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ASHBURTON CONTRACTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INTENT FROM 1 JULY 2022

(covering the Financial Year ending 30 June 2023)

23 May 2022

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1. **PREAMBLE**

This Statement of Intent (SOI) is required by section 64 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The Board of a Council Controlled Trading Organisation must deliver to the Council a draft Statement of Intent on or before 1 March each year. The Board must;

a) consider any comments on the draft Statement of Intent that are made to it within two months of 1 March by the Council, and

b) deliver the completed Statement of Intent to the shareholders on or before 30 June each year.

2. **GOVERNANCE**

Role of the Board

The collective responsibility of the Directors is to direct the management of the Company.

The Board carries out its responsibilities by setting the Company's strategic direction, providing leadership to put this into effect, appointing the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), agreeing targets and objectives and monitoring performance. The CEO has been delegated responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Company. He has an executive team to assist him.

Board Composition

The Company's Constitution provides the Board will consist of not more than five directors of whom not more than one shall be a member or employee of any Local Authority. Directors of the Company are appointed by the shareholder by notice in writing to the Company. The term of appointment shall be for a maximum period of three years, but may be for a lesser period as specified by Council at the time of appointment. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election.

Board Meetings

Each year there are a minimum of eleven scheduled directors' meetings. The Board is able to meet at other times if there is business to be conducted. Any two directors have the power to summon a meeting of the Board.

Remuneration of Directors

The Shareholder by ordinary resolution from time to time sets a total maximum amount payable for annual directors' fees divided among the directors as they consider appropriate.

Director's Fees may be reviewed on an annual basis with a maximum review interval of two years. The Directors shall engage an independent consultant to provide a recommendation to the Shareholder.

Board Interaction with Management

Board policy is to make site visits to view Company operations and to familiarise directors with issues associated with the business. These visits usually involve interaction between directors and management and direct access to employees when their particular area of expertise is required. Most contact is with the CEO whom the Directors hold accountable for the operational performance of the Company.

Directors Obligations

Directors' Interests

A Directors' Interests Register is maintained and records particulars of notices given by Directors in regard to positions and shareholdings held in other companies and entities. The Register is reviewed annually as part of the Company's annual reporting process. All Board Meetings contain an agenda item addressing any changes to Directors Interests or Conflicts of Interest.

Officers Interests

A Register of interests of senior management is maintained.

Directors' and Officers' Insurance and Indemnity

The Company has arranged Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance which ensure directors and officers will incur no monetary loss as a result of actions undertaken by them as directors and officers. Certain actions are specifically excluded, for example, criminal acts and the incurring of penalties and fines which may be imposed in respect of breaches of law.

Financial Results

Management prepare monthly accounts which are provided to the Directors as part of the Board Report for review.

Unaudited half yearly summary reports are prepared for the Ashburton District Council.

The Company prepares Annual Accounts which are audited by Audit New Zealand. The directors review and sign the Annual Accounts which are incorporated in the Annual Report.

External Auditor

Section 70 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that the Auditor General is the auditor of Council Controlled Organisations.

3. OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of Ashburton Contracting Ltd are in accordance with section 59 of the Local Government Act 2002 to:

a) be a successful business; and
b) be a good employer; and
c) exhibit a sense of social and environmental responsibility by having regard to the interests of the community in which it operates and by endeavouring to accommodate or encourage these when able to do so; and
d) conduct its affairs in accordance with sound business practice.

4. NATURE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

The nature of the Company's activities are that of a civil and roading contractor. Its activities include excavation, transport, construction, drainage, civil works, pipeline installation and surfacing (chip sealing/hotmix).

The company manufactures hotmix and readymix concrete.

The company has vehicle repair workshops which service internal and external customers.

The company carries out quarrying and the supply of aggregates and landscaping products.

The company maintains water, sewer and wastewater facilities.

The company is a partner in the Lake Hood Extension Project (LHEP) joint venture.

The company supplies goods, materials, services and equipment for sale or hire.

The company engages in any other relevant activity as determined by the directors in consultation with the Shareholder from time to time.

5. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES FOR ASHBURTON DISTRICT COUNCIL OWNERSHIP

The rationale for the ongoing ownership of the Company in terms of contributing to the Ashburton District Council Long Term Plan is;

a) To ensure local capacity and capability to undertake civil works, particularly focused on infrastructure.
b) To promote competition in the district for civil construction and maintenance activities.

c) To form part of a balanced portfolio of Council investments.

d) To provide a commercial rate of return on the Council's investment.

6. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

a) Budgeted profit before tax for ACL Parent is achieved. ACL Parent excludes LHEP.

b) The annual rate of return on ACL Parent average shareholder's funds will be a *target* of *10%* before tax based on the rolling average of the last 5 years (excluding any subvention payments and the before tax profit or loss relating to the LHEP).

c) The Company will achieve its annual budgeted external revenue.

d) Health & Safety:

   i. The Company will maintain its ISO 45000 Health and Safety certification.

   ii. The Company will strive to reduce its lost time injury (LTI) frequency rate year upon year.

   iii. The Company will strive to reduce its medical treatment injury (MTI) rate year upon year.

e) Environmental: The Company will maintain its ISO 14001 Environmental certification.

f) Quality Systems: The Company will maintain its ISO 9001 Quality certification.

g) The Company will comply with the Resource Management Act.

h) The Company will ensure business management procedures and practices meet with the requirements of the Auditor such that the Company receives an unqualified audit report of its annual Financial Statements.

7. LAKE HOOD EXTENSION PROJECT (LHEP) POLICY

The Company will actively participate in and manage the performance of its investment in the Lake Hood Extension Project and report on its progress in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the Annual Report.

8. FINANCIAL FORECASTS

The budget projection for the year ending 30 June ***2023*** and forecast projections for each of the years ending 30 June ***2024*** and 30 June ***2025*** will be disclosed to the shareholder, on a confidential basis, in a timely manner to enable the Council to incorporate this information in its Annual Plan.

9. RATIO OF EQUITY TO TOTAL ASSETS

a) Equity is defined as the paid-up capital, plus any tax paid profits earned and less any dividends distributed to shareholders. They include undistributed profits which have been accumulated in accounts known as either "Revenue Reserves" or "Capital Reserves".

b) Total Assets are defined as the sum of all current assets, investment assets and fixed assets of the Company.

c) The ratio of Equity to Total Assets will be no less than 50%.

10. DIRECTORS' ESTIMATE OF THE COMPANY VALUE

The Directors estimate that the commercial value of the shareholder's investment in Ashburton Contracting Ltd will be represented by the opening balance of Equity.

11. REPORTING TO SHAREHOLDER

The Company will report to the Shareholder on both a regular basis and as and when necessary. The following information will be available to the shareholder based on an annual balance date of 30 June:

11.1 Draft Statement of Intent

The Directors shall deliver to the shareholder a Draft Statement of Intent on or before 1 March each year which fulfils the requirements of section 64 of the Local Government Act 2002.

11.2 Completed Statement of Intent

The Directors shall deliver to the shareholder a completed Statement of Intent on or before 30 June each year, which fulfils the requirements of section 64 of the Local Government Act 2002.

11.3 Reporting

Within two months after the end of the first half and the second half of each financial year, the Directors will meet with the shareholder and deliver to the Shareholder, a report containing the following unaudited information as a minimum in respect of the period year under review:

a) An Income Statement disclosing actual and budgeted revenue and expenditure and comparative figures for the same period in the previous financial year.

b) A Statement of Changes in Equity with comparative figures for the same period in the previous financial year.

c) A Balance Sheet period with comparative figures for the same period in the previous financial year.

d) An abbreviated Statement of Cash Flows with comparative figures for the same period in the previous financial year.

e) A commentary on the results for the period under review. Where the Report is in respect of the first six months, the report will contain an outlook for the second six months with reference to any significant factors that are likely to have an effect on the Company's performance, including an estimate of the financial result for the year based on that outlook.

f) Commentary on the Company’s performance with regard to Health and Safety including appropriate graphical information on the Company’s performance and KPIs.

11.4 **Quarterly Reports**

In addition, an abbreviated report, content to be agreed between the Board and the Ashburton District Council to maintain an overview on the Company and its operations, be provided at quarterly intervals between the half yearly report and the annual report.

11.5 **Annual Report**

Within three months of the end of each financial year, the Directors shall deliver to the Shareholder, an Annual Report which shall contain audited Financial Statements in respect of the financial year, containing the following information as a minimum:

a) A Directors’ Report including a summary of the financial results, a review of operations, a comparison of performance in relation to objectives and any recommendation as to dividend.

b) An Income Statement disclosing actual and budgeted revenue and expenditure with comparative figures from the previous Annual Report.

c) A Statement of Changes in Equity at the end of the year with comparative figures from the previous Annual Report.

d) A Balance Sheet at the end of the year with comparative figures from the previous Annual Report.

e) A Statement of Cash Flows with comparative figures from the previous Annual Report.

f) An auditor's report on the above statements and the measurement of performance in relation to objectives.

12. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted for Ashburton Contracting Limited are documented in Appendix 1. The Company will report at 30 June 2022 under NZ IFRS Tier 1 of the New Zealand Accounting Standards Framework as a large, for-profit entity after annual expenses exceeded $30m.

13. DIVIDEND POLICY

13.1 ACL is committed to maximising the long-term sustainable distribution flow to the shareholder and maintain a distribution intent of paying 50% of any net after-tax return to the shareholder, subject to capital requirements of the Company. Any distribution needs to be prudent in the circumstances and meet Solvency Tests.

13.2 The ACL Parent Profit after Tax excludes any realised capital gains/losses, revaluation movements, any material one-off non-cash items, and any after tax profits/losses arising from the Lake Hood Extension Project.

13.3 Some, or all, of the distributions to the Shareholder may be made, with agreement of the Shareholder, by subvention payment or other mutually agreed method after taking account of all tax considerations.

14. CHARITABLE GIFTS POLICY

14.1 The Company may make charitable gifts to qualifying entities in terms of the 2007 Income Tax Act. Qualifying entities are those entities which are not carried on for private pecuniary profit and whose funds are wholly applied to charitable, benevolent, philanthropic or cultural purposes within New Zealand. The limit of the gifts is the level of taxable income for the Company. Charitable gifts for less than $20,000 in total in any one financial year will not require prior formal approval of the Ashburton District Council.

14.2 Any charitable gift in excess of $20,000 must have the formal agreement of the Company Directors and the Ashburton District Council regarding the recipient qualifying entity, the project and the amount of the gift.

15. PROCEDURES FOR ACQUISITION OF INTERESTS IN OTHER COMPANIES OR ORGANISATIONS

15.1 As a general policy, any proposed investment by the Company in other companies or organisations will be required to meet the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of the proposed investment(s).

15.2 If the directors believe that the Company should invest in, or otherwise acquire, an interest in another company or organisation, the directors will obtain prior approval of the shareholder by special resolution.

16. SALES OF GOODS/ SERVICES TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

16.1 The Company will provide goods and services to the Ashburton District Council as part of its normal business activities. These goods and services shall be charged for on a commercial basis.

16.2 Ashburton Contracting Limited, under any contract with Ashburton District Council, will be required to meet levels of service determined by the Council.

Appendix I

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant Accounting Policies

Ashburton Contracting Limited (the "Company") is a company domiciled in New Zealand.

The Company is a Council Controlled Trading Organisation as defined in Section 6 (1) of the Local Government Act 2002, wholly owned by the Ashburton District Council and is a profit-orientated entity for financial reporting purposes.

The Company's business includes contracting for physical works, both maintenance and construction, offering goods and services for sale and plant and equipment for hire. These activities occur predominantly in the Ashburton district and immediate surrounding areas and may be undertaken in other geographical areas.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1993, Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP), the pronouncements of the Chartered Accountants of Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ) and they comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

The Company is a Tier 1 for-profit reporting entity under the New Zealand Accounting Standards Framework on the basis that it is a large, for-profit entity that has annual expenditure over $30 million. The Company has in previous years elected to report under the reduced Tier 2 disclosure regime. The Company has in some cases chosen to include information within its accounts used for the financial reporting requirements of its parent.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except for Land and Buildings, Investment Properties, and certain other investments, which are stated at fair value.

Non-current assets held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

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.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except where otherwise stated.

Changes in Accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Owned Assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for Land and Buildings which are valued annually by a registered valuer and are stated at fair value.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent Costs
Further expenditures are added to cost only if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the profit or loss as an expense when incurred.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on either straight-line or diminishing value basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Lower value assets (cost less than $50,000) are depreciated at the current maximum rates allowed by the Inland Revenue Department as these rates approximate the useful lives and residual values associated with these assets. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings 30- 50 years
- Plant and Equipment 3-38 years
- Office Equipment & Fixtures 3-10 years
- Land Improvements 20 years

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year-end.

Intangible Assets
Intangible assets acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation of intangible assets with a finite life is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets. The estimated useful life of software is three to ten years.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating-unit level. 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. An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e. at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value using weighted average. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Civil construction and contracting
Civil construction and contracting services include drainage, sealing, asphalt laying, utilities and rural contracting.

Construction services within a contract are deemed to represent a single performance obligation, which is satisfied progressively over the construction period. Performance is measured using an output method, by reference to regular progress claims and assessments by client contract engineers.

Any expected loss on construction contracts is recognised immediately as an expense in profit or loss.

Any variable consideration, such as liquidated damages, included in the Company's revenue contracts is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Payment is due as specified in the payment schedules.

Rendering of services
Contracts for workshop and transport services are comprised of one performance obligation, with revenue being recognised over time. Payment is generally due upon completion and acceptance by the customer. An input method (cost incurred) is used as a measure of progress.

Production and sale of goods
The Company earns revenue from the sale of goods, including ready-mix concrete and aggregates. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery. Payment is generally due based on standard 30-day trading terms.

Contract assets, contract liabilities and trade receivables
When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Company's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Company recognises a receivable. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price determined under NZ IFRS 15.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the Company transferring a good or service to the customer, the Company recognises a contract liability.

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Warranties
The Company provides for defects liability periods in accordance with NZ IAS 37.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of less than 3 months. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Company's cash management and are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Investments

Other Investments
Investments in equity securities held by the Company are recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

Advances and other financial assets at amortised cost
If there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the instrument.

Joint Venture
The Joint Venture has been incorporated into the financial statements using the equity method.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets other than inventories are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of the indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income for that asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal of Impairment

Impairment losses are reversed when there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. For revalued assets the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that asset was previously recognised in profit or loss, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in profit or loss.

Income Tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of any deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Current tax and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is dealt with in other comprehensive income.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Employee Entitlements

The Company has made provision in respect of entitlements for annual leave, long service leave and retirement gratuities. The provision is calculated on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay.

The Company recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that compensated absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent the Company anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they are due.

Expenses

Net Financing Costs

Net financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings, interest receivable on funds invested and dividend income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and Other Payables are stated at amortised cost. Due to their short-term nature, they are not discounted.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Loans

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Goodwill

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.
Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units and is tested annually for impairment.
The impact of Covid-19 has been considered in the impairment assessment. The impact on the company was not significant and has not resulted in any impairment of goodwill.

Impairment of Goodwill

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of their market value less cost to sell and value in use.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cashflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversal of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of an asset carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.
An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimated use to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if not impairment loss had been recognised.

Leases

Right-of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease liabilities

At commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. These lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of an option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the Company's exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses a borrowing rate at the lease commencement that best represents the term of the lease. For plant and vehicle leases the company uses the Bank fixed interest rate for the term of the lease and for property, an appropriate market yield is used. After the commencement date, the amount of the lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases i.e. those with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date with no purchase option.

The Company also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Management has defined this as assets which are, when new, valued at $7,000 or less.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)
All amounts are shown exclusive of GST, except for trade receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST.

New Accounting Standards
Not applicable.