowing exposures in a manner that avoids undue reliance on any one counterparty.

(e) Funding Risk

Funding risk refers to the medium to long-term risk that NTTC may be unable to raise funds when required or at a cost that is substantially higher than could be achieved under normal market conditions. Funding risk typically relates to periods greater than one year, whereas liquidity risk relates to periods less than one year. The objective of funding risk management is to ensure NTTC is not exposed to a significant refinancing risk in any financial year.

NTTC's approach to minimising funding risk involves diversification of physical borrowing and investment activities across the maturity spectrum and utilising a variety of funding sources to meet its requirements.

NTTC has limited funding risk, as the Territory Government supports the financial viability of NTTC under section 20 of the NTTC Act. Such a Government guarantee is believed to be sufficient to allow NTTC to issue debt at competitive rates under normal market conditions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 19 continued

NTTC's current funding sources are as follows:

Wholesale market

Fixed interest securities

Floating rate notes

Promissory notes

Retail market

Territory Bonds

Migration Linked Bonds

Wholesale market issues account for approximately \$3.60 billion (2016: \$3.60 billion) or 98 per cent (2016: 98 per cent) of all outstanding issued debt as at 30 June 2017. Borrowing from the retail market is primarily sourced through the Territory Bonds program. As at 30 June 2017, \$85.7 million (2016: \$91.3 million) of Territory Bonds was issued and spread across a large number of investors: approximately 2605 (2016: 3377) at an average loan balance of \$32 899 (2016: \$27 049).

NTTC constantly monitors credit markets and maintains key investor relationships to ensure there is sufficient diversification of available funding sources.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 19 continued

(iii) Maturity Analysis

The following tables detail the maturity analysis of NTTC's financial instruments including deposits held, loans and borrowings. The maturity analysis for loans is based on expected timing of receipts. The maturity analysis for domestic borrowings is based on the earliest possible date on which NTTC can be required to pay. The tables are based on undiscounted cash flows and hence include both interest and principal cash flows. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined by reference to the projected cash flows as illustrated by the yield curves existing at balance date.

30 June 2017	At Call	0 to 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Loans:						
General government agencies						
Fixed rate loans	-	28 503	570 102	1 400 657	654 530	2 653 792
Credit foncier loans	-	6 296	19 559	103 353	228 445	357 653
Government owned corporations						
Fixed rate loans	-	54 194	142 687	472 556	-	669 437
Floating rate loans	-	53 231	63 756	722 341	-	839 328
Government business divisions						
Fixed rate loans	-	11 307	57 480	47 392	-	116 179
Floating rate loans	-	5 057	-	-	-	5 057
Credit foncier loans	-	2 681	8 043	42 809	93 395	146 928
TOTAL LOANS		161 269	861 627	2 789 108	976 370	4 788 374
Deposits held	313	-	-	-	-	313
Borrowings:						
Due to other financial institutions						
Wholesale market						
Fixed interest securities	-	68 741	596 110	1 673 952	2 250 386	4 589 189
Retail market						
Territory Bonds	-	82	29 789	62 465	-	92 336
Migration Linked Bonds	-	261	13	788	-	1 062
Commonwealth						
Credit foncier loans	-	-	17 477	69 750	265 030	352 257
TOTAL BORROWINGS	313	69 084	643 389	1 806 955	2 515 416	5 035 157

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 19 continued

30 June 2016	At Call	0 to 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Loans:						
General government agencies						
Fixed rate loans	-	30 603	467 871	1 249 048	1 020 526	2 768 048
Credit foncier loans	-	6 296	19 566	103 380	254 273	383 515
Government owned corporations						
Fixed rate loans	-	6 649	34 547	584 886	-	626 082
Floating rate loans	-	9 935	27 211	682 870	165 820	885 836
Government business divisions						
Fixed rate loans	-	1 326	8 804	110 177	-	120 307
Floating rate loans	-	57	171	5 057	-	5 285
Credit foncier loans	-	3 485	10 456	42 897	104 031	160 869
TOTAL LOANS	-	58 351	568 626	2 778 315	1 544 650	4 949 942
Deposits held	521	-	-	-	-	521
Borrowings:						
Due to other financial institutions						
Wholesale market						
Fixed interest securities	-	68 947	608 404	1 513 797	2 472 268	4 663 416
Retail market						
Territory Bonds	-	106	35 889	63 297	-	99 292
Migration Linked Bonds	-	5	12	519	-	536
Commonwealth						
Credit foncier loans	-	-	17 484	69 866	282 391	369 741
TOTAL BORROWINGS	521	69 058	661 789	1 647 479	2 754 659	5 133 506

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

20. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

AASB 7, paragraph 25 requires NTTC to provide fair value information through supplementary disclosures for any financial assets or financial liabilities not measured at fair value in its Statement of Financial Position.

Fair values of financial instruments are determined on the following basis:

- The fair value of cash and non-interest-bearing monetary financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value, which is defined as their amortised cost.
- The fair value of other monetary financial assets is based on discounting the expected future cash flows by applying current market yields. Current market yields used for valuing loans to counterparties, excluding loans to government agencies, are determined with reference to the Thomson Reuters Australian Dollar Interest Rate Swaps plus a margin. Market yields used for valuing loans to government agencies are derived from current market interest rates for debt securities issued by NTTC plus a margin. The market yields are then used to discount the expected future cash flows arising from the financial assets to their present value. The margins applied to the current market yields on NTTC's loans take into account credit quality and liquidity considerations.
- The fair value of other monetary financial liabilities is determined using valuation models, whereby appropriate direct market inputs are used to benchmark, extrapolate or otherwise derive a fair value on the instrument's risk characteristics and correlations. The market rates are then used to discount the expected future cash flows arising from the financial liabilities to their present value.
- The fair value of derivative financial instruments are derived using current market yields and exchange rates appropriate to the instrument.

The fair values represent NTTC's best estimate of the replacement cost of the financial transactions undertaken by the entity. NTTC concedes that in its estimation of fair value there is an element of subjectivity involved in the calculations, given that NTTC's financial assets and liabilities are not readily priced and not frequently traded in the financial markets.

The carrying value of all other assets and liabilities not recorded at fair value approximates fair value.

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value for disclosure purposes in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 – derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 – derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 20 continued

The fair value of loans and domestic borrowings not recorded at fair value is as follows:

2017	Total Carrying Amount	Net Fair Value Total	Net Fair Value Level 1	Net Fair Value Level 2	Net Fair Value Level 3
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial assets:					
Loans:					
Fixed rate loans	2 958 200	3 147 078	-	3 147 078	-
Floating rate loans	746 805	757 231	-	757 231	-
Credit foncier loans	276 513	360 511	-	360 511	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	3 981 518	4 264 820	-	4 264 820	-

Financial liabilities:

Borrowings and advances:

Wholesale	3 663 513	4 024 380	-	4 024 380	-
Retail	86 701	88 858	-	88 858	-
Commonwealth	216 170	247 274	-	247 274	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	3 966 384	4 360 512	-	4 360 512	-

2016	Total Carrying Amount	Net Fair Value Total	Net Fair Value Level 1	Net Fair Value Level 2	Net Fair Value Level 3
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial assets:					
Loans:					
Fixed rate loans	3 003 200	3 248 025	-	3 248 025	-
Floating rate loans	746 805	765 372	-	765 372	-
Credit foncier loans	289 943	398 182	-	398 182	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	4 039 948	4 411 579	-	4 411 579	-

Financial liabilities:

Borrowings and advances:

Wholesale	3 676 429	4 197 945	-	4 197 945	-
Retail	91 843	95 525	-	95 525	-
Commonwealth	223 273	273 865	-	273 865	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	3 991 545	4 567 335	-	4 567 335	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

21. Related Parties

(i) Related Parties

NTTC is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the Territory Government. Under Section 5 of the NTTC Act, NTTC is subject to the direction of the Treasurer. NTTC is a government business division and an administrative unit of the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Under Treasurer of DTF is designated as the office holder, the corporation sole, under the NTTC Act and as such represents the Crown in right of the Territory.

Related parties of NTTC include:

- the Portfolio Minister (the Treasurer) and key management personnel (KMP) because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department directly
- spouses, children and dependants who are close family members of the Portfolio Minister or KMP
- all public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled by KMPs or the Portfolio Minister or controlled or jointly controlled by their close family members.

(ii) Key Management Personnel

KMP of NTTC are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of NTTC. The following people have been identified as KMPs for NTTC:

- the Treasurer
- the Under Treasurer
- the two Deputy Under Treasurers
- the General Manager.

Related party transactions of the former minister have not been assessed as the period served during the 2016-17 financial year is considered minor.

(iii) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

The details below excludes the salaries and other benefits of the Treasurer 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. NTTC does not make any direct payments to the Under Treasurer or Deputy Under Treasurers whose remunerations and allowances are payable by the Department of Treasury and Finance and therefore also excluded.

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel of NTTC is set out below:

	2016-17
	\$000
Short-term benefits ¹	230
Long-term benefits	-
Post-employee benefits ²	25
Termination benefits	-
Total	255

1 Includes salary, annual leave, leave loading, motor vehicle benefits and parking.

2 Includes superannuation contributions paid by NTTC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Note 21 continued

(iv) Related party transactions:

Transactions with Northern Territory Government controlled entities

Transactions with related parties during the year include:

- loan, loan repayments and associated interest from public sector entities (refer notes 4, 11, and 13)
- interest on investment of cash surpluses (refer note 4 and 11)
- payment for services provided by government agencies (refer note 7)
- management fees for services provided to government agencies (refer note 5)
- tax payments made to DTF (refer note 8)
- dividend payments made to CHA (refer note 15).

The above transactions were in the normal course of business and on commercial terms and conditions.

The following table provides quantitative information about related party transactions entered into during the year with all other Northern Territory Government controlled entities.

Related Party	Receipts from	Payments to	Amounts Owed	Amounts Owed to
	Related Parties	Related Parties	by Related Parties	Related Parties
	2016-17	2016-17	2016-17	2016-17
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
All NTG Government departments	327 982	79 687	5 890	21 430

22. Auditor and Review Services

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
External Audit – Northern Territory Auditor-General's Office		
Audit and review of financial statements	77	77
Internal Audit – KPMG		
Internal audit	76	165
Review services	19	22
TOTAL	172	264

23. Fees and Commissions

NTTC currently has commission and maintenance arrangements with the following service providers:

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Link Market Services Pty Ltd	213	250
Sungard Systems Pty Ltd	97	91
Austraclear Ltd	71	67
Thomson Reuters Pty Ltd	22	21

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

24. Fiduciary Activities

NTTC acts as manager for the investments portfolio of CHA. Any associated assets and liabilities are not recognised in these financial statements. Management fees generated in carrying out these activities are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The aggregate income from fiduciary activities for the 2016-17 year was \$820 000 (2016: \$820 000). CHA investment portfolio balances as at 30 June were:

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Investment Portfolio	494 000	935 000
Conditions of Service Reserve	719 509	653 758
Medium Term Investment Fund	85 025	81 362
Infrastructure Development Fund	205 223	314 788
TOTAL	1 503 757	1 984 908

25. Advisory Board

The Northern Territory Treasury Corporation Advisory Board was established in October 1994. The Under Treasurer of the Department of Treasury and Finance, Mr Craig Graham, is the Chair of the Board, and the following people held the position of member during the year ended 30 June 2017:

Mr Anthony S Cole AO	Company Director (Resigned in November 2016)
Mr Richard V Ryan AO	Editure Limited
Mr John R P Montague	Super SA
Mr David Braines-Mead	Department of Treasury and Finance, Deputy Under Treasurer

During the year ended 30 June 2017 only three members were entitled to receive Advisory Board sitting fees, amounting to \$48 199 (2016: \$59 555). Members who are permanently employed under the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*, or on similar terms, are not entitled to fees.

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Sitting fees	48	60

26. Segment Information

NTTC acts predominantly in the finance industry and lends funds and provides financial advice to the Northern Territory Government, its government owned corporations, its government business divisions and local authorities. NTTC operates predominantly in one geographical area, being the Northern Territory of Australia.

27. Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

There were no subsequent events.

Certification of Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation have been prepared from proper accounts and records in accordance with the prescribed format, the *Financial Management Act*, *Northern Territory Treasury Corporation Act* and Treasurer's Directions.

We further state that the information set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to and forming part of the financial statements presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2017 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.



Craig Graham

Under Treasurer

26 September 2017



Alex Pollon

General Manager

26 September 2017

