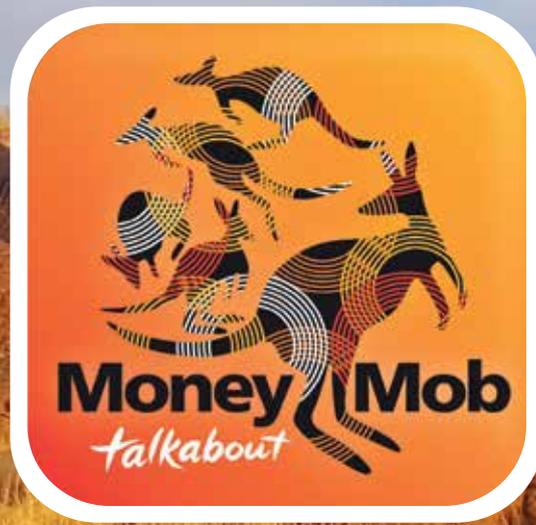


MoneyMob Talkabout
ANNUAL REPORT
2023 - 2024



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1

\$222,655 in tax returns for clients



DEBT FREE



2

\$113,000 worth of debt waived for clients



3

More than 140 clients assisted to access bank or financial institutions



4

\$88,000 in payouts for clients



5

36 clients received over \$21,000 in Wyatt Trust brokerage to assist with financial stability

6

Over \$6000 in FoodBank vouchers issued



Message from Chairperson

It is with great pleasure that we present the 2023 - 2024 MoneyMob Talkabout Annual Report.

This year marked a transition in Board leadership with the stepping down of Nerida Nettelbeck as the Chair of the Board. Nerida has been the Chair since 2015 when MoneyMob became its own non-profit Company Limited by Guarantee. Nerida has been central to providing calm, intelligent and stable governance over this time. The baton was passed to both myself and Co-Chair Tania Liddle, before Tania stepped down due to work commitments. On behalf of the whole Board, I'd like to acknowledge Nerida's significant contribution, not only to MoneyMob but the entire financial literacy sector, especially in service delivery across the APY Lands.



Over the year, MoneyMob has continued to nurture and value our key partnerships without whom we wouldn't be able to provide specialised services, programs and individual support. I'd like to particularly note our partnership with the Federal Government Department of Social Services and the South Australian Government. This year we have also been able to strengthen and diversify our financial base through valued contributions from a number of donors. These untied funds are essential for non-profit organisations to be able to pay what it costs to provide remote area services. This work is expensive and unplanned costs often arise, so funding which is flexible and can move with the demands of the organisation is essential.

Some of this flexible funding has enabled the formation of the MoneyMob Anangu Community Board. This is a governance innovation developed to ensure that Anangu have direct input into guiding and informing the programs and services delivered by MoneyMob in a way that is culturally safe and respectful. This initiative will work in partnership with the Corporate Governance Board and ensure that MoneyMob has both strong cultural and corporate governance.

This Annual Report charts out the dynamic and diverse work of MoneyMob. This work is often really hard and requires a leadership and staff team who are not only passionate and committed but have a deep respect for First Nations self-determination and the role that improved financial literacy plays in building self-confidence, personal agency and quality of life. I would like to acknowledge and thank the hard work of the MoneyMob staff who do an incredible job in often very difficult conditions but somehow keep their sense of humour. I'd also like to thank the Managing Director Carolyn Cartwright for her ongoing sharp focus on leading an organisation which is making a real difference on the ground in practical ways. Also, a big thank you to my fellow Board members for their ongoing stewardship and care of MoneyMob.

I hope in reading this report your understanding and knowledge of the important work delivered by MoneyMob expands a little more.

Sally Clifford
Chairperson



Message from Managing Director

2023 - 2024 was a year marked by the defeat of the referendum on the proposal to have an Indigenous Voice to Parliament. MoneyMob was incredibly disappointed by this outcome. Working at the coalface of relations with First Nations people, we see how frequently their perspectives are ignored, how often things are done “to” them and systems are stacked against them; how constant changes in government and agency approaches leave people with a sense of being over-consulted and undervalued. We are determined to try to create a different trajectory for our organisation. To this end, it has been pleasing to see progress commence on establishing our Anangu Community Board – our own attempt to co-create an Anangu “Voice” in the world of money. There is more about this initiative in the subsequent pages.



It was also a year when discourse about the “cost of living crisis” became a daily preoccupation for governments; mainstream Australia started discussing issues our Anangu clients have faced for years; the challenges of making ends meet, being able to pay for the essentials, and the ever increasing housing crisis. Despite their resilience and good humour, poverty leaves its mark on the life outcomes our clients can expect. Life expectancy in the APY Lands is currently estimated at 53¹, around 20 years less than the average national life expectancy the ABS notes for Australia’s First Nations people². This is a national shame.

Poverty is largely a political choice that governments of all persuasions allow to continue in Australia. We know that we could change the impact of poverty overnight, if we wanted to, by significantly increasing income support. We saw that this was possible during COVID, with the payment of the COVID supplements. To continue to ignore the mountain of evidence that exists about the inadequacy of income support - on which most of our clients rely - is to make a mockery of the aspiration of “closing the gap” and is a continuation of 237 years of colonial violence.

We know inadequate income contributes strongly to a host of downstream issues, including increased contact with the justice system, poor health, poor educational and employment outcomes. Increasingly we also see how it contributes to financial abuse - an issue our service is confronting daily - with people helping themselves to others’ income as they struggle to make ends meet with their own inadequate means.

Financial abuse is a relatively poorly understood form of family and lateral violence in First Nations communities. While domestic violence related homicides and assaults (legitimately) claim national attention, there is much less focus given to the impacts of financial abuse. In remote areas, there is little protection available to those whom it affects - often older people and people living with disability - who are vulnerable to those inclined to take advantage of them. In 2023 - 2024, we estimate there were around 100 APY clients known or suspected to be experiencing financial abuse. This is a significant number in an estimated population of just 1551 over the age of 20.

1 <https://propertyupdate.com.au/australian-suburbs-with-highest-and-lowest-life-expectancy/>

2 <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/life-expectancy-deaths/deaths-in-australia/contents/life-expectancy>

MoneyMob has begun conversations with agencies such as the Adult Safeguarding Unit in South Australia, as we embark on trialling ways to try to address this complex issue.

In November 2023, we were proud to launch the “Wati Tjintilyka” and “Minyma Ngiyari” short films, produced by Indigenous Community Television in Alice Springs. These stories, five years in the making, amplify the voices of community members on the APY Lands, who are speaking out about the harms that flow from financial abuse. We hope these resources - available to all on our website - will be picked up and used in conversations and education sessions nationally.



Top - MMT Managing Director Carolyn Cartwright and Mr Johnathon Lyons

Bottom (L-R) Mrs Wanatjura Lewis, Ms Serena Ken, Mrs Iluwanti Ken, Ms Jodie Watson launching our short films.

A meeting with the CEO and executives of Australian Super in Melbourne in October 2023 was also an occasion for Board Director Inawanytji Scales to build awareness about the financial challenges facing Anangu. Australian Super’s executive team expressed their thanks for the opportunity to deepen their understanding and think about how they could adjust their approach to better account for the circumstances of remote super clients.

Carolyn Cartright
Managing Director

Anangu Community Board

MoneyMob's directors resolved during the 2019 - 2024 strategic plan period to explore support for an "Anangu Community Board." This intention was that this group would provide strengthened cultural governance for the organisation and drive community led solutions to entrenched financial issues.

The consultation phase for this project was successfully completed in the first half of 2024, informed by interviews with 53 participants who shared their thoughts on MoneyMob's work, their experiences of "poverty and plenty," and their ideas for building an Anangu Community Board.

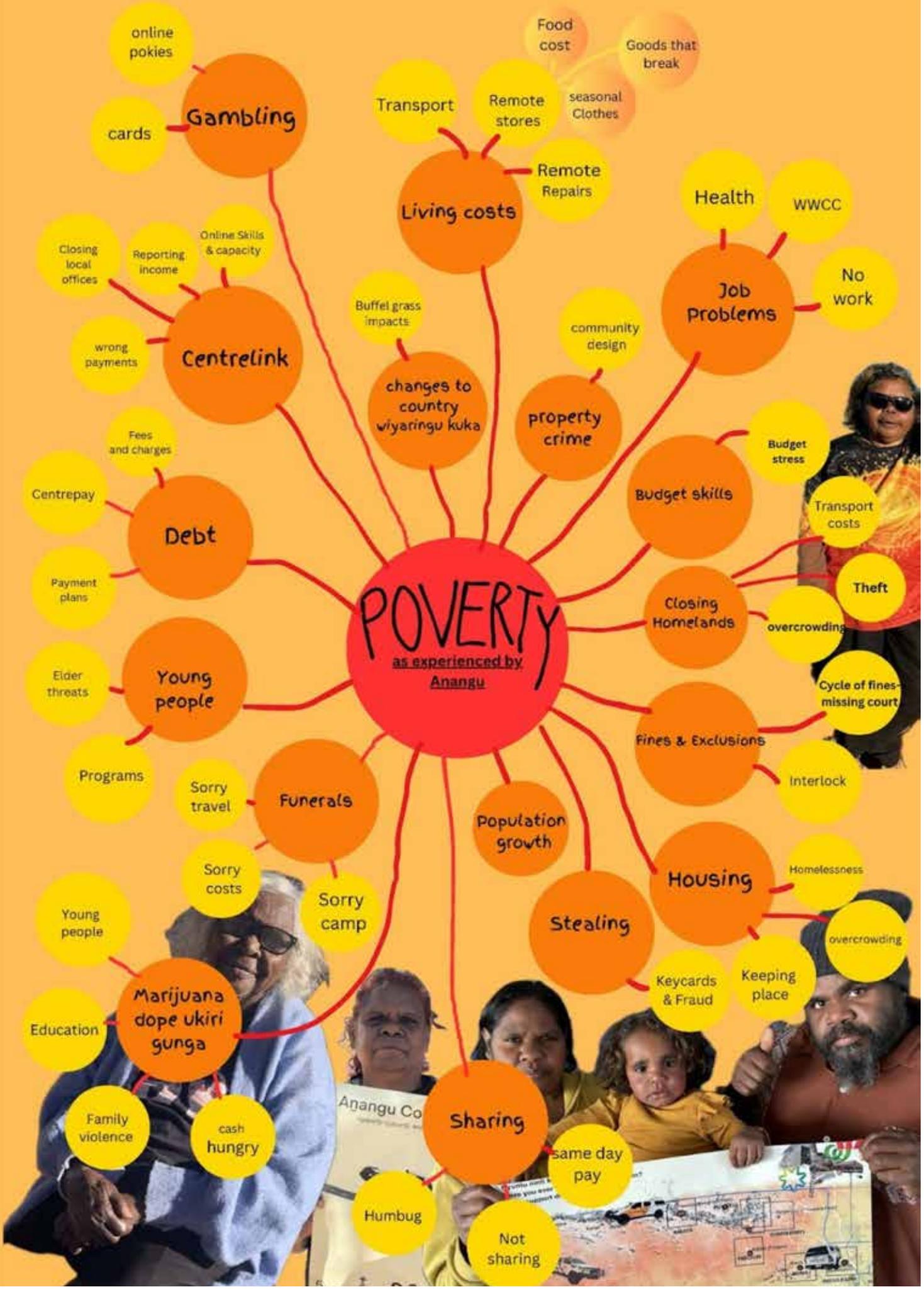
Anangu showed strong support for the development of a community board that includes representation from all APY communities, ensuring multi-generational involvement with emerging leaders guided by experienced elders.

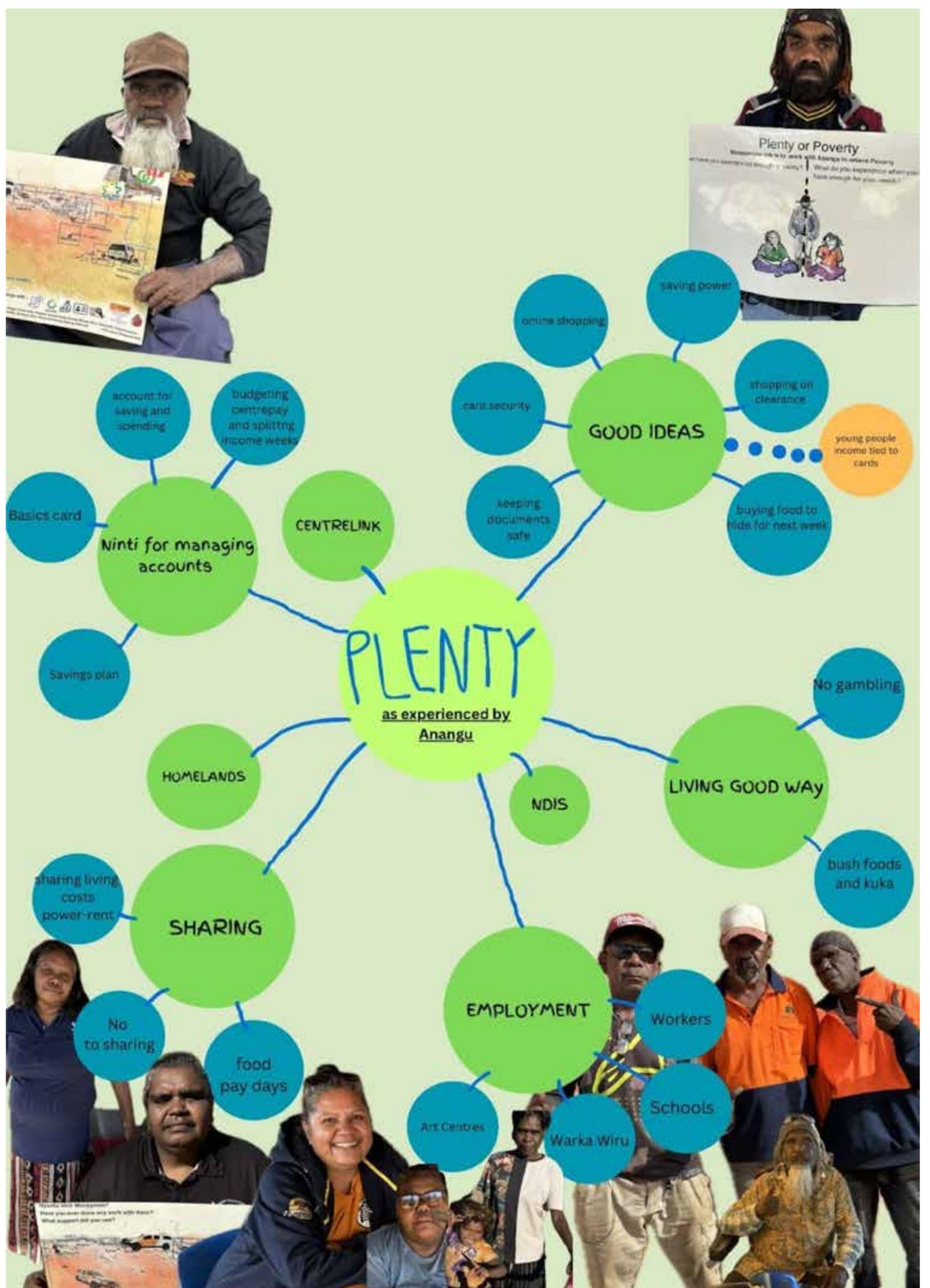
The consultations showed that Anangu hold a deep understanding of the wide range of financial issues affecting their communities and have contributed many thoughtful ideas and practical solutions for addressing these challenges.

Posters were developed (over page) to provide feedback to the community on what they had contributed during the consultations.

POVERTY

as experienced by Anangu





Financial Wellbeing Services Team

Over the 2023 - 2024 financial year, the Financial Wellbeing Services team completed 46 outreach trips across the APY Lands.

We worked closely with service providers and partners, including Westpac and Australian Super, to build stronger relationships, increase trust, and achieve better outcomes for our clients. Amongst our achievements this year, we secured over \$200,000 in tax returns for 140 clients, and had \$113,000 worth of debt waived - providing much needed service accessibility and economic benefits for these very low income communities.

The team also took part in important training in trauma-informed practice and cultural safety, helping us provide more responsive, respectful, and culturally appropriate support for Anangu clients.

Through these outreach visits, we helped Anangu strengthen their money stories - building confidence, promoting self-determination, and supporting real improvements in financial wellbeing as illustrated by the following case study.

One of our clients, an Anangu elder, had been experiencing financial abuse from family members who were accessing her bank account and withdrawing funds without her consent. Despite safeguards, her bank had failed to adequately protect her account.

Our financial counsellors and capability workers stepped in and advocated strongly on her behalf. Through persistence, formal complaint processes, and direct negotiation with the bank, the financial counsellor was able to have the client's funds restored and secure compensation for the distress and harm caused.

The client's account is now protected with enhanced security measures, and she has expressed deep gratitude for the support received, saying she finally feels "safe and listened to."

This case reflects the critical role financial wellbeing services play in protecting clients' rights, holding institutions accountable, and restoring dignity and financial safety for those who've been taken advantage of.

The team heading off to do tax help



Pawa Atunmanykuntjaku Program

In early 2023, pre-paid power charging began in Indulkana, Fregon, Yalata and Oak Valley, finalising the rollout schedule which had commenced from July 2022, across the other communities in the APY Lands.

MoneyMob Talkabout's Pawa Atunmanykuntjaku team continued to provide vital support during this transition - including some committed Anangu Energy Education workers from Yalata who underwent training in how to deliver the Energy Efficiency education to each household and then followed this up with the actual household visits.

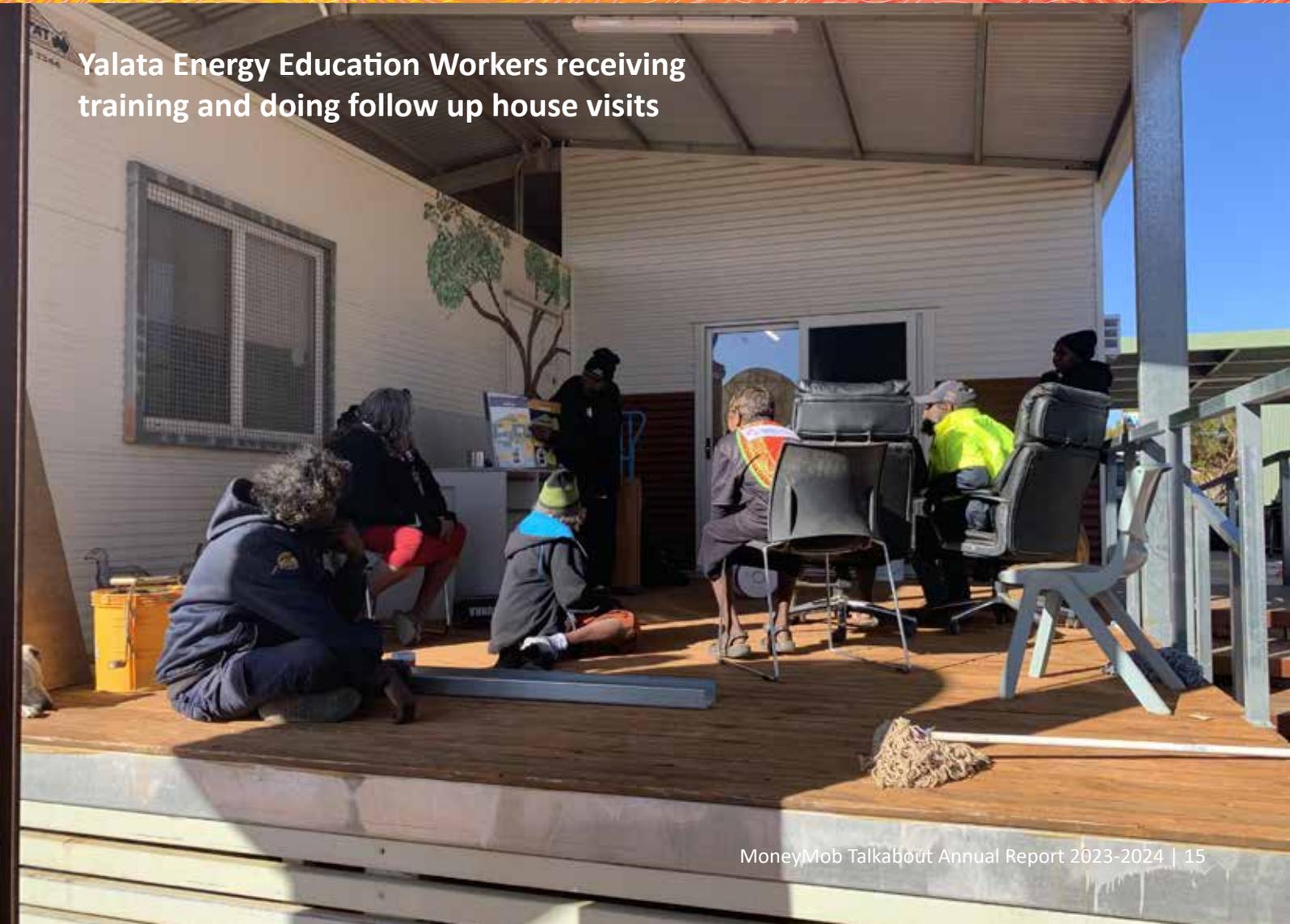
MoneyMob's Project Manager Nick Rickard and Trainer/Mentor Lisa Rogers covered a huge number of kilometres during this final page of the project, driving between Alice Springs and Oak Valley and back to ensure support to communities and the Anangu workforce.

The success of the project was recognised at a formal wrap up meeting in Adelaide in June 2023, organised by the Department of Energy & Mining at which MoneyMob presented a timeline of the project and an overview of the lessons learnt and successes achieved. We were fortunate to be accompanied by some of our Energy Education workers from Yalata, who talked about their journey as workers and how they can now support their communities with power related queries.

Although the community education and engagement component of the project has formally ended, APY residents will continue to receive support from a MoneyMob Talkabout staff member for another 12 months, following up on residents who experience extended disconnections and meet the criteria for energy hardship.



Yalata Energy Education Workers receiving training and doing follow up house visits



Financial Literacy Training

In November 2023, we launched a new financial literacy training social enterprise. The program was developed with help from Anangu and Yolngu informants with the aim of filling a gap in the market for pre-vocational, face-to-face money skills training for people in remote communities and workplaces.

With government-funded services stretched responding to high levels of financial crisis in remote and regional areas, pro-active, preventative work can fall by the wayside, and many communities miss out on financial education because other needs are more pressing. Our program aims to bridge this gap.



The training covers everyday money topics like reading payslips, understanding tax, using banks, budgeting, gambling, financial abuse, and setting savings goals. With more than 17 years working in remote communities, our training draws on a wealth of real-life examples and stories so that the training is contextualised for the participants.

Amongst our first clients were Central Desert Regional Council, Central Land Council, and Ngaanyatjarra Council. The feedback thus far has been very positive and shows how important it is to offer financial literacy training that fits people's lives and experiences. This approach helps people feel more confident and in control of their money.



Corporate Services

This year has seen strong progress and important improvements across our Corporate Services team. Our focus has been on making our operations more efficient, strengthening the systems that support the organisation, and building a positive and productive workplace.

We have continued to provide solid support to all programs by maintaining compliance, managing risk, and improving our internal processes. These efforts help us stay aligned with our vision - for First Nations people and communities to be empowered to achieve economic wellbeing and self-determination - and with our broader strategic goals.

Amongst the year's major projects was the introduction of new HR, payroll information and WHS IT systems, enhanced cybersecurity protection, the introduction of a new "virtual" credit card for staff which enables improved documentation and reconciliation of expenses. We've also embarked on our first cycle of quality accreditation, working towards the Australian Service Excellence Standards.

Recruitment and retention of suitable staff continues to be a challenge in Central Australia, no doubt exacerbated by negative media about the town and its longstanding social issues. We persist in searching for creative responses to this by enhancing our focus on employee wellbeing and professional development, continuously seeking to improve our internal culture.

The dedication of the Corporate Services team has been instrumental in achieving the successes outlined in this report and in building a resilient and supportive environment for staff and clients.



Audited Financial Statements

Money Mob Talkabout Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

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Director's Report

Money Mob Talkabout Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

Director's Report

Your directors present the financial report of Money Mob Talkabout Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

- Anthony Ramsay (appointed 15 February 2024)
- Carolyn Cartwright
- Jodie Watson
- Karen Field
- Rosaria Scales
- Sally Clifford
- Tania Liddle (resigned 13 June 2024)
- Nerida Nettleback (resigned 11 April 2024)

The directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principle Activities

Money Mob provide financial counselling, financial literacy education and other capability building programs to Aboriginal people living in remote communities. We are working towards our goals of informing and empowering our clients and appropriately advocating for our clients to drive change. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There was no significant change in the state of affairs of the company during the year.

Events subsequent to reporting date

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year and not disclosed in the financial statements that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Key Performance Measures

The Directors have established key performance measures to quantify outcomes.

Information on Directors

Anthony Ramsay – Director – appointed 15 February 2024

Mr Ramsay has taught and conducted research related to the International Political Economy and Australian Public Policy and Economic History. He also currently holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours and has achieved a Doctorate in Philosophy.

Carolyn Cartwright – Secretary – appointed 12 November 2015

Ms Cartwright is currently holding the position of Managing Director of Money Mob Talkabout Ltd. She holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Policy and Human Services.

Jodie Watson – Director – appointed 19 July 2021

Ms Watson is currently the Coordinator at Amata Anangu School. She has invaluable lived experience and knowledge of the lands in which Money Mob operate.

Karen Field – Director – appointed 8 March 2017

Ms Field has over 30 years of experience in delivering evidence-based programs and services. She is a Director of Family & Relationship Services Australia and former Chief Executive Officer of Stepfamilies Australia. She is currently working as the CEO of Drummond Street Services in Victoria.

Rosaria Scales – Director – appointed 3 August 2022

Ms Scales is the Director of Iwiri Aboriginal Corporation and has experience working as a Governance Officer at Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Education Committee Aboriginal Corporation. Ms Scales has also been a Director at Ngaanyatjarra, Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara (NPY) Women's Council. She holds a Diploma in Language Interpretation & Translation.

Sally Clifford – Co-Chairperson – appointed 30 March 2022

Ms Clifford is the General Manager of Matrix on Board, and is a Director/Public Officer of Warlayirti Artists Aboriginal Corporation. She holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Master of Arts, and an MBA.

Tania Liddle – Co-Chairperson – appointed 3 April 2019 – resigned 13 June 2024

Ms Liddle is the Regional Manager of NT & WA Community First Development.

Nerida Nettleback – Chairperson – appointed 12 November 2015 – resigned 11 April 2024

Ms Nettleback is a Director of Matrix On Board, and also holds the position of Chairperson at Drummond Street Services in Victoria. She holds a Bachelor of Economics and a Graduate Diploma of Management.

Meetings of Directors

Name	Meetings Attended	Maximum Number of Meetings
Anthony Ramsay	2	3
Carolyn Cartwright	6	6
Jodie Watson	3	6
Karen Field	6	6
Rosaria Scales	5	6
Sally Clifford	6	6
Tania Liddle	3	6
Nerida Nettleback	5	5

Members Indemnity

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2024, the amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$1 (2023: \$1).

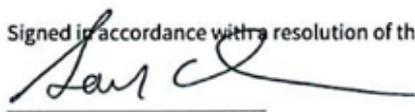
Going Concern

This financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the company to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its liabilities. The directors of the company believe that the going concern assumption is appropriate.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration, as required under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is set out on page 6.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:



Chairperson -

Dated: 20th January 2025



Director -

Dated:

MONEY MOB TALKABOUT LIMITED

**AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE
CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 AND SECTION 60-40 AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND
NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
MONEY MOB TALKABOUT LIMITED**



To the board of Money Mob Talkabout Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2024 there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T A Basso'.

**T A Basso - Director
Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants
286 Flinders Street, Adelaide
Dated this 29th day of January 2025**

Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd
ABN 98 618 562 824
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www.bassonewman.com.au
"Liability limited by a scheme
approved under Professional
Standards Legislation"

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Money Mob Talkabout Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	NOTES	2024	2023
Income			
Revenue	2	3,201,097	3,048,931
Total Income		3,201,097	3,048,931
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		1,407,150	1,497,102
Contractors		54,445	81,907
Client expenses		48,753	9,590
Depreciation	7/8	115,010	130,461
Finance costs		28,886	23,247
Motor Vehicle		121,234	116,858
Rental expense		45,952	36,837
Staff training and development expenses		59,175	109,898
Office expenses		89,336	49,494
Sundry expenses		316,684	264,999
Travel and Accommodation		80,039	77,806
Total Expenses		2,366,663	2,398,201
Net Surplus		834,435	650,730
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributable to Members of the Entity		834,435	650,730

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

Statement of Financial Position

Money Mob Talkabout Limited

As at 30 June 2024

	NOTES	30 JUNE 2024	30 JUNE 2023
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	2,587,787	1,423,997
Trade and Other Receivables	4	87,414	8,893
Other Current Assets	5	79,807	47,835
Total Current Assets		2,755,008	1,480,725
Non-Current Assets			
Other Non-Current Assets	6	5,000	5,000
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	172,398	163,644
Right of use assets	8	486,608	418,339
Total Non-Current Assets		664,006	586,983
Total Assets		3,419,014	2,067,708
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	125,980	109,335
Contract liabilities		400,705	54,878
Employee provisions	10	133,817	91,687
Lease liabilities	11	65,316	45,341
Total Current Liabilities		725,818	301,241
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	10	6,775	2,953
Lease liabilities	11	473,749	385,277
Total Non-Current Liabilities		480,524	388,230
Total Liabilities		1,206,343	689,471
Net Assets		2,212,672	1,378,237
Equity			
Retained Surplus		2,212,672	1,378,237
Total Equity		2,212,672	1,378,237

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Money Mob Talkabout Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	RETAINED SURPLUS	TOTAL
Statement of Changes in Equity		
Balance at 1 July 2022	727,507	727,507
Net Surplus for the Year	650,730	650,730
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,378,237	1,378,237
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,378,237	1,378,237
Net Surplus for the Year	834,435	834,435
Balance at 30 June 2024	2,212,672	2,212,672

Statement of Cash Flows

Money Mob Talkabout Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

2024

2023

Statement of Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Receipts From Contracts	1,778,193	1,803,759
Cash Receipts From Other Operating Activities	1,657,372	884,758
Interest Received	32,839	3,992
Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(2,254,358)	(2,459,923)
Net GST	62,215	(30,777)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	1,276,261	201,809

Investing Activities

Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(49,687)	(161,257)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(49,687)	(161,257)

Financing Activities

Repayment of lease liabilities (net of interest charges)	(62,784)	(110,189)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(62,784)	(110,189)

Net Cash Flows	1,163,790	(69,637)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,423,997	1,493,634
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,587,787	1,423,997
Net change in cash for period	1,163,790	(69,637)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Money Mob Talkabout Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Statement of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements cover Money Mob Talkabout Limited ("the company") as an individual entity. Money Mob Talkabout Limited is a Company Limited by Guarantee under the Corporations Act 2001 and operating in pursuant to the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits commission Act 2012*. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements are in Australian Dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also required management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant, are disclosed in note 1(q)

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 14 November 2024 by the directors of the entity.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the entity received operating grant funding, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Sales revenue

Sales revenue is recognised when received or receivable.

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Capital Grants

When the company receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The company recognises income in profit or loss when or as the company satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant. For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the company.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Other revenue

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(b) Income Tax

The Company has been granted an exemption from income tax under Section 50-20 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The exempt status of the Company applies indefinitely or until such time as a change in circumstances warrants a review of the exempt status.

(c) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

The company does not hold any equity instruments nor debt investments.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets measured at FVTPL comprises units in managed funds.

Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

(d) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(f) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(d) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on a cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(d) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and plant and equipment but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	14% - 50%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Leasehold Improvements	16.67%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains are not classified as revenue. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(h) Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

(i) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(j) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The entity classifies employees' long service leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the entity's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

The entity's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

Retirement benefit obligations*Defined contribution superannuation benefits*

All employees of the entity receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the entity pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 11% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(l) Lease liabilities

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

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

(m) Contract Liabilities

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

(n) Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

(o) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(p) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(q) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

(i) Useful lives of property, plant & equipment

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

(ii) Performance obligations under AASB15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/type, cost/value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

(iii) Lease term Option to Extend under AASB16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the company will make. The company determines the liveliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the company.

(r) Economic Dependence

The company is dependent on Federal and State Government Departments ("Departments") for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the board has no reason to believe the Departments will not continue to support the company.

	2024	2023
2. Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,432,366	2,167,201
Non-contract income		
Donations and bequests	1,467,175	729,228
Interest received	48,994	5,177
Other	140,386	56,482
Service fees	112,177	90,843
Total Non-contract income	1,768,732	881,730
Total Revenue and Other Income	3,201,097	3,048,931
	2024	2023

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank		
Bank Accounts	561,852	1,165,971
Credit Card	7,615	(9,036)
Term Deposit	2,018,319	267,061
Total Cash at bank	2,587,787	1,423,997
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,587,787	1,423,997
	2024	2023

4. Trade and Other Receivables

Accounts Receivable	70,074	7,708
Accrued Interest	17,340	1,185
Total Trade and Other Receivables	87,414	8,893
	2024	2023

5. Other Current Assets

Prepayments	79,807	47,835
Total Other Current Assets	79,807	47,835
	2024	2023

6. Other Non-Current Assets

Rental Bond	5,000	5,000
Total Other Non-Current Assets	5,000	5,000

	2024	2023
7. Property Plant and Equipment		
Plant and Equipment		
Plant and Equipment at Cost	57,961	29,693
Accumulated Depreciation of Plant and Equipment	(30,151)	(22,527)
Total Plant and Equipment	27,809	7,165
Motor Vehicles		
Motor Vehicles at Cost	30,000	30,000
Accumulated Depreciation of Motor Vehicles	(18,000)	(12,000)
Total Motor Vehicles	12,000	18,000
Leasehold Improvements		
Leasehold Improvements at Cost	182,677	161,257
Accumulated depreciation of Leasehold Improvement	(50,088)	(22,779)
Total Leasehold Improvements	132,589	138,478
Total Property Plant and Equipment	172,398	163,644

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the financial year:

	Plant & Equipment - at cost	Motor Vehicles - at Cost	Leasehold Improvements - at cost	Total
Balance at 1 July 2023	7,166	18,000	138,478	163,644
Additions	28,268	-	21,420	49,688
Disposals at book value	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	7,624	6,000	27,309	40,933
Carrying Account at 30 June 2024	27,809	12,000	132,589	172,398

8. Right of Use Assets

The company's lease portfolio includes motor vehicles and buildings.

(i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

	2024	2023
Right of Use Assets		
Property		
Leased Property	602,994	472,059
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(135,674)	(59,007)
Total Property	467,320	413,052
Motor Vehicle		
Leased Motor Vehicles	33,064	76,482
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(13,777)	(71,194)
Total Motor Vehicle	19,287	5,287
Total Right of Use Assets	486,608	418,339

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of right of use asset between the beginning and the end of the financial year:

	Leased Property	Leased Motor Vehicles	Total
Balance at 1 July 2023	413,052	5,287	418,339
Additions	114,567	27,777	142,344
Depreciation expense	60,299	13,777	74,076
Carrying Account at 30 June 2024	467,320	19,287	486,608

(ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss

	2024	2023
Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss		
Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	74,076	94,757
Interest expense and clearing accounts	28,886	23,247
	2024	2023

9. Trade and Other Payables

Trade Creditors	4,951	30,458
Accruals	71,893	82,161
GST	33,619	(28,596)

PAYG and other Employee Payables	15,516	25,312
Total Trade and Other Payables	125,980	109,335
	2024	2023

10. Employee Provisions

Current		
Provision for Annual Leave	71,726	42,507
Provision for Long Service Leave	51,651	47,195
Provision for TOIL	10,440	1,985
Total Current	133,817	91,687
Non-Current		
Provision for Long Service Leave	6,775	2,953
Total Non-Current	6,775	2,953
Total Employee Provisions	140,592	94,639

Provision for Employee Benefits

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(j).

	2024	2023
11. Lease Liabilities		
Current	65,316	45,341
Non-current	473,749	385,277
Total Lease Liabilities	539,066	430,618

12. Related Party Disclosures

Board of Management

During the course of the financial year Money Mob Talkabout Ltd has entered into commercial arrangements with Matrix on Board Training Pty Ltd.

Nerida Nettlebeck, a director of Money Mob Talkabout Ltd, is also the managing director of Matrix on Board Training Pty Ltd.

All the transactions between Money Mob Talkabout Ltd and Matrix on Board Training Pty Ltd were normal arm's length transactions.

No member of the board received remuneration, other than noted in this financial report, from the company in their capacity as member. No other company that the above members are associated with has received funds other than through dealings with the company in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the company during the year are as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	153,381	150,552
Post-employment benefits	16,502	15,752
Other long-term benefits	-	-
	169,883	166,304

13. Auditor Remuneration

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company and related firms.

	2024	2023
Audit Fees		
Audit Fees	11,955	11,526
Total Audit Fees	11,955	11,526

14. Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024.

15. Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments as at 30 June 2024.

16. Events after the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

17. Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is: 79E Todd Mall, Alice Springs NT 0870.

Directors Declaration

Money Mob Talkabout Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

The board of directors declare that, in the board's opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:

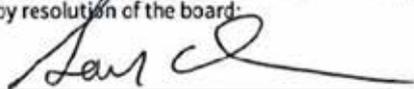
a. comply with Accounting Standards – General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This statement is made in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022 and by resolution of the board:

Director:



Sally Clifford, Chairperson

Director:



20th January 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MONEY MOB TALKABOUT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Money Mob Talkabout Limited ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Money Mob Talkabout Limited is in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards–Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ACNC Act, auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the relevant Australian Accounting Standards- Simplified Disclosures and in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MONEY MOB TALKABOUT LIMITED**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our 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 our 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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 the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management'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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



**Trevor Basso - Director
Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants
286 Flinders Street, Adelaide
Dated this 29th day of January 2025**



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