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Financial Report

NT Fleet

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Financial statement overview

For the year ended 30 June 2025

NT Fleet operates the Northern Territory Government vehicle fleet, except for NT Police Force and NT Fire and Emergency Services vehicles. NT Fleet provides safe, cost efficient, fit-for-purpose vehicles that support agencies' business requirements.

As a government business division, NT Fleet is primarily funded through vehicle lease charges on client agencies, rather than appropriation. NT Fleet managed 3,668 light and heavy vehicles at 30 June 2025. NT Fleet is subject to the NT tax equivalent regime and is expected to remit dividend to government after income tax.

Financial performance (Comprehensive Operating Statement)

The financial performance of NT Fleet is presented in 2 ways. Table 1 compares NT Fleet's 2024-25 final budget with its performance for the year and Table 2 compares performance with the previous year. More details are provided in subsequent commentary and analysis in tables 3 and 4.

Table 1: 2024-25 Final Budget and Performance

	2024-25		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Income	48 353	49 487	1 134
Expenses	(34 194)	(34 786)	(592)
Net Surplus Before Tax	14 159	14 701	542
Income Tax Expense	(4 248)	(4 410)	(162)
Net Surplus After Tax	9 911	10 291	380
Comprehensive Result	9 911	10 291	380
Dividend	-	-	-

NT Fleet achieved an operating result for 2024-25 of \$10.3 million after tax, which was \$0.38 million higher than the final budget estimate of \$9.9 million, mainly as a result of higher than anticipated lease rate revenue, offset by higher than budgeted operating expenses.

NT Fleet will pay an income tax equivalent of \$4.4 million to government for 2024-25.

NT Fleet was exempted from remitting a dividend to government due to its significant capital purchasing requirements in 2024-25.

Financial statement - NT Fleet

Table 2: 2023-24 and 2024-25 Performance

	2023-24	2024-25	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Income	45 354	49 487	4 133
Expenses	(32 869)	(34 786)	(1 917)
Net Surplus before Tax	12 485	14 701	2 216
Income Tax Expense	(3 746)	(4 410)	(664)
Net Surplus after Tax	8 739	10 291	1 552
Comprehensive Result	8 739	10 291	1 552

NT Fleet realised a \$1.6 million greater net surplus after tax compared to the previous financial year as a result of increased lease income partially offset by increased employee, operating and depreciation expenses.

Income

NT Fleet sources its primary income from vehicle lease charges. The vehicle lease income, classified under the income category of goods and services in Table 3 below represented almost 88% of NT Fleet's total income, with the remainder made up of gains on disposal of assets, interest and other income. NT Fleet conducted a price review in May 2024, resulting in increased lease rates for NTG agencies for the 2024-25 financial year. NT Fleet as a government business division is required to perform a pricing review at least every 3 years.

Table 3: Income by Category

Year	Goods and Services		Gain on Disposal of Assets		Interest Revenue		Other Income		Total	
	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%
2024-25	43 351	87.6	5 321	10.8	242	0.5	573	1.1	49 487	100
2023-24	36 763	81.1	7 790	17.2	302	0.7	499	1	45 354	100

Higher goods and services revenue in 2024-25 resulted from increased lease rates after the pricing review. This was offset by lower disposal income mainly due to lower profit on vehicle disposals as the number of vehicles disposed in the reporting year was 31% lower than in 2023-24.

Expenses

NT Fleet incurred the majority of its expenses on depreciation and operational costs for the fleet.

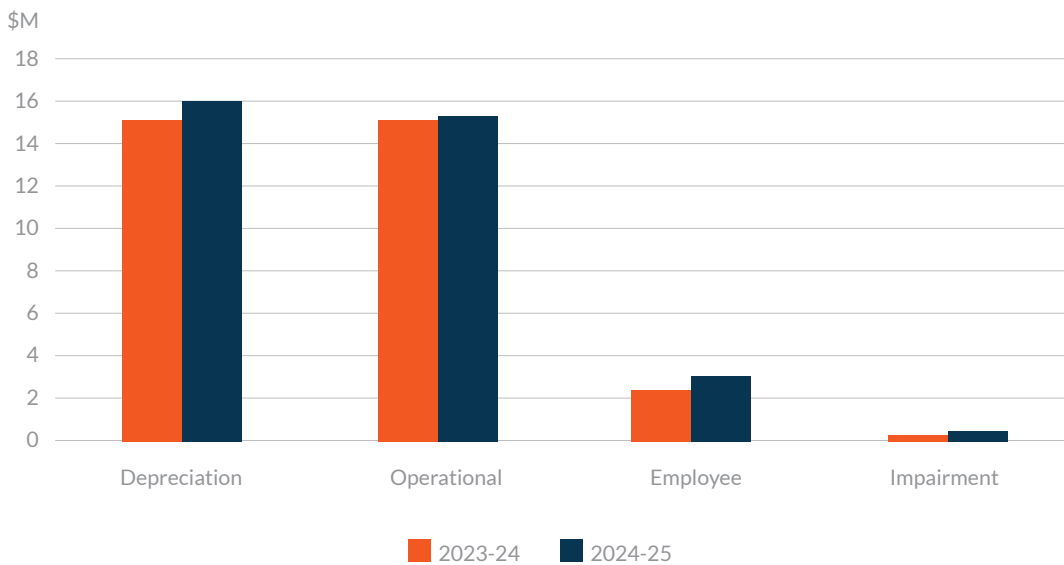
Table 4: Expenses by Category

Year	Depreciation		Operational		Employee		Impairment		Total	
	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%
2024-25	16 067	46.2	15 360	44.1	2 983	8.6	376	1.1	34 786	100
2023-24	15 146	46.0	15 163	46.1	2 317	7.1	243	0.7	32 869	100

The rise in depreciation expenses was due to the increased value of vehicle assets. Increased operational expenses was mainly due to increased installation of electric vehicle charging points, motor vehicle registration, and repair and maintenance expenses. An increase in employee expenses was due to recognising the transfer of Agency Fleet Service Officers from the Department of Corporate and Digital Development to NT Fleet.

NT Fleet recognises asset impairment expenses when damaged vehicles deemed uneconomical to repair are sold at a loss. These expenses were recovered from agencies.

Figure 1: Expenses by Category



Financial position (Balance Sheet)

The Balance Sheet details NT Fleet's asset, liability and equity balances at the end of the financial year. The table below compares NT Fleet's financial position at 30 June 2025 with the previous year.

Table 5: 2023-24 and 2024-25 Financial Position

	2023-24	2024-25	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
Current assets	7 985	13 771	5 786
Non-current assets	124 224	133 698	9 474
TOTAL ASSETS	132 209	147 469	15 260
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities	8 458	7 427	(1 031)
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8 458	7 427	(1 031)
NET ASSETS	123 751	140 042	16 291
Equity	123 751	140 042	16 291
TOTAL EQUITY	123 751	140 042	16 291

NT Fleet's net asset position at the end of 2024-25 was \$140 million, compared with the previous year's position of \$123.7 million, an increase of \$16.3 million.

This improvement was mainly due to an increase in both current and non-current assets. The \$5.8 million increase in current assets was due to a one-off equity injection and increase in lease rates. The increase of \$9.5 million in non-current assets was due to an increase in value of motor vehicle fleet mainly due to increased vehicle prices. The decrease of \$1.0 million in current liabilities was mainly due to a reduction in outstanding payments for vehicles at the end of the financial year.

NT Fleet's major assets at 30 June 2025 primarily comprised property, plant and equipment (mainly motor vehicles). Major liabilities included provision for income tax and payables.

Certification of the financial statements

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

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

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



Catherine Weber

Chief Executive

30 September 2025

Michael Smid

A/Chief Financial Officer

30 September 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Minister for Corporate and Digital Development

NT Fleet

Report on the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of NT Fleet, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2025, and the comprehensive operating statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the Chief Executive Officer's declaration.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report:

- presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NT Fleet as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended
- is in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of NT Fleet in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. My authorised auditors and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. My independence is further established by the *Audit Act 1995*.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the *Financial Statement Overview* for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, I consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or the knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer for the financial report

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Financial Management Act 1995* and for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the ability of NT Fleet to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of NT Fleet' internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive Officer.,
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Executive Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of NT Fleet to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report however future events or conditions may cause NT Fleet to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Chief Executive Officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Jara K Dean
Auditor-General
Darwin, Northern Territory
30 September 2025



Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
INCOME			
Sales of goods and services	3	43 351	36 763
Interest revenue		242	302
Gain on disposal of assets	4	5 321	7 790
Other income	5	573	499
TOTAL INCOME		49 487	45 354
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses	6	2 983	2 317
Administrative expenses			
Property management		245	276
Purchases of goods and services	7	15 115	14 887
Repairs and maintenance			
Depreciation and amortisation	13,14	16 067	15 146
Other administrative expenses		376	243
TOTAL EXPENSES		34 786	32 869
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		14 701	12 485
SURPLUS BEFORE INCOME TAX			
		14 701	12 485
Income tax expense		4 410	3 746
NET SURPLUS		10 291	8 739
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		10 291	8 739

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

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	9	8 168	3 275
Receivables	11	4 294	3 981
Assets held for sale	15	1 309	729
Total current assets		13 771	7 985
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	130 367	121 018
Intangibles	14	3 331	3 206
Total non-current assets		133 698	124 224
TOTAL ASSETS		147 469	132 209
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	16	2 504	4 260
Unearned revenue		24	15
Provisions	17	489	437
Income tax liabilities		4 410	3 746
Total current liabilities		7 427	8 458
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7 427	8 458
NET ASSETS		140 042	123 751
EQUITY			
Capital		6 565	565
Accumulated funds		133 477	123 186
TOTAL EQUITY		140 042	123 751

NT Fleet is subject to the NT tax equivalent regime and is expected to permit dividend to Government after income tax.

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

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Equity at 1 July	Comprehensive result	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	Equity at 30 June
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2025					
Accumulated funds		123 186	10 291	-	133 477
		123 186	10 291	-	133 477
Capital – transactions with owners					
Equity injections		565	-	6 000	6 565
		565	-	6 000	6 565
Total equity at end of financial year		123 751	10 291	6 000	140 042
2024					
Accumulated funds		110 057	8 740	-	118 797
Dividends payable		-	-	4 389	4 389
		110 057	8 740	4 389	123 186
Capital – transactions with owners					
Equity injections		565	-	-	565
		565	-	-	565
Total equity at end of financial year		110 622	8 740	4 389	123 751

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

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating receipts			
Receipts from sales of goods and services		43 514	36 812
GST receipts		5 813	5 465
Interest received		230	344
Total operating receipts		49 557	42 621
Operating payments			
Payments to employees		(2 930)	(2 184)
Payments for goods and services		(15 436)	(14 937)
GST payments		(5 724)	(5 204)
Income tax paid		(3 745)	(3 762)
Total operating payments		(27 835)	(26 087)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	10	21 722	16 534
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing receipts			
Proceeds from sales of non-financial assets		14 083	17 567
Total investing receipts		14 083	17 567
Investing payments			
Purchases of non-financial assets		(36 912)	(48 088)
Total investing payments		(36 912)	(48 088)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		(22 829)	(30 521)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing receipts			
Equity injections		6 000	-
Total financing receipts		6 000	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	10	6 000	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		4 893	(13 987)
Cash at beginning of financial year		3 275	17 262
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	9	8 168	3 275

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

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1. Objectives and funding

NT Fleet operates the Territory Government vehicle fleet, with the exception of NT Police Force and NT Fire and Emergency Service vehicles.

Key functional responsibilities are:

- delivering a low-cost and fit-for-purpose passenger, light commercial and heavy vehicle fleet in accordance with the Northern Territory Government Vehicle Policy Framework
- managing supply and service contracts
- managing the disposal of vehicles, plant and equipment
- providing agency fleet services.

Funding is predominantly from vehicle lease charges on client agencies.

2. Statement of material accounting policy information

a) Statement of compliance

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

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

Standards and interpretations effective from 2024–25 financial year

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

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

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

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

b) Presentation and rounding of amounts

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

c) Contributions by and distributions to government

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

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

3. Sales of goods and services

	2025			2024		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Hire revenue (from vehicle leases)	-	37 678	37 678	-	30 799	30 799
Recoverable repairs and maintenance	-	5 673	5 673	-	5 752	5 752
Agency fleet services ¹	-	-	-	-	212	212
Total sales of goods and services	-	43 351	43 351	-	36 763	36 763

¹ Agency fleet service charges are factored in vehicle lease rates from 1 July 2025.

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue

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

Sales of goods

NT Fleet typically acquires and registers fit-for-purpose vehicles for customers/agencies. NT Fleet satisfies its performance obligations when the control of a vehicle is transferred to a customer/agency under a lease arrangement.

NT Fleet issues monthly tax invoices to customers for lease payments which are due within 30 days. Hire revenue arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income due to its operating nature (AASB 16).

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the agency satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised fleet services for customers to achieve optimal usage of government vehicles.

NT Fleet also manages various repair and maintenance services for leased vehicles throughout the lease term. Unscheduled repair and maintenance costs are recovered from agencies after vehicles have been serviced in accordance with lease terms and conditions.

4. Gain on disposal of assets

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Net proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets	14 083	17 567
Less: Carrying value of non-current assets disposed	(8 762)	(9 777)
Gain on the disposal of non-current assets	5 321	7 790
Total gain on disposal of assets	5 321	7 790

Disposing of vehicles

Gain on disposal of assets comprises profits from disposing of lease vehicles after they are returned from customers. Pickles Auctions Pty Ltd (Pickles) provides auction services for NT Fleet under a disposal contract.

The contract requires Pickles to pay all proceeds of the auction sale into a trust account on the first banking day after completion of the sale. Once all proceeds are deposited pending settlement, Pickles is required to provide a detailed statement of services within 5 working days from the last day of the auction sale. Successful bidders are not provided with vehicles until payments have been made in full. NT Fleet then issues the recipient-created tax invoices to Pickles and clears the clearing account.

Sale profits or losses are then recognised as a gain or loss on disposal of assets. These transactions neither create performance obligations nor give rise to liabilities for NT Fleet as income is recognised on receipt after vehicles are sold.

5. Other income

	2025			2024		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Compensation for impairment	-	378	378	-	243	243
Refund for cancellation of registration	-	195	195	-	256	256
Total other income	-	573	573	-	499	499

Miscellaneous revenue

Miscellaneous revenue for NT Fleet includes refunds for motor vehicle registration cancellations and compensation receipts from agencies with respect to recoverable loss on sales.

6. Employee benefits expense

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Salaries and wages	2 563	2 034
Superannuation expenses	283	230
Fringe benefits tax	7	9
Payroll tax	90	44
Weekly benefits	36	-
Legal Fees	4	-
Total employee benefits expense	2 983	2 317

The number of full-time equivalent employees for 2024–25 was 26 (2023–24: 26).

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

The recognition and measurement policy for employee benefits is detailed in Note 16: Payables and Note 17: Provisions.

7. Purchases of goods and services

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

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Goods and services expenses		
Contractors and consultants ¹	93	48
Audit fees	57	54
Insurance premiums	2 142	2 146
Recruitment ²	1	-
Training and study	10	34
Official duty fares	2	4
Travelling allowance	1	1
Information technology charges and communications	1 067	1 052
Motor vehicle expenses	10 267	10 108
Other	1 475	1 440
Total purchases of goods and services	15 115	14 887

¹ Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

² Includes recruitment-related advertising costs.

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

8. Write-offs, postponements, waivers, gifts and ex gratia payments

Write-off

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

Waiver

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

Postponement

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

Gifts

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

Ex gratia

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

NT Fleet had no write-offs, postponements, waivers, gifts or ex gratia payments for the year ended 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024.

9. Cash and deposits

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash at bank	8 168	3 275
Total cash and deposits	8 168	3 275

For the purposes of the balance sheet and the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash.

10. Cash flow reconciliation

a) Reconciliation of cash

The total of agency 'Cash and deposits' of \$8.2 million recorded in the balance sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'Cash' in the cash flow statement.

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

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Net surplus/(deficit)	10 291	8 739
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	16 067	15 146
Gain/loss on disposal of assets (net of impaired assets)	(4 945)	(7 547)
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>		
Decrease/increase in receivables and prepayments	(312)	(262)
Decrease/increase in payables	(104)	324
Decrease/increase in provision for employee benefits	43	102
Decrease/increase in other provisions	674	19
Decrease/increase in other liabilities	8	13
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	21 722	16 534

b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Cash flows				Non-Cash flows		
	1 July	Payments	Lease liabilities repayments	Total cash flows	Other	Total other	30 Jun
2025		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Equity injections/ withdrawals	565	6 000	-	6 000	-	-	6 565
	565	6 000	-	6 000	-	-	6 565

	Cash flows				Non-Cash flows		
	1 July	Payments	Lease liabilities repayments	Total cash flows	Other	Total other	30 Jun
2024		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Equity injections/ withdrawals	565	-	-	-	-	-	565
Total	565	-	-	-	-	-	565

11. Receivables

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Accounts receivable	390	357
Less: loss allowance	-	-
	390	357
Interest receivables	24	11
Prepayments	2 133	2 163
GST receivables	13	102
Other receivables	1 734	1 348
Total receivables	4 294	3 981

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

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

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

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

Accrued contract revenue

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

NT Fleet has no accrued contract revenue.

Prepayments

Prepayments represent payments made in advance of receipt of goods and services. Prepayments are recognised on an accrual basis and amortised over the period in which the economic benefits from these assets are received. NT Fleet's prepayments mostly comprise motor vehicle registration fees and commercial insurance policy premiums.

Credit risk exposure of receivables

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

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

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

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

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

Financial statement - NT Fleet

Ageing analysis

	2025				2024			
	Gross receivables	Loss rate	Expected credit losses	Net receivables	Gross receivables	Loss rate	Expected credit losses	Net receivables
	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000
Internal receivables								
Not overdue	188	-	-	188	145	-	-	145
Overdue for less than 30 days	82	-	-	82	40	-	-	40
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	34
Overdue for more than 60 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total internal receivables	270	-	-	270	219	-	-	219
External receivables								
Not overdue	11	-	-	11	10	-	-	10
Overdue for less than 30 days	109	-	-	109	122	-	-	122
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Overdue for more than 60 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total external receivables	120	-	-	120	138	-	-	138

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

Reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables

NT Fleet recognised no loss allowance for receivables in 2024–25 and 2023–24 from the assessment of expected credit losses.

12. Other financial assets

a) NT Fleet as a lessor

NT Fleet-owned vehicles and plant and equipment are leased to general government and non-government agencies under operating lease arrangements with rentals payable monthly. Lease payments include the capital cost, registration fee, administration fee, Automobile Association of the NT (AANT) fee, scheduled repairs and maintenance cost, financing rate and Community Benefit Levy.

Finance leases

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

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

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

NT Fleet has no financial leases as lessor for the 2024–25 and 2023–24 financial years.

Operating leases

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

Future minimum rentals receivable (undiscounted) under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 June are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Less than one year	30 587	28 359
One to two years	25 459	23 395
Two to three years	19 316	18 213
Three to four years	11 144	12 157
Four to five years	4 468	6 420
More than five years	5 746	2 368
Total	96 720	90 912

13. Property, plant and equipment

a) Total property, plant and equipment

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Motor vehicles – light		
At cost	132 037	127 066
Less: accumulated depreciation	(32 067)	(33 815)
	99 970	93 251
Motor vehicles – heavy		
At cost	53 069	52 380
Less: accumulated depreciation	(23 892)	(25 578)
	29 177	26 802
Leasehold improvement		
At cost	1 549	1 189
Less: accumulated depreciation	(329)	(224)
	1 220	965
Total Property, plant and equipment	130 367	121 018

Reconciliation of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

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

	Motor vehicles light	Motor vehicles heavy	Leasehold improvements	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July	93 251	26 802	965	121 018
Additions	25 746	8 406	360	34 512
Disposals	(7 270)	(1 493)	-	(8 763)
Asset transfers	1 529	755	-	2 284
Depreciation expense - asset owned	(11 135)	(4 205)	(105)	(15 445)
Impairment losses	(298)	(77)	-	(375)
Depreciation transfers	(1 853)	(1 011)	-	(2 864)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	99 970	29 177	1 220	130 367

	Motor vehicles light	Motor vehicles heavy	Leasehold improvements	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July	74 976	23 688	554	99 219
Additions	37 190	7 929	502	45 621
Disposals	(8 691)	(1 087)	-	(9 778)
Asset transfers	3 321	1 648	-	4 969
Depreciation expense – asset owned	(10 570)	(3 933)	(91)	(14 594)
Impairment losses	(243)	-	-	(243)
Depreciation transfers	(2 733)	(1 443)	-	(4 176)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	93 251	26 802	965	121 018

b) Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment held and used by NT Fleet

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment held and used by the agency to deliver its outputs and services to the public is set out below:

	Motor vehicles light	Motor vehicles heavy	Leasehold improvements	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July	28	-	965	993
Additions	28	-	360	388
Disposals	(26)	-	-	(26)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(4)	-	(105)	(109)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	26	-	1 220	1 246

	Motor vehicles light	Motor vehicles heavy	Leasehold improvements ¹	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July	33	-	554	587
Additions	-	-	502	502
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(5)	-	(91)	(96)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	28	-	965	993

¹ 2023–24 published figures were amended to reflect correct reconciliation.

c) Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment where the agency is a lessor under operating leases

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment where the agency is a lessor under operating leases is set out below:

2025	Motor vehicles light	Motor vehicles heavy	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July	93 222	26 802	120 024
Additions	27 247	9 161	36 408
Disposals	(7 244)	(1 493)	(8 737)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(12 984)	(5 216)	(18 200)
Impairment losses	(298)	(77)	(375)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	99 943	29 177	129 120

2024	Motor vehicles light	Motor vehicles heavy	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July	74 943	23 688	98 631
Additions	40 511	9 577	50 088
Disposals	(8 691)	(1 087)	(9 778)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(13 298)	(5 376)	(18 674)
Impairment losses	(243)	-	(243)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	93 222	26 802	120 024

Acquisitions

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

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

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

Construction (work in progress)

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

Revaluation of assets

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

Impairment of assets

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

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised in expenses when a loss on sale is recoverable from an agency in a case of damage or loss of the leased asset.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

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

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

	2025	2024
Vehicles – light	4-5 years	4-5 years
Vehicles – heavy	5-10 years	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years	10 years
Right-of-use	Lease term	Lease term

Right-of-use asset

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

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at fair value which approximates costs less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are subject to remeasurement principles consistent with the lease liability. This includes applying indexation and market rent review. Right-of-use assets are also revalued where a trigger or event may indicate their carrying amount does not equal fair value.

14. Intangibles

a) Total intangibles

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
Computer software		
Gross carrying amount	6 826	6 080
Less: accumulated amortisation	(3 495)	(2 874)
Carrying amount at 30 June	3 331	3 206
Total intangibles	3 331	3 206

Intangible assets for NT Fleet comprise computer software.

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

Intangible assets arising from configuration and customisation costs for an application software in a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangement are only recognised where the services create a separately identifiable software code from which the agency has the power to both obtain the future economic benefits and restrict others' access to those benefits.

There is no active market for any of the agency's intangible assets. As such, intangible assets are subsequently recognised and carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangibles with limited useful lives are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which reflects the pattern of when expected economic benefits are likely to be realised.

The estimated useful lives for finite intangible assets are in accordance with agency's determination as follows:

	2025	2024
Computer software	2 to 20 years ¹	2 to 10 years

¹ Useful life of finite intangible assets was revised in accordance with DCDD Non-financial Assets Policy – Intangibles (2025).

Intangible assets with finite useful life are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis. If any indicator of impairment exists, the agency determines the asset's recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

b) Reconciliation of carrying amount of intangibles

	Computer software	Other intangibles	Software work in progress	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Intangibles with a finite useful life				
Carrying amount at 1 July	3 206	-	-	3 206
Additions	746	-	-	746
Amortisation	(621)	-	-	(621)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	3 331	-	-	3 331

	Computer software	Other intangibles	Software work in progress	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Intangibles with a finite useful life				
Carrying amount at 1 July	3 049	-	-	3 049
Additions	709	-	-	709
Amortisation	(552)	-	-	(552)
Carrying amount as at 30 June	3 206	-	-	3 206

15. Assets held for sale

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Motor vehicles – light	447	539
Motor vehicles – heavy	862	190
Total assets held for sale	1 309	729

Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction or a grant agreement rather than continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale or granting in their present condition and the sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale or grant agreement, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

These assets are measured at the lower of the asset's carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are not subject to depreciation.

16. Payables

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Accounts payable	1 693	3 310
Accrued salaries and wages	68	60
Other accrued expenses	743	890
Other payables	-	-
Total payables	2 504	4 260

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

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

17. Provisions

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Current		
<i>Employee benefits</i>		
Recreation leave	347	306
Leave loading	48	46
Other employee benefits	2	1
<i>Other current provisions</i>		
Provision for fringe benefits tax	2	2
Provision for superannuation	64	59
Provision for payroll tax	26	23
	489	437
Total Provisions	489	437
Reconciliations of provisions (other than employee benefits)		
Balance at 1 July	-	4 389
Additional provisions recognised	-	(4 389)
Balance at 30 June	-	-

Employee benefits

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

All recreation leave is classified as a current liability.

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

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

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

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

Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

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

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

18. Capital commitments

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

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

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	19 043	32 546
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	654
Later than five years	-	-
Total capital expenditure commitments (exclusive of GST)	19 043	33 200
Plus: GST recoverable	1 904	3 320
Total capital expenditure commitments (inclusive of GST)	20 947	36 520

19. Fair value measurement

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

NT Fleet recognises its vehicles, leasehold improvements and computer software at cost less depreciation and amortisation. The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value.

20. Financial instruments

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

NT Fleet's financial instruments include cash and deposits, receivables and payables. These items represent noncomplex and standard financial instruments, with limited or no exposure to credit, market or liquidity risks.

a) Categories of financial instruments

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

	Category	2025	2024
		\$000	\$000
Cash and deposits	Amortised cost	8 168	3 275
Receivables ¹	Amortised cost	390	357
Total financial assets		8 558	3 632
Payables ¹	Amortised cost	1 693	3 310
Total financial liabilities		1 693	3 310

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

NT Fleet's financial assets categorised at amortised cost include receivables and advances paid.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. NT Fleet's financial liabilities categorised at amortised cost include all accounts payable, advances received and lease liabilities.

b) Credit risk

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

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

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

Credit risk relating to receivables is disclosed in Note 11.

c) Liquidity risk

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

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

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

	Carrying amount	Less than a year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities					
Payables ¹	1 693	1 693	-	-	1 693
Total financial liabilities	1 693	1 693	-	-	1 693

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

	Carrying amount	Less than a year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities					
Payables ¹	3 310	3 310	-	-	3 310
Total financial liabilities	3 310	3 310	-	-	3 310

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

d) Market risk

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

i Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

NT Fleet has limited exposure to interest rate risk as agency financial assets and financial liabilities, with the exception of leases are noninterest bearing. Lease arrangements are established on a fixed interest rate and therefore do not expose the NT Fleet to interest rate risk.

ii Price risk

NT Fleet is not exposed to price risk as NT Fleet does not hold units in unit trusts.

iii Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

NT Fleet is not exposed to currency risk as NT Fleet does not hold borrowings denominated in foreign currencies or transactional currency exposures arising from purchases in a foreign currency.

21. Related parties

a) Related parties

NT Fleet is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the Territory Government. Related parties of the department include:

- the portfolio minister and key management personnel (KMP) because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department directly
- close family members of the portfolio minister or KMP including spouses, children and dependants
- 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.

b) Key management personnel

The key management personnel of NT Fleet are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of NT Fleet. These include the Minister, Chief Executive Officer of DCDD, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of DCDD, Senior Director Procurement and Fleet Services, Director NT Fleet and Chief Financial Officer of DCDD.

c) Remuneration of key management personnel

The details below exclude the salaries and other benefits of the Minister as the Minister's remunerations and allowances are payable by the Department of the Legislative Assembly and are consequently disclosed within the Treasurer's annual financial statements.

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

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Short-term benefits	264	211
Post-employment benefits	26	27
Long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	210	-
Total remuneration of key management personnel	501	238

d) Related party transactions: transactions with Northern Territory Government-controlled entities

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

2025	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Related party	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>All NTG departments</i>	42 299	10 255	1 488	4 854

2024	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Related party	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>All NTG departments</i>	36 037	9 520	1 152	4 248

Other related party transactions are as follows:

Given the breadth and depth of Territory Government activities, related parties will transact with the Territory public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public including paying stamp duty and other government fees and charges and therefore these transactions have not been disclosed. NT Fleet had no other related party transactions in excess of \$10,000.

22. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

NT Fleet had no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

23. Events subsequent to balance date

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

24. Budgetary information

The following tables present the variation between the 2024–25 original budgeted financial statements, as reported in 2024–25 Budget Paper No. 3 Agency Budget Statements and the 2024–25 actual amounts reported in the financial statements, together with explanations for significant variations.

Comprehensive Operating Statement

	2025 Actual	2025 Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
INCOME				
Sales of goods and services	43 351	36 322	7 029	1
Interest revenue	242	494	(252)	
Gain on disposal of assets	5 321	7 600	(2 279)	2
Other income	573	207	366	3
TOTAL INCOME	49 487	44 623	4 864	
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	2 983	3 070	87	
Administrative expenses				
Property management	245	278	33	
Purchases of goods and services	15 115	13 696	(1 419)	4
Depreciation and amortisation	16 067	14 856	(1 211)	5
Other administrative expenses	376	-	(376)	6
TOTAL EXPENSES	34 786	31 900	(2 886)	
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	14 701	12 723	1 978	
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	14 701	12 723	1 978	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 20%.

1. Increase relates to increased lease rates after the price review and higher recoveries of repair and maintenance costs.
2. Decrease in number of vehicles disposed.
3. Higher than budgeted compensation income from agencies.
4. Increased installation costs of electric vehicle charging points and vehicle repairs and maintenance expenses.
5. Variance due to increased prices of new vehicles purchased.
6. Unbudgeted asset impairment expenses related to loss on sales.

Balance Sheet

	2025 Actual	2025 Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	8 168	6 270	1 898	1
Receivables	2 160	1 663	497	2
Prepayments	2 133	2 061	72	
Assets held for sale	1 309	-	1 309	3
Total current assets	13 771	9 994	3 777	
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	130 367	130 178	189	
Intangibles	3 331	2 999	332	
Total non-current assets	133 698	133 177	521	
TOTAL ASSETS	147 469	143 171	4 298	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	2 504	5 700	3 196	4
Income tax liabilities	4 410	3 746	(664)	5
Provisions	489	4 759	4 270	6
Unearned Revenue	24	3	(21)	
Total current liabilities	7 427	14 208	6 781	
Non-current liabilities				
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7 427	14 208	6 781	
NET ASSETS	140 042	128 963	11 079	
EQUITY				
Capital	6 565	565	6 000	7
Dividends paid/payable	-	-	-	
Accumulated funds	123 186	119 492	3 694	8
Current year surplus	10 291	8 906	1 385	9
TOTAL EQUITY	140 042	128 963	11 079	

Financial statement - NT Fleet

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 20%.

1. Increased lease rates and one-off equity injection.
2. Increase due to timing of payments from agencies.
3. Assets held for sale originally included in the non-current assets budget.
4. Decrease mainly due to lower than anticipated number of vehicles delivered in the reporting year.
5. Increased income tax liabilities resulted from higher gross surplus.
6. Decreased provisions due to the dividend exemption.
7. Higher capital mainly due to one-off equity injection.
8. Increased accumulated funds from improved performance.
9. Increased surplus from improved performance.

Cash flow statement

	2025 Actual	2025 Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Receipts from sales of goods and services	43 514	36 529	6 985	1
GST receipts	5 813	-	5 813	2
Interest received	230	494	(264)	
Total operating receipts	49 557	37 023	12 534	
Operating payments				
Payments to employees	(2 930)	(3 070)	140	
Payments for goods and services	(15 436)	(13 974)	(1 462)	3
GST payments	(5 724)	-	(5 724)	2
Income tax paid	(3 745)	(4 043)	298	
Interest paid	-	-	-	
Total operating payments	(27 835)	(21 087)	(6 748)	
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	21 722	15 936	5 786	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investing receipts				
Proceeds from asset sales	14 083	19 000	(4 917)	4
Total investing receipts	14 083	19 000	(4 917)	
Investing payments				
Purchases of assets	(36 912)	(35 000)	(1 912)	5
Total investing payments	(36 912)	(35 000)	(1 912)	
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(22 829)	(16 000)	(6 829)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing payments				
Equity injections	6 000	-	6 000	6
Dividends paid	-	-	-	
Total financing payments	6 000	-	6 000	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	6 000	-	6 000	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	4 893	(64)	4 957	7
Cash at beginning of financial year	3 275	6 334	(3 059)	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	8 168	6 270	1 898	

Financial statement - NT Fleet

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 20%.

1. Increased rates after the price review and higher recoveries of repair and maintenance costs.
2. GST receipts and payments not included in original budget.
3. Increased installation costs of electric vehicle charging points and vehicle repairs and maintenance expenses.
4. Significant decrease due to lower than anticipated number of vehicles disposed.
5. Significant increase reflects higher than anticipated capital acquisitions at higher prices.
6. One-off equity injection.
7. Increase in cash held mainly resulted from the increased lease rates and one-off equity injection.

