

GUNAIKURNAI

Traditional Owner Land Management Board



Annual Report 2018-2019

Department of
Environment, Land,
Water & Planning



Acknowledgement

Front cover photos – (clockwise from top) Gunaikurnai Dancers at the JM Plan Launch at The Knob Reserve; Brian Stevens (GLaWAC Chair), The Hon Lily D'Ambrosio MP (Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change), Grattan Mullett (GKTOLMB Chair) and Roger Fenwick (GLaWAC CEO) at the JM Plan Launch; Joint management partners working together on country.

The Knob Reserve is one of the ten parks and reserves now under Joint Management with the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners following the 2010 Recognition and Settlement Agreement between Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation and the State of Victoria.

Photos supplied by Jess Shapiro

Published by the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

574 Main Street, (PO Box 1012) Bairnsdale VIC 3875

Phone 03 5152 3573

Fax 03 5150 3555

Email address: info@gunaikurnai.com.au

Website: www.gunaikurnai.com.au

ISSN 2203 - 1812

© State of Victoria, Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board. This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the *Copyright Act* 1968.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the State of Victoria as author. The licence does not apply to any images, photographs or branding, including the Victorian Coat of Arms, the Victorian Government logo and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning Industries logo. To view a copy of this licence, visit

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en>

Accessibility

If you would like to receive this publication in an alternative format, please telephone DELWP Customer Service Centre 136186, email customer.service@delwp.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.delwp.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	5
REPORT OF OPERATIONS	6
1. YEAR IN REVIEW.....	6
1.1. VISION, MISSION, VALUES	6
1.2. MANNER OF ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS.....	7
1.3. NATURE AND RANGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED	7
1.4. ACHIEVEMENTS AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE.....	9
1.5. KEY INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS COMMENCED IN 2018-19	14
1.6. FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY	15
1.7. CURRENT YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW	16
1.8. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION	16
1.9. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OR FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE	16
1.10. CAPITAL PROJECTS.....	16
1.11. DISCLOSURE OF GRANTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS	16
1.12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	16
2. GOVERNANCE & ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE.....	17
2.1 ORGANISATIONAL CHART.....	17
2.2 RELATIONSHIPS	17
2.3 GOVERNING BOARD.....	18
2.4 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND ROLE	19
2.5 BOARD COMMITTEES.....	20
2.6 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	20
3. WORKFORCE DATA	21
4. OTHER DISCLOSURES.....	21
4.1 LOCAL JOBS FIRST.....	21
4.2 CONSULTANCY EXPENDITURE	21
4.3 DISCLOSURE OF MAJOR CONTRACTS	22
4.4 GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE	22
4.5 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE	22
4.6 APPLICATION AND OPERATION OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1982	22
4.7 COMPLIANCE WITH BUILDING ACT 1993	22
4.8 COMPETITIVE NEUTRALITY POLICY	23
4.9 PROTECTED DISCLOSURES ACT 2012.....	23
4.10 OFFICE-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.....	24
4.11 COMPLIANCE WITH DATAVic ACCESS POLICY.....	24
4.12 STATEMENT OF AVAILABILITY OF OTHER INFORMATION	24
4.13 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE	25
4.14 GKTOLMB FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE ATTESTATION STATEMENT	25
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	26
APPENDIX 1 – DISCLOSURE INDEX.....	54

GUNAIKURNAI

Traditional Owner Land Management Board

ABN: 33186833213

574 Main Street Bairnsdale 3875

PO Box 1012 Bairnsdale 3875

Tel: 03 5150 3573 Fax: 03 5150 3555

Responsible Body Declaration

The Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board is a public body under the *Financial Management Act 1994* (FMA).

In accordance with the FMA, I am pleased to present the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board's Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2019.



Grattan Mullett
Chairperson
Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
03 October 2019

Chairperson's Report

Following the completion and approval of the Gunaikurnai and Victorian Government Joint Management Plan (the JMP) by the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change, the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (the Board) has progressed with its key role of guiding and supporting the strategic direction of joint management during the 2018-19 reporting period.

After several months of planning and hard work finalising this landmark document, the JMP was officially launched by the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change, the Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP at the Knob Reserve in Stratford on the 1st September 2018. Our JMP was the first such plan in Victoria and it demonstrates Gunaikurnai are actively leading and continually defining what joint management is and what benefits can come from such a partnership. The launch was an exciting and memorable day that was made possible by the hard work and dedication of our joint management partners and others who provided their services and support. It was great to see those who turned out to participate in the celebrations, especially our Elders whose determination and commitment was central to making this all possible for the Gunaikurnai community.

Now that we have an approved JMP, we are focussing on supporting the implementation of the many strategies and actions contained within it. In order to facilitate and cost this process the Board developed a Joint Management (JM) Implementation Plan. This identifies and prioritises the actions and activities in the JMP as well as identifying which JM partner will have the lead role for its implementation.

Also to assist in the overall governance of implementation the Board played a key role in the development of a governance and decision-making model. This model has two key elements for representation of the JM partners.

1) A high-level strategic group -Implementation Partner Coordination Group (IPCG). This forum of the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation's (GLaWAC), The Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (DELWP), Parks Victoria (PV), Department of Justice and Community Services DJCS) and the Board representatives provides high level partner coordination for implementation of the JMP. It provides a forum for representatives to engage directly with senior executives of its joint management partner agencies on matters relating to the management of the Aboriginal Title estate.

2) An operational oversight group (JM) Implementation Operational Group (JM Ops Group)) whose purpose is to enable JM partners to work together to develop an annual JM implementation work program. This group will oversee the sharing of knowledge, decision making, resource coordination and skill development in the management of the joint managed parks.

We have also developed evaluation indicators to progressively monitor and track the achievement of the JMP's goals and outcomes. Our next focus will be the preparation of an indicator data collection plan that will show: scope and data source(s), who is responsible for collecting data, frequency of data collection (and for what period) and how data will be collated, analysed and reported.

We continue to work closely with GLaWAC and PV to implement the key priority projects. These projects align with GLaWAC's joint management priorities and reflect the shared objectives of joint management and which support the joint management implementation partnership. These key projects are now being delivered by Parks Victoria and/or GLaWAC. It is important that we continue to focus on maintaining and increasing the momentum we have made to date and continue to explore and promote the opportunities for Gunaikurnai people to be involved in cultural mapping, land management and the potential to build opportunities in business, including the exciting potential for establishing cultural tourism.

I would like to extend my appreciation to my fellow Board members and staff and the GLaWAC Board and its staff for their effort over the last year. This has enabled us to not only reach the end of the JMP development journey, but to also set us on the path of supporting the implementation of the JMP and monitoring its outcomes. I would also like to acknowledge the importance of our partner agencies who continue to embrace the opportunity to work collaboratively with the Board. We look forward to further supporting these important partnerships for the ongoing benefit of all Gunaikurnai people and all Victorians now and into the future.

Grattan Mullett

Chairperson

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Report of Operations

1. Year in Review

1.1. VISION, MISSION, VALUES

Vision

The vision of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (the Board) is:

“Empowered and respected Gunaikurnai actively managing and caring for their land and water for the enjoyment of all people.”

Mission

The Board’s adopted mission 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 Board operate by are:

- we encourage and value leadership by example, creativity and new ideas;
- we serve the good of all Gunaikurnai;
- we are persistent in supporting the journey for Gunaikurnai towards self-determination and social justice;
- we listen to understand all views before judgement and decision making;
- we demonstrate courage and integrity in all we do;
- we encourage and value teamwork;
- we are empowered to respectfully challenge and speak with candour and be committed to resolving conflict;
- we value strong and enduring partnerships; and
- engaging and consultative processes are integral to the way we work.

1.2. MANNER OF ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS

The Board is established under s82B(1) of the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic) to give effect to, and regard to the *Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement* dated 22 October 2010.

The responsible Minister during the 2018/19 reporting period was the Hon Lily D'Ambrosio, Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change.

1.3. NATURE AND RANGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED

What the Board does

The Board's role is to:

- set and guide strategic direction for the joint management of the Appointed Land of the Board;
- collaborate with the State of Victoria (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 the Appointed Land.

Appointed Land

The Appointed Land of the Board (Figure 1.) comprises a combination of national and other parks and reserves, with a combined area of over 45,000 ha, and includes:

Park / reserve name	Size (ha)	Park / reserve had an existing management plan that is now replaced by the JMP	Delegated land manager (as of May 2017)	Act under which the park / reserve is managed
Buchan Caves Reserve	295	No existing plan	Parks Victoria	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>
Corringle Foreshore Reserve	163	No existing plan	Parks Victoria	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>
Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park	17,690	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island	216	No existing plan	Parks Victoria	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>
Lake Tyers State Park	8,687	No existing plan	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
The Lakes National Park	2,390	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
Mitchell River National Park	14,394	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
New Guinea Caves within the Snowy River National Park	1,153	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
Tarra Bulga National Park	2,023	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
The Knob Reserve	59	Management prescriptions	<i>Committee of Management (GLaWAC, DELWP, the Board)</i>	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>

Under the terms of the *Gunaikurnai Recognition and Settlement Agreement*, Aboriginal Title is to be granted over all ten areas of the Appointed Land. Aboriginal Title is a grant of crown land to GLaWAC 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 30 June 2019, 9 of the 10 Appointed Land park/reserve areas above have been granted as Aboriginal Title. The remaining park (Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park) is due for transfer in 2019-20 following resolution of technical issues within the park.

Figure 1 below shows the location of the 10 parks and reserves comprising the Appointed Land in red, with the extent of the Gunaikurnai Native Title Consent Determination and Agreement area shown in black.

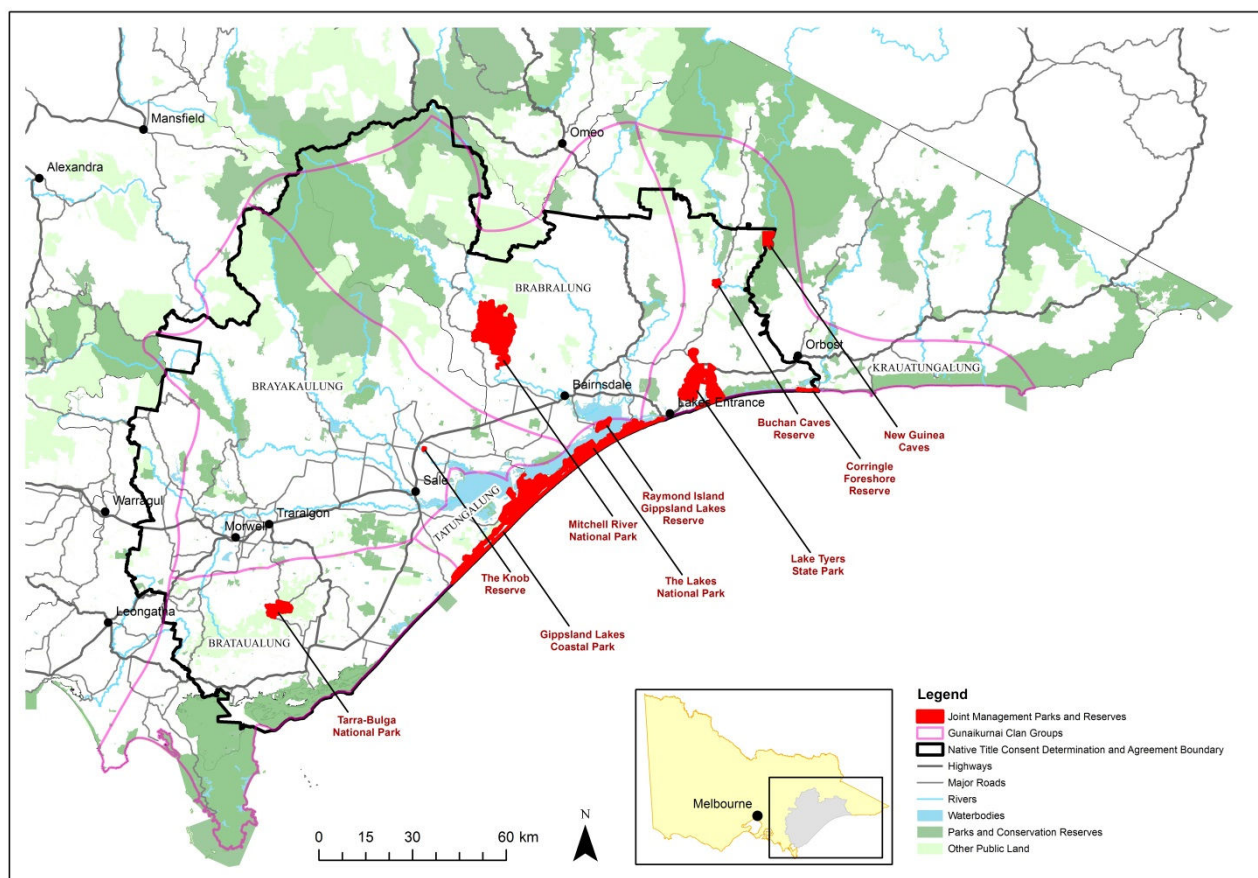


Figure 1: Map of Appointed Land (Joint Management with Aboriginal Title)

Objectives

The objective of the Board is to enable the knowledge and culture of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners of the Appointed Land to be recognised in the management of the land.

Functions

The functions of the Board are:

- to comment or make submissions on matters affecting or concerning the use or management of the Appointed Land;

- to prepare policies about the Board and its operation and engagement with external parties;
- those management functions that are conferred on the Board by agreement under any Act under which the Appointed Land is managed;
- those management functions that are delegated to the Board 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 Board by the Act or the Minister by notice published in the *Victoria Government Gazette*.

Powers

The powers of the Board 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 Board's functions and duties;
- to carry out works on the Appointed Land;
- to delegate any of the Board's functions, powers or duties to a member of the Board or an employee of the Board; 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 duties of the Board are:

- to prepare Joint Management Plans in relation to the Appointed Land;
- to prepare subsequent plans at the time and in the manner specified in the Joint Management Plan;
- to monitor and encourage compliance with and performance of the Joint Management Plan;
- to take all reasonable steps to give effect to the Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement between the Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation and the State of Victoria;
- those duties conferred on the Board, by agreement or by or under the Act or any other Act, or are delegated to the Board; and
- to keep proper and full records of its proceedings.

1.4. ACHIEVEMENTS AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The Board's performance throughout the reporting year continued to be guided by our Corporate Plan's strategic pillars and their alignment with the key themes of the JMP (See Table 1.).

The Board's annual business plan was developed to align with these themes and continued to strategically guide us through the finalisation and approval of the JMP and focus on: planning for implementation of joint management; support for delivering a number of key joint management partnership projects; establishing a JM governance and decision making framework; and continually improve board operating processes and oversight of JM implementation.

Table 1- Alignment of JMP Themes with Corporate Plan Pillars

Corporate Plan Pillars	JMP Themes
Planning- promoting the strategic direction and planning requirements for joint management	Country, Culture
Engagement- building the communication framework and relationships with our key partners, stakeholders and the public	People, Working Together
Capacity Building- building capacity within the Gunaikurnai people, JM Partners and the Board and implementing joint management	Working Together
Support economic development opportunities	People, Working Together

During the reporting period, a number of initiatives and projects consistent with the Board's values and strategic direction were planned, negotiated and further progressed or completed. These represent a combination of the Board's key strategic task of finalising the JMP and guiding and supporting JM implementation. The progression of these initiatives was made possible by strengthening our communication and engagement with our JM partners in order to achieve outcomes that were supported by all.

Key achievements in operational performance focussed on a number of key initiatives/outcomes that had commenced in the previous reporting period and include:

- 1) Finalising the final JMP, gaining ministerial approval and launching the JMP
- 2) Developing a JM Implementation Plan
- 3) Establishing a governance and decision making model/framework
- 4) Progressing existing priority projects and initiating additional ones
- 5) Maintaining Board continual improvement

1.4.1) Finalising and launching the JMP

By working closely with our JM partners we amended the draft JMP following a period of public consultation to produce the final JMP. Following approval from the Minister the JMP was launched at the Knob Reserve in Stratford on the 1st September 2018.

The final JMP was prepared with input from our development partners and outlines the proposed strategies and actions required for joint management of the Appointed Land as a partnership between the Gunaikurnai people and the State of Victoria. The aim is for the JMP to be a tool to contribute to the restoration of the Gunaikurnai people's ability to use, control, benefit from, and influence the development and management of their land. Importantly, the final JMP also provides opportunities for the State and Gunaikurnai people to further develop close partnerships to provide mutual economic, social and environmental benefits to the State, Gippsland and the Gunaikurnai people

The final JMP consists of an overarching Joint Management Strategic Plan and 9 individual park plans, and identifies actions that will enable the Gunaikurnai people to:

- Use their land for spiritual, cultural, recreational and business purposes.
- Regain their ability to influence and make decisions on how Gunaikurnai land is used and managed.
- Be actively involved in the management of their land through the protection of heritage sites, protection of the natural environment, the maintenance of built assets, and the control of future development.
- Benefit from the use of their land through employment, the enjoyment of cultural practices, community development and through well-defined vocational pathways to tertiary education for young Gunaikurnai people.

1.4.2) Developing a JM Implementation Plan.

The Joint Management Implementation Priority and Resourcing Project was initiated by the Board to provide an opportunity for joint management partners to consider initial JMP implementation priorities and the resourcing required to implement them following the approval of the JMP.

Its aim is to ascertain and reflect an agreed position between the joint management partners on the following:

1. An agreed list of JMP priority delivery/implementation initiatives (including monitoring and evaluation tasks) that need to be continued, commenced and/or completed during the first 5 years following approval of the JMP;
2. The ideal scheduling of these priority activities and actions over the 5 year period to ensure the strategic intent of the JMP is fulfilled;
3. Which joint management partner will lead implementation of each priority activity/action, and which partners will collaborate in their implementation;
4. Annual budget/resourcing estimates to undertake each of the priority activities/actions over a 6 year period to identify;
 - i) what can be delivered within existing work programs/budgets, and
 - ii) what actions will require additional resourcing.

The implementation plan is being developed by reviewing and consolidating all activities and actions from the Strategic Plan and Individual Park Plans into a suitable format and consulting with our partners on priorities for implementation. It includes a preliminary assessment of JM partners' current/future resourcing requirements (ie. What can be actioned from established resourcing and those that require additional funds/resources through the development of a simple costing tool).

Going forward the implementation plan will be used to explore strategic coordination options and to develop/consolidate funding bids for future JM implementation.

1.4.3) Establishing a governance and decision making model/framework

The partnership between GLaWAC, on behalf of the Gunaikurnai people, and the Victorian Government to jointly manage ten parks and reserves in Gippsland represents an exciting new way to manage Wurruk (country) and acknowledge the important past, present and future cultural and natural values. Joint management involves the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners working together in equal partnership with the Victorian Government to manage the natural and cultural values of parks and reserves under Aboriginal title.

Using the governance and decision making principles from Appendix 4 of the JMP Strategic Plan a two tier model was developed. This model has two key elements for representation of the JM partners.

- 1) A high-level strategic group -Implementation Partner Coordination Group (IPCG). This forum of representatives provides high level partner coordination for implementation of the JMP.

The IPCG is the only group currently in place to have carriage for high level partner coordination and alignment of implementation of the Gunaikurnai and Victorian Government JMP. It provides a forum for GLaWAC representatives to engage directly with senior executives of its joint management partner agencies on matters relating to the management of the parks and reserves for which it holds Aboriginal Title.

Its key roles are to:

- Provide endorsement of JMP implementation planning, including the JMP implementation plan prepared by the Operational Group,
- Monitor JMP implementation by reviewing periodic progress reports received from the Operational Group, and annual progress tracking against JMP goals and outcomes.
- Foster cultural understanding between the JM partners,
- Share new information relevant to joint management between the partners,
- Coordinate and support initiatives to secure adequate funding to enable all JM partners to deliver the activities for which they have accepted responsibility through the JMP implementation plan,
- Coordinate the resolution and response to JM implementation issues as they arise, including those referred to it by the Operational Group.

The IPCG provides a high level authorising environment for JMP implementation. As an unincorporated group, it focuses on decision making by agreement, in a manner that respects each JM partner's decision making process and applicable delegations. In doing so, the IPCG will support the JM partners via the Operational Group to deliver the full intent of the JMP via the agreed JMP implementation plan. The IPCG will assume the Project Steering Group role described in the DELWP-GLaWAC Working on Country Funding Agreement and the PV-GLaWAC Deed for Park Management Services by monitoring delivery of the program, endorsing operational reports, fostering engagement between joint management partners and identifying and resolving emerging issues.

While the IPCG enables coordination between the partners for JMP implementation, this however does not replace the duties of the Board as outlined in the *Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement*; particularly in relation to monitoring and encouraging compliance with and performance of the JMP.

Membership of the IPCG comprises Executive and senior representatives nominated by the following JM partners that are appropriate to the purpose and role of the IPCG:

- GLaWAC
- PV
- DELWP
- DJCS
- Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

The IPCG now meets quarterly, is chaired by the Chair of the GKTOLMB and GKTOLMB management provide secretariat services to the IPCG, including agenda distribution and minute taking. Decisions taken or actions agreed to at IPCG meetings will be recorded in the meeting minutes, and formalised through written agreements between the relevant parties where appropriate.

2) An operational oversight group - JM Implementation Operational Group (JM Ops Group) whose purpose is to enable the JM partner groups to work together to develop a yearly JM implementation work program.

The JM Ops Group consists of senior regional operations staff to plan, coordinate, monitor and report on JMP implementation including the establishment of the JM Annual Works Program. This group oversees the sharing of knowledge, decision making, resource coordination and skill development in the management of the joint managed parks.

The JM Ops Group enables the JMP partner groups to work together to implement the JMP and in particular:

- Coordinate the delivery of the JMP through the development of a consolidated yearly JM Annual Works Program:
- Lead delivery of JMP Implementation Plan and associated work plans:
- Coordinate monitoring and reporting specifically against delivery of activities and actions of the JMP and implementation plans and collecting evidence of outcomes achieved:

- Discuss and share challenges, issues and opportunities associated with the implementation of the JMP:
- Ensure tracking of activities on the implementation of the JMP is clearly understood and factored into respective organisation planning and line management directions:
- Drive resource requests for the implementation of the JMP based on agreed priorities and needs: and
- Identify, manage and minimise operational risk associated with the implementation of the JMP.

1.4.4) Enabling Priority Joint Management Projects

The Board, GLaWAC and PV continued to progress priority joint management implementation projects funded by the Board in the 2018-19 reporting period.

The priority joint management projects provide the platform for meaningful engagement, project delivery, relationship building, Gunaikurnai Joint Management Ranger and PV Ranger capacity building, in addition to informing the content of other projects currently being planned. The Board continued providing ongoing support for the priority joint management implementation projects by providing funding to PV and GLaWAC to progress them and through membership on the Project Control Group overseeing the delivery of the projects.

Joint Management implementation projects supported by the Board in the reporting period included those that were already currently underway as well as new initiatives.

Those projects already underway and that were further progressed include;

Cultural Mapping Project

- Archaeological survey and report for Lake Tyers visitor nodes completed
- Anthropological research and collating recorded historic records/articles

Joint Managed Parks Signage Manual

- Draft signage manual completed and approval/amendment process mapped

Lake Tyers Camping and Access Strategy

- Communications and Engagement Plan implemented
- Draft Camping and Access Strategy developed
- Engagement sessions held with Gunaikurnai and broader Aboriginal community with regard to the draft strategy
- Next stage of engaging with broader community groups and stakeholders planned

New Guinea Cave II Project

- Site management options developed from consultation and engagement with Gunaikurnai and proposed works program developed once access is possible.

1.4.5) Maintaining Board continual improvement

The Board continued its endeavours to maintain its high level of compliance and achieve ongoing improvement of its operating and delivery outcomes and to continue to promote opportunities for joint management implementation consistent with the final JMP.

Associated operating activities for the reporting period included:

- Reviewing key risks management framework:
- Maintaining the engagement of a Chief Finance and Accounting Officer (required under Direction 3.1.2 of the 2003 Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance):
- Continuing the secondment of a Project Officer from the East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (EGCMA) for support to the Executive Officer and the Board:

- Reviewing and amending the Board's Business Plan to ensure the document continues to guide the work program and strategic direction of the entity over the next year:
- Implementing the changes identified in a review of its Ministerial Standing Directions obligations under the Financial Management Compliance Framework (FMCF) and the implementation of its recommendations to reach full compliance, including the development of additional policies and procedures required as a public entity: and
- Convening regular quarterly Audit and Risk Committee meetings and monitoring our Risk Register to address issues identified in the 2016/17 management letter from the Victorian Auditor-General's Office.

Associated delivery activities for the reporting period included:

- Providing support to re-develop the annual work program for the Gunaikurnai Joint Management Rangers into a whole of JM activity delivery by all of the JM partners:
- Through its membership on the Interim Knob Reserve Committee of Management, the Board maintained its oversight and continued to contribute to and support the Committee's strategic planning processes to ensure alignment with the implementation actions identified for the Knob Reserve. The Board also provided funding for a review and evaluation of the committee, and;
- the Board continued to work collaboratively with GLaWAC to progress their economic development strategy and associated opportunities.

1.5. KEY INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS COMMENCED IN 2018-19

The key initiative commenced for the reporting period was the development of Joint Management Outcomes Indicators. These will be a key responsibility of the Board. Indicators will typically be measured or collated on a periodic basis and require the repeatable collection of data or information that enable an 'answer' to the indicator 'question' at a point in time. Periodic collection of indicator data or information will allow a trend in the progress status of an outcome to be recorded and monitored over time. 'Baseline' data will be collected at the start of the 2019-20 year in order for future achievements to be compared. For a number of indicators, a primary data source for numbers and evidence will be the end of Financial Year JM Annual Works Program progress report.

The developed document lists the adopted indicators as part of the Gunaikurnai JMP outcome monitoring regime following input from the Board and subsequent review and feedback from representatives of JM partners GLaWAC, PV and DELWP. Its table lists the recommended indicators, their type (quantitative or qualitative), and the outcomes for which each indicator could help inform progress.

The next steps are to develop this into a JMP outcome indicators data collection plan. This data collection plan will show what, how, and when indicator data is to be collected, and by whom.

More specifically, it will show:

- The scope of each indicator and the data source(s) that will inform it,
- Who is responsible for collecting the data?
- The frequency of data collection and the period for which that data will apply,
- The outcome(s) for which each indicator is intended to help inform progress,
- How data will be collated, analysed and reported.

New priority joint management implementation projects initiated in the 18/19 reporting period include;

1) Cultural Interpretation Strategy- The Gunaikurnai Cultural Heritage Interpretation Strategy will confirm the interpretations and signature visitor experiences of the 10 jointly managed parks and identify the best ways for visitors to emotionally connect with, learn about and appreciate the multiple, layered and complex histories and cultural stories of the sites. It will articulate and consolidate interpretive themes, key messages and captivating storylines that will help competitively position the JM parks as world class destinations in the global landscape. Outlining specific modes of delivery appropriate to both current and projected visitors, it will articulate an overarching strategy for a phased implementation of the JMP initiatives, while providing direction for the initial interpretation and storytelling implementation project.

2) Buchan Caves Reserve Cultural Interpretation Plan that will:

- Explore and develop economic development opportunities at Buchan Caves Reserve
- Develop a Gunaikurnai interpretive space/features and Gunaikurnai retail opportunity in the visitor centre and grounds and explore opportunities for showcasing Gunaikurnai cultural attributes of the region (incl. the use of using leading technology (eg augmented reality, animation etc)
- Develop a track suitable for guided tours
- Develop a cultural tour within the reserve
- Investigate the establishment of a program for Gunaikurnai training and development in the reserve focusing on commercial operations, visitor services, cave guiding and potential cultural tourism products

3) Develop a site master plan for the Angusvale campground in the Mitchell River National Park. This piece of work will produce a site plan for the Angusvale camping area that will include defining and improving the layout of camping locations and site facilities, landscape design, improve safety of vehicle circulation, interpretive facilities and identify a greater range of activities such as short walks and other river based activities.

1.6. FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2018/19 \$	2017/18 \$	2016/17 \$	2015/16 \$	2014/15 \$
Operating revenue					
State government	690,000	948,000	800,000	845,000	800,000
Other revenue	8,633	10,501	12,347	11,345	16,910
Total Operating Revenue	698,633	958,501	812,347	856,345	816,910
Operating expenses					
Governance and Corporate	362,514	386,517	415,051	394,411	327,275
Project Expenditure	522,471	505,492	592,757	408,351	259,990
Total Operating Expenses	884,985	892,009	1,007,808	802,762	587,265
Total Assets	476,205	684,678	806,237	823,179	785,531
Total Liabilities	30,697	52,817	240,868	62,349	78,284

1.7. CURRENT YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Board is funded through DELWP as part of the *Gunaikurnai Recognition and Settlement Agreement* with the State of Victoria dated 22 October 2010.

As anticipated in the Board's Corporate Plan, operating expenses decreased for the reporting period, particularly those related to project expenditure associated with the development of the JMP and the initiation of a number of joint management projects which support joint management in action. The experience gained by undertaking joint management in practice is accelerating information exchange and capacity building and has informed the development of the JM implementation plan. There was also a decrease in Board operating expenses as the Board shifted to bi-monthly meetings midway through the reporting period.

1.8. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

There were no significant matters which changed our financial position during the reporting period.

1.9. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OR FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

There were no significant changes or factors which affected our performance during the reporting period.

1.10. CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Board does not manage any capital projects.

1.11. DISCLOSURE OF GRANTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS

The Board has provided grants to certain organisations to further the Board's and its partner's shared joint management objectives. Grants are administered via a funding agreement that specifies the purpose, outputs and reporting requirements for each grant.

In 2018-19 the following grants (excl. GST) were provided by the Board:

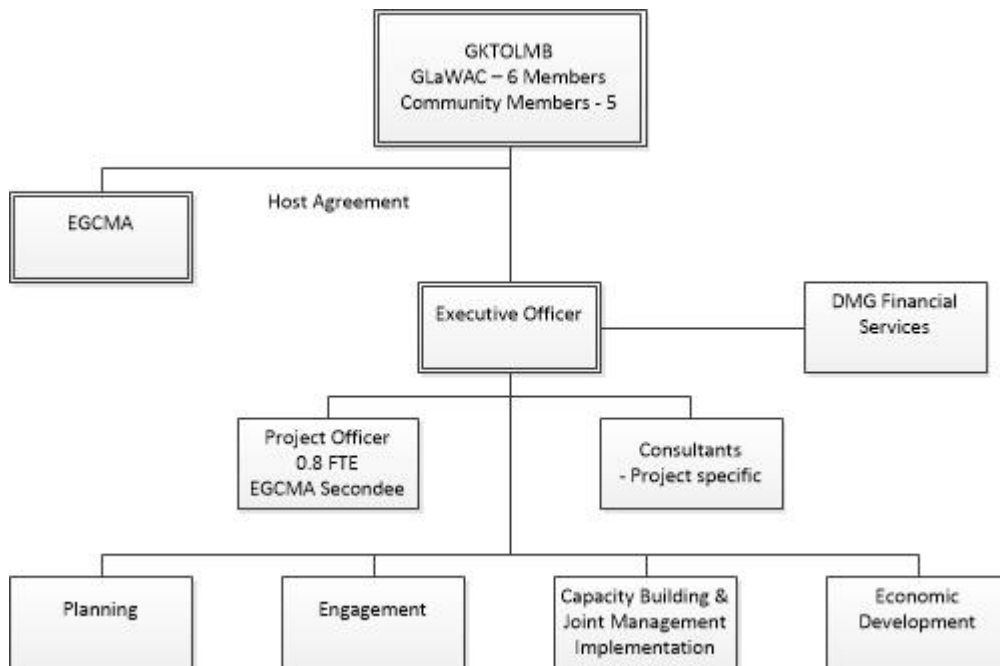
Organisation	Description	Amount granted in 18/19
Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation	Undertake cultural mapping in the Appointed Lands	\$100,000
Parks Victoria	Deliver Joint Management Priority Projects	\$120,000
The Knob Recreation Reserve Committee of Management	Undertake a review and evaluation of the Committee of Management	\$20,000

1.12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

2. Governance & Organisational Structure

2.1 ORGANISATIONAL CHART



2.2 RELATIONSHIPS

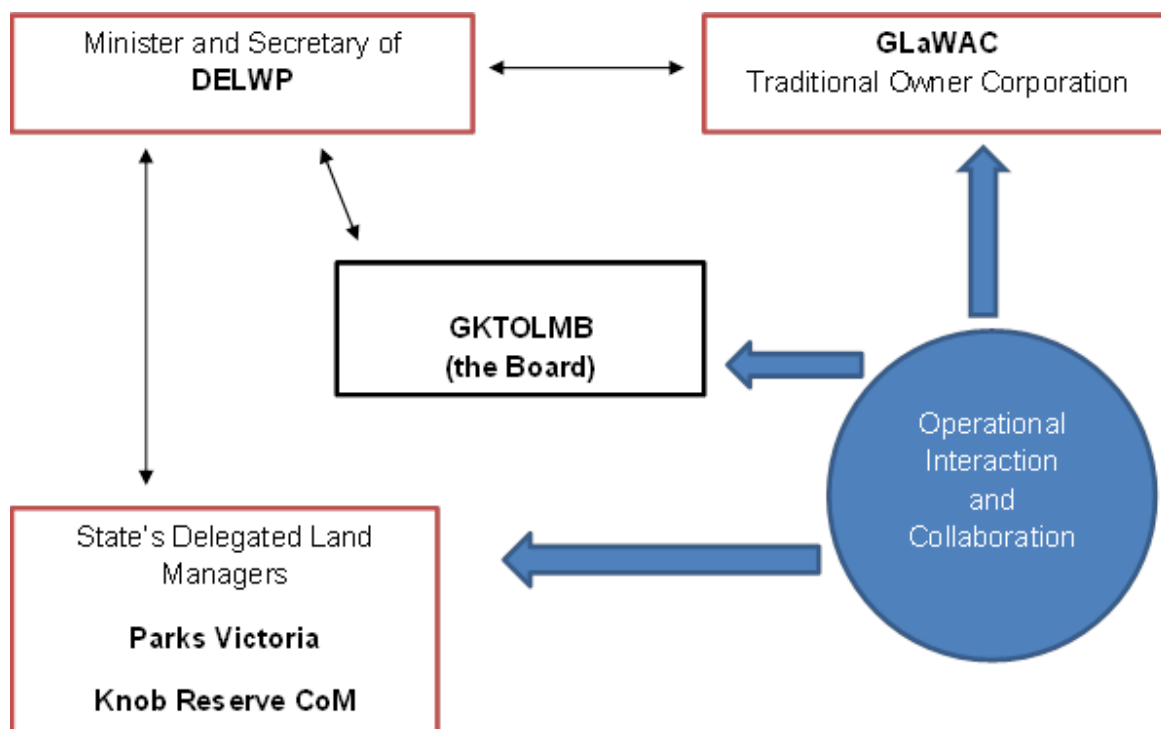
The following diagram illustrates the formal nature of the relationships that exist between the Board and its key partners in joint management, GLaWAC, PV, and DELWP, along with its hosting relationship with the EGCMA.

As a joint management body, the development and maintenance of partner and stakeholder relationships is an integral part of the Board's work, and is essential for it to carry out its functions and duties effectively. The Board has actively encouraged GLaWAC, DELWP and PV to participate in Board meetings and workshops. Structured reports are presented through standing agenda items at Board meetings to report meeting outcomes of the IPCG and JM Ops Group.

In this reporting period the Board concentrated its communication and engagement efforts on the JM partners. The Board's Corporate Plan continues to identify actions aimed at building and strengthening these relationships throughout implementation of the approved JMP.

During 2018-19 the Board maintained its Hosting Agreement with the EGCMA. Through the Hosting Agreement, EGCMA provides to the Board a range of services and facilities associated with staff employment, office accommodation, equipment provision, and administration.

Relationships Diagram



2.3 GOVERNING BOARD

The Board is responsible for:

- Developing and reviewing governance arrangements;
- Developing strategies and effective working relationships with key partners;
- Preparing a Joint Management Plan with the Secretary of DELWP, in consultation with the community that will enable the knowledge and culture of Gunaikurnai people to be recognised and incorporated into the joint management of the Appointed Lands;
- Fostering capacity building and economic development opportunities for Gunaikurnai in relation to the management of the Appointed Land.

The Board has a broad skills base with considerable understanding and experience in corporate governance, Natural Resource Management Planning, land and water management, capacity building, Indigenous empowerment and business management.

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 has adopted a Board Charter that guides the performance of its governance role and its operation and meeting procedures. The Charter also references the *Directors' Code of Conduct* issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission.

Board composition

The Board consists of not more than eleven members appointed by the responsible Minister. Not less than six members are appointed by the Minister following nomination by GLaWAC. The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Board are appointed from among the members of the Board by the Minister. The Chairperson is nominated by GLaWAC from among the members of the Board.

Board Members

The Board members in office at any time during the reporting period are shown in the following table. Board members were in office for the entire reporting period unless otherwise stated. The table also indicates Board member's attendance at the nine Board meetings held during the reporting period.

Member	Meeting Attendance
Grattan Mullett (Chairperson)	8 of 9
John Mitchell (Deputy Chairperson)	7 of 9
Marianne Atkinson	9 of 9
Glenys Watts	9 of 9
Lena Morris	8 of 9
Katherine Mullett	6 of 9
Malcolm Siely (till 30 September 2018)	0 of 3
Janine Haddow	7 of 9
Geoff Hocking (till 30 September 2018)	2 of 3
Angela Hutson	8 of 9
David Willington	7 of 9
Doris Paton (from 1 October 2018)	4 of 6

A precis biography of each current Board member is available on the Board website at <https://www.gunaikurnai.com.au/about/our-board>

Declaration of Pecuniary Interests

Annual declarations of pecuniary interests have been duly completed by all relevant officers of the Board.

2.4 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND ROLE

The Audit and Risk Committee consists of four members. Committee members are appointed by the Board. Two of the Committee members are Board members, and two members are external members with specific skills in financial accounting or auditing. All members of the Committee are independent members. The Committee's purpose is fully described in its charter and terms of reference.

The role of the Audit and Risk Committee is to assist the Board in delivering on its responsibilities for annual financial reporting and ensuring the Board has appropriate risk management and governance frameworks in place.

The Committee does this by ensuring:

- risks to the Board are identified and monitored effectively, and systems are in place to manage those risks;
- a reliable system of internal controls is maintained, to ensure effective governance including compliance with laws and regulations; and
- annual accounts provide an accurate representation of the Board's financial position.

Membership of the Committee in 2018/19 comprised:

Board Members

Marianne Atkinson (independent)

Katherine Mullett (independent)

External Members

Thelma Hutchison (independent) - Convenor

Michelle Dowsett (independent)

The Committee met on five occasions and fully achieved its role and purpose during the reporting period.

2.5 BOARD COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of the Chairperson, the Deputy Chairperson, and a Gunaikurnai Board Member appointed by the Board. The Executive Committee was established by the Board in May 2016. The purpose of the Committee is described in its terms of reference.

The role of the Executive Committee is to:

- define and focus the strategic direction of the Board; and
- prioritise operational decisions and consider urgent matters which require decisions that cannot be deferred until the next scheduled meeting of the Board
- assess the performance of the Executive Officer

Membership of the Committee in 2018-19 comprised:

Grattan Mullett (Chairperson)

John Mitchell (Deputy Chairperson)

Lena Morris (Member)

2.6 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Board is committed to the pursuit of the highest possible health and safety standards in all of its workplace activities.

Given its hosting arrangement with the EGCMA, the Board has adopted, and works within, the EGCMA's systematic approach to integrating Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) into our management and operational environments.

To this end, the Board's OH&S policy requires the staff who support the Board to adhere to the EGCMA's Work Health and Safety manual, safe work procedures, and training regime.

Whilst the Board's OH&S performance is included within the EGCMA's annual OH&S performance reporting, there were no reported hazards/incidents, lost time claims or fatalities, or associated WorkCover claims or related incidents attributable to the Board or its activities during the 2018-19 financial year.

3. Workforce Data

The Board did not directly employ any staff during the reporting period. The two staff that supported the Board during the reporting period are employed by the EGCMA via the Board hosting arrangement with the EGCMA. Thus no disclosures concerning Public Administration Employment & Conduct Principles, Comparative Workforce Data, Workforce Inclusion Policy, or Executive Officer disclosures are required to be made by the Board for this reporting period.

4. Other Disclosures

4.1 LOCAL JOBS FIRST

The *Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003* requires public bodies to report on the implementation of the Local Jobs First - Victorian Industry Participation Policy. Public bodies are required to apply the Local Jobs First in all procurement activities over \$3 million in metropolitan Melbourne and for state-wide projects, or \$1 million in regional Victoria.

The Board did not have any tenders valued at over \$1 million during the reporting period.

4.2 CONSULTANCY EXPENDITURE

Details of consultancies (valued at \$10,000 or greater)

In 2018-19, there were two consultancies where the total fee payable to the consultant was \$10,000 or greater. The total expenditure incurred during 2018-19 in relation to these consultancies was \$44,646 (excl. GST).

Details of individual consultancies where total fees payable were greater than \$10,000 (excl. GST) is provided in the table below:

Consultant	Summary of project	Total project fees approved	Total fees incurred in 18/19	Future commitments
DMG Audit and Advisory	Accounting, CFO and audit services	\$23,628	\$23,628	-
Jo Bell Heritage Advisors	Knob Reserve CHMP	\$21,018	\$21,018	-

Details of consultancies (valued at less than \$10,000)

In 2018-19, there were four consultancies engaged during the year where the total fees payable to the consultants was less than \$10,000. The total expenditure incurred during 2018/19 in relation to these consultancies was \$24,371 (excl. GST).

4.3 DISCLOSURE OF MAJOR CONTRACTS

The Board did not award any major contracts (valued at \$10 million or more) during 2018-19.

A major contract is a contract entered into during the reporting period valued at \$10 million or more.

4.4 GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE

The Board's expenditure in the 2018-19 reporting period on government campaign expenditure did not exceed \$100,000.

4.5 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE

For the 2018-19 reporting period, the Board had a total ICT expenditure of \$0.

ICT expenditure refers to the Board's costs in providing business enabling ICT services.

4.6 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 Board. For the 12 months ending 30 June 2019, the Board received no FOI requests.

Making a request

Access to documents sought under the Freedom of Information Act for information held by the Board may be requested from the Board's Freedom of Information Manager.

Requests should be in writing, should identify as clearly as possible which document is being requested, and must be accompanied by the application fee of \$29.60.

Requests for documents in the possession of the Board should be addressed to:

Freedom of Information Officer
Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
574 Main St.
Bairnsdale VIC 3875

Requests can also be lodged online at www.foi.vic.gov.au

Access charges may also apply once documents have been processed and a decision on access is made, for example photocopying and search and retrieval charges.

Further information regarding Freedom of Information can be found at www.foi.vic.gov.au

4.7 COMPLIANCE WITH BUILDING ACT 1993

The Board does not own or control any government buildings and consequently is exempt from notifying its compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*.

4.8 COMPETITIVE NEUTRALITY POLICY

Competitive neutrality requires government businesses to ensure where services compete, or potentially compete with the private sector, any advantage arising solely from their government ownership be removed if it is not in the public interest. Government businesses are required to cost and price these services as if they were privately owned. Competitive neutrality policy supports fair competition between public and private businesses and provides government businesses with a tool to enhance decisions on resource allocation. This policy does not override other policy objectives of government and focuses on efficiency in the provision of service.

The Board continues to comply with the requirements of the Competitive Neutrality Policy.

4.9 PROTECTED DISCLOSURES ACT 2012

The *Protected Disclosure Act 2012 (PD Act)* enables people to make disclosures about improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The Act 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.

The Board is a public body for the purposes of the *Protected Disclosure Act 2012*.

What is improper or corrupt conduct?

Improper or corrupt conduct involves substantial:

- mismanagement of public resources;
- risk to public health or safety or the environment;
- 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 the Board or its members, officers or employees by contacting IBAC on the contact details provided below. Please note that the Board is not able to receive protected disclosures.

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

The Board has established procedures for the protection of persons from detrimental action in reprisal for making a protected disclosure about the Board or its employees. You can access the Board's procedures on its website at <https://www.gunaikurnai.com.au/media/news>

Contacts

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

Address: Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne Victoria 3000
Mail: IBAC, GPO Box 24234, Melbourne Victoria 3001
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.

4.10 OFFICE-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The EGCMA (being the Board's host for office based facilities) addresses environmental impacts arising from office based energy, waste, paper, water, transport, greenhouse gas emissions, and procurement through its Sustainability Policy and ResourceSmart Strategy. The Board office is within the EGCMA office facilities and staff adheres to these policies and strategies.

4.11 COMPLIANCE WITH DATAVIC ACCESS POLICY

Consistent with the DataVic Access Policy issued by the Victorian Government in 2012, the information included in this Annual Report will be available at <http://www.data.vic.gov.au/> in electronic readable format.

4.12 STATEMENT OF AVAILABILITY OF OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information available on request

In compliance with the requirements of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance, details in respect of the items listed below have been retained by the Board and are available (in full) on request, subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act* 1982.

- a) Details of publications produced by the Board about itself, and how these can be obtained.
- b) Details of any major external reviews carried out on the Board.
- c) Details of major promotional, public relations and marketing activities undertaken by the Board to develop community awareness of the entity and its services.
- d) Details of all consultancies and contractors including: consultants/contractors engaged; services provided; and expenditure committed for each engagement.
- e) Details of assessments and measures undertaken to improve the occupational health and safety of employees, and
- f) A statement on industrial relations within the Board.

The information is available on request from:

Executive Officer

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Phone: 03 5150 3573

Email: info@gunaikurnai.com.au

Additional Information included in annual report

Details in respect of the following items have been included in the Board's annual report, on the pages indicated below:

- g) A list of the Board's major committees; the purposes of each committee; and the extent to which the purposes have been achieved (sections 2.4 & 2.5).
- h) A statement that declarations of pecuniary interests have been duly completed by all relevant officers (section 2.3).

Information that is not applicable to the Board

The following information is not relevant to the Board for the reasons set out below:

- i) A declaration of shares held by senior officers (*No shares have ever been issued in the Board*).
- j) Details of overseas visits undertaken (*No Board members or senior executives took overseas work related trips*).
- k) Details of changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies charged (*The Board does not charge prices, fees, rates, levies or other charges*).
- l) Details of major research and development activities (*the Board does not undertake research and development activities*).

4.13 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Board's Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed the Chairperson's Financial management compliance attestation, which takes into account the advice of the Committee.

4.14 GKTOLMB FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE ATTESTATION STATEMENT

I, Grattan Mullett, on behalf of the Responsible Body, certify that the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board has complied with the applicable Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Grattan Mullett
Chairman
Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
03 October 2019

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Declaration of the financial statements

The attached financial statements for Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (GKTOLMB) have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under 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 year ended 30 June 2019 and financial position of GKTOLMB at 30 June 2019.

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.

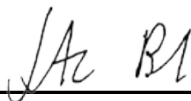
We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 3 October 2019.



Grattan Mullett
Chairman



Damian Brittnell
Accountable Officer



Justin Brook
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Comprehensive operating statement
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	2.1	698,633	958,501
Employee expenses	3	(204,684)	(197,567)
Administration expenses	3	(67,668)	(68,299)
Depreciation	4.1	(58)	(384)
Insurance	3	(7,860)	(7,860)
Board fees	3	(65,066)	(70,306)
Board member expenses	3	(17,237)	(42,101)
Project implementation	3	(522,413)	(505,492)
Total expenses		<u>(884,986)</u>	<u>(892,009)</u>
Net result for the year		(186,353)	66,492
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Comprehensive result		<u>(186,353)</u>	<u>66,492</u>

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

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Balance sheet
as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	473,272	648,341
Receivables	5.1	2,933	28,342
Prepayments	5.3	-	7,937
Total Current Assets		<u>476,205</u>	<u>684,620</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	4.1	-	58
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>
Total Assets		<u>476,205</u>	<u>684,678</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.2	30,697	52,817
Total Current Liabilities		<u>30,697</u>	<u>52,817</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>30,697</u>	<u>52,817</u>
Net Assets		<u>445,508</u>	<u>631,861</u>
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		445,508	631,861
Total Equity		<u>445,508</u>	<u>631,861</u>
Commitments for expenditure	6.2		
Contingent assets and contingent liabilities	7.2		

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

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Accumulated Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2017	565,369	565,369
Comprehensive result	66,492	66,492
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>631,861</u>	<u>631,861</u>
Comprehensive result	(186,353)	(186,353)
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>445,508</u>	<u>445,508</u>

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

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Cash flow statement
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from government		690,000	948,000
Interest received		8,633	10,501
Payments			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(975,047)	(1,193,995)
GST received from the Australian Tax Office		101,345	121,173
Net cash outflows from operating activities	8.2	<u>(175,069)</u>	<u>(114,321)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(175,069)	(114,321)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		648,341	762,662
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6.1	<u><u>473,272</u></u>	<u><u>648,341</u></u>

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

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and the historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured on a different basis.

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 Contributions are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of the Board.

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 financial information being presented. The significant judgements made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements are disclosed. 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 future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in applying the application of Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates relate to:

- Estimated useful lives over which plant and equipment are depreciated (Note 4.1)
- Accruals (Note 5.2)

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Compliance information

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* and applicable AASs, which include interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). They are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaced AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and has been adopted in the 2018/19 financial year. GKTOLMB has applied this on a modified retrospective basis. Refer to Note 7.1 Financial instruments specific disclosures.

The financial statements also comply with relevant Financial Reporting Directions (FRDs) issued by the Department of Treasury and Finance, and relevant Standing Directions (SDs) authorised by the Assistant Treasurer.

The Board is a not-for profit entity and therefore applies the additional Aus paragraphs applicable to “not-for-profit” Boards under the AASs.

The annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 3 October 2019.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

(b) Reporting entity

The GKTOLMB is a Land Management Board of the State of Victoria, 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

(c) Basis of accounting preparation and measurement

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.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019, and the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Items included in this financial report are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which GKTOLMB operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the GKTOLMB's functional and presentation currency.

Note 2: Funding delivery of our services

GKTOLMB's overall objective is to develop a Joint Management Plan for the 10 parks and reserves in Gippsland transferred to Aboriginal title.

2.1 Summary of income that funds the delivery of our services

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Government grants	690,000	948,000
Bank interest	8,633	10,501
Total revenue	<u>698,633</u>	<u>958,501</u>

Government grants

Government grants are recognised as operating revenue on receipt or when the entity obtains control of the contribution and meets certain other criteria as outlined by AASB 1004 *Contributions*, whichever is the sooner, and disclosed in the Comprehensive Operating Statement as government grants and contributions.

Bank interest

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method, in the period in which it is earned.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3: The cost of delivering our services

This section provides an account of the expenses incurred by GKTOLMB in delivering services and outputs. In Note 2, the funds that enable the provision of services were disclosed and in this note the cost associated with provision of services are recorded.

Expenses as reported on the comprehensive operating statement are as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Employee expenses	204,684	197,567
Administration expenses	67,668	68,299
Insurance	7,860	7,860
Board fees	65,066	70,306
Board member expenses	17,237	42,101
Project implementation	522,413	505,492

Employee expenses and board expenses

Employee expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, superannuation, leave entitlements, redundancy payments and workcover premiums. The GKTOLMB's board members are paid a sitting fee and employer contributions for superannuation in accordance with government policy. GKTOLMB members who are employees of the Victorian Public Service are not eligible to receive a sitting fee for being a member of the GKTOLMB, unless criteria for payment have been met and approved by the Secretary of Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.

Employee expenses are recognised when incurred. Employee entitlements at year end are recognised by East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, being the employer of GKTOLMB staff.

Other expenses

Other expenses include administration expenditure, advertising & signage, insurance and consultancy expenditure. Expenses are recognised on the accrual basis in the reporting period they are incurred.

Superannuation

The GKTOLMB contributes in respect of the board members and staff superannuation at a contribution rate of 9.50% (2018: 9.50%) of the board member's fees and staff remuneration.

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Defined contribution plans:		
Vicsuper	760	551
Other	14,003	13,935
Total	14,763	14,486

There are no unfunded liabilities associated with the above schemes as they are accumulation schemes.

At 30 June 2019 there was \$1,149 owing to the Superannuation Funds (2018: \$1,176).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Fair value hierarchy

This section sets out information on how the Board determined fair value for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 30 June 2019 is presented below.

	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2019	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using:		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Computers	-	-	-	-
Total plant and equipment	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between levels during the year. For all assets measured at fair value, the current use is considered the highest and best use.

	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2018	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using:		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Computers	58	-	-	58
Total plant and equipment	58	-	-	58

Plant and equipment is held at fair value. When plant and equipment is specialised in use, such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern, fair value is determined using the depreciated replacement cost. As there is a limited secondary market for similar assets and useful lives are a significant unobservable input, these assets have been classified as level 3 assets.

Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value	2019	2018
Plant and equipment	\$	\$
Opening balance	58	442
Depreciation	(58)	(384)
Closing balance	-	58

Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable
Computers	Depreciated replacement cost	Cost per unit: \$453-\$2,491 Useful life: 3 years

Consistent with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, the GKTOLMB determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurements such as plant and equipment in accordance with the requirements of AASB 13 and the relevant Financial Reporting Directions.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 5: Other assets and liabilities

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from GKTOLMB's operations.

5.1 Receivables

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current		
Statutory - GST receivable	2,933	28,342

Receivables consist of statutory receivables, such as Goods and Services Tax (GST) input tax credits recoverable.

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where GST relating to the expenditure items is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the item is recognised GST inclusive.

Contractual receivables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as loans and receivables. Statutory receivables, are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment), but are not classified as financial instruments because they do not arise from a contract.

5.2 Payables

Current

Contractual

Trade creditors	23,497	45,817
Accruals	7,200	7,000
	<u>30,697</u>	<u>52,817</u>

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. Trade creditors are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

5.3 Prepayments

Current

Prepaid insurance	<u>-</u>	<u>7,937</u>
-------------------	----------	--------------

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6: How we finance our operations

This section provides information on the sources of finance utilised by the Board during its operations, along with interest expenses (the cost of borrowings) and other information related to financing activities of GKTOLMB.

6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	85,222	148,515
Term deposits	388,050	499,826
	<u>473,272</u>	<u>648,341</u>

Cash and cash equivalents recognised on the Balance Sheet comprise 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 readily convertible to known amounts of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For Cash Flow Statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts, which are included as interest bearing liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

6.2 Commitments for expenditure

(a) Commitments

Operating commitments	176,000	-
Total operating commitments (inclusive of GST)	<u>176,000</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Commitments payable

Operating commitments payable

Less than one year	176,000	-
Total operating commitments (inclusive of GST)	<u>176,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Less GST recoverable from the Australian Tax Office	16,000	-
Total commitments (exclusive of GST)	<u>160,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are disclosed 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7: Risks, contingencies and valuation uncertainties

7.1 Financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments specific disclosures

Introduction

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Due to the nature of the GKTOLMB's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than a contract (for example taxes). Such assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments in AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

From 1 July 2018, the GKTOLMB applies AASB 9 Financial Instruments and classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms. AASB 9 replaced AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Categories of financial assets under AASB 9

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value

GKTOLMB has classified all financial assets as 'Financial assets at amortised cost' under AASB 9

Financial assets are measured at amortised costs if both of the following criteria are met and the assets are not designated as fair value through net result:

- the assets are held by GKTOLMB to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

GKTOLMB recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits; and
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables)

Categories of financial assets previously under AASB 139

- Loan and receivables
- Held-to-maturity
- Held-for-trading
- Available-for-sale

GKTOLMB had classified all financial assets as 'Loans and receivables' under AASB 139.

Loans and receivables and cash are financial instrument assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. These assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (and for assets, less any impairment). The GKTOLMB recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits;
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables)

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

Categories of financial liabilities under AASB 9

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities at fair value

GKTOLMB has classified all financial liabilities as 'financial liabilities at amortised cost'

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost with any difference in initial recognition and redemption value being recognised in net result over the period of the interest bearing liability using the effective interest rate method. The GKTOLMB recognises the following liabilities in this category:

- payables (excluding statutory payables)

Categories of financial liability previously under AASB 139

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities through profit and loss

GKTOLMB had classified all financial liabilities as 'Financial liabilities at amortised cost' under AASB 139.

The recognition and measurement of the financial liabilities at amortised cost is identical under AASB 9 and AASB 139.

The carrying amounts of the Board's contractual financial assets and financial liabilities by category are disclosed in the table below:

	Contractual financial assets - cash and deposits \$	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost \$	Total \$
2019			
Contractual financial assets			
Cash and deposits	473,272	-	473,272
Total financial assets	473,272	-	473,272
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables	-	30,697	30,697
Total financial liabilities	-	30,697	30,697
2018			
Contractual financial assets			
Cash and deposits	648,341	-	648,341
Total financial assets	648,341	-	648,341
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables	-	52,817	52,817
Total financial liabilities	-	52,817	52,817

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Net holding gain/ (loss) on financial instruments by category:

	Total interest income/ (expense) \$
2019	
Contractual financial assets	
Cash and deposits	8,633
Total financial assets	8,633
2018	
Contractual financial assets	
Cash and deposits	10,501
Total financial assets	10,501

The net holding gains or losses disclosed above are determined as follows:

- for cash and deposits, receivables and term deposits, the net gain or loss is calculated by subtracting any impairment recognised in the net result from the interest income
- for financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, the net gain or loss reflects the interest expense.

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Board's principal financial instruments comprise:

- cash and cash equivalents
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables)
- payables (excluding statutory payables)

The Board holds financial instruments as a result of its ordinary business activities (in the case of receivables and payables), or to prudentially manage cash balances (in the case of cash deposits and investments).

The Board's main financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Board manages these financial risks in accordance with its financial management policies.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Board's counter party defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Board. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis.

Credit risk associated with the Board's contractual financial assets is minimal because the main debtor is the Victorian Government. For debtors other than the Government, it is the Board's policy to assess the credit worthiness of debtors. There are no contractual debtors at year end (2018: \$nil).

In addition, the Board does not engage in hedging for its contractual financial assets and mainly obtains contractual financial assets that are on fixed interest, except for cash held on call at bank. The Board's policy is to only deal with banks with high credit ratings.

Provision for impairment for contractual financial assets is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect a receivable. Objective evidence includes financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments, debts that are more than 30 days overdue and changes in debtor credit ratings.

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

Credit quality of contractual financial assets that are either past due or impaired

There are no material financial assets which are individually determined to be impaired. Currently the Board does not hold any collateral as security nor credit enhancements relating to any of its financial assets.

There are no contractual financial assets that have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being past due or impaired, and they are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated.

The following table discloses the ageing of contractual financial assets:

	Carrying amount \$	Not past due and not impaired \$
2019		
Contractual financial assets		
Cash and deposits	473,272	-
Total financial assets	473,272	-
2018		
Contractual financial assets		
Cash and deposits	648,341	-
Total financial assets	648,341	-

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Liquidity Risk

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

The Board's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the balance sheet. The Board manages its liquidity risk by ensuring that it has access to sufficient cash to meet its current liabilities.

The following table discloses the contractual maturity analysis for the Board's contractual financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount \$	Nominal amount \$	Maturity date less than month \$
2019			
Financial liabilities			
Payables	30,697	30,697	30,697
Total financial liabilities	30,697	30,697	30,697
2018			
Financial liabilities			
Payables	52,817	52,817	52,817
Total financial liabilities	52,817	52,817	52,817

Market Risk

The Board's exposures to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk. Objectives, policies and processes used to manage each of these risks are disclosed below.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk solely relates to cash balances held in deposits at variable interest rates. Minimisation of risk is achieved by undertaking fixed rate or non-interest bearing financial instruments. The Board's exposure to interest rate risk is set out below.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest rate exposure			
		Carrying amount \$	Fixed interest rate \$	Variable interest rate \$	Non-interest bearing \$
2019					
Contractual financial assets					
Cash and deposits	1.4	473,272	388,050	85,222	-
Total financial assets		473,272	388,050	85,222	-
Contractual financial liabilities					
Payables		30,697	-	-	30,697
Total financial liabilities		30,697	-	-	30,697
2018					
Contractual financial assets					
Cash and deposits	1.2	648,341	499,826	148,515	-
Total financial assets		648,341	499,826	148,515	-
Contractual financial liabilities					
Payables		52,817	-	-	52,817
Total financial liabilities		52,817	-	-	52,817

A sensitivity analysis of a 0.5% (2018: 0.5%) increase or decrease movement in interest rates would result in a movement of \$2,366 (2018: \$3,242) in interest revenue.

(c) Fair value determination

Fair value represents the lowest price that would be paid between a knowledgeable and willing buyer and seller to purchase an asset or settle a liability in an orderly transaction at measurement date.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost approximate fair value.

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets also approximate their fair value.

This based on these assets short term nature and expectation that they will be paid in full in accordance with their terms and conditions.

7.2: Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2019 there were no contingent assets or liabilities (2018: Nil)

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

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 8: Other disclosures

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or otherwise, for the understanding of this financial report.

8.1: Ex-gratia expenses

GKTOLMB has not incurred any ex-gratia expenses during the year (2018: Nil)

8.2: Reconciliation of net result for the year to the net cash flows from operating activities

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Net result for the year	(186,353)	66,492
Non-cash movements:		
Depreciation	58	384
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/ (increase) in receivables	25,409	14,791
Decrease/ (increase) in prepayments	7,937	(7,937)
Increase/ (decrease) in payables	(22,120)	(188,051)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	<u>(175,069)</u>	<u>(114,321)</u>

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

8.3 Responsible persons

(i) Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Assistant Treasurer under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the following disclosures are made regarding responsible persons for the reporting period.

The names of the persons who were responsible persons of the Board at any time during the financial year were:

Relevant minister

The Hon Lily D'Ambrosio MP, Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Board and accountable officer

Mr Grattan Mullett (Chair)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Mr John Mitchell (Deputy Chair)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Mr Damian Britnell (Executive Officer)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Ms Marianne Atkinson (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Mr Geoff Hocking (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 September 2018)
Ms Angela Hutson (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Ms Janine Haddow (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Ms Glenys Watts (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Mr David Willington (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Ms Lena Morris (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Mr Malcolm Siely (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 September 2018)
Ms Katherine Mullett (Board Member)	(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)
Dr Doris Patton (Board Member)	(1 October 2018 to 30 June 2019)

(ii) Remuneration

Income Band	2019 No.	2018 No.
\$0 - \$9,999	10	9
\$10,000 - \$19,999	2	2
\$150,000 - \$159,999	-	1
\$160,000 - \$169,999	1	-
Total	13	12
Total remuneration	\$ 224,106	\$ 224,857

The compensation detailed above excludes the salaries and benefits the Portfolio Minister receives. The Ministers' remuneration and allowances is set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and is reported within the Department of Parliamentary Services' Financial Report.

8.4 Remuneration of executives

The authority does not have any executive officers that meet the definition of FRD 21C disclosures of responsible persons and executive officers, other than ministers and the accountable officer, during the reporting period. The accountable officer's remuneration has been disclosed in Note 8.5 Related parties.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

8.5 Related parties

GKTOLMB is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Victoria. Related parties of GKTOLMB include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members;
- all cabinet ministers and their close family members; and
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of state consolidated financial statements.

All related party transactions have been entered into on an arm's length basis.

Key management personnel (KMP) of the Board include the Portfolio Minister, board members and the accountable officer as reported under Note 8.3. The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits the Portfolio Minister receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances is set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*, and is reported within the Department of Parliamentary Services' Financial Report.

Significant transactions with government-related entities

Entity	Funding received \$	Amount receivable at year end \$
Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP)		
2019	690,000	-
2018	948,000	-

Funding was received from DELWP for the ongoing operations of the Board.

	Expenses incurred \$	Amount payable at year end \$
East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (EGCMA)		
2019	444,194	16,232
2018	459,746	40,810

Expenses were incurred with EGCMA for the provision of payroll related expenses for the board, executive officer and project officer.

Parks Victoria		
2019	170,000	-
2018	185,000	-

Expenses were incurred with Parks Victoria for the provision of a project officer to assist with project implementation.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Remuneration

Remuneration comprises employee benefits in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered, and is disclosed in the following categories.

Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

Other long-term benefits include long service leave, other long-service benefit or deferred compensation.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Short-term employee benefits	205,680	206,409
Post-employment benefits	14,772	14,964
Other long-term benefits	3,654	3,484
Total remuneration	224,106	224,857

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

	Expenses incurred \$	Amount payable at year end \$
Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC)		
2019	102,269	-
2018	22,238	-

During the year, GLaWAC, an entity of which Glenys Watts (board member) is a KMP of, was awarded contracts on terms and conditions equivalent for those that prevail in arm's length transactions under the Board's procurement process. The transactions related to providing funding to GLaWAC to complete Cultural Heritage Mapping and Knob Reserve Planning to the value of \$102,269 (2018: \$22,238).

During the year, EGCMA, an entity of which Glenys Watts (board member) is a KMP of, was awarded contracts on terms and conditions equivalent for those that prevail in arm's length transactions under the Board's procurement process. The transactions related to providing payroll related expenses for the board, executive officer and project officer to the value of \$444,194 (2018: \$459,746).

8.6: Remuneration of auditors

The amount paid or due and payable to the Victorian Auditor-General's Office for auditing the financial report is \$7,200 (2018: \$7,000).

8.7: Subsequent events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the reporting period which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of GKTOLMB.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

8.8 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 2019 reporting period. GKTOLMB assess the impact of all these new standards and advises the entity of their applicability and early adoption where applicable.

As at 30 June 2019, the following AASs that may be applicable to the board 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.

<i>Standard/Interpretation</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on</i>	<i>Impact on public sector entity financial statements</i>
AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	The core principle of AASB 15 requires an entity to recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. Note that amending standard AASB 2015 8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15 has deferred the effective date of AASB 15 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, instead of 1 January 2017 for Not-for-Profit entities.	1-Jan-19	The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB 15 may result in changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements. Revenue from grants that are provided under an enforceable agreement that have sufficiently specific obligations, will now be deferred and recognised as the performance obligations attached to the grant are satisfied. There is no material impact on transition to this new standard.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for- Profit Entities	AASB 2016-8 inserts Australian requirements and authoritative implementation guidance for not-for-profit entities into AASB 9 and AASB 15. This Standard amends AASB 9 and AASB 15 to include requirements to assist not-for-profit entities in applying the respective standards to particular transactions and events.	1 Jan 2019	This standard clarifies the application of AASB 15 in a not- for-profit context. The areas within these standards that are amended for not-for-profit application include: AASB 15 • The “customer” does not need to be the recipient of goods and/or services; • The “contract” could include an arrangement entered into under the direction of another party; • Contracts are enforceable if they are enforceable by legal or “equivalent means”; • Contracts do not have to have commercial substance, only economic substance; and • Performance obligations need to be “sufficiently specific” to be able to apply AASB 15 to these transactions
AASB 16 <i>Leases</i>	The key changes introduced by AASB 16 include the recognition of operating leases (which are currently not recognised) on balance sheet.	1 Jan 2019	The assessment has indicated that most operating leases, with the exception of short term and low value leases will come on to the balance sheet and will be recognised as right of use assets with a corresponding lease liability. In the operating statement, the operating lease expense will be replaced by depreciation expense of the asset and an interest charge. There will be no change for lessors as the classification of operating and finance leases remains unchanged. There is no material impact on transition to this new standard.

Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

AASB 1058 <i>Income of Not-for-Profit Entities</i>	AASB 1058 will replace the majority of income recognition in relation to government grants and other types of contributions requirements relating to public sector not-for-profit entities, previously in AASB 1004 Contributions. The restructure of administrative arrangement will remain under AASB 1004 and will be restricted to government entities and contributions by owners in a public sector context, AASB 1058 establishes principles for transactions that are not within the scope of AASB 15, where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value to enable not-for-profit entities to further their objective.	1 Jan 2019	Grant revenue is currently recognised up front upon receipt of the funds under AASB 1004 Contributions. The timing of revenue recognition for grant agreements that fall under the scope of AASB 1058 may be deferred. For example, revenue from capital grants for the construction of assets will need to be deferred and recognised progressively as the asset is being constructed. The impact on current revenue recognition of the changes is the potential phasing and deferral of revenue recorded in the operating statement. There is no material impact on transition to this new standard.
--	--	------------	--

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (the authority) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• balance sheet as at 30 June 2019• comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended• statement of changes in equity for the year then ended• cash flow statement for the year then ended• notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies• declaration of the financial statements. <p>In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the authority as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.</p>
Basis for Opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of the authority in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Board's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Board of the authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing the authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>

**Auditor's
responsibilities
for the audit
of the financial
report**

As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

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

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

MELBOURNE
11 October 2019



Julia Kilkenney
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Index

The Annual Report of the Board is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of the Board's compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Disclosure Required</i>	<i>Page</i>
Ministerial Directions and Financial Reporting Directions		
Report of Operations		
<i>Declaration</i>		
SD 4.2(j)	Responsible Body's declaration	4
<i>Charter and purpose</i>		
FRD 22H	Manner of establishment and responsible Minister(s)	7
FRD 22H	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	8
FRD 22H	Nature and range of services provided	7
FRD 22H	Key initiatives and projects	15
<i>Management and structure</i>		
FRD 22H	Organisational structure	17
<i>Financial and other information</i>		
FRD 8D	Performance against objectives	10
FRD 8D	Disclosure index	28
FRD 12B	Disclosure of major contracts	22
FRD 22H	Occupational Health and Safety	20
FRD 22H	Summary of the financial results for the year	16
FRD 22H	Significant changes in financial position for the year	16
FRD 22H	Major changes or factors affecting performance	16
FRD 22H	Subsequent events	16
FRD 22H	Freedom of Information	22
FRD 22H	Compliance with the Building Act	23
FRD 22H	Statement on Competitive Neutrality Policy	23
FRD 22H	Application and operation of the <i>Protected Disclosures Act 2013</i>	23
FRD 22H	Details of consultancies over \$10,000	21
FRD 22H	Details of consultancies under \$10,000	22
FRD 22H	Disclosure of Government advertising expenditure	22
FRD 22H	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	22
FRD 22H	Statement of availability of other information	24
FRD 22H	Reporting of Office-based environmental impacts	24
FRD 25C	Victorian Industry Participation Policy disclosures	21
FRD 29C	Workforce Data disclosures	21
SD 5.2	Specific requirements under Standing Direction 5.2	Entire report
<i>Compliance attestation and declaration</i>		
SD 5.1.4	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	25
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	
<i>Financial Statements</i>		
<i>Declaration</i>		
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	27
Audit Act 1994	Auditor-General's report	51

Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
Ministerial Directions & Financial Reporting Directions		
Other requirements under Standing Directions 5.2		
SD5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	32
SD5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Ministerial Directions	32
SD5.2.1(b)	Compliance with Model Financial Report	32
Other disclosures as required by FRDs in notes to the financial statements ^(a)		
FRD 9B	Departmental Disclosure of Administered Assets and Liabilities by Activity	N/A
FRD 11A	Disclosure of Ex gratia Expenses	44
FRD 13	Disclosure of Parliamentary Appropriations	46
FRD 21C	Disclosures of Responsible Persons, Executive Officers and other Personnel (Contractors with Significant Management Responsibilities) in the Financial Report	45
FRD 103G [pending]	Non-Financial Physical Assets	35
FRD 110A	Cash Flow Statements	31
FRD 112D	Defined Benefit Superannuation Obligations	34
<i>Note:</i>		
<i>(a) References to FRDs have been removed from the Disclosure Index if the specific FRDs do not contain requirements that are of the nature of disclosure.</i>		
Legislation		
<i>Conservation Forests and Lands Act (Vic) 1987</i>		7
<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>		
<i>Building Act 1993</i>		23
<i>Protected Disclosure Act 2012</i>		23
<i>Carers Recognition Act 2012</i>		N/A
<i>Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003</i>		21
<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>		25

