NIUE PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC CORPORATION

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022



Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation Contents

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation Directors' statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

The Board of the Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation is pleased to present the Corporation's Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

We hereby declare that:

- We have been responsible for the preparation of these Financial Statements and the judgments made in them.
- We are responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.
- We confirm that all statutory requirements in relation to the Financial Statements have been complied with, unless stated otherwise in these Financial Statements.
- In our opinion these Financial Statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Board on

Chair

Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation Statement of financial performance For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Actual \$	2019-2021* Actual \$
Royalties	4	907,272	1,823,025
Sales	5	55,755	2,706,600
Road maintenance		_	738,761
Interest		2,134	9,427
Other revenue	6	239,332	3,566,677
Total revenue		1,204,493	8,844,490
Cost of goods sold	7	5,050	585,642
Gross profit		1,199,443	8,258,848
Personnel expenses	8	190,590	2,082,969
Donations and sponsorships	8	28,274	97,181
Depreciation and amortisation	8,16	78,737	1,698,577
Maintenance and materials	8	70,669	1,035,108
Travel and transport	8	27,867	302,150
Other expenses	8	155,871	170,406
Total expenses	8	552,008	5,386,391
Net profit before tax		647,435	2,872,457
Donated assets	6	-	140,888
Income tax (expense)/credit for the year	10	17,185	-
Net profit for the year		664,620	3,013,345

^{*}The previous period was a multi-year period, with one set of financial statements compiled for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021.



Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Share capital	Retained earnings / (deficit)	Total equity	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	
	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 30 June 2018	10,327,414	(3,592,508)	6,734,906	
Assets and liabilities from Government	241,933	~	241,933	
Assets and liabilities transferred back to Government	(6,730,271)	-	(6,730,271)	
Reversal of NPC & CQ share capital	(2,743,700)	-	(2,743,700)	
Net profit for the year		3,013,345	3,013,345	
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,095,376	(579,163)	516,213	
Net profit for the year		664,620	664,620	
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,095,376	85,457	1,180,833	

Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	Actual \$	Actual \$
	Notes	₹ .	Þ
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,444,805	1,050,804
Inventories	12	62,608	28,369
Trade and other debtors	13	107,113	103,320
Deferred tax asset	10	17.185	<u>-</u>
Total current assets		1,631,711	1,182,493
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	701,555	823,774
Total non-current assets		701,555	823,774
		·	•
Total assets		2,333,266	2,006,267
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other creditors	14	1,019,471	1,331,448
Intercompany loans		119,893	119,893
Employee entitlements	15	5,569	31,213
Total current liabilities		1,144,933	1,482,554
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	15	7,500	7,500
Total non-current liabilities		7,500	7,500
Total liabilities		1,152,433	1,490,054
Net assets		1,180,833	516,213
Equity			
Share capital		1,095,376	1,095,376
Retained earnings		85,457	(579,163)
Total equity		1,180,833	516,213



Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2022

Actual Actual Cash flows from operating activities Receipts of royalties 907,272 1,787,413 Receipts from customers 6,703,164 292,427 Receipts of interest 2.134 9,427 Payments to suppliers (556,984) (5,419,319) Payments to employees (216,234) (2,111,544) Payments of sponsorships and other donations (97,181) (28,274) Net cash generated by operations 400,341 871,960 Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment (6,340) (521,940) Net cash used in investing activities (6,340)(521,940) Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 394,001 350,020 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year 1,050,804 700,784 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year 1,444,805 1,050,804 Reconciliation from net profit to net cash flows from operations Net profit for the period 664,620 3,013,345 Adjustments for non-cash items Depreciation and amortisation 1,698,577 78,737 Debtor impairments (1,133)717,796 Disposal of fixed assets 49,821 Payments made by Bondstore on behalf of NPNC (420,115)Grant income related to donor assets (140,888)Reduction in NPNC share capital (2,743,700)Accrual of NZ Mint royalties revenue (35,612)Recognition of deferred tax asset (17,185)Total adjustments for non-cash items 110,240 (923,942)

2022

(2,660)

(34,239)

(25,644)

(311,976)

400,341

(374,519)

2,434,826

90,096

(28,575)

871,960

(3,713,790)

(1,217,443)

2019-2021

Movements in working capital

Decrease in employee entitlements

Total movements in working capital

Net cash flows from operating activities

Decrease in debtors

Decrease in inventories

Decrease in creditors

1 Reporting entity

The Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation (hereafter: "the Corporation") is established and operates under the Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Amendment Act 1996 and is domiciled in Niue. The Government of Niue is the sole owner of the Corporation.

The main function of the Corporation is to generate revenues for the Government through various activities which the Corporation has assumed from Government over the years which include:

- Deriving royalties from the sale of Niue coins and stamps by New Zealand Mint and New Zealand Post
- Noni Farm management and sales of Noni juice
- Government housing

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are recorded at fair value.

These Financial Statements include the financial information of Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The Financial Statements have been prepared using the accounting policies described on pages 8-11. These financial statements comply with Government of Niue Accounting Policies.

In preparing the financial statements, management has prepared a statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and a statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows, and statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022. This differs from the prior period comparative information, where financial statements were prepared for a multi-year period, with a singular statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021 and a statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows, and statement of changes in equity for the three-years ended 30 June 2021.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 2.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The Financial Statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar. The functional currency of the Corporation is New Zealand Dollars.

2.4 Revenue

2.4.1 Measurement of Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

2.4.2 Royalties

Royalties are based on the sales of coins and stamps, but a de minimis clause ensures that the Corporation is entitled to a minimum amount of royalties each year whether or not the contracted sales targets have been achieved. The income from the minimum amounts of royalties is recognised as revenue pro rata over the periods that the contracts cover. Income from additional royalties on sales that exceed the contracted sales target is recognised as revenue in the period covered by the underlying sales if the amounts can be determined with reasonable certainty or else in the earliest period that such information becomes available.

2.4.3 Sales of Goods

Sales of physical goods such as coins and stamps and noni juice are recognised when the product is sold to the customer. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale.

2.4.4 Rent Income

Rent income is recognised in the periods that the rental charges relate to.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and funds on deposit with banks and is measured at its face value.



2.6 Dehtors

Debtors are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment charges.

Impairment of a receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Corporation will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered indicators that the debt may be impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a provision for impairment account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Overdue receivables that are renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due).

2.7 Inventories

Inventories held for sale or use in the provision of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment, and computer software

2.8.1 Recognition of property, plant and equipment, and computer software

Property, plant, and equipment consists of: buildings and site and leasehold improvements, machinery, vehicles, electronic equipment (including computer equipment), land and furniture and fittings.

Property, plant, and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Generally, individual assets, or groups of assets, are capitalised if their cost is greater than \$1,000.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifable and unique software products controlled by the Corporation, that will generate probable economic benefit exceeding the costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incured.

2.8.2 Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment or computer software is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment, or computer software is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

2.8.3 Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the surplus or deficit.

2.8.4 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment, at rates that will write down the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives.

The useful lives of major classes of property, plant and equipment have been estimated as follows:

- Land	Indefinite
- Buildings	10-40 years
- Machinery	5-20 years
- Vehicles	5-10 years
 Electronic Equipment 	3-33 vears
- Furniture & Fixings	3-12 vears

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis on all computer software, at rates that will write down the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives.

The useful life of computer software assets are estimated at 3 years.



2.8.5 Impairment of property, plant and equipment, and software

Property, plant and equipment that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

2.9 Creditors

Creditors are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date and expected to be settled within 12 months, and accrued long service leave and retiring leave earned but not yet taken at balance date and expected to be settled within 12 months.

The provisions for long service leave and retiring leave are measured by first calculating the expected future value of these entitlements at the time that employees are expected to become entitled to them. This future value of these entitlements is increased by estimated average salary increases over time, and decreased by an estimated average resignation rate and by a discount rate reflecting the passage of time. Only the portion of the expected future value that reflects past service at balance date is recognised as a liability, calculated pro rata over the period during which the benefits are expected to be earned.

Benefits that have been earned and are due within one year from balance date, are recognised as current liabilities; the likelihood of these benefits being enjoyed by employees is deemed high enough, and the measurement of them accurate enough, to consider the accrued value to be a liability. The non-current portion of long service leave and retiring leave entitlements is recognised as a non current provision.

2.11 Commitments

Expenses yet to be incurred on non-cancellable contracts that have been entered into on or before balance date are disclosed as commitments to the extent that there are equally unperformed obligations.

Cancellable commitments that have penalty or exit costs explicit in the agreement on exercising that option to cancel are included in commitments at the value of that penalty or exit cost.

2.12 Niue Consumption Tax

The Corporation is registered for Niue Consumption Tax (NCT), see Note 21.2 for changes during the current year.

2.13 Income tax

Income tax expense is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments due to tax losses carried forward in respect of prior years.

Income tax expense is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. Income tax expense is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period.

2.14 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.



2.15 Changes in accounting policies

Changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively, and comparatives are restated. The effect of these changes, if any, is disclosed in Note 3.1.

New accounting policies may be adopted for types of transactions that have become material to the Financial Statements for the first time. These are not considered changes in accounting policies. Likewise, some accounting policies may be reworded to better reflect the treatment of transactions; such rewording is also not considered a change in accounting policies.

2.16 Changes in accounting estimates

Material effects of changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the Income Statement in the current year to the extent that they have an effect on the current year or previous years. They are disclosed in Note 3.2.

2.17 Material prior year errors

If errors are detected that have a material impact on prior years, then these are applied retrospectively, and comparatives are restated. The effect of such errors, if any, is disclosed in Note 3.3.

3 Events and decisions with significant accounting impacts

3.1 Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the year.

3.2 Changes in accounting estimates

There have been no changes in accounting estimates during the year.

3.3 Prior year errors

No material prior year errors were identified.

3.4 Discussion of financial performance

Royalties from sales of coins has increased on prior period annualised by 49% (or \$0.3m). Total revenue has decreased due to CQ and Power divisions transferring back to the Government of Niue in the prior period, this resulted in a total revenue reduction of 60%.

Operating expenditure decreased on prior period annualised by 61% (or \$1.1m), mainly as a result of the transfer of CQ and Power back to the Government of Niue in the prior period.

Net profit before tax decreased on prior period annualised by 84% (or \$2.4m), mainly as a result of the transfer of CQ and Power back to the Government of Niue in the prior period.

3.5 Major events

No major events occurred during the year that have a material impact on these Financial Statements.

3.6 Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events that may have a significant impact on these Financial Statements.



4 Royalties

	2022 Actual \$	2019-2021 Actual \$
Royalties from coin sales (New Zealand Mint) Total royalties	907,272 907,272	1,823,025 1,823,025
5 Sales		
	2022 Actual \$	2019-2021 Actual \$
Noni fruit	55,755	733,211
Prepaid Power Other services	-	1,198,454
Total sales	55,755	774,935 2,706,600
6 Other revenue & donated assets		
O Odici Toveniae & donated assets	2022 Actual \$	2019-2021 Actual \$
Rent income - residential and commercial property	187,991	437,977
Rent income - Swanson Other Income	45,000 6,341	135,000 2,743,700
Grant income		250,000
Total other revenue	239,332	3,566,677
Donated assets		140,888
Total donated assets	-	140,888
7 Cost of Goods Sold		
	2022 Actual \$	2019-2021 Actual \$
Civil Works & Quarry - Aggregates and roading maintenance	-	64,080
Coins and Stamps Niue Power Fuel Costs	658	23,927
Noni juice	- 3,340	26,439 43,228
Fuel Costs	-	427,968
Water costs Total cost of sales		585,642
8 Operating expenditure	3,030	303,042
	2022 Actual	2019-2021 Actual
	\$	\$
Salaries & wages (employees)	149,629	1,486,357
Payments to contractors	28,740	451,902
Board fees Other staff benefits	4,552 7,669	2,007 142,703
Personnel expenses	190,590	2,082,969
Other donations	28,274	97,181
Donations and Sponsorships	28,274	97,181
Democration of managers what 0 and instant (Nata 42)	78,737	1,695,040
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (Note 16) Amortisation of software	76,737	
Amortisation of software Depreciation of software Depreciation and amortisation expense	78,737	3,537 1,698,577
Amortisation of software Depreciation and amortisation expense	78,737	3,537 1,698,577
Amortisation of software Depreciation and amortisation expense Repairs & maintenance Minor asset purchases	78,737 15,806	3,537
Amortisation of software Depreciation and amortisation expense Repairs & maintenance Minor asset purchases Losses on disposals	78,737 15,806 - 49,822	3,537 1,698,577 632,744 14,970
Amortisation of software Depreciation and amortisation expense Repairs & maintenance Minor asset purchases	78,737 15,806	3,537 1,698,577 632,744



8 Operating expenditure (contined)

Total operating expenditure	552,008	5,386,391
Other expenses	155,871	170,406
Writeback of Power and CQ balance sheet accounts not transferred to Treasury	-	(1,348,464)
Inventory adjustment*	(34,897)	-
Loss/(Gain) on clearance of related party amounts	244	-
Other expenses	3,852	39,185
Operational lease and rent	-	88,946
Debtor impairments	(1,133)	717,796
Marketing Expenses	11,084	56,175
Professional fees	171,398	561,878
Electricity	3,336	985
Communication	1,987	53,905
Travel & transport	27,867	302,150
Other travel & transport expenses		4,511
Fuel	10,168	13,283
External freight	8,834	229,082
Travel	8,865	55,274

^{*}During the 30 June 2023 financial year, the Corporation identified unaccounted coin stock from previous periods. After identifying the unaccounted stock, the Corporation checked its premises to ensure all stock was identified and accounted for at 30 June 2023. The Corporation then estimated what the inventory balance should have been based on the 30 June 2023 inventory, and the available coin sales data during the 30 June 2023 financial year. The \$34,897 adjustment is the difference between the original value (without the identified missing stock) vs. the estimated stock balance of \$52,579.

 $\label{thm:constraint} \text{The Corporation then reviewed its Coin stock management practices to prevent this issue from re-occurring.}$

9 Audit fees

Professional fees includes the estimated audit fees for the year amounting to \$51,525 (2019-2021 \$53,797).

10 Taxation

	2022 Actual \$	2019-2021 Actual \$
Net profit before tax (excluding donated assets)	647,435	2,872,457
Deduct: Interest income not subject to Niue income tax	(2,134)	(9,427)
Deduct: Grant income not subject to Niue income tax	-	(250,000)
Add: Non-deductible expenditure	28,274	97,181
	673,575	2,710,211
At the Niue statutory income tax rate of 30% (2019-21: 30%)	202,073	813,063
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(202,073)	(813,063)
Previously unrecognised tax losses recognised as deferred tax asset	(17,184)	, , ,
Income tax expense/(credit)	(17,185)	
Unrecognised tax losses	219,257	1,032,320
Niue income tax refund	-	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(202,073)	(813,063)
Amounts recognised as deferred tax asset	(17,184)	
Balance of unrecognised tax losses at 30 June	-	219,257

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable. The Corporation had unrecognised tax losses of \$730,857 (\$219,257 at 30%) at the beginning of the financial year, most of which has been utilised to offset the current year's tax liability. The remaining unutilised tax losses have now been recognised as a deferred tax asset as they are expected to be realised in the near future (2019-2021: no deferred tax recognised). Utilisation of tax losses are subject to compliance with statutory requirements.



11 Cash and cash equivalents		
	2022	2021
	Actual	Actual
	\$	\$
rrent accounts	1,444,805	1,050,804
otal cash and cash equivalents	1,444,805	1,050,804
Inventories		
Inventories		
	2022	2021
	Actual	Actual
	\$	\$
ins and stamps	40.400	
nts and stamps stal inventories	62,608 62,608	28,369 28,369
	62,008	20,309
Trade and other debtors		
	2022	2021
	Actual \$	Actual de
	₽	\$
nt	32,217	1,016
yalties debtors	10,400	5,200
ated party debtors	59,973	60,167
paid expenses	1,325	1,325
rued income	3,198	35,612
tal debtors	107,113	103,320
Trade and other creditors		
	2002	2001
	2022 Actual	2021 Actual
	\$	Actual \$
	*	Ψ.
de and other creditors - IC	16,492	131,040
de creditors - Other	61,891	84,016
nt bonds	17,560	17,560
ome in advance	216,250	261,250
T payable tal trade and other creditors	707,278	837,582
tal trade and other creditors	1,019,471	1,331,448
Employee entitlements		
	2022	2021
	Actual	Actual
	\$	\$
rued salaries and wages	3,488	4,422
ive entitlements (see below for classification)	9,581	4,422 34,291
al employee entitlements	13,069	38,713
to orbitoments include aureast and any arms. I was a	,	,
ive entitlements include current and non current entitlements, as follows:		
rent entitlements	2,081	26,791
n-current entitlements		7,500
al leave entitlements	9,581	34,291
vements in leave entitlements can be summarised as follows:		
	34.291	57.894
vements in leave entitlements can be summarised as follows: ance as at 1 July t effect of additional and utilised entitlements ave entitlements as at 30 June	34,291 (24,710)	57,894 (23,603)



16 Property, plant and equipment

Cost at 1 July 2018 Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2018	Land Actual \$ 377,475	Buildings Actual \$ 358,590 216,720	Machinery Actual \$ 1,843,605 397,906	Vehicles Actual \$ 395,006 201,456	Electronic Equipment Actual \$ 7,952,025 1,803,322	Furniture and Fittings Actual \$ 52,309	Total Actual \$ 10,979,010 2,634,686
Net book value at 1 July 2018	377,475	141,870	1,445,699	193,550	6,148,703	37,027	8,344,324
Cost at 1 July 2021 Additions Disposals Cost at 30 June 2022	377,475 - - 377,475	410,799 (34,530) 376,269	406,796 - (105,627) 301,169	85,536 (28,891) 56,645	90,560 6,340 (47,505) 49,395	64,086 - (20,204) 43,882	1,435,252 6,340 (236,757) 1,204,835
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2021	_	255,338	206,033	40,376	64,533	45,198	611,478
Depreciation Eliminated on disposals	-	10,485 (31,555)	40,216 (77,447)	7,854 (11,564)	9,776 (47,505)	10,407 (18,865)	78,738 (186,936)
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2022	-	234,268	168,802	36,666	26,804	36,740	503,280
Net book value at 1 July 2021	377,475	155,461	200,763	45,160	26,027	18,888	823,774
Net book value at 30 June 2022	377,475	142,001	132,367	19,979	22,591	7,142	701,555

17 Financial instruments

17.1 Credit risk

The Corporation is from time to time exposed to a small credit risk resulting from sales that are settled overnight. The exposure is monitored by regularly reviewing amounts owing.

17.2 Currency risk

The Corporation has no exposure to foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The sale of noni juice to overseas markets is denominated in New Zealand dollars.

17.3 Interest rate risk

The Corporation is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

17.4 Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is equivalent to their carrying value in the Statement of Financial Position.

18 Commitments

There were no commitments as at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

The Corporation pays \$30,000 per annum to the Government as compensation for the lease of the land occupied by the Noni Farm. The Government uses these funds to pay the land owners the lease amounts owing. There is no formal contract between the Corporation and the Government.

19 Contingent assets and liabilities

There were no contingencies as at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

19.1 Coins Issued

The Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation issues coins for the numismatic collectors' market. These coins are legal tender only in Niue. Coins may therefore be redeemed against the Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation or the Government of Niue. However, because of the nature of these coins and because these are only legal tender within Niue, it is considered unlikely that any material amount will be redeemed.



20 Related party transactions

The Corporation regularly enters into transactions with the Government and other entities within the group. Significant transactions (excluding NCT) during the year were as follows.

	2022 Actual \$	2019-2021 Actual \$
Sales to Niue Development Bank	10.667	36.000
Sales and services provided to Niue Bond Liquor Company	-	10,680
Sales and services provided to Telecom Niue Limited	-	(13,551)
Sales and services provided to Broadcasting Corporation of Niue	889	102,945
Sales and services provided to Government of Niue	265	231,057
Donated assets received from Niue Bond Liquor Company	-	121,407
Cash donation from Niue Bond Liquor Company	-	250,000
Purchase of marketing services provided by Broadcasting Corporation of Niue	(519)	(6,858)
Purchase of communication service and assets from Telecom Niue Limited	(1,622)	(93,914)
Purchase of goods and services from Government of Niue - Treasury Department	(30,336)	` _ ′
Total transactions	(20,656)	637,766

These and other events resulted in the following balances (including NCT if applicable) owing to/(owed by) the Corporation as at 30 June.

	2022 Actual \$	2021 Actual \$
Receivable owing from Telecom Niue Limited Receivable owing from Broadcasting Corporation of Niue Total receivable	- 59,973 59,973	194 59,973 60,167
Payable to Government of Niue - Treasury Department Payable to Niue Bond Liquor Cornpany Payable to Broadcasting Corporation of Niue Payable to Telecom Niue Limited Total payable	(13,414) (119,893) (1,116) (1,962) (136,385)	(128,012) (119,893) (1,116) (1,912) (250,933)

The Corporation also makes regular tax payments to the Tax Office (Treasury). PAYE is paid on behalf of its employees. Details of Corporation Income Tax are disclosed in Note 10.

21 Breaches of legislation

21.1 Financial Statements not submitted in time

The Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Corporation is governed by the Niue Philatelic and Numismatic Amendment Act 2011. Section 20 requires the Corporation to submit a report of its operations and its Financial Statements to Cabinet and Assembly within three months after the end of the financial year. These Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 were prepared and submitted outside this three month requirement.

21.2 Breaches of Tax Laws

Income Tax returns must be filed with the Niue Tax Office no later than five months after the end of the tax year (30 June for the Corporation). The Corporation has not yet filed its tax returns for the years ended 30 June 2012 and thereafter, and has also failed to request a filing extension.

Registration for NCT is required when a business should reasonably expect the value of its taxable supplies (including zero-rated supplies such as exports) to exceed \$75,000 within any twelve month period (Niue Consumption Tax Amendment Act 2011, s. 3). In February 2013 the Corporation assumed management of Niue's Noni Farm. Also, early in 2013, the Government decided that the Corporation should take over the activities and assets of the Government's Residences, Quarry and Civil Works departments. The Corporation could reasonably expect the value of its taxable supplies to exceed \$75,000, but has failed to register for NCT. As a result, the Corporation is not allowed to claim deductions for NCT on purchases, but it is required to account for NCT on qualifying sales; the NCT on qualifying sales is recognised as a liability in these Financial Statements. The Corporation registered with the Taxation Office for NCT on 11 May 2022.

