

Gunaikurnai



Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Annual Report 2012-2013



Authorised and published by the Victorian Government, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 8 Nicholson Street, East Melbourne, November 2013

© The State of Victoria Department of Environment and Primary Industries 2013

This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*.

Print managed by Finsbury Green, November 2013

ISSN 2203-1812 (print)

Accessibility

If you would like to receive this publication in an alternative format, please telephone DEPI Customer Service Centre 136 186, email customer.service@depi.vic.gov.au, via the National Relay Service on 133 677, www.relayservice.com.au.

This document is also available on the internet at www.depi.vic.gov.au

Disclaimer

This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

Contents

Chairperson's Report	3
Year in Review	4
The Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board	5
Relationship Structure	8
Other Information	13
Financial Statements	17
Independent Auditor's Report	33
Appendix 1 – Disclosure Index	35

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

ABN: 33186833213

574 Main Street Bairnsdale 3875

PO Box 483 Bairnsdale 3875

Tel: 03 5152 0610 Fax: 03 5152 6865

7 November 2013

The **Hon Ryan Smith MP**

Minister for Environment and Climate Change

PO Box 500

EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

Dear Minister

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board 2012-13 Annual Report

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (GKTOLMB) for the period ended the 30th June 2013.

The 2012-13 Annual Report outlines the progress the board have made in the first seven months of operations towards developing sound governance processes and strategic direction with an emphasis on the importance of building good relationships with key partner and stakeholder agencies.

I trust that you find the enclosed report informative and useful.

Yours sincerely



Grattan Mullett

Chairperson

Chairperson's Report

Since the establishment of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board, I am pleased to provide the inaugural Chairperson's Report for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013. The board has had a very productive first term with its monthly meetings and various workshops to commence the induction for all board members to build and share the cultural knowledge and understanding of the history and cultural aspirations of the Gunaikurnai people.

The board has prepared drafts of a Strategic Plan, Board Charter and Communication Strategy that will guide the tasks and operations of the board which is outlined in more detail within the annual report.

We have also been pleased with the appointment of an Acting Executive Officer in Carmel Henderson who commenced in the position in February 2013.

The Board has arranged for a sub-committee to prepare and oversee the Draft Position Description for the Executive Officer and interview consultants to advertise this position sometime in the not too distant future, and are currently negotiating with local agencies to house this role. A recommendation will be prepared for the Board to endorse the process for the employment of a full time Executive Officer.

The Board would also like to acknowledge and express our appreciation to the Honourable Minister and State Government on the allocations of funds for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 financial year of which will support the progress with the development of the Joint Management Plan. I wish to also acknowledge the recent opportunity for the Chair and Deputy Chair who met recently with the Honourable Minister at an informal dinner held at Sale in December 2012 which was beneficial for both parties.

The board has also conducted a number of workshops as part of the full Board Induction and preparing the planning stages for the Joint Management process.

In relation to the Board Charter and Communication Strategy, the board has identified the need to develop these important strategies that will enable the board to effectively build the communication and relationship with our key partners and stakeholders. The Board Charter will also provide the framework for good governance and sets the strategic goals, aims and objectives of the board to carry out its duties and functions that supports the aspirations of the Gunaikurnai people.

The board will meet with the Parks Victoria Board and Executive members at its board meeting in August 2013 to develop a working relationship and to introduce the role of both parties.

In concluding I would like to extend my appreciation to all members of the board and the Acting Executive Officer for their commitment, dedication and passion towards the great work the board has achieved to date and to the partner agencies who have embraced the opportunity to work collaboratively with the board to develop this unique partnership for the ongoing benefit of all Gunaikurnai people and all Victorians for the healthy enjoyment and recreation of our wonderful National Parks and Reserves for now and into the future.

Grattan Mullett
Chairperson

Year in Review

Summary of development towards governance processes strategies and relationships

The Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board's (GKTOLMB) inaugural members were appointed by determination published in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on the 25 October 2012 and the GKTOLMB began operations in December 2012.

Throughout the 2012-2013 financial year the GKTOLMB has focused on governance processes and relationship mapping which will set the foundation for preparing an effective and comprehensive strategic joint management plan for the ten appointed parks and reserves.

The GKTOLMB has an ABN number, a tax file number and is registered for GST. It has its own operating bank account and has contracted a registered accounting firm to assist with book keeping and all financial statements.

The GKTOLMB has worked very closely with what it considers to be partner organisations making sure it builds trusting and reliable communication lines.

As a public sector entity, the GKTOLMB is subject to a range of governance standards and requirements. In addition, being a 'public body' under the *Financial Management Act 1994* requires the GKTOLMB to meet further requirements including those set out under the Treasurer's 'Financial Management Compliance Framework'.

The GKTOLMB has developed a draft Strategic Plan which outlines the direction and timelines for actions the GKTOLMB will work towards in the process of developing a joint management plan.

Financial Summary for the period ended 30 June 2013

The GKTOLMB is funded through the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) as part of the *Gunaikurnai Recognition and Settlement Agreement* with the State of Victoria dated 22 October 2010. For the majority of 2012/13 the GKTOLMB's funding was administered by DEPI.

	Note	2013 \$
Income from transactions	3	272,532
Expenses from transactions	4	95,578
Net result from transactions		176,954
Comprehensive result		176,954

There were no major changes or factors affecting performance.

There were no events occurring after the balance date which may significantly affect the board's operations in subsequent reporting periods.

There were no significant changes in financial positions during the year.

The Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

The GKTOLMB is established pursuant to s82B(1) of the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987 (Vic)*. The responsible Minister for the period of 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 was the Minister for Environment and Climate Change, The Hon Ryan Smith MP.

Other Key Legislation:

- *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010*
- *Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic)*
- *Financial Management Act 1994 (Vic)*

Other Key Documents:

- Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation & State of Victoria, *Recognition and Settlement Agreement* (22 October 2010); and
- Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation and State of Victoria, *Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement* (22 October 2010)

Establishment

The GKTOLMB was first established on 2 August 2012 by determination published in the *Victoria Government Gazette*.

The determination sets out the GKTOLMB's constitution, role, appointed land, functions, powers, duties, membership and proceedings.

Constitution of the Board

- The GKTOLMB is established to give effect to, and in regard to, the *Gunaikurnai Recognition and Settlement Agreement* dated 22 October 2010 made under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010*.
- The GKTOLMB is a body corporate.
- The *Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic)* applies to the GKTOLMB as if the GKTOLMB were a public entity (but not a small entity) within the meaning of that Act.

The Role of the GKTOLMB

The role of the GKTOLMB is to:

- set and guide strategic direction for the joint management of the Appointed Land of the GKTOLMB;
- collaborate with the State and relevant State land managers in the management of the Appointed Land and enable the knowledge and culture of the Gunaikurnai People to be recognised in the management of the Appointed Land; and
- foster employment and economic development opportunities for Gunaikurnai in relation to management of Appointed Land.

Appointed Land

The Appointed Land of the GKTOLMB comprises the public land known as:

- The Knob Reserve
- Mitchell River National Park
- Tarra-Bulga National Park*
- The Lakes National Park*
- Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park
- Lake Tyers Catchment Area
- Buchan Caves Reserve*
- Gippsland Lakes Reserve (Raymond Island)
- Corringale Foreshore Reserve* and
- New Guinea Cave* (located within the Snowy River National Park).

The Appointed Land is a combination of Crown land reserves, national and other parks with a combined area of over 45,000 ha.

Under the terms of the *Gunaikurnai Recognition and Settlement Agreement*, Aboriginal Title is to be granted over all ten areas of Appointed Land. Aboriginal Title is a grant of crown land to Traditional Owners for the sole purpose of being jointly managed with the State. The Appointed

Land will continue to be managed under the same legislation under which it is currently reserved, and Aboriginal Title will not affect existing use and access, which will continue to be managed under current legislation.

* As at the 30 June 2013, five parks and reserves have been granted Aboriginal Title.

Vision

The vision of the GKTOLMB is: “Empowered and respected Gunaikurnai actively managing and caring for their land and water for the enjoyment of all people.”

Mission

The mission of the GKTOLMB is to:

- actively protect Gunaikurnai culture, land and waters and bring strength, knowledge, skills and innovation to that role;
- support Gunaikurnai to maintain and build their strong connections to joint managed lands;
- generate greater employment and economic development opportunities for Gunaikurnai;
- use Gunaikurnai traditional knowledge to set and guide strategic and operational direction for joint managed lands; and
- build respectful relationships and enduring partnerships to protect and enhance Gunaikurnai joint managed lands.

Values

The values and principles the GKTOLMB operate by are:

- to encourage and value leadership by example, creativity and new ideas;
- to serve the good of all Gunaikurnai;
- to be persistent in supporting the journey for Gunaikurnai towards self-determination and social justice;
- to listen to understand all views before judgement and decision making;
- to demonstrate courage and integrity in all we do;
- to encourage and value teamwork;

- to be empowered to respectfully challenge and speak with candour and be committed to resolving conflict;
- to value strong and enduring partnerships; and
- engaging and consultative processes are integral to the way we work.

Functions

The functions of the GKTOLMB are:

- to comment or make submissions on matters affecting or concerning the use or management of the Appointed Land;
- to prepare policies about the GKTOLMB and its operation and engagement with external parties;
- those management functions that are conferred on the GKTOLMB by agreement under any Act under which the Appointed Land is managed;
- those management functions that are delegated to the GKTOLMB by a person or body who has those management functions in relation to the Appointed Land; and
- to carry out such other functions as are conferred on the GKTOLMB by the Act or the Minister by notice published in the *Victoria Government Gazette*.

Powers

The powers of the GKTOLMB include:

- to employ staff, including an executive officer to be responsible to the board for implementing its decisions and carrying out its functions and duties;
- to enter into arrangements or agreements with any other person or body for the carrying out of the GKTOLMB's functions and duties;
- to carry out works on the Appointed Land;
- to delegate any of the GKTOLMB's functions, powers or duties to a member of the board or an employee of the GKTOLMB; and
- to act as delegate or agent of a person or body who has management functions, powers or duties in relation to the Appointed Land when so appointed by that person or body.

Duties

The purpose of the GKTOLMB is to set and guide strategic direction for the joint management of ten parks and reserves and to collaborate with the relevant land managers and partners (GLaWAC, DEPI and Parks Victoria) to enable the knowledge and culture of the Gunaikurnai People to be recognised in the joint management of these specific parks and reserves.

To achieve this purpose the GKTOLMB must prepare a Joint Management Plan for the ten parks and reserves that incorporates the knowledge and culture of the Gunaikurnai and fosters employment opportunities for the Gunaikurnai People.

Pursuant to the funding agreement between the government and GLaWAC, the GKTOLMB must endorse a works program for the Gunaikurnai rangers employed by GLaWAC to work on the jointly managed parks and reserves.

Relationships

As a joint management body, the development and maintenance of partner and stakeholder relationships is an integral part of the GKTOLMB's work and essential to carry out its functions and duties.

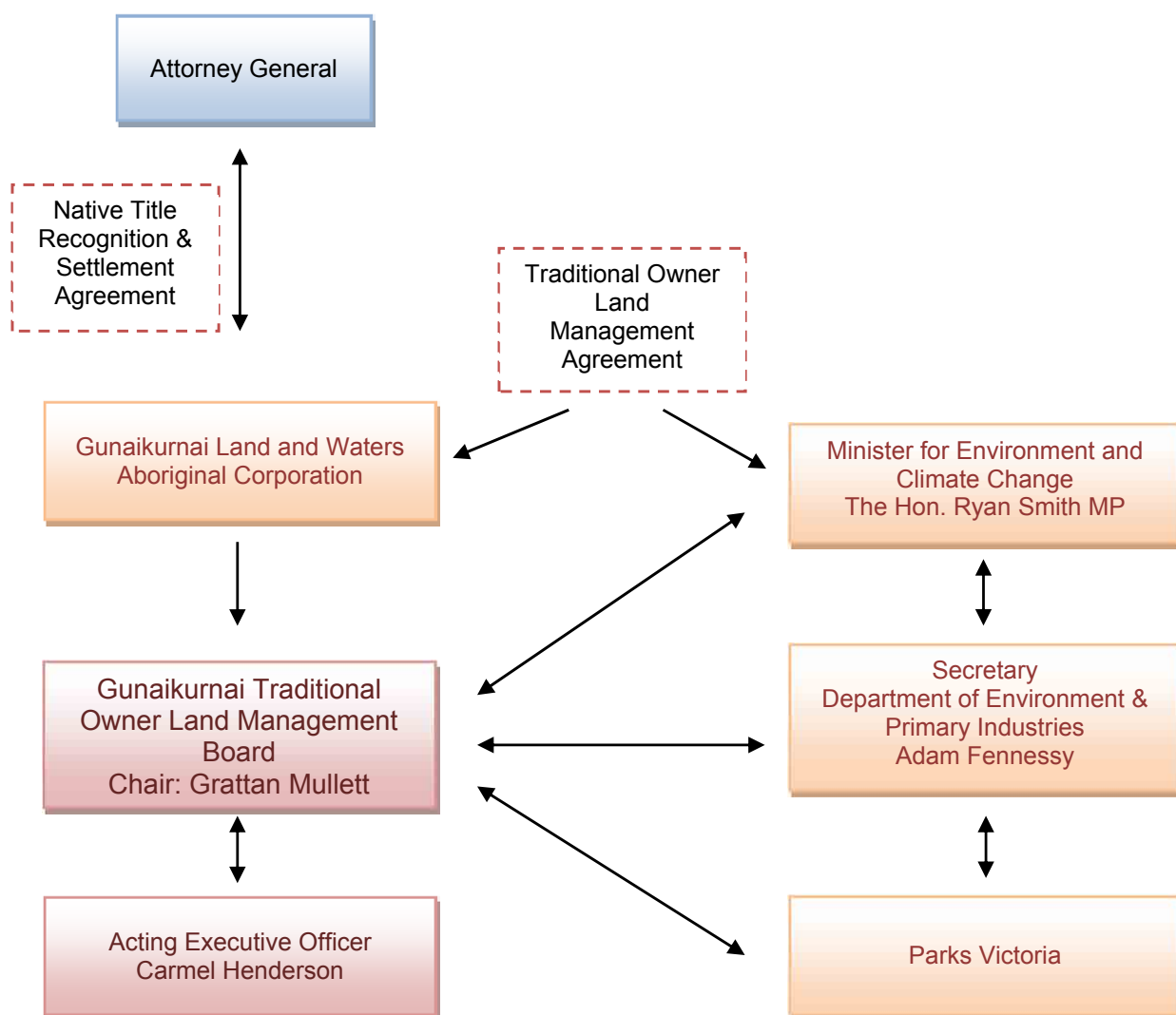
The GKTOLMB has actively encouraged by way of written invitations to GLaWAC, DEPI and Parks Victoria, participation in a workshop with the GKTOLMB board members and as guests at board meetings.

The GKTOLMB has prepared a draft Communication Strategy which identifies its partners and stakeholders and the methods of effective communication for these agencies and the community.

It recognises that it has a diverse range of stakeholders who will be identified and consulted in the preparation of the joint management plan.

During 2012/13 the GKTOLMB relied on the provision of administrative support services by DEPI – principally the allocation of an Acting Executive Officer based at the Bairnsdale DEPI Office.

Relationship Structure



Board Membership

Chairperson

Mr Grattan Mullett was nominated as Chairperson by GLaWAC and appointed by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change in October 2012.

Executive Officer

Ms Carmel Henderson has provided executive support to the board since February 2013.

Background

The GKTOLMB's inaugural board members were appointed by determination published in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on the 25 October 2012 for a term expiring on 30 September 2015.

The board began operating in December 2012.

Members of the board are appointed under the "Membership of the Board" provisions of the board's establishment Determination.

The board is led by a Chairperson nominated by GLaWAC and appointed by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change.

The board consists of six members nominated by GLaWAC and five community members one of which is nominated by the Secretary of DEPI.

The board operates by holding monthly board meetings. It is supported by an Executive Officer hosted by DEPI.

The Gunaikurnai members of the board have a strong connection to the appointed land and lifelong experience and knowledge of their cultural heritage. The board as a whole has a broad skills base with considerable understanding and experience in corporate governance, land and water management and business management.

Board Members



L to R: Lloyd Hood, Geoff Hocking, Barry Kenny, Grattan Mullett (C), Uncle Albert Mullett, David Willington, Janine Haddow, Angela Hutson, John Mitchell (DC), Catherine Mullett (Carer) and Glenys Watts.
Absent: Marianne Atkinson.

Mr Grattan Mullett (Chairperson)

Grattan is a local Gunaikurnai man who grew up at Lake Tyers. He has worked in a variety of positions from labourer to management level in the Gippsland region. He is currently employed as the Cultural Officer/Manager Cultural Business at the Gippsland and East Gippsland Aboriginal Co-operative (GEGAC).

Grattan has been a Chair of the East Gippsland Aboriginal Community Development Employment Program, a member of the GLaWAC Board and is currently a member of the GEGAC Board of Directors.

Mr John Mitchell (Deputy Chair)

John has a strong business and governance background in local government, water, and waste and resource management.

He has extensive experience in dealing with large industries (oil/gas/power generation and timber/paper sectors), community groups, environmental and education organisations and regulatory authorities.

John is a strong advocate for an integrated approach to natural resource management.

John now manages his own consulting company and is Chair of GippsTAFE, in Victoria.

Ms Glenys Watts

Glenys is a Gunaikurnai woman who was a member of the successful Gunaikurnai Team that negotiated with the government for the Traditional Owner Settlement Agreement and Consent Determination. She is a member of GLaWAC, Ngwala Willumbong and Willum Warrain Aboriginal associations.

Glenys is on the Minister for Local Government and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Working Party which develops strategic guidance for local government to work with the Aboriginal communities around Victoria.

She has been employed for 12 years as the Team Leader of Aboriginal Support & Development at the Mornington Peninsula Shire.

Ms Marianne Atkinson

Marianne is a Gunaikurnai lady with an impressive history working within Aboriginal Affairs and the Human Services sector.

Marianne has broad experience leading, coordinating and liaising with community groups and facilitating the preparation of state-wide strategies in response to community needs.

Marianne is currently employed by the Department of Justice as the State-wide Coordinator Indigenous Family Violence Strategy.

Uncle Lloyd Hood

Lloyd is a respected Elder of the Gunaikurnai community. He has a very high understanding of the Gunaikurnai culture and community aspirations and is regularly consulted by consultants and archaeologists with respect to Cultural Heritage.

Lloyd is a member of GLaWAC and Gippsland and East Gippsland Aboriginal Co-operative. His current role with the Department of Justice as a Koori County Court Elder requires a great understanding of the background of the people that come through the court system and a vast knowledge of the genealogy of the families around Gippsland.

Mr Barry Kenny

Barry has been employed as an aboriginal cultural officer working for Parks Victoria and Aboriginal organisations for most of his working life. He has a very high level of knowledge and understanding of the Gunaikurnai culture and community aspirations and a passion to promote the history of his people. Barry is a long standing member of the Moogji Aboriginal Council and a board member of the GLaWAC, having been chair of both organisations.

Barry is currently employed as the Chief Executive Officer of GLaWAC.

Uncle Albert Mullett

Uncle Albert is a Senior Elder of the Gunaikurnai and holder of traditional knowledge and stories. He was a Senior Negotiator on behalf of the Traditional Owner Gunaikurnai Claim for Native Title.

Uncle Albert has been a Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Advisor to various government and non-government and environment agencies in Gippsland.

He is a current member of the Traditional Owners Alpine Reference Group, Parks Victoria Far East Gippsland Traditional Owner Group, West Gippsland Water Catchment Group, East Gippsland Water Catchment Group, GLaWAC, Gunaikurnai Elders' Council and East Gippsland Arts Corporation.

Uncle Albert is a master craftsman of artefacts made with traditional knowledge in design, in art and in materials.

Ms Janine Haddow

Janine's background is in education and environmental management including for over 16 years as an Executive Director within DEPI leading service delivery and policy development for natural resource management including parks, forestry and public land, catchment and sustainable land management. Janine has a Bachelor of Arts and Masters Degree in Environmental Planning from Melbourne University and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Her board memberships and community involvement

include past Director of the Mt Buller Alpine Resort Board, North Central Catchment Management Authority and Victorian Catchment Management Council and a member of Leadership Victoria Alumni and Skillsbank Program. Since 2011 Janine has operated her own consulting company.

Ms Angela Hutson

Angela was Chief Executive Officer of East Gippsland Institute of TAFE for seven years. She has a strong background in leadership and management within the vocational education sector, with experience in strategic planning. Leading organisational change and workforce development. Angela has a Masters in Organisational Leadership from Monash University. She is a member of the Regional Development Australia Gippsland Committee, Chair of the VET Development Centre Board, a member of the East Gippsland Shire Economic Development Advisory Board and the Chair of the Bairnsdale Regional Health Service. Angela is currently a part time consultant and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Mr David Willington

Management and leadership in sustainable agriculture is an area David worked while employed by the Victorian Department of Primary Industries (DPI). He also has many years experience in natural resource planning and project management including supporting the development of the East Gippsland Regional Catchment Strategy, Lake Wellington Catchment Salinity Management Plan and the Macalister District Nutrient Management Plan.

David has been an advocate for Aboriginal issues and the promotion and protection of Aboriginal heritage in Gippsland. David is currently self-employed and volunteers his time to provide literacy and other teaching services to adults in the Sale area.

Mr Geoff Hocking

Geoff has been appointed to the Gippsland Ports Board and is Deputy Chair of the Victorian Environmental Water Holder. He was CEO of the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority for eight years and the General Manager of Corporate Services for Gippsland Water for four years. Geoff has held various positions in the corporate business sector within local government and state government. He currently works as a private consultant.

Board Meetings

The board has scheduled its board meetings for the first Thursday of the month. Four board meetings were held during the 2012-2013 financial year; one two-day Induction and board meeting in December 2012 and three ordinary board meetings. A two-day strategic planning workshop was held in May 2013. In addition, members of the board met as required on an informal basis to undertake its business which was ratified by the board.

Attendance at board meetings by board members from 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013.

Name	Attendance (number of meetings)
Grattan Mullett	3 of 4
John Mitchell	4 of 4
Albert Mullett	2 of 4
Marianne Atkinson	3 of 4
Barry Kenny	3* of 4
Glenys Watts	4 of 4
Geoff Hocking	4 of 4
Lloyd Hood	2* of 4
Angela Hutson	3 of 4
Janine Haddow	4 of 4
David Willington	4 of 4

* Members attended via telephone conference call for decision making when the board meeting did not have a quorum.

Board Induction

The board had its first board meeting combined with an Induction Program on the 13 and 14 December 2012 at the Waterfront Retreat on the edges of the Gippsland Lakes.

The Induction was opened by the Chair, Mr Grattan Mullett with a Welcome to Country and Smoking Ceremony. Guests at the Induction included members of the DEPI and Parks Victoria.

The Director of Strategy, Land Division, DEPI gave a presentation outlining the development of policy which supported the board and the government's expectations of the board. Other presentations by DEPI members included the Gippsland Regional Director and the Governance Division of DEPI.

In the Parks Victoria presentation the board was welcomed as a joint management partner.

Working Groups

The board has formed two sub-committees to carry out business outside the board meetings, and report back to the board.

The objective of the Executive Officer Recruitment Committee is to find office accommodation, advertise and employ an Executive Officer for the board. The committee members correspond by email and have had two meetings with a recruitment agency. The committee members are Janine Haddow, Angela Hutson and Glenys Watts.

The second subcommittee was formed to organise a workshop for the board and to employ a facilitator. David Willington wrote a discussion paper on the purpose and objectives of the Workshop. The subcommittee had two meetings with the contracted facilitator, Future Creations, to discuss the planning of the workshop. Grattan Mullett and David Willington were members of this subcommittee.

Workforce Data

The GKTOLMB did not employ any staff during the reporting period.

Executive Officer Disclosure

The GKTOLMB did not employ any executive officers during the reporting period.

Consultancies

Consultancies under \$10,000.00

A consultancy has been defined as an arrangement where an individual or organisation is engaged:

- to provide a service or specific task or set of tasks
- to provide expert analysis or advice which facilitates decision making.

The GKTOLMB employed one consultancy company to facilitate a Strategic Planning workshop.

Consultant	FutureCreations
Purpose of consultancy	Facilitate the board to determine its Vision, Mission, Values and Behaviours and provide a report to the board
Date	9 & 10 May 2013
Total approved fee	\$3525.00

Consultancies over \$10,000

In 2012-13, the GKTOLMB did not engage any consultancies where the total fees payable were more the \$10,000.

Major contracts

Government policy requires disclosure of all contracts greater than \$10 million dollars in value. No major contracts were entered into by the GKTOLMB during the reporting period.

Summary of Activities 2012-13

The GKTOLMB is the first joint management arrangement of Aboriginal Title land under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010*, in Victoria. Since the gazetting of the GKTOLMB in October 2012, it has focused on developing its governance processes, strategies, relationships with its partners and cross cultural understanding and knowledge.

- Grattan Mullett, Chairperson and John Mitchell, Deputy Chairperson, appreciated the opportunity to discuss the issues facing the GKTOLMB and its approach to planning the joint management plan when they were invited to meet with The Hon Ryan Smith MP, Minister for Environment and Climate Change over dinner on 5 December 2012.
- In January 2013, the board formed a subcommittee and interviewed the acting Executive Officer, seconded from DEPI to assist the board with administration and governance procedures until its subcommittee recruits and directly employs a permanent Executive Officer.
- The draft Board Charter provides a legal framework within which the board operates and provides guidance for the board members to assist them when carrying out their roles and responsibilities.

- The board participated in a strategic planning workshop for two days in May 2013 at Metung on the Gippsland Lakes. At this workshop the board visited the Legend Rock, which is a significant Gunaikurnai site on the foreshore of Bancroft Bay. This site illustrated to all the board members the importance of a comprehensive registrar of cultural values and Gunaikurnai input into strategic planning and land management.
- The vision, mission, values and behaviours of the GKTOLMB were established and set at this workshop.
- Effective communication and relationship management has been identified by the GKTOLMB as integral to achieving its objectives. The draft Communication Strategy outlines how the GKTOLMB will communicate with its partner agencies and which communication tools to use to effectively engage with its stakeholders.
- The draft Strategic Plan identifies four strategic directions for the board:
 - effective joint management;
 - build respectful and supportive relationships for joint management;
 - develop a culture of growth, capability development and continuous learning; and
 - generate economic development for Gunaikurnai around joint managed lands.

The draft also identifies goals and actions to achieve these directions.

- An *Investigation into additional prospecting areas in parks* was undertaken by the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC). The Mitchell River National Park was one of the Parks listed in this investigation and is under a joint management agreement with the GKTOLMB.

One of the functions of the GKTOLMB is to make submissions on matters affecting the Appointed Land. The GKTOLMB invited the Chief Executive Officer of VEAC to present at a board meeting. The GKTOLMB then wrote a letter to VEAC reminding it that the GKTOLMB had the responsibility to write a joint management plan for this park. The GKTOLMB also outlined the values within the Mitchell River National Park and the possible impacts prospecting could cause to these values. VEAC supported the view of the GKTOLMB in its Report.

Other Information

Government Advertising Expenditure

Government policy requires disclosure of all Government Advertising Expenditure with a total media buy of \$150,000 or greater (exclusive of GST). No Government Advertising Expenditure was incurred by the GKTOLMB during the reporting period.

Victorian Industry Participation Policy

In October 2003, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003* which requires public bodies and departments to report on the implementation of the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP). Departments and public bodies are required to apply VIPP in all tenders over \$3 million in metropolitan Melbourne and \$1 million in regional Victoria. The GKTOLMB did not have any tenders over \$1 million during the reporting period.

Statement of availability of other Information

Information relevant to the headings listed in Financial Reporting Direction 22D of the *Financial Management Act 1994* is held at the offices of the GKTOLMB and is available on request, subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

Occupational Health and Safety Policy

The goal of the GKTOLMB is to ensure all members and staff remain safe and healthy while performing their roles and duties. All Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) principles have been adhered to ensure board members do not travel long distances after or before board meetings and workshops.

All meetings and workshops have been held in venues that comply with Australian OH&S standards.

Declaration of Private Interests

Declarations of pecuniary interests have been completed by all board members. All original *Employee Declaration of Private Interests* forms are retained and filed by the Executive Officer (the GKTOLMB's Accountable Officer) and is available on request to the relevant Ministers, Members of Parliament and the public, subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

Employment and Conduct Principles

The GKTOLMB has developed and follows its own values and principles which encompass the precepts in the *Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees*.

Application and operation of *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* allows the public a right of access to documents held by the GKTOLMB. The GKTOLMB operates in accordance with FOI procedures established through the Department of Environment and Primary Industries. Requests must be in writing and a fee of \$25.70 is payable for applications. No FOI requests were made to the GKTOLMB in 2012/13.

The GKTOLMB has determined that its authorised officer is the Department of Environment and Primary Industries' Freedom of Information Manager, Kim Reeves, (03) 96379730.

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

In accordance with the requirements of the Directions of the Minister for Finance, the annual report must include a statement about compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*, for publicly owned buildings under the control of the GKTOLMB. The GKTOLMB makes use of buildings and facilities controlled by DEPI and Parks Victoria to perform its functions, but does not own or control any government buildings.

Statement on National Competition Policy

In 1995, all Australian governments (Federal, State and Territory) agreed to a 'National Competition Policy.' The GKTOLMB adheres to the principles of the National Competition Policy to ensure that any business competition with private entities takes place in an environment where the GKTOLMB has no competitive advantages.

Application and Operation of Protected Disclosures Act 2012

The former *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001* ('Whistleblowers Act') was repealed and replaced with the *Protected Disclosures Act 2012* ('PD Act'), which came into force on 10 February 2013. As the change of legislation occurred midway through the 2012-13 financial year, this disclosure complies with the requirements of the PD Act and section 104 of the Whistleblowers Act, for each of the relevant time periods.

Compliance with the *Protected Disclosures Act 2012*

The PD Act was part of a package of integrity reforms introduced by the Victorian Government, which also established the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC).

The PD Act enables people to make disclosures about improper conduct within the public sector without fear of reprisal. It aims to ensure openness and accountability by encouraging people to make disclosures and protecting them when they do.

What is a 'protected disclosure'?

A protected disclosure is a complaint of corrupt or improper conduct by a public officer or a public body.

GKTOLMB is a "public body" for the purposes of the Act.

What is 'improper or corrupt conduct'?

Improper or corrupt conduct involves substantial mismanagement of public resources; or risk to public health or safety or the environment; or corruption. The conduct must be criminal in nature or a matter for which an officer could be dismissed.

How do I make a 'Protected Disclosure'?

You can make a protected disclosure about GKTOLMB or its board members, officers or employees by contacting DEPI or IBAC on the contact details provided below.

Please note that GKTOLMB is not able to receive protected disclosures.

How can I access GKTOLMB's procedures for the protection of persons from detrimental action?

GKTOLMB has established procedures for the protection of persons from detrimental action in reprisal for making a protected disclosure about GKTOLMB or its employees. You can access these procedures at: www.depi.vic.gov.au.

Contacts

Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI)

Jennifer Berensen, Senior Advisor, Privacy & Ombudsman
Department of Environment and Primary Industries

Address: PO Box 500,
East Melbourne Vic 3002
Ph: 03 9637 8697
Website: www.depi.vic.gov.au

Independent Broad-Based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC) Victoria

Address: Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne Victoria 3001.
Mail: IBAC, GPO Box 24234, Melbourne Victoria 3000
Internet: www.ibac.vic.gov.au
Phone: 1300 735 135
Email: see the website above for the secure email disclosure process, which also provides for anonymous disclosures.

GKTOLMB is not aware of any disclosures made by an individual to DEPI or IBAC about GKTOLMB or its board members or employees during the period 10 February 2013 – 30 June 2013.

Disclosures under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001* (repealed)

The archived procedures established under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001* are available upon request. The disclosures detailed in the table below relate to the period commencing on 1 July 2012 and ending on 9 February 2013.

	2012-13 number	2011-12 number
The number and types of disclosures made to GKTOLMB during the year (1 July 2012 to 9 February 2013):	0	N/A
Public interest disclosures	0	N/A
Protected disclosures	0	N/A
The number of disclosures referred during the year by the public body to the Ombudsman for determination as to whether they are public interest disclosures	0	N/A
The number and types of disclosed matters referred to the public body by the Ombudsman for investigation	0	N/A
The number and types of disclosures referred by the public body to the Ombudsman for investigation	0	N/A
The number and types of investigations taken over from the public body by the Ombudsman	0	N/A
The number of requests made by a whistleblower to the Ombudsman to take over an investigation by the public body	0	N/A
The number and types of disclosed matters that the public body has declined to investigate	0	N/A
The number and types of disclosed matters that were substantiated upon investigation and the action taken on completion of the investigation	0	N/A
Any recommendations made by the Ombudsman that relate to the public body: Recommendation regarding file security and management	0	N/A

Risk Management

To ensure that risks are being managed in a consistent manner, public entities are required to attest in Annual Reports that:

- entities have in place risk management processes consistent with the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard;
- these processes are effective in controlling the risks to a satisfactory level; and
- a responsible body or audit committee verifies that view.

In the eight months since its establishment the GKTOLMB has concentrated on good governance processes and strategies.

The GKTOLMB is in the process of setting up an *Audit and Risk Management Committee* to manage risk consistent with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.

Insurance Attestation

The GKTOLMB has insurance with the *VMIA Risk Management Insurance* covering Industrial Special Risks; Professional Indemnity and Directors and Officers Liability.

I, Carmel Henderson, certify that the GKTOLMB has complied with the Ministerial Direction 4.5.5.1 – Insurance.

C. Henderson

Executive Officer

Date: 7 November 2013

Gifts Benefits and Hospitality

Although the GKTOLMB has concentrated on good governance processes and strategies, the GKTOLMB has not adopted a gift benefits and hospitality policy within the 2012-13 financial year.

Environmental Reporting

DEPI addresses the five major environmental impacts such as waste; energy; water; paper and transport with the Eco Office Challenge. The GKTOLMB secretariat is located within the Bairnsdale DEPI offices therefore champions the Eco Office Challenge.

Financial Statements

Declaration

Chairperson and accountable officer's declaration

We hereby certify that the attached financial statements for Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (GKTOLMB), have been prepared in accordance with Standing Directions 4.2 of the Financial Management Act 1994, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including Interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013 and financial position of GKTOLMB at 30 June 2013.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate. We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 7 November 2013.



Grattan Mullett
Chairperson

7 November 2013



Carmel Henderson
Accountable Officer

7 November 2013

Comprehensive operating statement

for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$
Income from transactions	3	272,532
Expenses from transactions	4	95,578
Net result from transactions		176,954
Comprehensive result		176,954

The comprehensive operating statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance sheet

as at 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$
Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	204,706
Total assets		<u>204,706</u>
Liabilities		
Payables	6	27,752
Total liabilities		<u>27,752</u>
Net assets		<u>176,954</u>
Equity		
Accumulated Surplus		176,954
Net Worth		<u>176,954</u>
Commitment for expenditure	7	
Contingent assets and liabilities	8	

The balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013

	Accumulated Surplus \$
Comprehensive result	176,954
Balance as at 30 June 2013	176,954

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Cash flow statement

for the period ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income received		204,680
Interest received		26
Net cash inflows/ (used in) operating activities	9	204,706
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		204,706
Cash at beginning of financial year		0
Cash at end of financial year	5	204,706

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

These annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements for the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (GKTOLMB). The purpose of the report is to provide users with information about the GKTOLMB's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

(a) Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA) and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). In particular, they are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of the AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

Where appropriate, those AASs paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

To gain a better understanding of the terminology used in this report, a glossary of terms and style conventions can be found in notes.

(b) Basis of accounting preparation and measurement

The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily

apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in the application of AASs that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates, with risk of material adjustments in the next year, are disclosed throughout the notes to the financial statements.

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, and prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013.

(c) Reporting entity

The financial statements cover GKTOLMB as an individual reporting entity.

GKTOLMB is a land management board of the State of Victoria, was constituted by a determination made under the powers conferred by section 82B of the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987*.

Its principal address is:
574 Main Street
Bairnsdale Vic 3875

(d) Scope and presentation of financial statements

Comprehensive operating statement

Income and expenses in the comprehensive operating statement are classified according to whether or not they arise from "transactions" or "other economic flows". This classification is consistent with the whole of government reporting format and is allowed under AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

“Transactions” and “other economic flows” are defined by the *Australian System of Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 2005 and Amendments to Australian System of Government Finance Statistics, 2005* (ABS Catalogue No. 5514.0) (the GFS manual).

“Transactions” are those economic flows that are considered to arise as a result of policy decisions, usually interactions between two entities by mutual agreement. Transactions also include flows in an entity, such as depreciation where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset. Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the Government and taxpayers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is cash.

“Other economic” flows are changes in the volume or changes arising from market remeasurements. They include:

- gains and losses from disposals;
- revaluations and impairments of non-financial physical and intangible assets;
- actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit superannuation plans;
- fair value changes of financial instruments and agricultural assets; and
- depletion of natural assets (non-produced) from their use or removal.

The net result is equivalent to profit or loss derived in accordance with AASs.

Balance sheet

Assets and liabilities are presented in liquidity order with assets aggregated into financial assets and non-financial assets.

Current and non-current assets and liabilities (non-current being those assets or liabilities expected to be recovered or settled more than 12 months after the reporting period) are disclosed in the notes, where relevant.

Statement of changes in equity

The statement of changes in equity presents reconciliations of non-owner and owner changes in equity from opening balances at the beginning of the reporting period to the closing balances at the end of the reporting

period. It also shows separately changes due to amounts recognised in the “Comprehensive result” and amounts recognised in “Other economic flows – other movements in equity” related to “Transactions with owner in its capacity as owner”.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows are classified according to whether or not they arise from operating, investing, or financing activities. This classification is consistent with requirements under AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts, which are included as current borrowings on the balance sheet.

Rounding

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1, unless otherwise stated. Figures in the financial statements may not equate due to rounding.

(e) Income from transactions

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the income can be reliably measured at fair value.

Grant Funding

Income from grants (other than contribution by owners) is recognised when GKTOLMB obtains control over the contribution.

For non-reciprocal grants, GKTOLMB is deemed to have assumed control when the grant is receivable or received. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non-reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

All other revenue is brought to account as it is earned and where the services have been provided.

Resources received free of charge

Contributions of resources received free of charge or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the transferee obtains control over them. Contributions in the form of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if not received as a donation.

(f) Expenses from transactions

Expenses from transactions are recognised as they are incurred, and reported in the financial year to which they relate.

Employee expenses and entitlements

Employee expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, superannuation, leave entitlements, redundancy payments and Workcover premiums. GKTOLMB board members are paid a sitting fee and employer contributions for superannuation in accordance with Government policy. GKTOLMB board members who are employees of the Victorian Public Service are not eligible to receive a sitting fee for being a member of the board.

Employee costs and entitlements are recognised when incurred.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations

(g) Other economic flows included in the net result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets and liabilities includes realised and unrealised gains and losses as follows:

Disposal of non-financial assets

Any gain or loss on the disposal of non-financial assets is recognised at the date of disposal and is determined after deducting from the asset at the time

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are assessed annually for indications of impairment, except for: non-financial physical assets held for sale.

If there is an indication of impairment, the assets concerned are tested as to whether their carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount. Where an asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference is written off as another economic flow, except to the extent that the write-down can be debited to an asset revaluation surplus amount applicable to that class of asset.

If there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimate of an asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. This reversal of the impairment loss occurs only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

It is deemed that, in the event of the loss or destruction of an asset, the future economic benefits arising from the use of the asset will be replaced unless a specific decision to the contrary has been made. The recoverable amount for most assets is measured at the higher of depreciated replacement cost and fair value less costs to sell. Recoverable amount for assets held primarily to generate net cash inflows is measured at the higher of the present value of future cash flows expected to be obtained from the asset and fair value less costs to sell.

Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments

Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments includes:

- realised and unrealised gains and losses from revaluations of financial instruments at fair value;
- impairment and reversal of impairment for financial instruments at amortised cost;
- and disposals of financial assets and derecognition of financial liabilities.

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows include the gains or losses from:

- the revaluation of the present value of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rates; and
- transfer of amounts from the reserves to accumulated surplus or net result due to disposal or derecognition or reclassification.

(h) Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and those highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment purposes, and which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts, which are included as borrowings on the balance sheet.

(i) Liabilities

Payables

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to GKTOLMB prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid, and arise when GKTOLMB becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of those goods and services and statutory payables, such as goods and services tax and fringe benefits tax payables.

The carrying amount of accounts payable approximates net fair value. Creditors are payable within 30 days.

(j) Commitments

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are disclosed by way of a note (refer to Note 8) at their nominal value and inclusive of the GST payable. In addition, where it is considered appropriate and provides additional relevant information to users, the net present values of significant individual projects are stated. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet.

(k) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note (refer to Note 9) and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

(l) Accounting for the goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet. The GST component of a receipt or payment is recognised on a gross basis in the Cash Flow Statement.

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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flow.

(m) Events after reporting date

Assets, liabilities, income or expenses arise from past transactions or other past events. Where the transactions result from an agreement between the entity and other parties, the transactions are only recognised when the agreement is irrevocable at or before the end of the reporting period. Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements for events which occur after the reporting date and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions which existed in the reporting period. Note disclosure is made about events between the balance date and the date the statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to condition which arose after the end of the reporting date and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

(n) Australian Accounting Standards issued that are not yet effective

Certain new Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2013 reporting period. The Department of Treasury and Finance assess the impact of all these new standards and advises the entity of their applicability and early adoption where applicable.

As at 30 June 2013, the following AASs that may be relevant to the GKTOLMB have been issued by the AASB but not yet effective. They become effective for the first financial statements for reporting periods commencing after the stated operative dates as indicated.

Standard/ Interpretation	Summary	Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on	Impact on public sector entity financial statements
AASB 9 Financial instruments	This standard simplifies requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from Phase 1 of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).	1 Jan 2015	Subject to AASB's further modifications to AASB 9, together with the anticipated changes resulting from the staged projects on impairments and hedge accounting, details of impacts will be assessed.
AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	This Standard requires disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on the financial statements. This Standard replaces the disclosure requirements in AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements and AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures. The exposure draft ED 238 proposes to add some implementation guidance to AASB 12, explaining and illustrating the definition of a 'structured entity' from a not-for-profit perspective.	1 Jan 2014	Not-for-profit entities are not permitted to apply this Standard prior to the mandatory application date. Impacts on the level and nature of the disclosures will be assessed based on the eventual implications arising from AASB 10, AASB 11 and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement	This Standard outlines the requirements for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities and replaces the existing fair value definition and guidance in other Australian accounting standards. AASB 13 includes a 'fair value hierarchy' which ranks the valuation technique inputs into three levels using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; other observable inputs; and unobservable inputs.	1 Jan 2013	Disclosure for fair value measurements using unobservable inputs are relatively detailed compared to disclosure for fair value measurements using observable inputs. Consequently, the Standard may increase the disclosures required assets measured using depreciated replacement cost.

Standard/ Interpretation	Summary	Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on	Impact on public sector entity financial statements
AASB 119 Employee Benefits	In this revised Standard for defined benefit superannuation plans, there is a change to the methodology in the calculation of superannuation expenses, in particular there is now a change in the split between superannuation interest expense (classified as transactions) and actuarial gains and losses (classified as 'Other economic flows – other movements in equity') reported on the comprehensive operating statement.	1 Jan 2013	Not-for-profit entities are not permitted to apply this Standard prior to the mandatory application date. While the total superannuation expense is unchanged, the revised methodology is expected to have a negative impact on the net result from transactions a few Victorian public sector entities that report superannuation defined benefit plans.
AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements	This revised Standard prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements.	1 Jan 2014	Not-for-profit entities are not permitted to apply this Standard prior to the mandatory application date. The AASB is assessing the applicability of principles in AASB 127 in a not-for-profit context. As such, the impact will be assessed after the AASB's deliberation.
AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements.	1 July 2013	The Victorian Government is currently considering the impacts of Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDRs) for certain public sector entities, and has not decided if RDRs will be implemented in the Victorian public sector.

In addition to the new standards above, the AASB has issued a list of amending standards that are not effective for the 2012-13 reporting period (as listed below). In general, these amending standards include editorial and references changes that are expected to have insignificant impacts on public sector reporting. The two AASB Interpretations in the list below are also not effective for the 2012-13 reporting period and considered to have insignificant impacts on public sector reporting.

- AASB 2009-11 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9.*
- AASB 2010-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.*
- AASB 2010-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9* (December 2010).
- AASB 2010-10 *Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters.*
- AASB 2011-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.*
- AASB 2011-4 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements.*
- AASB 2011-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.*
- AASB 2011-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards.*
- AASB 2011-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13.*
- AASB 2011-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119* (September 2011).
- AASB 2011-11 *Amendments to AASB 119* (September 2011) *arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.*
- AASB 2011-12 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Interpretation 20*

- 2012-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Fair Value Measurement - Reduced Disclosure Requirements.
- 2012-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.
- 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.
- 2012-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle.
- 2012-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.
- 2012-9 Amendment to AASB 1048 arising from the Withdrawal of Australian Interpretation 1039.
- 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments.
- 2012-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Other Amendments.
- 2013-1 Amendments to AASB 1049 – Relocation of Budgetary Reporting Requirements.
- 2013-2 Amendments to AASB 1038 – Regulatory Capital.
- 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.
- AASB Interpretation 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine.
- AASB Interpretation 21 Levies

Note 2. Financial risk management objectives and policies

(a) General

GKTOLMB's activities expose it to some financial risk. This note presents information about the GKTOLMB's exposure to financial risk and the objectives, policies and processes for managing this risk.

The Board has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of GKTOLMB's risk management framework. Risk management is carried out under policies and a framework adopted by the Board. The Board monitors implementation.

(b) Financial Risk Exposures

GKTOLMB is exposed to the following financial risks:

(1) Interest rate risk

GKTOLMB has exposure to interest rate risk on its short-term deposits in a Cash Management Account held with GKTOLMB's bank. GKTOLMB considers that this risk is low as it does not impact significantly on its operations. A sensitivity analysis of a 0.5% increase or decrease movement in interest rates would result in a movement of \$500, which is considered a negligible impact on the annual financial position.

(2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that GKTOLMB will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. GKTOLMB's policy is to meet its financial obligations within 30 days of a valid tax invoice being provided.

The liquidity risk exposure is due to income from car park operations and property leases not being received by GKTOLMB in a timely manner to meet GKTOLMB's financial obligations. This is managed through the maintenance of a level of working capital, tight cash flow management and debtor management.

(c) Credit Risk Exposure

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised if counter parties fail to perform as contracted. The risk on financial assets of GKTOLMB, which have been recognised on the Balance Sheet, is the carrying amount.

(d) Fair Valuation Measurements

The carrying value of assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Note 3: Income from transactions

	2013
	\$
Grant	186,078
Resources received free of charge*	86,428
Bank interest	26
Total	272,532

* GTOLMB operating costs paid by DEPI

Note 4: Expenses from transactions

	2013
	\$
Employee expenses	37,067
Administration expenses	26,795
Board fees	17,574
Board expenses	14,142
Total	95,578

Note 5: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at end of the year, as shown in the Cash Flow Statement, is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	2013
	\$
Cash at bank	29,706
Term investment (1 month and 30 days)	175,000
Total	204,706

Note 6: Payables

	2013
	\$
Accruals	9,100
GST payable	18,426
Other creditors	226
Total	27,752

Note 7: Commitments

As at 30 June 2013 there were no future expenditure commitments by GKTOLMB.

Note 8: Contingent assets and liabilities

As at 30 June 2013 there were no contingent assets or liabilities.

Note 9: Reconciliation of net result from transactions to net cash flows from operating activities

	2013
	\$
Comprehensive Result	176,954
Change in operating assets and liabilities	
Increase in payables	<u>27,752</u>
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	<u>204,706</u>

Note 10: Superannuation

The GKTOLMB contributes in respect of the GKTOLMB members and staff superannuation at a contribution rate of 9% of GKTOLMB member's fees and staff remuneration.

The name, details and amounts expensed in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by the GKTOLMB:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Paid Contribution for the Year</i>	<i>Contribution Outstanding at Year End</i>
	2013	2013
	\$	\$
Defined contribution plans:		
VicSuper	2,208	0
Other	1,276	0
Total	<u>3,484</u>	<u>0</u>

There are no unfunded liabilities associated with the above schemes as they are accumulation schemes. The employer contribution rate to these schemes is 9% of salary.

There are no loans from any of the above funds to GKTOLMB as at 30 June 2013.

At 30 June 2013 there were no outstanding amounts owed to the Superannuation Funds.

Note 11: Responsible persons and related party disclosures

(i) Responsible persons

The names of the persons who were responsible persons at any time during the reporting period were:

Minister

The Hon Ryan Smith MP, Minister for Environment and Climate Change

GKTOLMB members

Mr Grattan Mullett, Chairperson (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Ms Marianne Atkinson (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Mr Lloyd Hood (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Mr Geoff Hocking (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Ms Angela Hutson (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Ms Janine Haddow (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Mr Barry Kenny (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Mr John Mitchell (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Mr Albert Mullet (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Ms Glenys Watts (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Mr David Willington (25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Accountable officer

Ms Carmel Henderson (18 February 2013 to 30 June 2013)

(ii) Remuneration

The remuneration received or due and receivable by the Responsible Persons in connection with the management of the GKTOLMB during the reporting period was:

2013
\$
48,240

The number of Responsible Persons whose remuneration from the GKTOLMB was within the specified bands are as follows:

	2013
	No
\$0 - \$9,999	11
\$30,000 - \$39,999	1

The relevant amounts relating to the Minister are reported separately in the Financial Statements of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

(iii) Other related party transactions

There are no other related party transactions to disclose.

(iv) Executive remuneration

There were no executive officers other than the accountable officer whose remuneration is disclosed under Responsible Persons.

(v) Other personnel

There were no other personnel, by way of contractors, charged with significant management responsibilities.

Note 12: Remuneration of auditors

The amount paid or due and payable to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial report was \$5,500 (excluding GST)

Note 13: Glossary of terms and style conventions

Comprehensive result

The net result of all items of income and expense recognised for the period. It is the aggregate of operating result and other non-owner movements in equity.

Commitments

Commitments include those operating, capital and other outsourcing commitments arising from non-cancellable contractual or statutory sources.

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, redundancy payments, defined benefits superannuation plans, and defined contribution superannuation plans.

Financial asset

Financial asset is any asset that is:

- (a) cash;
- (b) an equity instrument of another entity;
- (c) a contractual or statutory right:
 - to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or
- (d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets or liabilities that are not contractual (such as statutory receivables or payables that arise as a result of statutory requirements imposed by governments) are not financial instruments.

Financial liability

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- (a) A contractual obligation:
 - (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; or
- (b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial statements

Depending on the context of the sentence where the term "financial statements" is used, it may include only the main financial statements (i.e. comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, cash flow statements, and statement of changes in equity); or it may also be used to replace the old term "financial report" under the revised AASB 101 (September 2007), which means it may include the main financial.

Interest expense

Costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds includes interest on bank overdrafts and short-term and long-term borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, interest component of finance leases repayments, and the increase in financial liabilities and non-employee provisions due to the unwinding of discounts to reflect the passage of time.

Interest income

Interest income includes unwinding over time of discounts on financial assets and interest received on bank term deposits and other investments.

Net result

Net result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of income, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those that are classified as “other non-owner changes in equity”.

Net result from transactions/net operating balance

Net result from transactions or net operating balance is a key fiscal aggregate and is income from transactions minus expenses from transactions. It is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of operations. It excludes gains and losses resulting from changes in price levels and other changes in the volume of assets. It is the component of the change in net worth that is due to transactions and can be attributed directly to government policies.

Net worth

Assets less liabilities, which is an economic measure of wealth.

Payables

Includes short and long term trade debt and accounts payable, grants, taxes and interest payable.

Receivables

Includes short and long term trade credit and accounts receivable, accrued investment income, grants, taxes and interest receivable.

Sales of goods and services

Refers to income from the direct provision of goods and services and includes fees and charges for services rendered.

Supplies and services

Supplies and services generally represent cost of goods sold and the day-to-day running costs, including maintenance costs, incurred in the normal operations of GKTOLMB.

Transactions

Transactions are those economic flows that are considered to arise as a result of policy decisions, usually an interaction between two entities by mutual agreement. They also include flows in an entity such as depreciation where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset. Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the government and taxpayers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is cash. In simple terms, transactions arise from the policy decisions of the government.

Style conventions

Figures in the tables and in the text have been rounded. Discrepancies in tables between totals and sums of components reflect rounding. Percentage variations in all tables are based on the underlying unrounded amounts.

The notation used in the tables is as follows:

.. zero, or rounded to zero

(xxx.x) negative numbers

200x year period

200x-0x year period

The financial statements and notes are presented based on the illustration for a government department in the 2012-13 Model Report for Victorian Government Departments.

Independent Auditor's Report

VAGO

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Level 24, 35 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Telephone 61 3 8601 7000

Facsimile 61 3 8601 7010

Email comments@audit.vic.gov.au

Website www.audit.vic.gov.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board Members, Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

The Financial Report

The accompanying financial report for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013 of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board which comprises the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the chairperson and accountable officer's declaration has been audited.

The Board Members' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Board Members of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, and for such internal control as the Board Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit, which has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The audit procedures selected depend on judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, consideration is given to the internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board Members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Independence

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised. In conducting the audit, the Auditor-General, his staff and delegates complied with all applicable independence requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board as at 30 June 2013 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013 in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1994*.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board for the period 25 October 2012 to 30 June 2013 included both in the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board's annual report and on the website. The Board Members of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board are responsible for the integrity of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board's website. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board's website. The auditor's report refers only to the subject matter described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information contained in the website version of the financial report.

MELBOURNE
8 November 2013


for John Doyle
Auditor-General

Appendix 1 – Disclosure Index

Accountable Officer's declaration		
SD 4.2(j)	Sign off requirements	3
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22D	Objectives, functions, powers and duties	6-8
FRD 22D	Manner of establishment and responsible Minister	5
FRD 22D	Nature and range of services provided	7
Financial information		
FRD 22D	Operational and budgetary objectives	6
FRD 22D	Summary of the financial results	4 and 18
FRD 22D	Major changes or factors affecting performance	4
FRD 22D	Subsequent events	4
FRD 22D	Significant changes in financial position during the year	4
Governance and organisational structure		
FRD 22D & SD2.2(f)	Organisational structure	8
FRD 22D	Occupational health and safety policy	13
FRD 22D	Employment and conduct principles	13
FRD 29 & 22D	Workforce Data disclosures	13
FRD 15B	Executive officer disclosures	15 and 17
Other information		
FRD 10	Disclosure index	35
FRD 25 & 22D	Victorian Industry Participation Policy disclosures	13
FRD 22C	Details of consultancies in excess of \$10 000	12
FRD 22C	Details of consultancies under \$10 000	11
FRD 22D	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	13
FRD 12A	Disclosure of major contracts	12
FRD 22D	Application and operation of Freedom of Information Act 1982	13
FRD 22D	Compliance with Building Act 1993	13
FRD 22D	Statement on National Competition Policy	14
FRD 22D	Application and operation of Protected Disclosures Act 2012	14
FRD 22D	Statement of availability of other information	13
SD 4.5.5	Risk management compliance attestation	15
SD 4.5.5.1	Insurance attestation	15
PC 2012/02	Gifts, benefits and hospitality attestation	16
SD 4.2(g)	General information requirements	Entire document
Legislation		
<i>Conservation Forests and Lands Act (Vic) 1987</i>		
<i>Building Act 1983</i>		
<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>		
<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>		
<i>Protected Disclosures Act 2012</i>		
<i>Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003</i>		
Print and design		
FRD 30	Standard requirements for the design and print of annual reports	Entire document

