



Annual Report

2018 / 2019



Uncle Doug Nicholls & Uncle William Cooper



Contents

3. [An Important Message](#)
5. [Chairperson's Report](#)
7. [Board Members](#)
9. [CEO's Report](#)
11. [Strategic Plan](#)
14. [Senior Project Manager Report](#)
15. [Dharnya Centre Business Case](#)
16. [The Living Murray](#)
17. [Yenbena Training Centre](#)
18. [Cultural Heritage and NRM
Overview](#)
19. [Woka Walla Overview](#)
20. [Organisational Chart](#)
21. [Photos](#)
22. [Financial Report](#)





Photo courtesy of Keith Ward GBCMA

An Important Message

Dear Members, the support and guidance we share as Elders allows us to build individual confidences amongst ourselves and gives us a better understanding of each other's views and visions. This has allowed the Council of Elders to better support the Board of Directors and the Staff on the ground, in turn building a future for our people.

The Yorta Yorta Council of Elders, Board and Members have had the opportunity to meet with experts on Sovereignty and International Law, including members of the Yidindji Sovereign Government of far Nth QLD.

All of this information was then condensed for the Council of Elders who sent out an invitation to all Yorta Yorta Elders to attend two gatherings and members were also invited to attend a number of workshops that were held in making their final decision to not participate as Victorian Aboriginals in the Treaty Council.

Expert papers were commissioned by the YYNAC Board with a paper prepared by YYNAC presented at information sessions held in Echuca, Shepparton, Cummeragunja, Barmah and Melbourne. The question of making Treaty needs to be the highest authority in the land and that would be with the British Crown and the Federal Australian Government. The Victorian government only has authority over that state and Yorta Yorta Traditional Country is within both NSW and Victoria.

We continue to hold the Victorian Government to honour an existing commitment of the Yorta Yorta Declaration of Recognition that was signed with the Yorta Yorta People in 2004, and the Yorta Yorta Nation Co-Management Agreement in 2004, which we believe is still binding today.

During 2018/2019 year YYNAC sponsored many great events such as the yearly Yorta Yorta NAIDOC Day in July 2019, hosting of the National Indigenous Climate Change Conference in partnership with the CSIRO in November 2018, the National Firesticks Workshop in April 2019, all at the Dharyna Centre and Barmah Lakes.

As Elders we look forward to another great year with new faces to pass the flame of culture and knowledge and an exciting year of challenges and change for a better future”.

**Yorta Yorta Council
of Elders
Spokesperson Uncle
Lance James**



Our Country

Yorta Yorta country radiates out from the Murray River on both sides in all compass directions, roughly from Cohuna in the west to just outside Albury/Wodonga in the east to a northerly point in NSW approximately 20-30 km past Finley and extends south into Victoria just short of Nagambie. Yorta Yorta region includes the lower Goulburn River, and towns such as Echuca, Cohuna, Shepparton, Benalla, Corowa, Wangaratta, Glenrowan, Rutherglen, Chiltern, Wahgunyah, Thoona, and Violet Town.

We have continued to exercise our natural rights as the Traditional Owners of country. Our social, spiritual, economic and cultural links with the area have never been broken, in other words our relationship with our country has continued since time immemorial.

The survival of the ancestral lands, waters and all its children are equally important for the continuity of the Yorta Yorta timeless connection with our inherent right.

For us – the land has a spiritual connection; it’s our mother. The human spirit is born from our land and creator and returns to it upon death. The land supplies us with everything that we need for living. We must look after it, so that it looks after us in return.

(GBCMA, 2019)

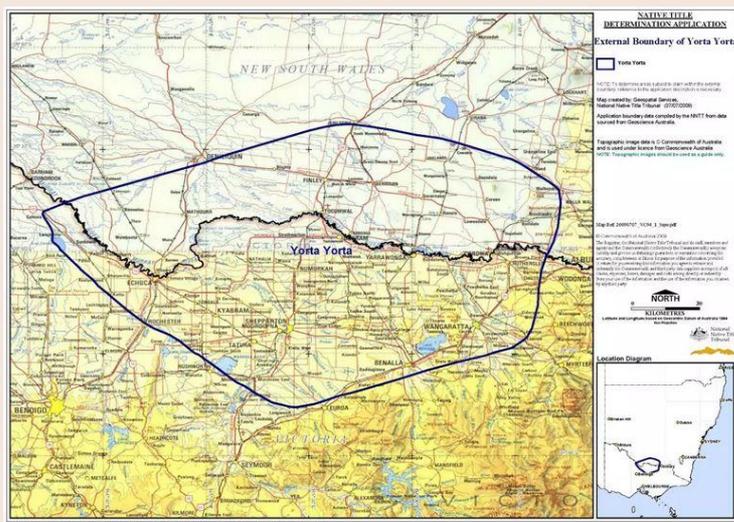




Photo courtesy of Keith Ward GBCMA

Chairperson's Report

Lance James: Chairperson Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

On behalf of the Board I would like to give welcome to all our members and supporters of the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation to our 21st Annual General Meeting.

On reflecting back since being elected to the Board in February 2017, it comes with a sense of pride and continued commitment to those that came before me.

I would like to thank all the Board members for their valued contribution to the success of our core business over the last financial year. I would like to especially thank Des Morgan YYNAC Deputy Chairperson and his commitment to this Board but also as the Chairperson of the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board for the Barmah National Park, under his leadership and participation of other Yorta Yorta members we have successfully completed a Joint Management Plan which currently sits with the Victorian Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change for final approval.

It is only in this new Australia that we have had to register a representative organisation to interface with Governments, the first in modern times being the Yorta Yorta Tribal Council. The building of our voice took years, with our Elders giving their energy, leadership and time meeting under the River Red Gums for us to be who and where we are today.

History is important as it not only tells the story of the past, but binds us to uphold those aspirations into the future. It is especially true as we reflect on both our achievements and our failures as a representative organisation.

This year has continued to be a very challenging one for our Board, but with the support of our Council of Elders and our fantastic staff we have been able to raise our level of activity and have gone from strength to strength.

The YYNAC board have continued our reporting to ORIC but unlike the previous year we are not reacting to ORIC as we met all of our requirements and again became proactive and self-determining for ourselves, having developed an YYNAC Strategic Plan for 2020-2030. I can proudly say we ended the financial year in good shape, with an increase in staff and programs, with the development of major projects as outlined in Damian's report. The new commencement of the YYTOLMB and finding our voice through the guidance of the Elders in looking at strengthening our cultural authority, rights and interests in our country. Many challenges await us in this New Year such as the Victorian Treaty process and the development of our Agreements with all levels of Governments, in activating our existing Co Management Agreement, signed in 2004 and in exploring our options for the future. We are determined to include the members through their family groups in all important future decisions.

This process would never have been as successful without the dedication of our Staff, with particular note to our CEO Monica Morgan. Together we have created new positions, to be filled by more Aboriginal people and the development of new partnerships and programs for 2019/20.

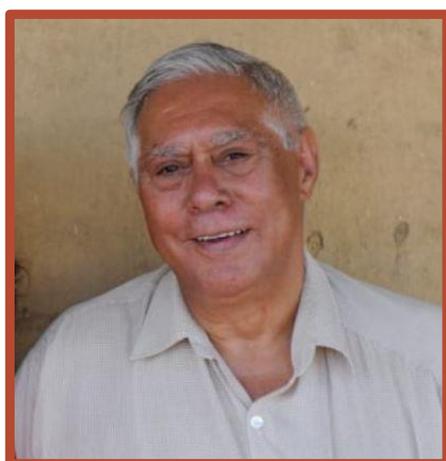
Finally it has been an absolute honour to represent my people with integrity and I will continue to uphold the values that my Elders have endowed in me.



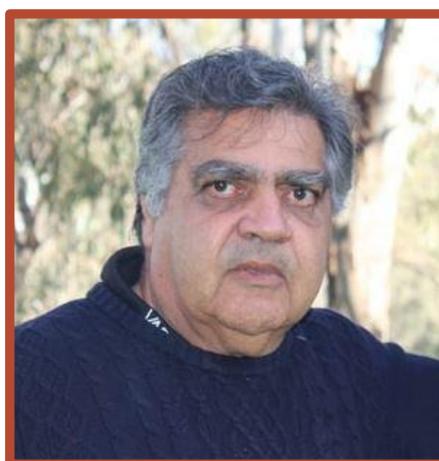


Board Members

of the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation



Lance James – Chairperson
Elected onto Board 9th February 2017



Desmond Morgan - Deputy Chairperson
Elected onto Board 9th February 2017



Josephine Briggs
Secretary and Council of Elders
Representative to the Board



Rueben Baksh
Council of Elders
Representative on the Board



Kalina Whyman - Treasurer
Elected to the Board 27th October 2018



May Andy - Ordinary Board Member
Elected to the Board 9th February 2017



Joe Day - Ordinary Board Member
Elected to the Board 27th October 2018

The Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation (YYNAC) is comprised of peoples with undeniable bloodlines to the Original Ancestors of the Land of the Yorta Yorta Nation. These bloodlines link Yorta Yorta peoples' past, present and future to one another, with traditional laws, customs, beliefs and sovereignty intact.

YYNAC was established, amongst other objectives, to represent the members of the Family Groups who are descendants of the Original Ancestors of the Yorta Yorta Peoples; to make decisions and act on any matters of significance to the Yorta Yorta Peoples; and to enter into agreements with any person, Government agency or authority in relation to the protection of Yorta Yorta Country.

YYNAC is governed by a board of seven (7) Directors with two of those Directors being an Elder's Representative and the Council of Elders comprised of 16 Yorta Yorta Family Group Representatives. The Chief Executive Officer manages the day-to-day operations of the organisation, cultural heritage officers, researchers and administrative personnel.



CEO's Report

Monica Morgan: CEO Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Dear Members, it has been an exciting year for Yorta Yorta Nation we have made some great gains this year with an increase in staff especially around Natural Resource Management, the Woka Walla NRM Team and the Cultural Heritage program keeps building with new staff and increased revenue. I would like to thank all my staff especially my Senior Managers Sonia Cooper, Damian Morgan Bulled, Wade Morgan and Laura Stevens who work above and beyond. But most importantly the YYNAC Board of Directors who meet monthly without reward and give their time away from work and family.

On a Governance front we have been able to comply with all but one of the Notice of Compliance directions given to the YYNAC on 28th April 2017 by Office of the Registrars of Aboriginal Corporations. That is the sale of the last of the 2 properties at Kialla West. Westpac Bank have taken responsibility for the final sale of Blue Gums and this should be finalised by next Financial Year. I am proud of all the Board and Staff for us achieving these milestones. Investigations are still in progress and are confidential, we have no idea of the outcomes of those investigations, but we hope they come soon so we can put the whole saga behind us and move on out of land development and speculative ventures.

It has been a challenge juggling the competing expectations from all our partners, State and Federal Government and their agencies, Shire Councils, CMA's to name a few. As always government have their own agenda of self-determination, economic sustainability and employment all of which are important to the Yorta Yorta Nation, but they need to be developed and measured by the Yorta Yorta People against the core objectives for the protection of our Country, People and Culture.

Our greatest work during this time was our work on Climate Change, impacts to our flora and fauna, need for environmental water flows reduced for the right time of year, potential for hotter and longer fires season and how we can develop our resilience in responding to the challenges for the future. It has always been the priority of our Elders to protect our country and our people, so they will have a long and health life on country. YYNAC continues to lead the way in participating at the National and State levels and standing strong on Yorta Yorta core value of self-determination and Sovereignty.

That is the reason our Elders went into the YYN Native Title Claim and when that failed us they continued to lobby for recognition which came about through the Yorta Yorta Declaration, the Yorta Yorta Co-management Agreement and the Yorta Yorta Nation Aspirations paper in 2004. The Victorian Government enacted the Victorian Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 as a direct result of what our people went through in our Native Title Claim 1995-1998.

It has always been the priority for our people to protect our country and our people so they will have a long and health life on country, recognising Yorta Yorta as the Owners of our lands and waters, to have a lasting agreement that acknowledges Nation boundary, language and as being the true and only People to speak for our country.

The Board and Elders have given notice to the Victorian Government to negotiate an Agreement which builds on our Co-management Agreement and the T.O.S.A. the Board and elders we will need to the Members to pass a resolution today which gives Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation as the right body to negotiate on behalf of the Yorta Yorta Nation and its people.

The next steps are to hold a Special General Meeting to update the constitution, providing a place for the Council of Elders and Family groups other than electing the Board of Directors and Council of Elders. The future is about building the Family Groups to be independent both economically and culturally strong so they can look after their own families.

Finally, please see the Strategic Plan for 2020-2030 below.

Thank you, Monica.



Board & Elders Reflections taken from the minutes of Yorta Yorta Tribal Council Meeting on November 22nd & 23rd 1986

YYNAC Strategic Plan

Our values

- We respect the wisdom and knowledge of our Elders
- We are strong because we know our country and our culture
- We stand our ground and carry ourselves with pride
- We remember the past to imagine our future

Our Objectives

1. To assert cultural authority over our country and gain greater autonomy and independence
2. To empower our family groups to be strong in our identity and to determine their own futures
3. To safeguard and promote our cultural knowledge and intellectual property
4. To continue to build a sustainable organisation that reflects the aspirations of our people

Our risks

- Change and competence of governments requires re-prosecuting established gains
- Legal framework is inadequate or acts against our law and our rights under international law
- Maintaining relationships with neighbouring Indigenous nations and our own people
- Developing a workforce with skills and cultural knowledge to undertake our work

Our indicators of success

- Increase in land and water under Yorta Yorta management and control
- Increased number of Yorta Yorta families actively engaged with the organisation
- Increased number of Yorta Yorta people employed in the organisation
- YYNAC is sought after as a knowledge leader and research partner

Review

This Strategic Plan will be reviewed by the Governing Committee in 2020

	Actions	Priority
1.1	Negotiate formal 'heads of agreement' with federal and state governments (reiterating the 2004 agreements) to secure recognition of whole-of-Yorta Yorta country across Victoria and New South Wales; to refer all matters of land, culture and rights to YYNAC in the first instance; and to move toward autonomy and self-government	1
1.2	Assert the authority and jurisdiction of our 16 family groups/members over our culture, law, land, water, language, etc.; and confirm in a statement of authority for circulation to our families, as well as community organisations and stakeholders	1
1.3	Gain more control and decision-making power to care for country under existing agreements and negotiate new agreements: refer to whole of country and management plans, which acknowledges and mitigates the negative effects to our country.	
1.4	Use and influence international and domestic legal and political mechanisms to assert our ownership over our lands and waters, and seek reparations for past acts as part of a transitional justice strategy	
1.5	Pursue international legal and political status in accordance with our rights as peoples	
2.1	Through the Board of Directors and the Council of Elders as representatives of the 16 family groups, provide briefing information to families on the objectives and actions of YYNAC as well as events through which families can connect with cultural activities – to instil a feeling of belonging and promote the notion of being 'free on own country'	1
2.2	Design and implement a youth engagement program to connect Yorta Yorta young people with country, Woka which could include cultural immersion experiences such as camps in our country – to bolster the cultural identity and life capacity of our young people	
2.3	Design and implement a strategy to improve the prosperity of Yorta Yorta family groups as owners of country to shape the local economy so we direct our own futures.	
2.4	For all family groups, facilitate improvement in health and healing through greater connection with our traditions, culture, law and language, and reinforce cultural strength and resilience	
2.5	Advocate for resources for our family groups to bolster engagement and decision-making, and to connect more effectively with country to promote healing and wellbeing	1
2.6	Develop YYNAC website with links into Facebook, Instagram and other social media platforms for news about events, decisions, activities and outcomes; and consider social media strategies to showcase the achievements of YYNAC	1
2.7	Seek Yorta Yorta representation on government boards; identify Boards and committees on which Yorta Yorta interests should be articulated; identify Yorta Yorta people who could fill these roles; ensure accountability of representatives back to YYNAC through regular communication channels; provide induction and briefings to representatives	
2.8	Develop partnerships with other Traditional Owner groups; establish partnership principles; develop contact points and build timeline and process	

3.1	Protect Yorta Yorta cultural and intellectual property in research, environmental management and other fields through protocols and agreements	1
3.2	Develop the Yorta Yorta knowledge archive and research centre; through documentation and preservation of existing materials and data, seeking return of materials from national cultural institutions and preservation of family collections, hosting and conducting new research	
3.3	Promote our story-telling practices about our ongoing and continuous culture, and thereby recognise and support our Elders and emerging leaders	
3.4	Build our data and mapping capability, develop and use our own maps; collate our own data for Yorta Yorta Nation analysis of underlying strategies and modes of operation through a Whole of Country Plan	1
3.5	Contribute to national and international leadership and research on park management, climate change, fire management, water flows integrate language and science, connect biodiversity with cultural understandings.	
3.6.	To develop a strategic Plan to advocate for effective solutions and mitigate harmful the effects of Climate Change on our future generations of both Yorta people and all of humanity.	1

4.1	Provide good governance through effective Governing Committee meetings, clear organisational policies and procedures, transparent delegations and efficient decision-making processes	1
4.2	Refresh the Constitution/Rule Book to be fit for purpose, including reinstating the Elders Council and governance structure	1
4.3	Invest in succession and leadership planning for Elders Council and Governing Committee	
4.4	Ensure financial sustainability by implementing rigorous budgets, raising revenue from multiple sources and maintaining controls on expenditure	1
4.5	Boost staff capabilities through workforce planning, learning and development strategies, performance feedback and career development pathways	
4.6	Conduct risk management planning and implement risk mitigation strategies related to strategic objectives and potential external shocks	1
4.7	Develop and implement this Strategic Plan and subsidiary business plans, as well as project plans, to deliver targeted outcomes and provide timely reports to the Governing Committee on progress	1
4.8	Undertake stakeholder mapping to assess strength of relationships and plan to influence policy development and decisions, with implementation plan	

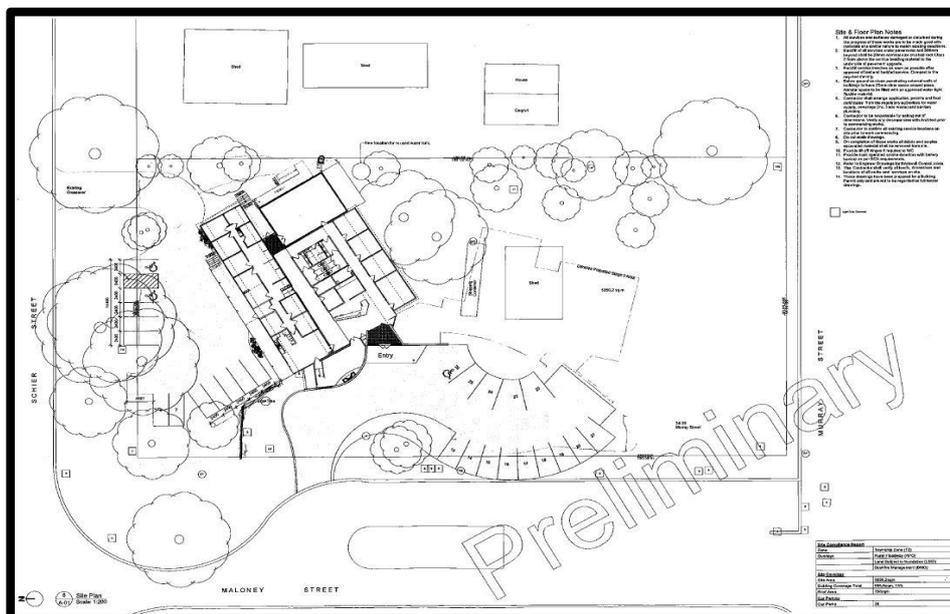


Photo courtesy of Keith Ward GBCMA

Senior Project Manager

Damian Morgan-Bulled

After the successful application to the Victorian Aboriginal Community Infrastructure Program 2017/18. I began the process of seeking permits to build and construct. We also tendered for a builder to complete the project. On the 15th February 2019 the Board appointed Shepparton based construction company Moretto Builders to build the new building. Progress was delayed for some time due to the new Fire Safety Regulations in Victoria. Main issues arose from Barmah Township having zero water pressure to all the properties and our building being at the end of pipework system. I am happy to report that we expect to be in our new building (fingers crossed) by early May 2020.



Dharnya Centre

Business Case

Damian Morgan Bulled

YYNAC appointed Global City Connect to complete the Dharnya Centre Business Case after the Final Report provided by PwC IC was rejected by DEWLP as not meeting the Leasing of Victoria Crown Land Policy. Martin Szakal has since completed work on the project.

The Board are now considering the Final Draft Dharnya Centre Business Case as presented by GCC. Once approved the Business case will be presented to the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change to lease the Dharnya Centre to YYNAC. The board is very clear that the lease is only a short-term solution until a more permanent arrangement can be negotiated with the State.





The Living Murray

Sonia Cooper

The Murray River is the 16th largest river in the world and the major river in the Murray–Darling Basin. The Living Murray (TLM) Program was established in 2002 to improve the health of six designated sites (known as icon sites). They are: (1) Barmah–Millewa Forest (NSW), (2) Gunbower–Koondrook–Perricoota Forests (Vic), (3) Hattah Lakes (Vic), (4) Chowilla Floodplains and Lindsay–Wallpolla–Mulcra Islands (SA/Vic), (5) Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth (SA) and (6) River Murray Channel. I work within Barmah National Park and each year Yorta Yorta Nation focus on a priority project. The priority project for the 2018/2019 financial year is Basket Weaving. There was a Yorta Yorta gathering of weavers and invited Traditional Owner weavers across the lower basin. The idea for the gathering was to listen and record the concerns weavers have about the available grasses in their Country. Elders present at the meeting raised some of the following as major concerns; water is essential to the weaving grasses, without water grasses die, water changes everything. The Elders warned that forced flooding can have major impacts on grasses and this has never been discussed from a weaver's perspective.

When development occurs, they clear land and there are no considerations for grasses.

Another concern was referring to weaving as a craft, as this gives the impression that it is art and not our innate cultural practices that is a way of life.

The innate knowledge that has been passed down is so important now and has evolved over time and its part of our existence. The gathering highlighted the need to discuss the issue of water and weaving with government and the important role fire plays in healing Country. Myself and two Elders visited South Australia to inspect the Science Centre for records about weaving and the museum where multiple collections were housed. One report spoke about two baskets being brought at Cummeragunja of the Murray River Style.



Yenbena Training Centre

Sonia Cooper

Yorta Yorta Nation Directors have approved the drafting of teaching materials for the Certificate III in Horticulture. We have been in discussions with a teacher and hope that in the next financial year we a teacher on board to draft the program with funding to run the course. Yenbena continues to offer Cultural Awareness & Insight Training for our partners and this has proven to be successful. YYNAC will apply for registration process this year for ACFE (Adult, Community, Further Education) funding as we have drafted some non-accredited programs. We need expression of interest from the community about what courses they would like to study or whether we can offer our assistance in bridging any gaps. Please come visit Yenbena and I would be happy to talk about the next steps.





Ulupna Island



Wade Morgan



Ghow Swamp

Cultural Heritage & NRM Overview



Tyrone Miller

CHU

The CHU has two contracted staff and four casual staff and are going well with its roles and responsibilities under the RAP (Registered Aboriginal Party) status. The RAP side of the unit has been very busy with numerous CHMP's (Cultural Heritage Management Plans) that have been undertaken across the YYNAC area in which many were solar farms around Benalla and north of Shepparton. The Echuca Moama Bridge project started with Vic Roads and Goulburn Murray Water works are picking up as they have their main Contractor John Holland for the Connections project. We have been working with Parks Vic on Cultural Heritage issues with tracks and sites and NSW Parks & Wildlife on site protection and prevention from flood damage which is creating good relations with the organisations. NSW Office of Environment and Heritage is working on cultural sites in NSW namely on a mound that was eroding on the bank of the Edwards River. There was a burial site there in which Uncle Colin Walker lead with removing our ancestors and reburying them in a location so that they will not be disturbed again.

Yorta Yorta Nation have been working with Aboriginal Victoria AV on a Conservation Management Plan for Ghow Swamp, it will help strengthen the application YYNAC made for Ghow Swamp to have an ongoing protection declaration over the whole area of the swamp.

Cert IV in Cultural Heritage Management

For members that haven't heard of the Cert IV it is a course that is ran by La Trobe Uni and AV that is for Koori people only, that work or have a great interest in Cultural Heritage Management. There has been Yorta Yorta people that have undertaken the Cert IV and Graduated in the past and have enjoyed the course. If there is anyone from Yorta Yorta Nation that would like to do this course please contact YYNAC so we can express your interest for the workshop as we get a first preference for the course it is a great course to do.



WOKA WALLA

Ryan, Shanon, Ashton & Graham

The crew have been working on many projects with CMA's across Yorta Country works that have been completed, namely pest weed control with Parks Victoria, Goulburn Broken CMA, North East CMA, Goulburn Murray Water and Trust for Nature in the Warby Rangers area.

Woka Walla completed monitoring for North Central CMA in the Gunbower National Park with bird and water quality. Leaf litter assessment was undertaken in the Barmah National park to access what level of flood would start black water.

The crew also undertook works at Kanyapella with Parks Victoria and Goulburn Murray Water which included fence and rubbish removal for Parks Vic and constructing a fence for a registration site for Goulburn Murray Water. With all the hard work the crew are doing has paid off with more contracts opening up for Woka Walla and the 2019/2020 year is looking good with most contracts offered for a 4 year period, this is a good indication of the quality of work that they are currently doing.

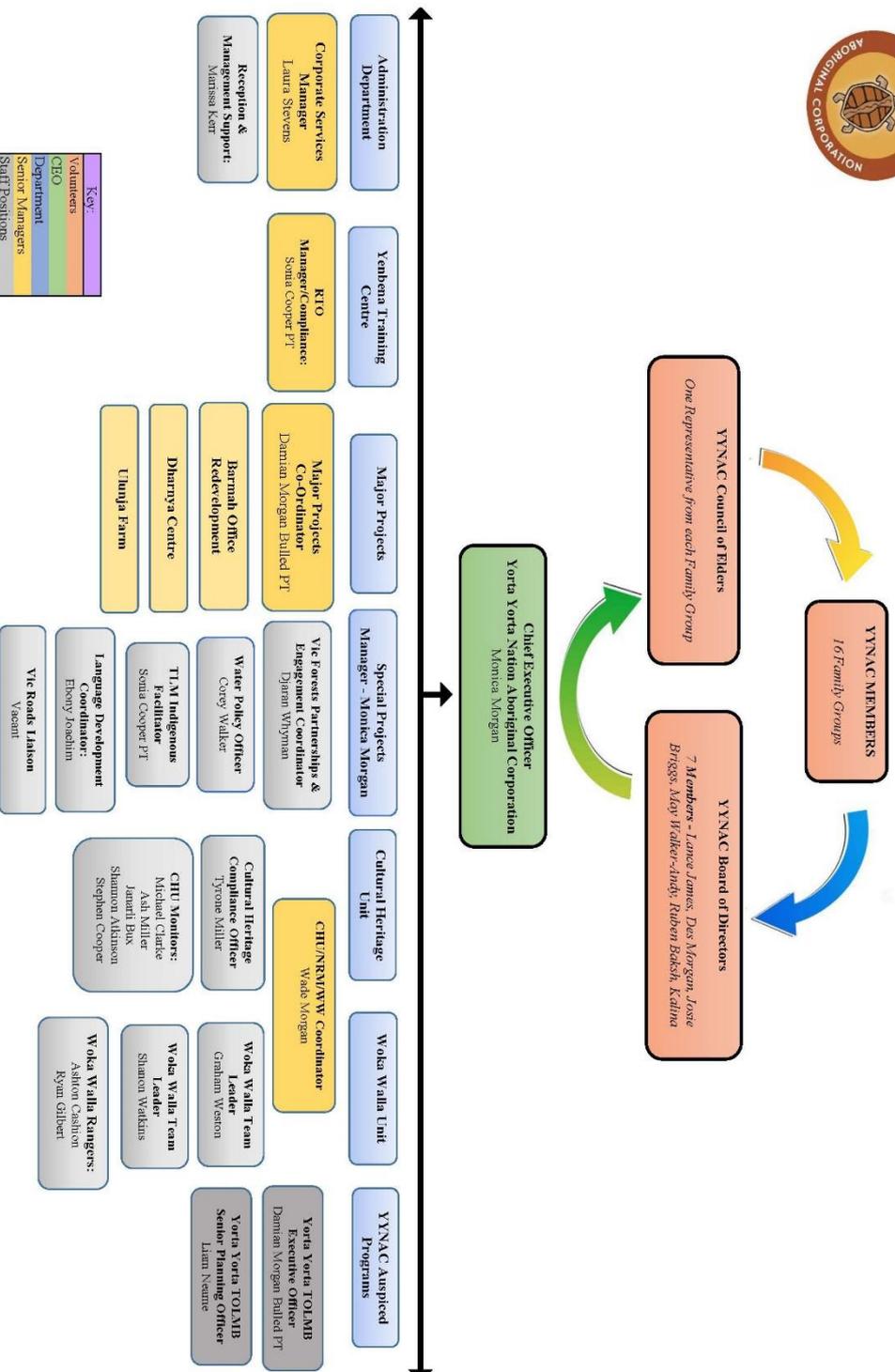


Yielima

YYNAC Organisational Chart 2019



Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation Organisational Chart 2019



Key:
 Volunteers
 CEO
 Department
 Senior Managers
 Staff Positions
 Auspiced Positions
 Version: 2-Sep-19



YYNAC Events 2019 – 3 Rivers - Cummeragunja Walk Off – NAIDOC – National Indigenous Dialogue on Climate Change– Firesticks – Xmas - WTC

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal
Corporation

ABN: 55 942 996 311

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

30 June 2019

CONTENTS	Page
Directors' Report	1
Auditors' Independence Declaration	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8
Directors' Declaration	26
Independent Audit Report	27

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation Directors' Report

Your directors submit the financial report of the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

The names of directors throughout the year and at the date of this report are: Lance James

(Chairperson)
Desmond Morgan Snr (Vice Chairperson)
Kalina Morgan-Whyman (Treasurer) (Appointed: October 2018) Josephine Briggs
(Secretary)
May Andy
Hilary Rueben Baksh
Joe Day (Appointed: October 2018)

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

Review of Operations

The surplus of the corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2019	Year ended 30 June 2018
\$ 2,978,375	\$ 524,476

Significant Changes

No significant changes in the corporation's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the corporation during the financial year were to:

- represent the members of the Family Groups who are descendants of the Original Ancestors of the Yorta Yorta Peoples
- make decisions and act on any matters of significance to the Yorta Yorta Peoples
- enter into agreements with any person, Government agency or authority in relation to the protection of Yorta Yorta Country.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

The corporation has disclosed two properties as non-current assets held for sale in the statement of financial position at 30 June 2019. The contract of sale for the property at 7322 Goulburn Valley Highway, Kialla West was signed on 19 July 2019, with settlement expected to occur on 30 September 2019. The directors also plan to sell the property located at 7270 Goulburn Valley Highway, Kialla West during the 2019/20 reporting period, however at the date of this report a contract for sale was yet to be entered into.

There have been no other events subsequent to the balance sheet date that have an impact that would require disclosure in the financial statements or notes there of.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation Directors' Report

Environmental Regulation

The corporation's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Indemnification of Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the corporation.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* is set out on page 3.

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

Chairperson  Lance James

Secretary  Josephine Briggs

Dated this 10th day of October 2019

Lead auditor's independence declaration under *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* to the directors of Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

As lead auditor for the audit of Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* in relation to the audit; and
- ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated this 10th day of October 2019



Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	2	3,217,823	1,912,139
Other income	2	301	27,696
Depreciation expense	3	(40,968)	(53,495)
Employee benefits expense		(1,140,628)	(822,655)
Administration expenses		(252,512)	(225,682)
Advertising and promotional costs		(7,060)	(15,365)
Finance costs		(1,164)	(14,298)
Occupancy and associated costs		(96,807)	(73,623)
Motor vehicle expenses		(139,763)	(36,808)
Accommodation and travel costs		(16,982)	(4,114)
Consultant fees		(45,450)	(37,915)
Repairs and maintenance		(61,665)	(29,055)
Other expenses		(176,803)	(102,349)
Surplus before income tax expense		1,238,322	524,476
Income tax expense	1(a)	-	-
Surplus after income tax expense		1,238,322	524,476
Other comprehensive income		1,740,053	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		2,978,375	524,476

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,183,477	1,161,842
Accounts receivable and other debtors	6	191,238	206,260
Other assets	7	30,705	33,843
Non-current assets held for sale	8	1,400,000	-
Total current assets		3,805,420	1,401,945
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9	1,461,190	567,000
Property, plant and equipment	10	4,056,242	4,477,241
Total non-current assets		5,517,432	5,044,241
Total assets		9,322,852	6,446,186
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and other payables	11	153,120	296,737
Provisions	12	110,056	84,409
Total current liabilities		263,176	381,146
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	34,528	18,267
Financial liabilities	13	2,400,000	2,400,000
Total non-current liabilities		2,434,528	2,418,267
Total liabilities		2,697,704	2,799,413
Net assets		6,625,148	3,646,773
Equity			
Reserves	14	1,740,053	-
Retained surplus		4,885,095	3,646,773
Total equity		6,625,148	3,646,773

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Retained Earnings	Reserves	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017 Surplus for	3,122,297	-	3,122,297
the year	524,476	-	524,476
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity	524,476	-	524,476
Balance at 30 June 2018 Surplus for	3,646,773	-	3,646,773
the year	1,238,322	-	1,238,322
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	1,740,053	1,740,053
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity	1,238,322	1,740,053	2,978,375
Balance at 30 June 2019	4,885,095	1,740,053	6,625,148

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and government grants		3,488,533	2,297,392
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,280,323)	(1,633,508)
Interest received		301	27,696
Net cash provided by operating activities	16	1,208,511	691,580
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(186,876)	(42,002)
Net cash used in investing activities		(186,876)	(42,002)
Net increase in cash held		1,021,635	649,578
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,161,842	512,264
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	2,183,477	1,161,842

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 10 October 2019 by the directors of the corporation.

The financial statements cover the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Basis of preparation

The corporation applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*. The corporation is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

Accounting Policies

(a) Income tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the corporation is exempt from income tax as the corporation is endorsed by the Australian Taxation Office as a Public Benevolent Institution.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

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

Land and buildings

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least quadrennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset class are charged against the asset revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

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

Depreciation

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

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

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5%
Motor vehicles	25%
Office furniture	20 - 50%
Plant and equipment	20 - 50%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(c) Intangible assets

Each class of intangible assets is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if applicable.

Permanent water entitlements

Permanent water entitlements are shown at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least quadrennial, valuations by external independent valuers.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of permanent water entitlements are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset class are charged against the asset revaluation reserve in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

Amortisation

Permanent water entitlements are not subject to amortisation as they are considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the corporation, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the corporation will obtain ownership of the asset or ownership over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(e) Financial instruments

The corporation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, receivables and payables.

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into amortised costs. The corporation does not utilise hedging instruments.

Classifications are determined by both:

- the corporation's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables, which is presented within other expenses.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The corporation's cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The corporation makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. The corporation uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The corporation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the corporation designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The corporation does not utilise derivative financial instruments.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

(f) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the corporation assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116 ; *Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

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

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the corporation's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The corporation's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(i) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

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

(j) Revenue and other income

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the corporation obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the corporation and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably. If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the entity is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Revenue and other income (continued)

When grant revenue is received whereby the corporation incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor; otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

The corporation receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

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

(k) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(l) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(m) Comparative figures

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

(n) Accounts payable and other payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the corporation during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Provisions

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

(p) Key estimates

(i) Impairment

The corporation assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the corporation that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

(q) Key judgements

(i) Provision for impairment of receivables

The corporation makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. The corporation uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The corporation assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess credit risk characteristics based on the days past due. The corporation does not consider the provision for expected credit losses to be material.

(ii) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the corporation expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the corporation believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

(r) Economic dependence

The corporation is dependent on various government departments for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the directors have no reason to believe these funding bodies will not continue to support the corporation and its operations.

(s) New and amended Accounting Standards for application in future periods

Accounting standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are mandatory applicable to the corporation in the current reporting period is discussed below:

- AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* replaces AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) New and amended Accounting Standards for application in future periods (continued)

It makes major changes to the previous guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for impairment of financial assets. When adopting AASB 9, the corporation has applied transitional relief and opted not to restate prior periods. There were no differences arising from the adoption of AASB 9 in relation to classification, measurement, and impairment and as such an adjustment to opening retained earnings as at 1 July 2018 was not required. Since the adoption of AASB 9 has had no material impact on the corporation's financial statements, accounting policies applied in the preparation of comparatives in accordance with AASB 139 have not been disclosed.

An assessment of Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are not yet mandatorily applicable and their potential impact on the corporation when adopted in future periods is discussed below:

- AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, as deferred by AASB 2016-8: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15*).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Apart from a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- Step 1: identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- Step 2: identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- Step 3: determine the transaction price;
- Step 4: allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and
- Step 5: recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

AASB 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

The corporation is yet to have completed a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 15. However based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the accounting for government grants and other grants will be primarily affected by AASB 15. The income recognition for each grant will be assessed on a high level basis to determine whether it is enforceable and whether its performance obligations are sufficiently specific.

For grant agreements that are not enforceable or the performance obligations are not sufficiently specific, this will result in immediate income recognition under AASB 1058. Income will be deferred under AASB 15 otherwise. Management expect retained earnings to decrease and contract liabilities to increase following adoption on 1 July 2019. This is because management expect some of the corporation's funding arrangements may satisfy the deferral criteria of AASB 15.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) New and amended Accounting Standards for application in future periods (continued)

- AASB 16: *Leases* (February 2016) and associated amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019). Early application is permitted, provided the new revenue standard, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, has been applied, or is applied at the same date as AASB 16.

The key features of AASB 16 are as follows:

- (a) Lessees are required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.
- (b) Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments (including inflation-linked payments), and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

The corporation is yet to have completed a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 16. However based on the entity's preliminary assessment, management believe the adopting AASB 16 may have a material impact on the corporation's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The corporation has entered into various operating lease arrangements for the use of motor vehicles and its premises, the agreement of which management believe will be captured under AASB 16.

Management have undertaken a preliminary assessment of the impact of AASB 16. Based on management's preliminary assessment, the likely impact on the first time adoption of the Standard on 1 July 2019 is as follows:

- There will be an increase in right of use assets and financial liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position.
- The reported equity will reduce as the carrying amount of the lease assets will reduce more quickly than the carrying amount of the lease liabilities.
- Earnings before interest and income tax expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income will be higher as the implicit interest in lease payments for former off statement of financial position leases will be presented as part of finance costs, rather than being included in operating expenses.
- Earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortisation expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income will be higher as depreciation on the right of use assets will be recognised, rather
- Operating cash outflows will be lower and financing cash flows will be higher in the statement of cash flows as principal repayments on all lease liabilities will now be included in financing activities rather than operating

Refer to Note 15 for further information regarding the corporation's operating lease arrangements.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) New and amended Accounting Standards for application in future periods (continued)

- AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

This Standard is applicable to transactions that do not arise from enforceable contracts with customers involving performance obligations. This standard will apply to any income that is not captured by AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable Standards.
- Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in a transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities must be amortised to profit or loss as income when the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.

An entity may elect to recognise volunteer services or a class of volunteer services as an accounting policy choice if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Recognised volunteer services should be measured at fair value and any excess over the related amounts (such as contributions by owners or revenue) immediately recognised as income in profit or loss.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented in accordance with AASB 108 (subject to certain practical expedients); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. For this purpose, a completed contract is a contract or transaction for which the entity has recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004 *Contributions*.

The corporation is yet to have completed a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 1058. However based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the accounting for government grants and other grants may be primarily affected by AASB 1058. The income recognition for each grant will be assessed on a high level basis to determine whether it is enforceable and whether its performance obligations are sufficiently specific.

For grant agreements that are not enforceable or the performance obligations are not sufficiently specific, this will result in immediate income recognition under AASB 1058. Management do not expect the adoption of AASB 1058 to have a material impact on the corporation's financial statements.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
Note 2.	Revenue and Other Income	Note	
		\$	\$
Revenue			
Revenue from government grants and other grants		2,348,646	1,101,288
Other revenue:			
	– Cultural heritage unit income	239,844	322,233
	– Woka Walla income	249,211	315,743
	– Other program income	139,945	130,717
	– Temporary water entitlement sales	222,949	39,980
	– Sundry income	17,228	2,178
		869,177	810,851
Total revenue		3,217,823	1,912,139
Other income			
	– Interest received	301	27,696
Total revenue and other income		3,218,124	1,939,835
Note 3. Expenditure			
Expenses			
Depreciation expense:			
	– Buildings	1,427	1,428
	– Motor vehicles	26,538	35,227
	– Office furniture	4,265	5,958
	– Plant and equipment	8,738	10,882
		40,968	53,495
Bad debts expense		8,565	6,292
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		12,770	2,502
Note 4. Key Management Personnel Compensation			
The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the corporation during the year are as follows:			
	– Key management personnel compensation	123,126	132,132
Other KMP transactions			
For details of other transactions with KMP, refer to Note 19.			
Note 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents			
<i>CURRENT</i>			
	Cash at bank	20	2,183,477
			1,161,842

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

			2019	2018
Note 6.	Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors	Note	\$	\$
<i>CURRENT</i>				
	Accounts receivable		191,238	212,552
	Provision for impairment		-	(6,292)
			<u>191,238</u>	<u>206,260</u>
<i>Financial assets classified as loans and other receivables</i>				
	Accounts receivable and other debtors:			
	- total current	20	<u>191,238</u>	<u>206,260</u>
<hr/>				
Note 7.	Other Assets			
<i>CURRENT</i>				
	Prepaid expenses and other assets		30,705	33,843
<hr/>				
Note 8.	Non-current Assets Held for Sale			
<i>CURRENT</i>				
	Land and buildings held for sale		1,400,000	-
<p>As at 30 June 2019 the directors had committed to selling the company's property held at 7322 Goulburn Valley Highway, which was previously held as property, plant and equipment. The held for sale asset is measured at its carrying amount as this is less than its estimated fair value less costs to sell. The property sold at auction before year end with settlement expected to occur on 30 September 2019. Negotiations occurred towards the end of the year surrounding the sale of the property at 7270 Goulburn Valley Highway. Although the property had not sold at 30 June 2019, as the directors had committed to selling the property the land and buildings have been classified as non-current assets held for sale.</p>				
<hr/>				
Note 9.	Intangible assets			
<i>NON-CURRENT</i>				
	Permanent water entitlements at fair value		1,461,190	567,000

The corporation's permanent water entitlements were revalued at 30 June 2019 by independent valuers, being Border Real Estate. Valuations were made on the basis of open market value. The revaluation surplus was credited to an asset revaluation reserve in members' equity and the revaluation decrement was recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the decrement offset a previous increment associated with the same class of assets, as allowed by the corporation as it is considered a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 10.	Property, Plant and Equipment	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<i>NON-CURRENT</i>				
	Land and buildings			
	Land			
	At fair value		2,643,471	3,238,000
	Buildings			
	At fair value		1,098,621	1,071,836
	Accumulated depreciation		(12,138)	(24,318)
			1,086,483	1,047,518
	Works in progress			
	At fair value		197,425	-
			197,425	-
	Total land and buildings		3,927,379	4,285,518
	Plant and equipment			
	Motor vehicles			
	At cost		265,420	384,305
	Accumulated depreciation		(191,960)	(265,595)
			73,460	118,710
	Office furniture			
	At cost		96,410	140,806
	Accumulated depreciation		(80,313)	(117,654)
			16,097	23,152
	Plant and equipment			
	At cost		192,051	212,313
	Accumulated depreciation		(152,745)	(162,452)
			39,306	49,861
	Total plant and equipment		128,863	191,723
	Total property, plant and equipment		4,056,242	4,477,241

The corporation's land and buildings were revalued at 30 June 2019 by independent valuers, being Border Real Estate. Valuations were made on the basis of open market value. The revaluation surplus was credited to an asset revaluation reserve in members' equity and the revaluation decrement was recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the decrement offset a previous increment associated with the same class of assets, as allowed by the corporation as it is considered a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes.

The land and buildings at the Barmah Road property were gifted to the corporation by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs for the benefit of the aboriginal community. The corporation has title to the asset, however there are restrictions over its use until the caveat is removed.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 10. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Works In Progress \$	Motor vehicles \$
Balance at beginning of year	3,238,000	1,047,518	-	118,710
Additions/transfers	-	-	197,425	-
Revaluation increment	1,597,400	768,339	-	-
Disposals/transfers	(917,929)	(712,947)	-	(18,712)
Revaluation decrement	(1,274,000)	(15,000)	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(1,427)	-	(26,538)
Carrying amount at year end	<u>2,643,471</u>	<u>1,086,483</u>	<u>197,425</u>	<u>73,460</u>

	Office furniture \$	Plant and equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at beginning of year	23,152	49,861	4,477,241
Additions/transfers	-	1,723	199,148
Revaluation increment	-	-	2,365,739
Disposals/transfers	(2,790)	(3,540)	(1,655,918)
Revaluation decrement	-	-	(1,289,000)
Depreciation expense	(4,265)	(8,738)	(40,968)
Carrying amount at year end	<u>16,097</u>	<u>39,306</u>	<u>4,056,242</u>

Note 11. Accounts Payable and Other Payables	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<i>CURRENT</i>			
Trade payables		9,318	123,418
Other payables (net amount of ATO payable)		85,149	84,353
Accrued expenses		36,102	44,098
Payroll liabilities		22,551	44,868
		<u>153,120</u>	<u>296,737</u>
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables</i>			
Trade and other payables:			
– total current		153,120	296,737
Less other payables (net amount of ATO payable)		(85,149)	(84,353)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	20	<u>67,971</u>	<u>212,384</u>

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 12. Provisions	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<i>CURRENT</i>			
Provision for employee benefits - annual leave		63,830	44,669
Provision for employee benefits - time in lieu		11,017	4,508
Provision for employee benefits - long service leave		35,209	35,232
		110,056	84,409
<i>NON-CURRENT</i>			
Provision for employee benefits - long service leave		34,528	18,267

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave, time in lieu and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the corporation does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months.

However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

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

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

Note 13. Financial Liabilities	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<i>NON-CURRENT</i>			
Bank loans		1,700,000	1,700,000
Vendor finance		700,000	700,000
	20	2,400,000	2,400,000

Financial liabilities are secured by a first mortgage over the freehold land and buildings of the corporation.

Note 14. Reserves		2019	2018
<i>Asset Revaluation Reserve</i>			
The asset revaluation reserve records the revaluations of non-current property, plant and equipment and intangible permanent water entitlements.			
Balance at the beginning of the year		-	-
Increase in revaluation of property, plant and equipment		845,863	-
Increase on revaluation of intangible assets		894,190	-
Balance at end of year		1,740,053	-

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Capital and Leasing Commitments	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
(a) Finance lease commitments			
There are no finance lease commitments contracted for.			
(b) Operating lease commitments			
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not			
Payable – minimum lease payments			
- not later than 12 months		128,548	128,548
- between 12 months and 5 years		128,548	257,096
- greater than 5 years		-	-
		257,096	385,644
Operating lease arrangements are in place for various motor vehicles, which commenced in June 2018. The terms of the leasing arrangements are 36 months, monthly payments of which are required in advance.			
The property lease expired in January 2018 and is yet to be renewed. The corporation is currently leasing the property on a month-to-month basis resulting in no material property lease commitments at 30 June 2019.			
(c) Capital and other expenditure commitments			
The corporation has the following material capital commitments contracted for but not yet capitalised in the financial statements:			
Building development - Barmah		1,697,528	-

In July 2018, the corporation entered into a capital grant funding agreement with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning to fund the refurbishment and construction of new additions to the corporation's facility located at the Barmah Township. This facility will house growing staff and administrative needs and an archive and gallery for artefacts. The total cost of the project is expected to be approximately \$1.90 million (excluding GST), with the corporation to contribute at-least \$399,035 (excluding GST) of surplus funds. At 30 June 2019 initial works had commenced, with the project expected to be completion during the year ended 30 June 2020.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 16. Cash Flow Information	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with surplus after income tax			
Surplus after income tax expense		1,238,322	524,476
Non-cash flows in surplus:			
– Depreciation		40,968	53,495
– Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		12,770	2,502
– Bad debts expense		8,565	6,292
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
– (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		6,457	202,409
– (Increase)/decrease in other assets		3,138	8,814
– Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(143,617)	(124,755)
– Increase/(decrease) in provisions		41,908	18,347
Cash flows from operations		<u>1,208,511</u>	<u>691,580</u>

Note 17. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

The corporation's lawyers are currently acting on a matter which, if successful, may result in the partial forgiveness of long-term debt obligations currently owed by the corporation to its bankers thus giving rise to a contingent asset at 30 June 2019.

In July 2018 the corporation entered into a capital grant funding agreement with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning to fund the refurbishment and improvements to the corporation's property located at the Barmah Township. This project will enable the corporation to house growing staff and administrative needs whilst also providing an archive and gallery for artefacts.

The total cost of the redevelopment is expected to be approximately \$1.90 million (excluding GST), with the corporation being committed to contribute \$399,035 (excluding GST) towards the project. The corporation may be required to repay part of, or all funds received if conditions relating to the Agreement are not met, giving rise to a contingent liability. At the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe the terms and conditions associated with the project will not be satisfied.

The corporation's directors are not aware of any other contingent liabilities or assets as at the date of signing this financial report.

Note 18. Events after the Reporting Period

The corporation has disclosed two properties as non-currents held for sale in the statement of financial position at 30 June 2019. The contract of sale for the property at 7322 Goulburn Valley Highway, Kialla West was signed on 19 July 2019, with settlement expected to occur on 30 September 2019. The directors also plan to sell the property located at 7270 Goulburn Valley Highway, Kialla West during the 2019/20 reporting period, however at the date of this report a contract for sale was yet to be entered into.

There have been no other events subsequent to the balance sheet date that have an impact that would require disclosure in the financial statements or notes there of.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 19. Director and Related Party Disclosures

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

No directors have entered into any material contract with the corporation since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors interests subsisting at year end. There were no loans to directors.

		2019	2018
Note 20. Financial Risk Management		\$	\$
The corporation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.			
The totals of each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:			
<i>Financial assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,183,477	1,161,842
Accounts receivable and other debtors	6	191,238	206,260
Total financial assets		<u>2,374,715</u>	<u>1,368,102</u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- trade and other payables	11	67,971	212,384
- financial liabilities	13	2,400,000	2,400,000
Total financial liabilities		<u>2,467,971</u>	<u>2,612,384</u>

Note 21. Corporation Details

The registered office of the corporation is:

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation
56B Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

The principal place of business is:

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation
56B Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

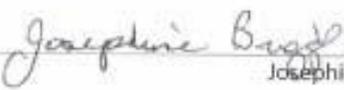
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation Directors' Declaration

The directors of the corporation declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 25, are in accordance with the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the corporation as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Chairperson  Lance James

Secretary  Josephine Briggs

Dated this 10th day of October 2019

Independent auditor's report to the members of Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation is in accordance with the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the corporation's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

What we have audited

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation's (the corporation) financial report comprises the:

- ✓ Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019
- ✓ Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- ✓ Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- ✓ Statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- ✓ Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes
- ✓ The directors' declaration of the entity.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report.

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

Other information

The Corporation may prepare an annual report that may include the financial statements, director's report and declaration and our audit report (the financial report). The annual report may also include "other information" on the entity's operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a Chairperson's report and reports covering governance and other matters.

The directors are responsible for the other information. An annual report has not been made available to us as of the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify that a material inconsistency appears to exist when we read the annual report (or become aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), we will discuss the matter with the directors and where we believe that a material misstatement of the other information exists, we will request management to correct the other information.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the corporation are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the corporation'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 the directors either intend to liquidate the corporation or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <http://www.auasb.gov.au/home.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated this 10th day of October 2019



Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor