



YORTA YORTA

TRADITION • CULTURE • LAND • MANAGEMENT BOARD

Annual Report 2016–2017



YORTA YORTA
TRADITIONAL OWNER
LANDMANAGEMENT BOARD

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RESPONSIBLE BODY'S DECLARATION

Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board

PO BOX 1363
Shepparton VIC 3632
Tel: 03 5832 0222

The Hon Lily D'Ambrosio MP
Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change
PO Box 500
EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

Dear Minister,

RE: YORTA YORTA TRADITIONAL OWNER LAND MANAGEMENT BOARD

2016-17 ANNUAL REPORT

In accordance with the Financial Management Act 1994, I am pleased to present the fourth Annual Report of the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board for the year ending 30 June 2017.

The 2016-17 Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board Annual Report outlines the progress the Board has made towards the development of a Joint Management Plan for Barmah National Park.

I present this report to you as a record of our achievements and compliance.

Yours sincerely



Des Morgan
Chairperson
Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board

24 January 2020

SECTION 1: YEAR IN REVIEW

VISION, GOALS, VALUES

Vision

To create a healthy environment in the Barmah National Park for the benefit and enjoyment of all people and country whilst incorporating, recognising and reflecting the cultural beliefs, values and the traditional land management practices of people of the Yorta Yorta Nation, the Traditional Owners of this part of the Dhungala (Murray River) which creates prosperity for our people.

The Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board (YYTOLMB) will do this by developing a Joint Management Plan for the Barmah National Park to ensure the cultural values and knowledge of the Yorta Yorta people are incorporated into park management practices.

Goals

- Establish an equitable partnership between the State and the Yorta Yorta People to ensure innovation and excellence in joint management.
- Benefit the Yorta Yorta People by recognising, valuing, promoting and incorporating their culture, knowledge, skills and decision-making processes.
- To identify opportunities for involvement of the Yorta Yorta People in the management of the Barmah National Park.
- To benefit the community needs of all Victorians and visitors for public education and enjoyment through quality experiences, services and information.
- To conserve, protect and enhance natural and cultural values.
- To enjoy widespread community support.
- To ensure the well-being of country and the well-being of people.

Values

- Recognition and incorporation of Yorta Yorta Peoples' knowledge and culture in all land management decisions within the Barmah National Park.
- Valuing Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation's principal objectives and status as a Registered Aboriginal Party.
- Valuing the Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Research will include representatives of Yorta Yorta People as active research partners where they should be integrated throughout all research projects.
- Maintaining confidentiality of issues raised by all stakeholders.
- Ensuring that the values of stakeholders in the wider community are taken into consideration in all decision-making processes.
- Incorporating environmental, social and cultural values and financially sustainable actions into all land management practices that occur within the park.
- Ensuring compliance with all jurisdictional responsibilities and all Acts under which the Board operates.

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

I am pleased to report that, by the end of 2016, significant momentum had been gained towards the development of the Joint Management Plan for the Barmah National Park. This included the development of a Project Plan designed to outline the process for completion of the plan by August 2017, and the engagement of consultants to ensure the delivery of Yorta Yorta and stakeholder engagement, and the development of content for the Joint Management Plan.

During the reporting period, the Board's Senior Planning Officer, Liam Neame, made significant strides in working with the Board to enact its vision for a Joint Management Plan for Barmah National Park with the research and development of planning procedures, engagement of contractors, and research into the literature of Barmah National Park.

I would like to acknowledge the departure of our Secretariat Officer – Lena Charles and, subsequently, Chana Orloff. During their time with the Board both Lena and Chana made significant contributions to the work of the Board. A big thank you is extended to them on behalf of the Board.

The Board was shaken by the passing of our Chair, Peter Ferguson, on the 30th of November 2016. Peter's significant contribution to the Board cannot be underestimated. In this role Peter led the Board in incorporating Yorta Yorta culture and practice into future management of the Barmah National Park.

Peter was a proud family man and a well-respected Elder within the Yorta Yorta community and across the state. He was a key figure in Aboriginal affairs, particularly in the fields of education and cultural heritage, a staunch advocate for Aboriginal rights and the preservation and celebration of Aboriginal culture. Peter Ferguson walked with pride on Yorta Yorta land.

The Board's term of appointment ended in January 2017, and a new Board was not appointed during the reporting period. I am confident the incoming Board will work with the Yorta Yorta people, our partners and the broader community to set an exciting year ahead of consulting, writing and refining our Joint Management Plan for the Barmah National Park.



Des Morgan
Chairperson
Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board

MANNER OF ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

The Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board (YYTOLMB) is a public entity established under the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 (Vic) on 13 June 2013.

The responsible Minister for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was the Hon Lily D'Ambrosio MP, Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change.

NATURE AND RANGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED

The YYTOLMB's role is to enable the knowledge and culture of the Yorta Yorta people to be recognised and incorporated into the management of the Appointed Land through the carrying out by the Board of its functions, powers and duties.

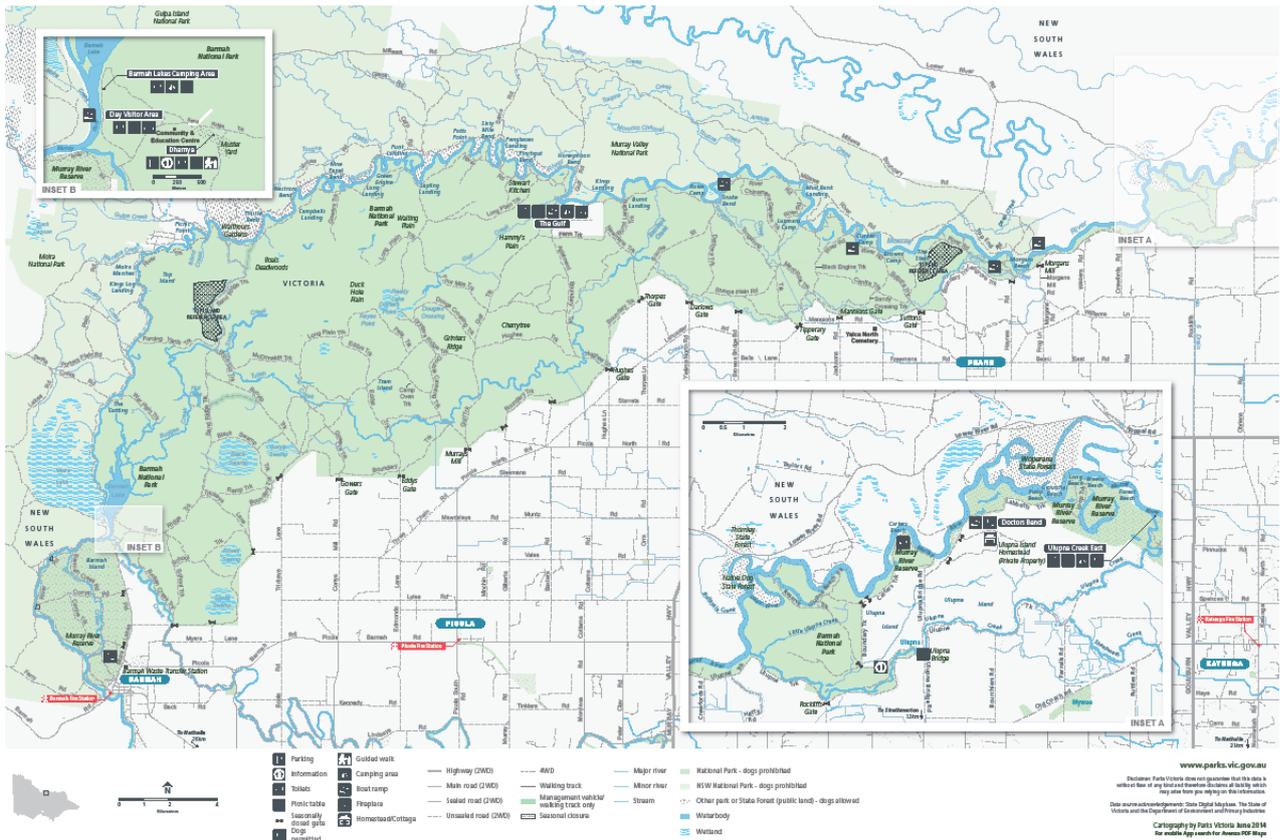
Appointed Land

The 28,500-hectare Barmah National Park is on Yorta Yorta's traditional lands located on the Murray River approximately 220 kilometres north of Melbourne and includes the largest River Red Gum Forest in the world and internationally recognised wetlands.

The Park is on Yorta Yorta land and represents strong cultural ties and unique environmental interests to the Yorta Yorta People. There is continuing evidence of Yorta Yorta occupation within the Park and waterways that make up a culturally and environmentally diverse landscape, including middens and burial sites.

The Yorta Yorta People continue to exercise their ownership and identity across Yorta Yorta Country. Yorta Yorta's ancestral knowledge and understanding of the Barmah National Park now has an opportunity to be incorporated into the joint management plan. This knowledge can provide and guide partnerships to better develop culturally and environmentally appropriate policies and plans. This will enhance the benefits culturally, socially and economically in the protection of Barmah National Park assets.

The Victorian Government declared the Barmah Forest a National Park in 2010. The Barmah National Park is listed under the Ramsar Convention as a wetland of international importance and the Barmah National Park is part of the Japan-Australia and the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreements to protect migratory birds.



OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND DUTIES

Objectives

The objective of the Board is to enable the knowledge and culture of the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owners of Barmah National Park to be recognised and incorporated into the management of the land.

Functions

The functions of the Board are:

- to prepare a joint management plan for Barmah National Park;
- to comment or make submissions on management of Barmah National Park;
- to prepare policies about the Board and its operation and engagement with external parties;
- to provide advice and make recommendations to the Minister and the Secretary of DELWP in relation to the management of Barmah National Park, or policies that affect the management of the park;
- any other functions in relation to the management functions conferred by management agreement or delegation to the Board; and
- to monitor and encourage compliance with the Joint Management Plan.

Powers

The powers of the Board include the power to:

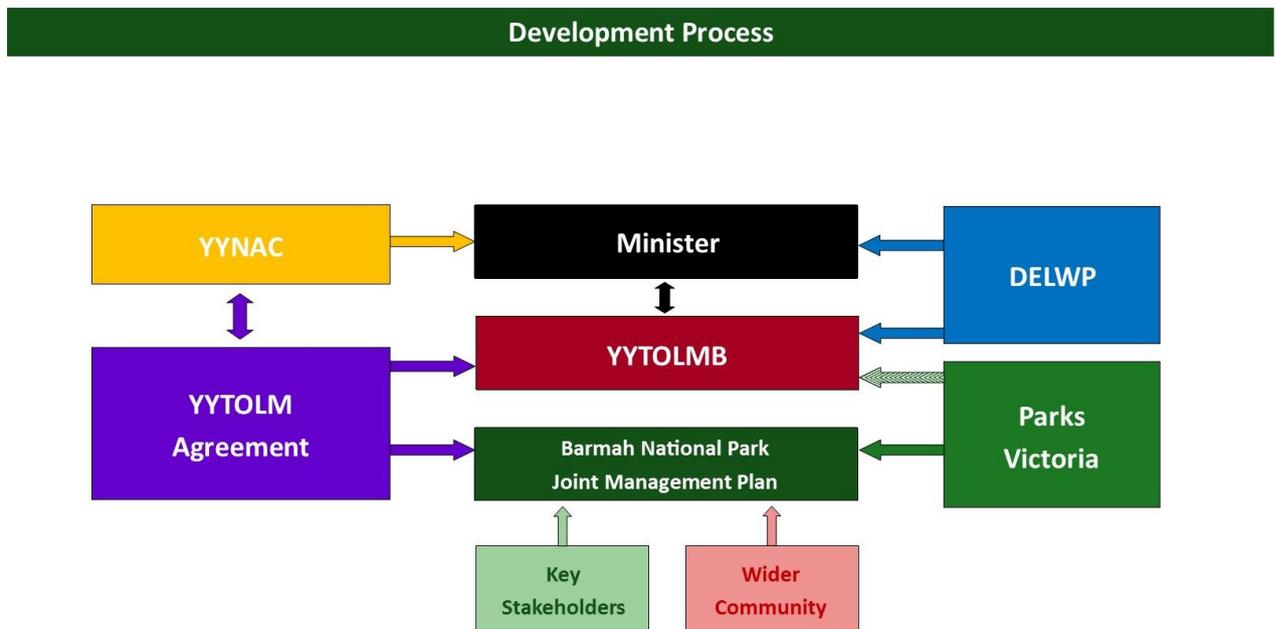
- employ staff including an executive officer to be responsible to the Board for implementing Board decisions and for carrying out its functions and duties;

- enter into arrangements or agreements with any other person or body for the carrying out of its functions and duties;
- carry out works on Barmah National Park if required by one of the functions of the Board;
- delegate any of its functions, powers or duties to a member of the Board or an employee of the Board; and
- act as delegate or agent of a person or body who has management functions, powers or duties in relation to Barmah National Park when so appointed by that person or body.

Duties

The duties of the Board are to diligently carry out its functions in accordance with the establishing Act and determination, the Board’s powers, any management agreement in force and to keep full and proper records of its proceedings.

Relationship Structure



Acronyms

YYNAC Yorta Yorta National Aboriginal Corporation
 YYTOLMA Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement

DELWP Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
 YYTOLMB Yorta Yorta Traditional Land Owner Management Board

The Board understands that developing and maintaining positive relationships with its partners and key stakeholders is paramount to delivering a successful joint management plan. Reporting by Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation and Parks Victoria are standing agenda items at the Board meetings, with DELWP attending where necessary.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation

In addition, YYNAC provided the following services via a Service Level Agreement (SLA):

- Culturally appropriate and relevant community access point
- Hosting the Board's Secretariat Officer
- Hosting the Senior Planning Officer
- Provision of meeting facilities for Board's monthly meetings
- Provision of facilities for sub-committee meetings on an as needs basis
- Payroll duties
- HR Support
- Access to Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation's Policies and Procedures
- Governance and Business arrangements
- IT support

YYNAC, along with the Board members nominated by YYNAC, is the primary contact for the Board in ensuring that Yorta Yorta aspirations, culture, policies and priorities are actively included in Board considerations.

Parks Victoria

Whilst Parks Victoria manage and implement the day-to-day operations of Barmah National Park, it also reports to the Board every month on significant activities in the Park.

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

DELWP provided the following support for all or part of the year via a Service Level Agreement (SLA):

- Support with compliance related to a public entity
- Guidance and human resource support
- Financial systems and administration
- ICT support
- Governance and Business arrangements
- Access to policies and procedures

Initiatives and key achievements

In July 2016, the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation hosted an event held at the Dharnya Centre during NAIDOC¹ week. The Board identified an opportunity to progress its community participation and information exchange agenda at this event. The Board contributed resources and operated a stall to promote the board's role, joint management, and the joint management planning process for Barmah National Park. The day included a range of activities such as art stalls, bush food and camper ovens as well as a number of outstanding performances. The event was a success with over 400 people in attendance.

During October 2016, the Board engaged consultants to facilitate engagement with the Yorta Yorta community, as well as non-Yorta Yorta stakeholders.

A YYTOLMB website was also developed to facilitate online engagement throughout the joint management planning process.

In November 2016, the Board invited Parks Victoria rangers to discuss their experiences of operational issues in managing Barmah National Park. The Board and Parks Victoria staff toured the Murray river and surrounds and discussed related issues. This was a valuable experience for the Board in understanding the length and breadth of issues that need to be considered throughout the joint management planning process.

The Board's term of appointment ended in January 2017, however, joint management planning work continued for the remainder of the reporting period. During this time the Senior Planning Officer, Liam Neame, researched planning models for developing a Joint Management Plan, as well as conducting a literature review of scientific and government sources relating to Barmah National Park. This work is expected to provide the platform for the planning activities to be undertaken in future reporting periods.

CURRENT YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Board is funded through the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) as part of the Victorian Government and Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement, dated 20 October 2010.

During the reporting period, the Board's funding was administered by DELWP.

There were no significant matters which changed our financial position during the reporting period. There were significant changes and factors which affected our performance during the reporting period:

- The Board members tenure expired on 24 January 2017. The Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change appointed members to the Board on 18 December 2017 for a two-year term.

¹ National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee

- During this interim period, the entity paused operations while the process to appoint a new board was finalised. During this period DELWP continued to manage the finances on behalf of the Board in accordance with the SLA between DELWP and the Board.
- The lapse in the Board's tenure delayed the Board's annual reporting obligations for 2016-17 and subsequent financial years.

Under the establishing legislation the Board's primary objective is to develop a Joint Management Plan for Barmah National Park. DELWP is committed to financially supporting the board to complete the Joint Management Plan.

The Board does not manage any capital projects.

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

FOUR-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Four-year financial summary ⁽ⁱ⁾	2016-17	2015-16 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ (restated)	2014-15	2013-14
Operating revenue	0	0	0	0
Government contributions	400,000	300,000	300,000	161,384
Other revenue	0	0	3,385	2500
Total revenue	400,000	300,000	303,385	163,884
Administration	0	(15,249)	(54,357)	(6615)
Corporate expenditure	(44,084)	(95,132)	(96,241)	(26,643)
Project expenditure	(182,085)	(108,978)	(122,172)	(134,065)
Total expenditure	(226,169)	(219,359)	(272,770)	(167,323)
Current assets	295,108	162,664	42,250	20139
Non-current assets	0	0	0	0
Total assets	295,108	162,664	42,250	20,139
Current liabilities	13,501	54,888	13986	23490
Non-current liabilities	0	0	1,129	112
Total liabilities	13,501	54,888	15,115	23,602

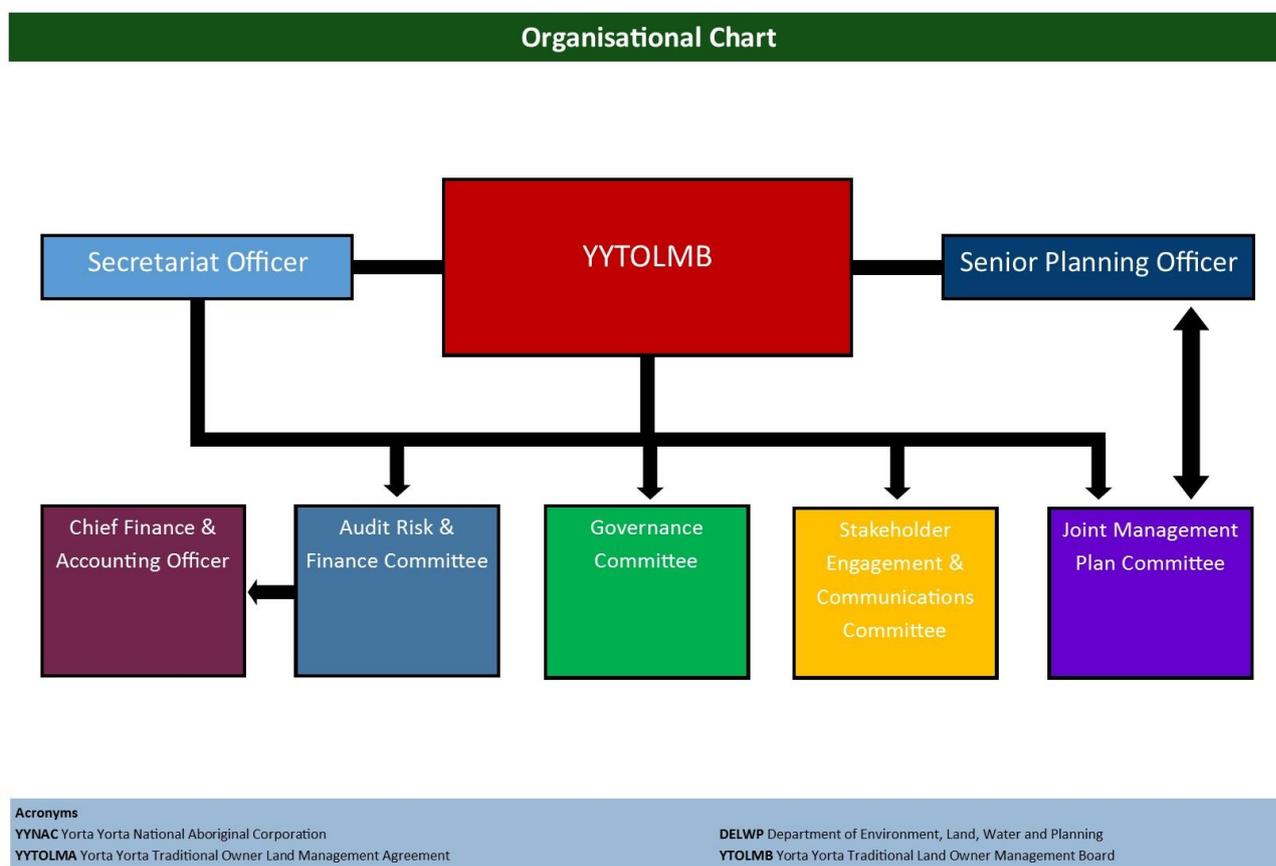
Notes:

(i) The Board was appointed in July 2013 and has been operating for four years, not five.

(ii) 2016 restated – refer to Financial Statements (note 8.3)

SECTION 2: GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

ORGANISATION CHART



Board Members

The YYTOLMB consists of eleven members appointed by the responsible Minister. A majority of the positions on the YYTOLMB, including the Chairperson, are occupied by persons nominated by Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation (YYNAC) and one position is nominated by the Secretary of DELWP.

Mr Peter Ferguson – Chairperson (1 July 2016 – 30 November 2016)

Peter Ferguson was a proud Yorta Yorta man born in Mooroopna who worked more than 35 years locally in education and cultural heritage. Peter started in education at Shepparton South Technical School as a Koori Educator in 1980 before moving to the Victorian Archaeological Survey in Albert Park, Melbourne a couple of years later. Peter returned to study as a mature aged student gaining a Bachelor of Arts (Education) in 1992 before finally completing a Master's in Business Management in 2010. Since 2010, Peter was employed as a lecturer in Indigenous Rural Health Studies, Strategic Development and Research at the Department of Rural Health, University of Melbourne's

Shepparton campus. He served on the Board of Directors at YYNAC in almost all capacities since 2002 through to December 2014 including as Chair. Peter was also a member of the inaugural Yorta Yorta Joint Body and was the Chair of the National Executive of the Aboriginal Staff Alliance of the Australian Rural Health Education Network. Sadly, Peter passed away in November 2016.

Ms Sonia Cooper – Member (1 July 2016 – 16 October 2016)

Sonia Cooper is a Yorta Yorta woman raised by her Nan on Cummeragunja. Representing Yorta Yorta, Sonia was a former Director of the Murray Lower Darling River's Indigenous Nation. She was also a former Secretary of the New South Wales Local Aboriginal Education Consultative Group in Sydney and President of Ngalaya Aboriginal Corporation (barristers and law students). Sonia has a background in copyright and trademarks. She has a strong interest in culture, the environment, science, policy, law, contracts and geopolitics. She was an Aboriginal Ambassador for the University of New South Wales (UNSW) and is currently completing a Law degree at Macquarie University.

Mr Geoff Dobson – Member (1 July 2016 – 16 October 2016)

Geoff Dobson sits on a number of Boards, spanning Aged Care, Waste Management, Charitable Foundations and Disability Services Foundation in addition to his Board membership. Geoff also works on a number of community projects, most prominently the redevelopment of the Goulburn River backwater in Shepparton. Geoff is a former real estate agent and sat on the State Board of the real estate industry for 9 years, including a year as state president. He is also a former city councillor and mayor of Greater Shepparton City Council. Geoff is a passionate supporter of the Barmah National Park, in particular, the proper recognition that needs to be afforded to the Yorta Yorta Peoples.

Mr Christopher Halpin – Deputy Chairperson (1 July 2016 – 24 January 2017)

Chris Halpin is currently Deputy Chair of the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board. Chris' early career was in agricultural science and he has a background in agriculture and public land management over 35 years with the Victorian Government. He retired as Regional Director North West for the former Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment in 2007. He then served four years as Executive Officer with Assisi Aid Projects Inc, an AUSAid accredited non-government organisation supporting community development projects in India, Cambodia and East Timor until 2011. Chris has aspirations and interests in community development, social justice and sustainable land management. He is also a keen canoeist and bushwalker and maintains a close attachment to Victoria's river red gum forests and passion for preserving cultural heritage.

Mr David McKenzie – Member (1 July 2016 – 16 October 2016)

David McKenzie was raised on the edge of the Barmah National Park at Picola where he farmed for fifty years as well as working in the forestry industry. David was a local councillor and mayor and has a good understanding of governance. David has been actively involved in water and waste management, and has a good understanding of the environmental issues involved in the management of the Barmah National Park. Having grown up with and attended school alongside the Yorta Yorta People, he has an ongoing social and working relationship with Yorta Yorta People.

Mr Jade Miller – Member (1 July 2016 – 24 January 2017)

Jade Miller is a Yorta Yorta man. He is an experienced and innovative entrepreneur, executive, publisher, author, media producer and broker. As an original signatory to the TOLMA which established one of Victoria's first jointly managed parks with the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owners, he brings with him a wealth of natural resource management knowledge and skills. He believes in the power and strength of all people working together to achieve a common goal.

Mr Desmond Morgan – Member (1 July 2016 – 24 January 2017)

Des Morgan is a local Yorta Yorta man who has a very deep love for Barmah having grown up and currently working there. He has worked in various roles in community and government departments such as a Cultural Heritage Coordinator, Drug and Alcohol Support Worker and being the Coordinator of the Dharnya Centre. Des is a current member of the Yorta Yorta Elders Council, Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation Board, Chair of the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service and Chair of the Victorian Aboriginal Community Services Association Ltd. Some of the previous boards Des has served on include the Aborigines Advancement League Incorporated, and the Victorian Aboriginal Education Association Incorporated. He has also served a six-year period as an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Regional Councillor and has been Chairperson of Njernda Cooperative (Echuca). Des has gained formal qualifications in Land Management Protection and Drug and Alcohol support.

Mr Kevin Ritchie – DELWP Secretary's Nominee (1 July 2016 – 24 January 2017)

Kevin Ritchie has extensive experience in government programs and understanding of the legislation, policies and management priorities for Victoria's public land estate. Kevin's background is in management of public land and resources in a regional context, and he completed nine years as the former Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment Regional Director North East. He was a previous member of the Yorta Yorta Joint Body and has strong continuing interests in natural resource and land management, community development, community engagement in resource management, organisational management and corporate governance.

Ms Lizzy Skinner – Member (1 July 2016 – 24 January 2017)

Lizzy Skinner has a background in environmental engineering and botany and has previously worked in a number of organisations including Melbourne Water, The Desert Research Foundation of Namibia and the Northern Territory Government. Through this work Lizzy has gained extensive experience in collaborating with community, government and stakeholder organisations in order to make technical policy decisions. Lizzy has a strong personal commitment to reconciliation and in 2007 joined Engineers without Borders (EWB) to establish and manage their Engineering on Country Program. Her passions and commitments can also be demonstrated in her current employment as a Reconciliation Officer for the City of Melbourne. Lizzy began her work with YYNAC through facilitating a partnership with EWB.

Mr Corey Walker – Member (15 September 2016 – 24 January 2017)

Corey Walker is a Yorta Yorta man with aspirations to protect and care for Country, not only Barmah National Park but all Yorta Yorta country and its natural resources for future generations. He holds a Certificate IV Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management from La Trobe University and a Certificate IV Training and Assessment. He has worked in Cultural Heritage for Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal

Corporation and is currently the Coordinator of Academy of Sport Health and Education at the University of Melbourne, Shepparton.

Board Officers

The Board did not directly employ any staff during the reporting period. Planning and secretariat support was provided by officers via hosting arrangements with the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation.

During the reporting period, the Board support comprised:

- Dr Liam Neame – Senior Planning Officer (1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017)
- Ms Lena Charles – Secretariat Officer (1 July 2016 – 9 September 2016)
- Ms Chana Orloff – Secretariat Officer (27 September 2016 – 23 February 2017)

Board Meetings

The Board meets on a monthly basis and held 9 Board meetings during the reporting period. During the reporting period members attended meetings as follows:

Member	Attendance
Peter Ferguson (Chairperson)	6 of 6
Sonia Cooper	3 of 4
Geoffrey Dobson	3 of 4
Christopher Halpin	7 of 9
David McKenzie	4 of 4
Jade Miller	8 of 9
Des Morgan	7 of 9
Kevin Ritchie	7 of 9
Elizabeth Skinner	9 of 9
Corey Walker	5 of 6

Board Committees

The Board committees are a fundamental part of the Board in order to progress work outside of the monthly Board meetings. The committees meet quarterly or as necessary and assist the Board in carrying out its duties by providing independent and objective reviews, advice and assistance in developing Board policy and monitoring organisational activity with the scope of its remit, and making recommendations to the Board for resolution. The committees are not a policy making body, nor do they have substantive executive function in their own right.

During the reporting period the following Board committees were functioning:

Audit, Risk & Finance Committee

The Audit, Risk & Finance Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board.

Priorities for the committee during this year have been review and implementation of actions arising from the Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO) report from the previous year's audit; oversight of the Board end-of-year audit strategy for 2016-17; continuing the process for development of the Board 's risk management processes, and in particular, development of the Board 's Risk Register; oversight of employment of the Board 's Chief Finance and Accounting Officer, and integration of that officer into the Board and Committee processes; and preparation of the specifications for the Board 's internal audit function. Liaison has been maintained with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, the Victorian Managed Insurance Authority, and VAGO in development of these processes.

Committee members: Kevin Ritchie (Chair), Des Morgan, Sonia Cooper, Geoff Dobson and Jade Miller.

Stakeholder Engagement & Communications Committee

The Stakeholder Engagement and Communications committee operates under a charter approved by the Board.

The committee oversaw two key engagement events during 2016-17. The first was the planning workshop between the Board, YYNAC and other key agency partners of the Barmah National Park. The second event saw the YTTOLMB start to engage with the broader community through the public consultation sessions hosted by Parks Victoria as part of their planning process for River Red Gum parks, including Barmah National Park.

Most recently the committee has been working closely with the newly appointed Senior Planning Officer to develop a Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan, and is looking forward to community consultation in -2017-18.

Committee members: Lizzy Skinner (Chair) and David McKenzie

Governance Committee

The Governance Committee assists the Board in carrying out its duties by providing independent and objective review, advice and assistance in understanding its governance and legislative obligations, and making recommendations to the Board by resolution. The committee recommends policy to the Board, but does not have a substantive executive function in its own right.

Specific objectives of the committee include that:

- Board functions are fulfilled effectively, consistent with its governance framework
- Board member's conduct is consistent with the required standards
- Board governance policies are regularly reviewed and updated

The Governance Committee consists of at least three members, with the majority being Yorta Yorta. Membership is reviewed annually.

Committee members: Chris Halpin (Chair), Geoff Dobson and Des Morgan.
Peter Ferguson (1 July – November 2016).

Joint Management Plan Committee

During the reporting period, the Board formed a Joint Management Committee to work alongside the Senior Planning Officer and assist him in writing the Joint Management Plan. The Joint Management Plan is currently in the stakeholder engagement phase with various community consultations in progress.

Committee members: Des Morgan, David McKenzie and Sonia Cooper.
Peter Ferguson (Chair from 1 July - November 2016).

Yorta Yorta Committee

The committee works closely with Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation (YYNAC) to ensure that Yorta Yorta culture and aspirations are incorporated into the joint management of Barmah National Park (the Park). The committee assists the Board to understand and incorporate Yorta Yorta culture and aspirations for joint management for the Park. These cultural duties are consistent with the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement (the Agreement) which sets out principles to culturally care for Country.

Committee members: Des Morgan, Jade Miller, Sonia Cooper, Corey Walker.
Peter Ferguson (Chair 1 July - November 2016).

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Board is committed to providing and maintaining a safe and healthy meeting place for all its members and staff. Until the Board's own OH&S policy is developed the Board abides by the OH&S policy of DELWP and other organisations' OH&S policies where its meetings have convened and ensures Board members are aware of their roles and responsibilities towards OH&S. The Board has had no reports of hazards or incidents for the reporting period.

SECTION 3: WORKFORCE DATA

The Board did not directly employ any staff during the reporting period. Planning and secretariat support was provided by three staff during the reporting period via hosting arrangements (Service Level Agreement) with the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation. The SLA includes: provision of workstation & facilities; human resource management; information and communications technology support; and administration services.

Therefore, 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.

SECTION 4: OTHER DISCLOSURES

LOCAL JOBS FIRST – VICTORIAN INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION POLICY (LOCAL JOBS FIRST – VIPP)

In October 2003, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003* (VIPP) which requires public bodies and departments to report on the implementation of the VIPP. Departments and public-sector bodies are required to apply VIPP in all procurement activities valued at \$3 million or more in metropolitan Melbourne and for state-wide projects, or \$1 million or more for procurement activities in regional Victoria. In 2016-17 the Board did not have any tenders over \$1 million.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE

Government policy requires disclosure of all Government Advertising Expenditure with a total media buy of \$100,000 or greater (exclusive of GST). No Government Advertising Expenditure was incurred by the Board during the reporting period.

CONSULTANCY EXPENDITURE

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

In 2016–17 there was one consultancy where the total fees payable to the consultants were \$10,000 or greater. The total expenditure incurred during 2016-17 in relation to these consultancies was \$13,386 (excl. GST).

Details of individual consultancies are outlined as follows:

Consultant	Pinnacle Group Australia
Purpose of consultancy	Facilitate a 2-day workshop to establish a common understanding of and gain commitment from key partners to collaborate on, the development of the Joint Management Plan for Barmah National Park (JMP).
State date	4/11/2016
End date	30/01/2017
Total approved fees (excl. GST)	\$53,545
Expenditure 2016-17 (excl. GST)	\$13,386
Future expenditure (excl. GST)	\$40,159

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

In 2016-17 the Board did not engage any consultancies under \$10,000.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE

For the 2016-17 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.

DISCLOSURE OF MAJOR CONTRACTS

Government policy requires disclosure of all contracts greater than \$10 million dollars in value. In 2016-17 the Board did not enter into any contracts greater than \$10 million during the reporting period.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* allows the public a right of access to documents held by the Board. The Board operates in accordance with Freedom of Information (FOI) procedures established through the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. In 2016-17 no FOI requests were made to the Board.

Making a request

Access to documents may be obtained through written request to the Freedom of Information Manager, as detailed in s17 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. In summary, the requirements for making a request are:

- it should be in writing;
- it should identify as clearly as possible which document is being requested; and
- it should be accompanied by the appropriate application fee of \$28.40 (the fee may be waived in certain circumstances).

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

Manager
FOI & Privacy Unit
Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
PO Box 500
EAST MELBOURNE VIC 8002

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.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE 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*.

NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY

Under the National Competition Policy (NCP), the guiding legislative principle is that legislation, including future legislate proposals, should not restrict competition unless it can be demonstrated that:

- the benefits of the restriction to the community as a whole outweigh the costs
- the objective of the legislation can only be achieved by restricting competition.

The Board continues to comply with the requirements of the NCP.

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 is working to ensure that Victoria fulfils its requirements on competitive neutrality reporting for technological based business against the enhanced principles as required under the Competition and Infrastructure Reform Agreement.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROTECTED DISCLOSURE 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 PD Act.

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.

Contact

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

Address: Level 1, North Tower, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 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.

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 Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board are available (in full) on request, subject to the provisions of *Freedom of Information Act 1982*:

- Details of publications produced by the Board about itself, and how these can be obtained.

The information is available on request from:

C/- Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation
PO Box 1363
Shepparton, VIC 3632
56B Wyndham Street
Shepparton, VIC 3630
(03) 5825 0222
yytolmbeo@yynac.vic.gov.au

Additional information included in the Annual Report

- Assessments and measures undertaken to improve the occupational health and safety of employees
- A list of Board committees, the purposes of each committee; and the extent to which the purposes have been achieved – please refer to committee section of the annual report for more detail.

Declaration of Private Interests

Annual declarations of pecuniary interests have been completed by all Board members. All original Employee Declaration of Private Interests forms are retained and filed by the Secretariat Officer and are available on request to the relevant Ministers, Members of Parliament and the public, subject to the Freedom of Information Act 1982.

Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality

The Board has a gifts, benefits and hospitality policies and procedures in place that are consistent with the minimum requirements and accountabilities outlined in the Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy Framework for the Victorian Public Sector (March 2015). The policies and procedures apply to

all Board members and employees (including senior executives and contractors) at all times in the performance of their duties.

Information that is not applicable to the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board

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

1. A declaration of shares held by senior officers (No shares have been issued in the Board's name);
2. Details of overseas visits undertaken (No board members or senior executives took overseas work-related trips);
3. Details of any major external reviews carried out on the Board (no external reviews were carried out);
4. Details of major research and development activities undertaken by the Board (no major research and development activities were undertaken);
5. Details of major promotional, public relations and marketing activities undertaken by the Board to develop community awareness of the entity and its services (no promotional, public relations and marketing activities were undertaken); and
6. Details of changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies charged (no changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies were charged by the Board).

ATTESTATION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SD 3.7.1 – RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

I, Des Morgan certify that the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board has complied with Ministerial Standing Direction 3.7.1 – Risk Management Framework and Processes, except for formal completion of the risk register and subsequent formal adoption the complete risk management framework.

The Audit, Risk and Finance Committee verifies this assurance and that the risk profile of the Board has been critically reviewed within the past 12 months.



Des Morgan
Chairperson and Accountable Officer
Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board
24 January 2020

COMPLIANCE WITH DATAVIC ACCESS POLICY

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

SECTION 5: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016-2017

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

YORTA YORTA TRADITIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT BOARD

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These annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements of the Board for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The purpose of the report is to provide users with information about the Board's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

Accountable Officer's declaration and statutory certification

The attached financial statements for the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board have been prepared in accordance with Standing Direction 4.2 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including Interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 and financial position of the entity at 30 June 2017.

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 4 December 2019.



Mr Desmond Morgan
Chairperson
Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner
Land Management Board

Melbourne
4 December 2019



Sam Claringbold
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer
Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner
Land Management Board

Melbourne
4 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of the Yorta Yorta Traditional Owner Land Management Board (the authority) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance sheet as at 30 June 2017 • 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 2017 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
19 December 2019



Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016* \$
Income from transactions			
Government grants	2.1	400,000	300,000
Total income from transactions		400,000	300,000
Expenses from transactions			
Employee expenses	3.1	(0)	(15,249)
Member fees and other costs	3.2	(44,084)	(95,132)
Supplies and services	3.3	(182,085)	(108,978)
Total expenses from transactions		(226,169)	(219,359)
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		173,831	80,641
Comprehensive result		173,831	80,641

The comprehensive operating statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

*2016 restated – refer to note 8.3

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016* \$
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	4.1	254,993	125,271
Receivables	5.1	40,115	37,393
Total financial assets		295,108	162,664
Total assets		295,108	162,664
Liabilities			
Payables	5.2	13,501	54,888
Total liabilities		13,501	54,888
Net assets		281,607	107,776
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		281,607	107,776
Net worth		281,607	107,776

Commitments for expenditure	6.2
Contingent assets and contingent liabilities	7.3

The balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

*2016 restated – refer to note 8.3

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2015	27,135	27,135
Comprehensive result for the period	80,641	80,641
Balance as at 1 July 2016*	107,776	107,776
Comprehensive result for the period	173,831	173,831
Balance at 30 June 2017	281,607	281,607

The statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

*2016 restated – refer to note 8.3

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from government		397,098	277,061
Total receipts		397,098	277,061
Payments			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(266,846)	(179,587)
Good and Services Tax payable to ATO		(530)	0
Total payments		267,376	(179,587)
Net cash flows from operating activities	4.1(b)	129,722	97,474
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		129,722	97,474
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		125,271	27,797
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4.1(a)	254,993	125,271

The cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

1. ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Yorta Yorta Traditional Land Management Board is an independent, statutory office of the State of Victoria. It was established under the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987* and in accordance with a Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement with the Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation to manage the Barmah National Park.

Its address is: Yorta Yorta Traditional Land Management Board

PO Box 1363

Shepparton, VIC 3630

A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities is included in the 'Report of Operations', which does not form part of these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

This financial report was authorised for issue by the Chairperson – Mr Desmond Morgan and the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer – Sam Claringbold on 4 December 2019.

These financial statements:

- are presented in Australian currency and prepared in accordance with historical cost convention. Amounts have been rounded to the nearest \$1 unless otherwise stated;
- have the accrual basis of accounting applied; assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid; and
- have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the Financial Management Act 1994 (FMA) and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), which include interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

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

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to determine the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not clear. These estimates and assumptions are based on professional judgement derived from historical experience and various other factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period the estimate is revised and in future periods affected by the revision. Professional judgements and assumptions has been made by management on which AASs have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates. These relate to:

- the fair value of property, plant and equipment;
- the estimated useful lives over which non-financial assets are depreciated;
- superannuation expense; and
- future salary movements and future discount rates.

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

Where appropriate, those AASs paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied. Accounting policies selected and applied in these financial statements ensure 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.

2. FUNDING DELIVERY OF OUR SERVICES

Introduction	Structure
<p>The Board's role is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable the knowledge and culture of the Yorta Yorta people to be recognised and incorporated into the management of the Barmah National Park, through the carrying out by the Board of its functions powers and duties <p>Income from transactions is the primary method the Board generates funds. To enable the Board to fulfill its objective and provide outputs, it receives income from grants provided by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).</p>	<p>2.1 Summary of income that fund the delivery of services</p>

2.1 Summary of income that fund the delivery of services:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Government grants		
Grants from DELWP	400,000	300,000
Total income from transactions	400,000	300,000

Grant income arises from transactions in which a party provides goods or assets (or extinguishes a liability) to the Board without receiving approximately equal value in return.

While grants may result in the provision of some goods or services to the transferring party, they do not provide a claim to receive benefits directly of approximately equal value (and are termed 'non-reciprocal' transfers).

Grants from third parties (other than contribution by owners) are recognised as income in the reporting period in which the Board gains control over the assets.

3. THE COST OF DELIVERING SERVICES

Introduction

This note provides an account of the expenses incurred by the Board. 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.

Structure

- 3.1 Employee expenses
- 3.2 Member fees and other costs
 - 3.2.1 Superannuation
 - 3.2.2 Responsible persons
 - 3.2.3 Related party disclosure
- 3.3 Supplies and services
 - 3.3.1 Audit fees

3.1 Employee Expenses

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
(a) Employee expenses		
Salaries and wages	0	(10,865)
Superannuation	0	(1,311)
Leave expenses (annual leave and long service leave)	0	(2,098)
Other on-costs (fringe benefits tax, payroll tax and workcover levy)	0	(975)
Total employee expenses	(0)	(15,249)

Employee expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, termination payments and WorkCover premiums. In 2016-17 there were no employees whilst there was one in 2015-16.

Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, accumulating sick leave and on-costs) are recognised as part of the employee benefit provision as current liabilities, because the State does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of these liabilities.

Depending on the expectation of the timing of settlement, liabilities for wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave are measured at:

- nominal value – if the Board expects to wholly settle within 12 months; or
- present value – if the Board does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Long service leave

Liability for long service leave (LSL) is recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

Unconditional LSL is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as a current liability, even where the Board does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current LSL liability are measured at:

- discounted value – the Board expects to wholly settle within 12 months; and

- present value – if the Board does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Conditional LSL is disclosed as a non-current liability. There is an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. This non-current LSL liability is measured at present value.

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of non-current LSL liability is recognised as a transaction, except to the extent that a gain or loss arises due to changes in bond interest rates for which it is then recognised as an 'other economic flow' in the net result.

3.2 Member fees and other costs

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Member fees and other costs		
Sitting fees	(31,860)	(66,760)
Travel and subsistence costs	(7,350)	(17,791)
Superannuation	(2,895)	(6,383)
Other on-costs	(1,979)	(4,198)
Total member fees and other costs	(44,084)	(95,132)

The Board members are remunerated for attending various meetings.

3.2.1 Superannuation

The name, details and amounts expensed in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by the Board are as follows:

Fund	Paid contribution for the year		Contribution outstanding at year end	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Defined contribution plans:				
Victorian Superannuation Fund – Vic Super Scheme	931	3689	0	66
Various others	1,890	3688	0	66
Total superannuation contributions	2,821	7,377	0	132

Employees of the Board are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and the Board contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plan(s) provides benefits based on years of service and final average salary.

Superannuation contributions paid or payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits in the comprehensive operating statement of the Board.

The amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement in relation to superannuation is employer contributions for members of both defined benefit and defined contribution superannuation plans that are paid or payable during the reporting period.

The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) in their Annual Financial Statements disclose, on behalf of the State as the sponsoring employer, the net defined benefit cost related to the members of these plans as an administered liability. Refer to DTF's Annual Financial Statements for more detailed disclosures in relation to these plans.

3.2.2 Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Minister for Finance 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:

Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change	The Hon. Lily d'Ambrosio MP	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017
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Board and accountable officer:

Chairperson and accountable officer	Peter Ferguson	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016 and 25 October to 30 November 2016
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Deputy Chairperson	Christopher Halpin	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016 and 25 October to 24 January 2017
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Member	Kevin Ritchie	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016 and 25 October to 24 January 2017
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Member	David McKenzie	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016
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Member	Desmond Morgan	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016 and 25 October to 24 January 2017
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Member	Elizabeth Skinner	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016 and 25 October to 24 January 2017
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Member	Geoffrey Dobson	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016
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Member	Jade Miller	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016 and 25 October to 24 January 2017
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Member	Sonia Cooper	1 July 2016 to 16 October 2016
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Member	Corey Walker	25 October 2016 to 24 January 2017
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The Board members tenure expired on 24 January 2017. The Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change appointed members to the Board subsequent to 30 June 2017.

The persons who held the position of Accountable Officer of the Board was Mr Desmond Morgan. Their salary band is disclosed below.

Amounts relating to Ministers are reported in the financial statements of the Department of Parliamentary Services.

3.2.2 (a) Acting arrangements

The Hon. Natalie Hutchins MP acted as Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change during the period 3 to 10 July 2016.

The Hon. Martin Foley MP acted as Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change during the period 11 to 24 July 2016.

The Hon. Lisa Neville MP acted as Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change during the period 17 to 28 April 2017.

3.2.2 (b) Remuneration

The following table provides a breakdown of remuneration received or receivable by the Board in connection with the management of the Board during the reporting period was in the range provided in the table on the next page:

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Income band		
\$0 – \$9,999	10	9
\$10,000 – \$19,999	0	1
Total numbers	10	10
Total amount	47,871	70,993

Amounts relating to the Minister is reported in the financial statements of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

3.2.3 Related Parties

The Board is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Victoria. Related parties of the Board 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 on an arm's length basis.

The key management personnel of the Board are listed in note 3.1.2.

The remuneration breakdown of the Board's key management personnel is shown in the table below:

Compensation of key management personnel	Amount (\$)
Short term benefits	44,791
Post-employment benefits	3,080
Other long-term benefits	0
Total	47,871

(i) Remuneration of the relevant minister is included in the Department of Parliamentary Services financial statements.

Significant transactions with government related entities

The following entities are considered to be related parties with significant transactions with the Yorta Yorta Traditional Land and Management Board. The Yorta Yorta Traditional Land and Management Board receives operating funding and has receivables owing from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (see Note 2.1 Government grants and Note 5.1 Receivables). The Victorian Auditor General's Office was engaged to provide an independent review of the financial statements (see Note 3.2.1 Audit fees). The Victorian Managed Insurance Authority was engaged to provide insurance.

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

The Board paid expenses to the Yorta Yorta National Aboriginal Corporation (YYNAC) of \$129,324 (2016: 33,344). Expenses were incurred with the YYNAC for the provision of hosting and payroll related expenses for the board, senior planning officer and secretariat officer/s.

3.3 Supplies and services

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Supplies and services		
Contract and professional services	(169,967)	(70,799)
General expenses	(9,484)	(15,683)
IT expenses	0	(1,327)
Office and accommodation	0	(13,164)
Office expenses	(1,120)	(4,713)
Postage and telephone expenses	(1,514)	(1,263)
Travel and subsistence	0	(2,029)
Total supplies and services	(182,085)	(108,978)

Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

3.3.1 Audit fees

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	5,300	5,200
Total audit fees	5,300	5,200

4. KEY ASSETS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT OUTPUT DELIVERY

Introduction	Structure
The Board controls assets that are utilised in fulfilling its objectives and conducting its activities. They represent the key resources that have been entrusted to the Board to be utilised for delivery of those outputs.	4.1 Cash

4.1 Cash

	2017 \$	2016 \$
(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Funds held in trust – cash	254,993	125,271
Total cash and deposits disclosed in the balance sheet	254,993	125,271
Balance per cash flow statement	254,993	125,271
(b) Reconciliation of net result for the period		
Comprehensive result	173,831	80,641
Non-cash movements		
Net loss arising from reduction of employee benefits	0	0
Movements in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	(2,722)	(22,940)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	(41,387)	43,632
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	0	(3,859)
Net cash flows from operating activities	129,722	97,474

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

5. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<p>Introduction</p> <p>This note sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from the Board's operations.</p>	<p>Structure</p> <p>5.1 Receivables</p> <p>5.2 Payables</p> <p>5.2.1 Maturity analysis of contractual payables</p>
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5.1 Receivables

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current receivables		
Statutory		
Amounts owing from Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning	37,369	37,393
GST recoverable from ATO	2,746	0
Total statutory receivables	40,115	37,393
Total current receivables	40,115	37,393
Total receivables	40,115	37,393

Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts and are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment) but are not classified as financial instruments.

5.2 Payables

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current payables		
Contractual		
Other accrued expenses	13,501	54,682
	13,501	54,682
Statutory		
Taxes payable	0	74
Superannuation payable	0	132
	0	206
Total current payables	13,501	54,888
Total payables	13,501	54,888

(i) The average credit period is 30 days. No interest is charged on the trade creditors or other payables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, interest may be charged at differing rates determined by the individual trade arrangements entered into.

Contractual payables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as financial liabilities at amortised cost. This includes trade creditors and other accrued expenses. Trade creditors represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Board prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Board becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of those goods and services.

Statutory payables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables, but are not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, as they do not arise from a contract.

5.2.1 Maturity analysis of contractual payables

	Carrying amount \$	Nominal amount ⁽ⁱ⁾ \$	Maturity dates				5+ years \$
			Less than 1 month \$	1 month – 3 months \$	3 months – 1 year \$	1–5 years \$	
2017							
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾							
Other accrued expenses	13,501	13,501	13,501	0	0	0	0
Total	13,501	13,501	13,501	0	0	0	0
2016							
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾							
Other accrued expenses	54,682	54,682	54,682	0	0	0	0
Total	54,682	54,682	54,682	0	0	0	0

(i) The amount of payables disclosed exclude statutory payables (i.e. taxes payable).

6. HOW WE FINANCED OUR OPERATIONS

Introduction

This note provides information on the sources of finance utilised by the Board during its operations.

Structure

6.1 Commitments for expenditure

6.1 Commitments for Expenditure

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are recorded below at their nominal value and inclusive of GST. 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 related liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet.

There are no commitments for expenditure (2016: Nil).

7. Risks, Contingencies and Valuation Judgements

Introduction

The Board is exposed to risk from its activities and outside factors. In addition, it is often necessary to make judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This note sets out financial instrument specific information, (including exposures to financial risks) as well as those items that are contingent in nature or require a higher level of judgement to be applied.

Structure

- 7.1 Financial instrument specific disclosures
 - 7.1.1 Financial asset
 - 7.1.2 Financial liabilities
- 7.2 Financial risk management objective and policies
 - 7.2.1 Liquidity risk
- 7.3 Contingent assets and liabilities

7.1 Financial instrument specific disclosures

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 Boards activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than a contract (for example taxes, fines and penalties). Such assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

Where relevant, for note disclosure purposes, a distinction is made between those financial assets and financial liabilities that meet the definition of financial instruments in accordance with AASB 132 and those that do not.

Categories of financial instruments

7.1.1 Financial asset

A financial asset is any asset that is:

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

7.1.1 (a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables and cash are financial instrument assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. These assets 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).

Loans and receivables category includes cash and deposits (refer to note 4.1), term deposits with maturity date less than three months and receivables (excluding statutory receivables).

7.1.2 Financial liabilities

A financial liability is any liability that is:

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

7.1.2 (a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised on the date they are originated. They 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 between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit and loss over the period of the interest bearing liability, using the effective interest rate method. The Board recognises the following liabilities in this category:

- payables (excluding statutory payables).

7.2 Financial risk management objective and policies

The Board's principal financial instruments comprise of:

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

The main purpose in holding financial instruments is to prudentially manage the Board's financial risks in the government policy parameters.

The Board is exposed to the following risks:

- Liquidity risk.

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

	2017			2016		
	Contractual financial assets – loans and receivables \$	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost \$	Total \$	Contractual financial assets – loans and receivables \$	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost \$	Total \$
Contractual financial assets						
Cash and deposits	254,993	0	254,993	125,271	0	125,271
Total contractual financial assets	254,993	0	254,993	125,271	0	125,271
Contractual financial liabilities						
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾						
Other accrued expenses	0	13,501	13,501	0	54,682	54,682
Total contractual financial liabilities	0	13,501	13,501	0	54,682	54,682

(i) The amount of payables disclosed excludes statutory receivables (i.e. taxes receivable).

7.2.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board would be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board operates under the Government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days and in the event of a dispute, make payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

The Board's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on current assessment of risk.

7.3 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities (2016: Nil).

8. Other disclosures

Introduction This note includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or otherwise, for the understanding of this financial report.	Structure 8.1 Accounting policy 8.1.1 Accounting for the goods and services tax (GST) 8.1.2 Other economic flows included in net result 8.2 Subsequent events 8.2.1 Net result 8.2.2 Transactions 8.3 Correction of Prior Period Errors 8.4 Reclassification of financial information 8.5 Australian Accounting Standards issues that are not yet effective
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8.1 Accounting Policy

8.1.1 Accounting for the goods and services tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, except where GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, the GST payable is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Commitments and contingent assets and liabilities are also stated inclusive of GST.

8.1.2 Other economic flows included in net result

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows		
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	0	0
Net gains/(losses) arising from revaluation of employee benefits	0	(1,432)
Total other gains/(loss) from other economic flows	0	(1,432)

8.2 Subsequent events

The Board is not aware of any other circumstances that have arisen, or information that has become available between 30 June 2017 and the date of final approval of this general purpose financial report that qualifies for inclusion as a post balance date event. The Board members tenure expired on 24 January 2017. The Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change appointed members to the Board on 18 December 2017 for a two-year term. Under the establishing legislation the Board's primary objective is to develop a Joint Management Plan for Barmah National Park. This is scheduled to occur within the current term and DELWP is committed to financially support the board to complete the Joint Management Plan.

8.2 Glossary

8.2.1 Net result

Measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of revenue, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those classified as 'other non-owner movements in equity'.

8.2.2 Transactions

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

8.3 Correction of Prior Period Errors

The following prior period errors have been identified and corrected. They were the result of accruals not being raised for expenditure that was incurred in the 15/16 financial year.

Impact of correction of an error on the operating statement

	2016 (Restated) \$	2016 \$
Income from transactions		
Government grants	300,000	300,000
Total income from transactions	300,000	300,000
Expenses from transactions		
Employee expenses	(15,249)	(15,249)
Member fees and other costs	(95,132)	(91,914)
Supplies and services	(108,978)	(96,553)
Total expenses from transactions	(219,359)	(203,716)
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	80,641	96,284
Comprehensive result	80,641	96,284

Impact of correction of an error on the balance sheet

	2016 (Restated) \$	2016 \$
Assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	125,271	125,271
Receivables	37,393	37,393
Total financial assets	162,664	162,664
Total assets	162,664	162,664
Liabilities		
Payables	54,888	39,245
Total liabilities	54,888	39,245
Net assets	107,776	123,419
Equity		
Accumulated surplus	107,776	123,419
Net worth	107,776	123,419

8.4 Reclassification of financial information

Where the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements changes, the comparative amounts are also reclassified unless it is impractical to do so. The nature, amount and reason for the reclassification is also disclosed. If the reclassification affects an item on the balance sheet, a third statement of financial position is also presented.

The Board has reviewed its financial statements and has made the following revisions:

- A new section (3.2. Member Fees and Other Costs) has been added to better distinguish between payments made to employees and those made to board members. This has resulted in some changes in prior year amounts so that a comparison can be made. The impact of this change on the 2015/16 amounts in the operating statement is as follows:

	2016 (Restated) \$	2016 \$
Income from transactions		
Government grants	300,000	300,000
Total income from transactions	300,000	300,000
Expenses from transactions		
Employee expenses	(15,249)	(48,564)
Member fees and other costs	(91,914)	0
Supplies and services	(96,553)	(155,152)
Total expenses from transactions	(203,716)	(203,716)
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	96,284	96,284
Comprehensive result	96,284	96,284

These amounts indicate the effect of the change without taking into consideration the adjustments for prior period errors in 8.3 Correction of Prior Period Errors

8.5 Australian Accounting Standards issued that are not yet effective

Certain new AASs have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period. DTF assesses the impact of all these new standards and advises the Board of their applicability and early adoption where applicable.

As at 30 June 2017, the following applicable AASs have been issued by the AASB but are not yet effective. They become effective for the first financial statements for reporting periods commencing after the stated operating date as follows:

Standard/Interpretation ¹	Summary	Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on	Impact on entity financial statements
AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	The key changes include the simplified requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, a new hedging accounting model and a revised impairment loss model to recognise impairment losses earlier, as opposed to the current approach that recognises impairment only when incurred.	1 Jan 2018	The assessment has identified that the amendments are likely to result in earlier recognition of impairment losses and at more regular intervals. While there will be no significant impact arising from AASB 9, there will be a change to the way financial instruments are disclosed.
AASB 2010-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)</i>	The requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities were added to AASB 9. The existing requirements for the classification of financial liabilities and the ability to use the fair value option have been retained. However, where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is accounted for as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income (OCI); and • Other fair value changes are presented in profit and loss. If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss. 	1 Jan 2018	The assessment has identified that the financial impact of available for sale (AFS) assets will now be reported through other comprehensive income (OCI) and no longer recycled to the profit and loss. Changes in own credit risk in respect of liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss will now be presented within other comprehensive income (OCI). Hedge accounting will be more closely aligned with common risk management practices making it easier to have an effective hedge. For entities with significant lending activities, an overhaul of related systems and processes may be needed.
AASB 2014-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [Part E Financial Instruments]</i>	Amends various AASs to reflect the AASB's decision to defer the mandatory application date of AASB 9 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 as a consequence of Chapter 6 Hedge Accounting, and to amend reduced disclosure requirements.	1 Jan 2018	This amending standard will defer the application period of AASB 9 to the 2018-19 reporting period in accordance with the transition requirements.
AASB 2014-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9</i>	Amends various AASs to incorporate the consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 9.	1 Jan 2018	The assessment has indicated that there will be no significant impact for the entity.
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.	1 Jan 2018	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. The Standard will also require additional disclosures on service revenue and contract modifications.

Standard/Interpretation ¹	Summary	Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on	Impact on entity financial statements
AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15	<p>Amends the measurement of trade receivables and the recognition of dividends.</p> <p>Trade receivables, that do not have a significant financing component, are to be measured at their transaction price, at initial recognition.</p> <p>Dividends are recognised in the profit and loss only when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the entity's right to receive payment of the dividend is established; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount can be measured reliably. 	1 Jan 2017, except amendments to AASB 9 (Dec 2009) and AASB 9 (Dec 2010) apply from 1 Jan 2018	The assessment has indicated that there will be no significant impact for the entity.
AASB 2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15	This Standard defers the mandatory effective date of AASB 15 from 1 January 2017 to 1 January 2018.	1 Jan. 2018	This amending standard will defer the application period of AASB 15 for for-profit entities to the 2018-19 reporting period in accordance with the transition requirements.
AASB 2016-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 15	<p>This Standard amends AASB 15 to clarify the requirements on identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations and the timing of recognising revenue from granting a licence. The amendments require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A promise to transfer to a customer a good or service that is 'distinct' to be recognised as a separate performance obligation; For items purchased online, the entity is a principal if it obtains control of the good or service prior to transferring to the customer; and For licences identified as being distinct from other goods or services in a contract, entities need to determine whether the licence transfers to the customer over time (right to use) or at a point in time (right to access). 	1 Jan 2018	The assessment has indicated that there will be no significant impact for the entity, other than the impact identified for AASB 15 above.
AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities	This Standard defers the mandatory effective date of AASB 15 for not-for-profit entities from 1 January 2018 to 1 January 2019.	1 Jan 2019	This amending standard will defer the application period of AASB 15 for not-for-profit entities to the 2019-20 reporting period.

Standard/Interpretation ¹	Summary	Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on	Impact on entity financial statements
AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities	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. The amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> require non-contractual receivables arising from statutory requirements (i.e. taxes, rates and fines) to be initially measured and recognised in accordance with AASB 9 as if those receivables are financial instruments; and clarifies circumstances when a contract with a customer is within the scope of AASB 15. 	1 Jan 2019	The assessment has indicated that there will be no significant impact for the entity, other than the impacts identified for AASB 9 and AASB 15 above.
AASB 16 Leases	The key changes introduced by AASB 16 include the recognition of most operating leases (which are current not recognised) on balance sheet.	1 Jan 2019	The assessment has indicated that as most operating leases will come on balance sheet, recognition of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities will cause net debt to increase. Rather than expensing the lease payments, depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities will be recognised in the income statement with marginal impact on the operating surplus. No change for lessors.
AASB 2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities	The standard amends AASB 136 <i>Impairment of Assets</i> to remove references to using depreciated replacement cost (DRC) as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities.	1 Jan 2017	The assessment has indicated that there is minimal impact. Given the specialised nature and restrictions of entity assets, the existing use is presumed to be the highest and best use (HBU), hence current replacement cost under AASB 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i> is the same as the depreciated replacement cost concept under AASB 136.
AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities	This standard replaces AASB 1004 <i>Contributions</i> and establishes revenue recognition principles for transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value to enable to not-for-profit entity to further its objectives.	1 Jan 2019	The assessment has indicated that revenue from capital grants that are provided under an enforceable agreement that have sufficiently specific obligations, will now be deferred and recognised as performance obligations are satisfied. As a result, the timing recognition of revenue will change.

In addition to the new standards and amendments above, the AASB has issued a list of other amending standards that are not effective for the 2016-17 reporting period (as listed below). In general, these amending standards include editorial and references changes that are expected to have insignificant impacts on entity reporting.

- AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses [AASB 112]
- AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107
- AASB 2016-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurements of Share-based Payment Transactions
- AASB 2016-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments with AASB 4 Insurance Contracts
- AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-16 Cycle and Other Amendments
- AASB 2017-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Further Annual Improvements 2014-16 Cycle

APPENDIX 1 DISCLOSURE INDEX

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

Legislation	Requirement	Page reference
Ministerial Directions & Financial Reporting Directions		
<i>Report of operations</i>		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22H	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	Page 4
FRD 22H	Nature and range of services provided	Page 4
FRD 22H	Objectives, functions, powers and duties	Page 5
FRD 8D	Board objectives, indicators and outputs	N/A
FRD 22H	Key initiatives and key achievements	Page 8
Management and structure		
FRD 22H	Organisational structure	Page 10
Financial and other information		
FRD 8D	Performance against output performance measures	N/A
FRD 8d	Budget portfolio outcomes	N/A
FRD 10A	Disclosure index	Page 52, 53
FRD 12B	Disclosure of major contracts	Page 18
FRD 15D	Executive officer disclosures	Page 16
FRD 22H	Occupational health and safety policy	Page 15
FRD 22H	Summary of the financial results for the year	Page 9
FRD 22H	Significant changes in financial position during the year	Page 8
FRD 22H	Major changes or factors affecting performance	Page 8
FRD 22H	Subsequent events	Page 9
FRD 22H	Application and operation of <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	Page 18
FRD 22H	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of <i>Building Act 1993</i>	Page 18
FRD 22H	Statement on National Competition Policy	Page 18
FRD 22H	Application and operation of the <i>Protected Disclosure 2012</i>	Page 19
FRD 22H	Details of consultancies over \$10 000	Page 17
FRD 22H	Details of consultancies under \$10 000	Page 17
FRD 22H	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	Page 17
FRD 22H	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	Page 17
FRD 22H	Statement of availability of other information	Page 20
FRD 25C	Victorian Industry Participation Policy disclosures	Page 17
FRD 29B	Workforce Data disclosures	Page 16
SD 5.2	Specific requirements under SD 5.2	Page 24

Legislation Requirement Page reference

Ministerial Directions & Financial Reporting Directions

Compliance attestation and declaration

SD 3.7.1 Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction (Risk Management Framework) Page 21

SD 5.2.3 Declaration in report of operations Page 1

Financial statements

SD 5.2.2 Declaration in financial statements (Note: Reported Party Disclosures are in Financial Statements at page 37) Page 24