



**Rirratjingu
Aboriginal
Corporation**

Annual Report

2018
2019

**stand firm and
stand together**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that the following report may contain images and voices of people who have died.

Contents

Our Mission	4
Our Vision	5
Achievements Snapshot 2018 – 2019	6
Highlights Page	8
Message From The Chair	10
Message from the CEO	12
Governance	14
Organisational Chart	18
Rirratjingu Looking Back	20
Rirratjingu Looking Forward	22
Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation	24
Rirratjingu Mining	26
Bunuwal Fuel	28
Bunuwal Investments	30
Finance	32
Culture & Community	34
High Performance Football	38
Community Safety	40
Music	42
Education	44
Health	46
Leadership	48
Social Program	50
Financials	52
Contact Details	78

Our mission

Our Mission is to stand firm and to stand together for our people:

To remain the rock that is one voice together with a shared resolve to shape a future for our families and generations to come so they can live equally in a world of economic certainty and social wellbeing.

Our Mission is inspired by the Rock which remains immovable against the tide, the storms and the winds of change. The words of our forefathers remain in our minds:

"Be firm and strong for the land, and the strength of your solidarity will sustain you in your cause. Our country (land and sea) will exist forever. It must be protected so that it will remain the same, so that it can be seen in the same way that the elders saw it in the past."

Roy Dadaynja Marika – 1990 on behalf of the elders.

The Rock

"Even though you crash upon me and your patterns are left on me, I will stand firm for you as the day draws to an end ..."

1 paddle, 1 boat, 1 harpoon, 1 people! Hunters for one turtle to benefit all our people.



Our vision

Our Vision is a future where our people stand together in a world of harmony, prosperity and opportunity.

A world where our traditional cultural values remain our heartbeat, the wisdom from our forefathers our map and a new generation of our people are standing strong, standing equal.

Our Vision is guided by that of our forefathers. They have inspired us to work diligently, to hold tightly our culture and tradition, to be firm and strong for our land and our culture, to protect and care for our people and to stay united and stand tall.

Achievements Snapshot

18/19

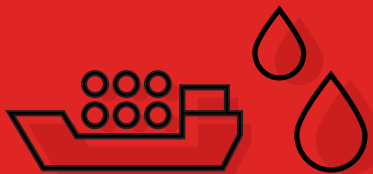
flights **87**

to Darwin for Rirratjingu
Football Program



**2 music
videos**

**1
concert**



**50 million
litres**

of fuel delivered
from Bunuwal Fuel



**3 School Holiday
Wellbeing Health
Campaigns**

**Rirratjingu Future
Fund created**

**Developed New
Rule Book**



Highlights



Rule Book

2018 – 2019 witnessed the establishment of a dedicated 'Rule Book' sub-committee to oversee a comprehensive review of the RAC Rule Book. The old rule book, approved in 2011, was hard to read, poorly presented and unnecessarily complex.

Improving these 'format' issues were just a part of the many improvements to content made to ensure the RAC Rule Book (Constitution) reflected current practices and the wishes of members.



Leadership

Following a meticulous design and planning phase the Leaders Create Leaders Program launched this year. This program is designed to identify and nurture future leaders by equipping them with education on subjects that prepare participants for roles on local boards and future employment opportunities.

The group has discussed the legacy that this group wish to leave behind.



Future Fund

In March the RAC established the Rirratjingu People Future Fund to allocate towards the longer term support for and the well-being of the Rirratjingu People beyond closure of current mining activities and royalties ceasing.



Message from the Chair



Director's year in review

At the beginning of the 2018-19 financial year, the Board of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation began planning for a restructure of the Rirratjingu group of companies, which includes Rirratjingu

Aboriginal Corporation, Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd, Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd, and the Bunuwal Fuel joint venture.

Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd had developed several strong investments during the past decade, including the well-regarded 26 unit Malpi Village estate in Nhulunbuy, the Bunuwal Fuel joint-venture, and the quarry business of Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd. These have become established businesses, and a new group business structure was needed.

The Board was also determined to convert our accumulated savings, royalties and business profits into a new kind of investment for the Rirratjingu people, which we have called the Rirratjingu Future Fund Charitable Payment Reserve. This fund includes stocks, bonds, property and other financial assets, and it aims to secure the future of the Rirratjingu people after the 2020's, when bauxite mining royalties are expected to cease.

The Board also began evaluating and refashioning the many charitable sports, community and social projects which our group delivers into Yirrkala where we are based, and to the benefit of the broader Indigenous and national community.

Directors devoted considerable time to planning and adjusting a restructure of the group of companies, and of the assets and organisational responsibilities which go with them. The Rirratjingu group obtained and factored-in substantial external financial, business and organisational planning advice. Directors of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation, Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd and Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd attended more than 27 Board, committee and working group meetings during this year, compared with 13 meetings during each of the previous three years. I am grateful to them, and proud of our efforts. I also thank Company Secretary Adrian Rota for managing this workload, and Vice-Chair Wanyubi Marika for chairing many of these meetings at times when illness prevented me.



OUR RESULTS

I am very pleased with the result of this year-long process, for which we have relied deeply on astute and faithful special advisors. This process has enabled the Rirratjingu group to achieve the following strategic changes either before the close of the 2018-19 financial year, or during the period leading to this Annual Report:

1. Most business and other assets of the group, and all staff, are now within Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd continues to hold the Malpi Village estate, and Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd continues to hold the Rirratjingu quarry, but within a group strategy set by Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation.
2. The \$30 million Rirratjingu Future Fund Charitable Payment Reserve has been established, comprising the Malpi Village estate, the Rirratjingu quarry and other property on the Gove Peninsular, and an initial \$13 million under the investment guidance of Macquarie Bank and ConickLaird wealth management advisors.
3. In late 2018 Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation established a Culture and Communities unit, to manage and expand the array of social, cultural, sporting and community projects towards which we contributed \$1.8 million in 2018-19.

All the while, during 2018-19 the Board had to maintain top priority for longstanding Federal Court proceedings seeking proper recognition of Rirratjingu land rights, vis-à-vis the Northern Land Council and our Gumatj neighbours. In late 2018 we and the other parties ended formal litigation by mutual agreement, replacing this with a commercial arbitration process which has several advantages and which we expect can resolve the core land differences before the end of 2020.

THANK YOU

I would like to thank all the Rirratjingu group's Directors for their devotion to the protection of ancient Rirratjingu land rights and to planning future Rirratjingu economic self-determination. This is also the best time to acknowledge the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation Board's special advisors for their work on repositioning the Rirratjingu group. On behalf of the Board I thank Denise Fincham (Business adviser), Peter Chilman (Financial affairs adviser), and Danny Keep (Governance and planning adviser), most sincerely.

Signed

Bamu

Chair
Bakamumu Marika

Message from the CEO

I joined the Rirratjingu group of companies in December 2018. In the six months to June 2019 I have seen more organisational change than most CEOs see in two years.

I consider Rirratjingu leaders, especially those on the Board of Directors, to be particularly inclusive, pragmatic and decisive. This is based on my 20 years' experience working for Indigenous-controlled organisations: North Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service (now NAAJA), Northern Land Council, Miriuwung Gajerrong Corporation and Yinhawangka Aboriginal Corporation.

During 2018, Directors approved detailed plans to restructure the Rirratjingu group, discussed in the Chairman's report. This chiefly involved transferring assets, financial investments and shareholdings, staff and equipment from Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd to Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. There were many other adjustments among the group of companies. Staff and advisors had already begun implementing these plans when I joined the Rirratjingu group. Most of these arrangements were timed to come into effect just at or after 30 June 2019, and so arguably might better be covered in next year's Annual Report. But as most of the work for this took place over the financial year 2018-19, the current Annual Report seems the place to acknowledge the coordinated efforts of Directors, external advisors and employees.

The restructure of the Rirratjingu group reflects its maturity, and also faces the future. Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation was founded in 1984 as a relatively straightforward member services and charitable organisation. In 2004 the Rirratjingu people established Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd for economic development purposes, and this company became the principal driver of new commercial projects. However, both companies came under pressure to assume a growing charitable role, serving the wider Yirrkala community and beyond. This was particularly so after 2008, when the Northern Territory local government amalgamations brought the demise of the Yirrkala Dhanbul Community Association community government council. The Rirratjingu group took responsibility for some Yirrkala social and charitable programmes which would otherwise have foundered. In the meantime, Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd developed commercial opportunities: these include the Malpi Village housing development in 2007, the Rirratjingu Mining blue metal quarry in 2011, and the Bunuwal Fuel joint venture in 2013. For various reasons, staff within Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd and Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd tended to manage the charitable as well as the commercial arrangements.



A strategic review in 2018 recognised that many of the charitable and commercial arrangements have progressed from initiatives to mature arrangements, which needed to be reorganised for more efficient management. This is the main reason for the end of year restructure.

The restructured Rirratjingu group, with Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation prominently leading, is better positioned to embrace a new role in planning the future of the Rirratjingu people and Rirratjingu traditional land. Before 2030 Rio Tinto Gove bauxite mining will cease, with important consequences. There will be many commercial opportunities during the next ten years, associated with mine closure and rehabilitation. The Rirratjingu people have also begun to consider how best to secure a stable and prosperous future for the mining town of Nhulunbuy, which sits largely on Rirratjingu traditional land. Residents of Yirrkala, which is also mainly on Rirratjingu traditional land, are keen to obtain for this community something like the self-government arrangement which the Gumatj traditional owners have established nearby, at Gunyangara (Ski Beach). Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation is the only organisation which could recover for Yirrkala the local oversight and coordination which the defunct Yirrkala Dhanbul Community Association once provided.

This is an important time for the Rirratjingu people. The Gove Peninsula is in the process of being transformed, and they must lead in this. The Rirratjingu group of companies is better positioned at the end of the Annual Report period, 30 June 2019, to reinforce the self-determination of these remarkable people.



John Hughes
CEO
Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation

Governance

The Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation is an Indigenous Corporation governed under the Corporations Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (CATSI) Act 2006.

Our classification is a large corporation. The Corporation is governed by a board of local Rirratjingu directors for the reporting period 2018 - 2019. During this time the board has met regularly to host director meetings.

The majority of our directors have been on the board since incorporation in 1984 providing a stable and active core group. Board meetings are formal and governed by clear protocols. Directors are engaged in proper and vigorous conversation on topics appropriate to their responsibilities. The environment is one of teamwork and sharing, with input from all directors.

This year the directors completed a formally structured Governance Training Program. This program supplemented the ongoing training provided in director meetings and other forums throughout the year. This focus on training has remained a feature of our well governed environment.

The board and executive staff are confident the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation has in place a strong and compliant governance framework. We have recently supplemented our director positions with three Independent 'Expert Advisors' who will have greater capacity in specific areas as we take on the exciting challenges before us.

Five Board sub-committees, including legal, finance, human resources, business and a rule book sub-committee have aided solid governance over the 2018 - 2019 reporting period. The rule book sub-committee were charged with conducting a comprehensive review of the dated RAC rule book.



RULE BOOK

2018 - 2019 represented a focus by the RAC Board and Members on the dated RAC Rule Book. The old rule book, approved by the Registrar on the 15 October 2008, was 11 years old and in need of a review.

The old rule book was hard to read, poorly presented and unnecessarily complex. Improving these 'format' issues or 'layout' problems were just a part of the many changes made to ensure the rule book reflected current practices and the wishes of members.

An 'Explanatory Document' was developed along with the changes to highlight the numerous improvements. The changes are too numerous to highlight in this short report but the following presents some of the changes made:

- RAC is eager to strengthen its charitable status and changes were made to ensure increased attention to this important area.
- The 2006 CATSI Act allows membership of Aboriginal corporations under the Act to be as low as 15 years of age. RAC had maintained the restrictions of the previous 1976 legislation at 18 years of age. After some discussion it was thought that it would be good to allow younger people (as young as 15 years of age) to get involved as members.
- Membership was more clearly defined as full membership and associate membership with clarity around rights and responsibilities.
- The appointment process for family members as a pathway to directorships was reviewed and will now ensure a proper process takes place each period.
- It was decided by members that the chair and deputy chair should be determined by the directors once appointed each year rather than as an additional process for the members at the AGM. This will now happen at the first directors meeting following the AGM.
- A major restructure of RAC over the 2018 - 2019 period to strengthen the protection of investments for future generations was carried out. This resulted in the establishment of a Future Fund and changes within the objects and other parts of the rule book were designed to ensure future funds, post mining, are protected and managed for the benefit of future generations.



POLICY AND PROCEDURE

2018 - 2019 witnessed a concerted effort from the RAC team to lock in best practice governance and operations with a stronger policy and procedure framework. This attitude is consistent with the efforts from all to ensure compliance and consistent operating procedures.

A comprehensive Financial Delegations policy now serves as the script for all financial decisions at an operational level. The RAC Rule Book prescribes that money related decisions must be made either by the directors or to others where they have provided formal delegation. This delegation has now been locked in through proper resolution by directors.

A Directors Handbook has been drafted to ensure each Director understands their role and to ensure the Corporation achieves its purpose, strategic goals and objectives and, in doing so, meets all the legal and moral responsibilities and requirements accompanying 'best practice' governance.

Each Director must act in a trusteeship relationship for RAC Members. The Boards role is to chart the direction of the Corporation, develop and monitor governance levels, establish policies, set management performance expectations and monitor organisational performance.

As an elected Director, it is the Directors responsibility to manage all matters governing the operation and performance of the Corporation. The Handbook sets out these responsibilities along with a code of conduct for all directors.

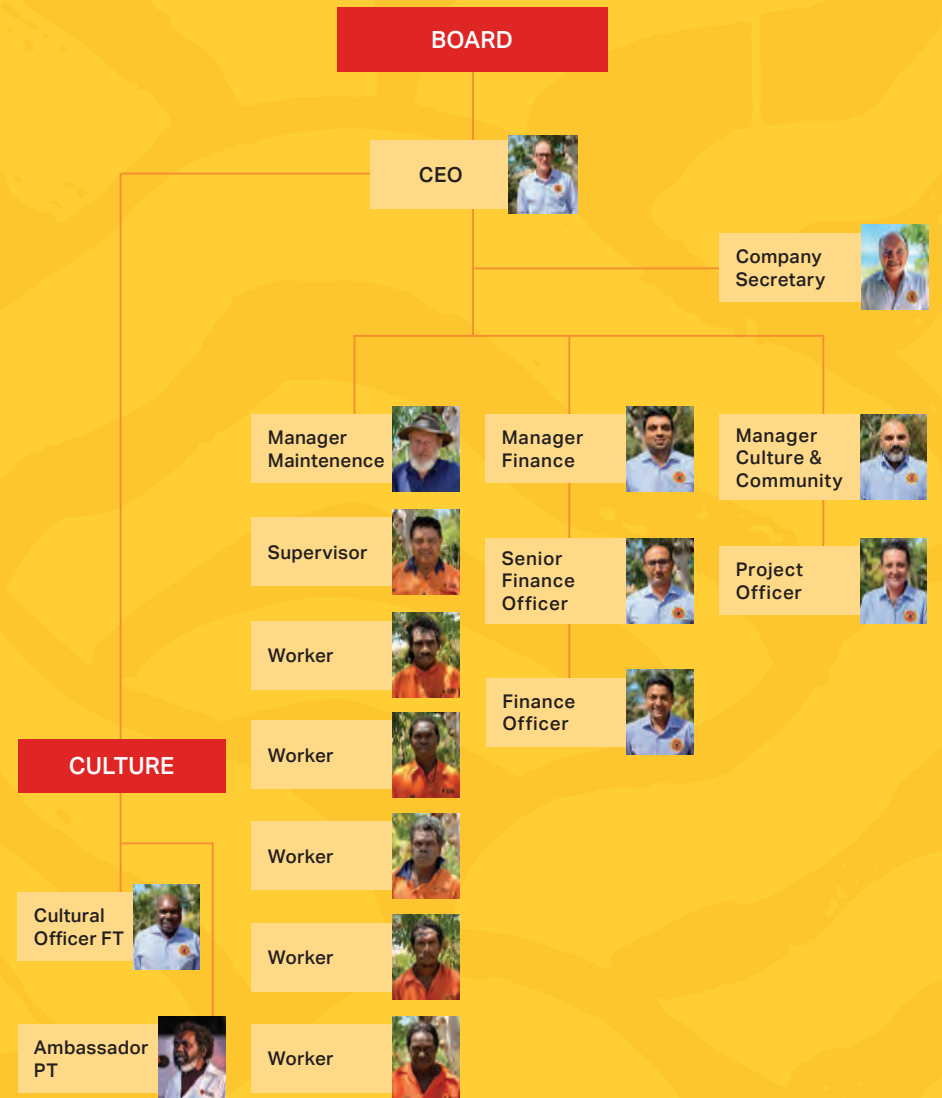
A Members Handbook has also been developed setting out the rights and responsibilities of RAC members.

Other policies, too numerous to outline here, include confidentiality, purchasing, accounting protocols, meetings, funeral, social program, media, charitable payments and many others. These are all designed to give confidence amongst members and other stakeholders that RAC is serious about best practice governance and operating standards.





Organisational chart



Directors

Chairman

Bakamumu Marika

Vice Chairman

Wanyubi Marika

Director

Lak Lak Marika

Director

Djayminy Marika

Director

Guruminbuy Marika

Director

Wurrulga Marika

Director

Wuyala Marika

Director

Djalinda Marika

Advisor

Denise Fincham

Advisor

Danny Keep

Advisor

Peter Chilman

Company Secretary

Adrian Rota



Bakamumu Marika Chairperson

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation
Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Director

Bunuwal Fuel Pty Ltd

Bakamumu Marika is an experienced board executive and the Leader of the Rirratjingu people, traditional owners of lands on the Gove Peninsula. He is actively involved in four entities across the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation including Rirratjingu Mining, Bunuwal Investments and Bunuwal Fuel. Bakamumu works closely with the management team of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation taking an interest across the operations and social impacts stemming from successful business models and a world class Culture & Community program area. A strong, highly functioning Rirratjingu Clan underpins the reasoning behind Bakamumu serving across all boards. Bakamumu understands the importance of securing investments and business opportunities for the future of the Rirratjingu people.



Wurrulga Marika Director

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation
Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Mandaka Marika is a senior member of the Rirratjingu clan and the son of the late Dadaynga 'Roy' Marika. He is actively involved in three entities across the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation including Rirratjingu Mining and Bunuwal Investments. Mandaka has completed a Land Management course and holds employment at Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation rising through the ranks as a ranger in 1993 to now holding the Managing Director position. Mandaka has dedicated his life to caring for the land, of which his father and fellow Yolngu leaders fought for which resulted in the great Land Rights campaigns of the 1960's and beyond. A strong cultural standing ensures Mandaka is a key leader, and often called upon to be a keynote speaker, and conduct welcome to country for the Rirratjingu clan and business arms.



Wanyubi Marika Vice Chairperson

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Director

Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd

Wanyubi Marika is a senior leader of the Rirratjingu clan and Vice Chairperson of the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. Wanyubi played an integral role in establishing Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd as the business arm of the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. Since its establishment, Rirratjingu monetary entitlements have been invested in various business, creating wealth and promoting opportunity for the region. Wanyubi plays a key role in the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation and acts as Cultural Advisor across the Rirratjingu and Bunuwal entities. Wanyubi has studied Media, Clerical Administration and has an Associate Diploma of Community Management. He plays a critical role in ensuring businesses are developed in culturally appropriate ways. Previously, Wanyubi has been recognised as an artist of national significance. Working mostly in bark painting, Iarrakitj (hollow log coffins) and wood carving, Wanyubi has delivered exhibitions across the nation. Wanyubi is a former Chairperson of the Buku-Larrangay Mulka Arts Centre Committee.



Djayminy Marika Director

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation

Djayminy Marika is a man forging his way as a future leader of the Rirratjingu people, traditional owners of lands on the Gove Peninsula. He serves as a Director for the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. Djayminy is the current captain for Djarrak Football Club and led the side to the 2017 Gove AFL Premiership and has been hands on in mentoring the next crop of first year senior players. Previously, Djayminy has completed training and gained employment with Rio Tinto Gove Operations. He now mixes his time between Yirrkala and Barrkira Homeland.



Witiyana Marika Director

Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Witiyana Marika is a senior leader of the Rirratjingu clan and a Director of Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd and Bunuwal Investments. Witiyana is a senior ceremonial leader and a teacher of song lines and ceremonies for his clan and community. More widely, Witiyana is known across Australia as a key member of the famous band Yothu Yindi, which he co-founded with the late Mr M Yunupingu. As a member of Yothu Yindi, Witiyana has travelled the globe sharing Yolngu culture. Witiyana has worked closely with Richard Trudgen as a co-presenter at cross-cultural seminars, and in this role he continues to tour Australia educating a cross-section of the nation's Academic and Business worlds. A strong governance background includes Vice Chairperson of the Aboriginal Resource Development Services (ARDS) and formerly held Chairperson of Buku-Larrangay Mulka Arts Centre Committee and Dhimurru Land Management.



Lak Lak Marika Director

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Lak Lak Marika serves as a Director of the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation and Bunuwal Investments. She is the senior most figure of the Rirratjingu Clan. As the ultimate cultural authority of her clan, Lak Lak holds the final decision-making power over issues involving land and other clan concerns. Lak Lak was educated by the missionaries before studying nursing and becoming an Aboriginal Health Worker in 1969. She was later promoted to Chairperson of the NT Health Department overseeing Aboriginal Health Workers across the Territory. Lak Lak is actively involved in the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation and business entities decision making process, living quietly at her homeland on the northern shore of Bremer Island.



Gurrumin Marika Director

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Gurrumin Marika is a respected ceremonial leader of the Rirratjingu Clan and is the holder of sacred knowledge only known to a select number of men. Gurrumin has a background in the education sector where he has spent 10 years teaching on homelands. He holds a Certificate III in Teaching. Prior to his teaching role, Gurrumin worked with YBE and Yirrkala Dhanbul Council where he specialised in civil works particularly earth moving and truck haulage. Gurrumin practices his culture and occasionally produces bark paintings and plays Yidaki. A traditional man, Gurrumin spend time with family and can be found helping his wife and children with traditional pandanus grass harvesting, preparation and weaving. A highly experienced Director, Gurrumin brings a dedication to his governance roles at Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation.



Djalinda Ulamari Director

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Djalinda Ulamari was first elected to the Board of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation in 1984. Djalinda has a Diploma of Teaching specialising in Aboriginal Schools and spent most of her working life in the education sector, including working with the Yirrkala Community Education Centre and Yirrkala Homelands School. A strong communicator, Djalinda has been registered with the Aboriginal Interpreter Service (AIS) and been called upon to assist with justice system processing, Centerlink and with NT Police among a host of responsibilities. Djalinda recently retired as a Senior Cultural Advisor for the Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation and has previously been an active member of the organisations board.



Denise Fincham Director

Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd
Advisor
Rirratjingu Group

A well respected business identity in North East Arrnhemland, Denise is a former NT Business Women of the Year and founder of Gorrkbuy Industrial Supplies, which she owned and operated until 2008. She was appointed director of the Territory Insurance Office and has been a member of the TIO's Investment Committee. She has held positions with the East Arrnhem Economic Development Committee, Regional Development Australia and the NT Area Consultative Committee, with a focus on developing the Territory economy and assisting with the development of indigenous businesses. Her 35 year association with the Rirratjingu Clan led her to become a valued independent Director of Bunuwal Investments.

Denise was also appointed in 2018 as an advisor to the Rirratjingu Group which has completed a restructure with guidance from advisors including Denise.



Wuyala (Bruno) Marika Director

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation
Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd

Wuyala Marika is a senior member of the Rirratjingu people, traditional owners of lands on the Gove Peninsula. He is Director of the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation and Bunuwal Investments. Wuyala is heavily involved with his culture and often plays significant roles for the Rirratjingu Ceremonial Program.



Rirratjingu

Looking back

On 22 February 1968, the Commonwealth Government authorised the mining company Nabalco Pty Ltd to construct and operate a bauxite mine on the Gove Peninsula.

Over the next few years the mine, an alumina refinery, a waste dump, and port and other infrastructure were constructed on the Gove Peninsula. The land actually mined is all either Gurnai or Rirratjingu traditional country. The mining operation came despite strong protests from traditional owners.

Once mining started, the mining company paid royalties to the Government, and some of the royalties were passed to the Northern Land Council (NLC) for distribution among traditional owners.

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation was established in 1984 to manage royalties paid to Rirratjingu traditional owners. After distributing the royalties in various different ways, in the 1990s the NLC decided to divide them in accordance

with how the bauxite mine, Nhulunbuy town and other mine-related facilities affected the traditional lands of the Rirratjingu, Gurnai and other groups. At that time, the NLC allocated to the Gurnai more than three times the royalties distributed to the Rirratjingu. The Rirratjingu disagreed with this allocation, asserting the NLC had misclassified Rirratjingu land as Gurnai, and that bauxite mining affected as much Rirratjingu traditional land as it affected Gurnai land. For many years Rirratjingu called on the NLC to allocate funds so that Gurnai and Rirratjingu would receive roughly equal shares.

But the royalty payments were relatively low then. The Rirratjingu did not take active or expensive steps regarding the difference.

In 2011, Rio Tinto (which had taken over operation of the mine from Nabalco Pty Ltd) commenced negotiating with the NLC and the Gurnai, Rirratjingu and Galpu traditional owner groups to enter into a new agreement to continue mining operations on the Gove Peninsula. This brought the likelihood of significantly higher payments.

The Rirratjingu welcomed negotiations with Rio Tinto, but told the NLC's negotiators that the Rirratjingu would not consent to the agreement unless future payments from the mine were distributed evenly between the Rirratjingu and the Gurnai, to reflect their traditional land ownership, while allowing a

percentage for the Galpu traditional owners of a small affected area. The Rirratjingu cooperated in negotiating the new RTA Gove Traditional Owners Agreement on the understanding that the NLC would split future royalties and compensation payments from the mine in this way.

The agreement was negotiated on the basis that the Gurnai, Rirratjingu and Galpu traditional owner groups would become distinct and separate parties to it. Rio Tinto offered to pay for separate legal advice for each of these groups. The NLC discouraged this, answering that the NLC was supplying sufficient advice.

At the end of negotiations, a NLC lawyer asked Rirratjingu leader Bakamumu Marika to sign the agreement on behalf of the Rirratjingu, without giving him the opportunity to read it or to take independent advice, and without providing a copy of it at the time.

After the agreement was signed, the Rirratjingu learned that the agreement did not contain a commitment to an equal share of payments. The Rirratjingu agitated strongly with the NLC and the then Minister for Indigenous Affairs for roughly equal payments to the Gurnai and the Rirratjingu. Despite these attempts, the NLC continues to distribute the compensation payments unequally between them.

Since then the Rirratjingu have committed considerable time and resources to obtaining a thorough, unbiased and fair review of which land is Rirratjingu traditional country. Additionally, the Rirratjingu brought two separate legal actions, seeking an independent review of the NLC's administrative decision-making about Rirratjingu land, and regarding the behaviour of the NLC and its agents during the negotiation of the agreement.

In October 2018, the NLC and Rirratjingu, Gurnai and Galpu traditional owners agreed to resolve this dispute finally, by appointing the former Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, Mr Robert French, to conduct a commercial arbitration to determine which land is Rirratjingu, Gurnai and Galpu traditional country.

The main Rirratjingu concern has consistently been for accurate recognition of their traditional land. The commercial arbitration will address this concern by the end of 2020 in an orderly and fair way. This is the first time that land ownership will be independently assessed by someone other than the NLC.

Meanwhile, the Rirratjingu group of companies aim to work with all organisations and people on the Gove Peninsula to build a prosperous future together.

Rirratjingu

Looking forward

The Rirratjingu people must make many important decisions now, as the end of Rio Tinto Gove bauxite mining draws to a close.

A new future for the Gove Peninsular must be negotiated with the many people and groups with a stake in this future. A key to this will be plans for the future of Nhulunbuy itself, which sits on Rirratjingu traditional country.

In the first half of 2019 the Rirratjingu, the Gumatj and Galpu traditional owners of lands on the Gove peninsular joined the Gove Peninsular Futures Reference Group, along with Rio Tinto Gove, the Northern Territory and Commonwealth Governments, and the Northern Land Council. This group began meeting regularly to begin the process of planning for the future of the Gove peninsular over the period between 2028, when Rio Tinto Gove aim to cease bauxite mining, and 2053, when the Nhulunbuy mining town special purpose lease and other mine-related land interests are due to expire.

The Rirratjingu people have made it clear they want to ensure Nhulunbuy continues to prosper after Rio Tinto Gove operations dovetail. The Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation Board believes that Nhulunbuy needs, at the very least, to retain its standing as the regional services centre for North-East Arnhem Land. Towards the middle of 2019, Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation and the other Gove traditional owner representatives agreed to work separately and then together to develop a broad vision for Nhulunbuy's future.

On 31 May 2019 Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation cultural ambassador Witiyana Marika joined with Chief Minister Gunner and other representatives of the Gove Peninsular Future Reference Group, in announcing a Statement on the Future of the Gove Peninsular: see <https://dcm.nt.gov.au/news/2019/statement-on-the-future-of-the-gove-peninsula>.

This aims to reassure residents and the business community of Nhulunbuy. As Witiyana Marika said at the announcement, "We want you to stay!". The Gove Peninsular Futures Reference Group is likely to work over some years on fashioning ways to maintain and increase Nhulunbuy's attractive business and social character.

What land tenure arrangements should be offered to residents and investors in Nhulunbuy, to replace the sub-leases many of them hold under the Nhulunbuy mining town special purpose lease? The current legal position is that, without an agreement to which the Rirratjingu traditional owners as a group give their informed consent, the Nhulunbuy special purpose lease area will join the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trust's landholding on surrender of the special purpose leases. Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation would like to see an alternative, more marketable kind of land tenure than standard Aboriginal land managed directly by a Land Council under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. The question for Rirratjingu and the many other stakeholders is, precisely what tenure should this be?

Investment certainty requires that the arrangements which would replace the special purpose lease and sub-leases must be clear and reliable quite soon. This is a great challenge for the traditional owners, and for all stakeholders in the future of the Gove Peninsular. In the experience of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation so far, all stakeholders in Nhulunbuy's future show pragmatism, goodwill, and keen belief in their future in Nhulunbuy.

The Rirratjingu people are always looking ahead, always working towards a stronger, healthier, more secure future for generations to come.



Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation



At the beginning of the financial year, Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd employed most of the staff within the Rirratjingu group of companies and managed most of its affairs. However, Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation had been founded much earlier, and remains the Rirratjingu people's pre-eminent member representative organisation. Accordingly, the 2018-19 restructure of the group largely saw assets, staff and responsibilities transferred from other companies in the group to Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation.

During the reporting period to 30 June 2019, the Board of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation established the Rirratjingu Future Fund Charitable Payment Reserve. The purpose of this reserve is to accumulate assets which will produce income for charitable purposes after Rio Tinto Gove bauxite mining royalties cease.

As a part of the restructure of the Rirratjingu group of companies, \$13 million was gathered from across the group, into Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. Just after the end of the Annual Report period, these funds were placed for investment with Macquarie Bank and ConnickLaird, wealth management advisors. The Board plans to contribute substantially more towards these financial products investments over the next eight years.

New rules were needed regarding this significant investment. The Governance section of this report discusses the new Rulebook, which members approved on 27 June 2019. The new Rulebook restricts the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation from withdrawing funds from the financial products investments, with a procedure requiring external auditor certification and approval at a meeting of the members of the Corporation.



Rirratjingu Mining

Rirratjingu Mining has several economic activities that been successfully developed over many years into training and employment opportunities that engage Yolngu workers we call the "Works Crew".

By having a "job ready" group of Yolngu skilled workers and operators we have positioned Rirratjingu Mining as an organisation that can get the job done. These include garden and lawn maintenance, tree lopping and trimming, weed control and general landscaping & maintenance. Some of these services are provided to Rirratjingu residential properties i.e. (Malpi Village) and external commercial businesses including work performed under contract to Sodexo, MVR and other local organisations. The works crew are all provided appropriate training and certification for activities they are required to perform. They are given the opportunity to upskill by engaging the various training bodies to provide training, support and guidance in progressing of each employees' abilities.

One of the important activities that the works crew manages is to maintain the gravel quarry in Nhulunbuy that requires ongoing weed management, fencing and general maintenance. The quarry has had a quiet production year however still supplied local businesses 9,900 tonnes of quarry material. Rirratjingu Mining is in discussions for a large rock order from RIO TINTO in 2020 and optimistic for this to commence in early 2020. The local concrete batch plant requires aggregates and crusher dust for concrete production which has seen a production run of 5000 tonnes of aggregates this year and is in planning for more production.

A good working relationship with Gulkula Mining has afforded us the opportunity to utilise Gulkula Mining crushing contractor to provide smaller production runs of materials. This has been beneficial to Rirratjingu Mining as the producer and for customers product availability as it is very costly to bring contractors to Gove for small production runs.



Rirratjingu Mining is the operator of the quarry with Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation being the tenement holder and 100% shareholder of Rirratjingu Mining. This relationship has created pride among Yolngu and a real sense of ownership by all Yolngu that they are part of the building and supply chain for the Gove area.

In addition to commercial work the Indigenous works crew also dedicate their time to community projects like maintaining the Yirrkala Ceremony area and other areas that are for community use. They assist in community events by setting up marquis and various equipment for events.

As Rirratjingu Mining continues to invest in its people, infrastructure and the local economy it is encouraging to see a solid foundation being developed by the Rirratjingu Mining board in conjunction with management and employees.

Bunuwal Fuel

In 2013, the Rirratjingu established Bunuwal Fuel, a joint venture between Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd and Kununurra-based CGL, to tender for the supply of 20 million litres of diesel a year to Rio Tinto Gove Operations in North-East Arnhem Land.

If you have ever switched-on a light, charged your phone or driven a vehicle on the Territory's Gove Peninsular, then you have been a customer of Bunuwal Fuel Pty Ltd. The company has become an extraordinary role model for Indigenous businesses throughout Australia.

By June 2017 Bunuwal Fuel had delivered more than 150 million litres of diesel to the Gove Peninsular, and in the past two years to June 2019 these deliveries have averaged a steady 50 million litres.

Bunuwal Fuel won this contract against several global competitors, including Exxon, Caltex and BP. In May 2018 Bunuwal Fuel entered an agreement with BP Australia to supply diesel fuel to the Nhulunbuy BP service station.

Bunuwal Fuel imports diesel fuel from Singapore and then works closely with another Arnhem Land-based Indigenous mining and haulage contractor, YBE (2) Pty Ltd, to have it trucked from Gove port to the bauxite mining operation and ancillary projects. YBE operations are used where possible as training and employment pathways for Yolngu workers. Towards the middle of 2019, for example, a Yolngu driver was trucking diesel fuel into the minesite.



Bunuwal Fuel supplies diesel for electricity-generation for the Gove Peninsular, including Nhulunbuy and Yirrkala.

Bunuwal Fuel sells directly in bulk to third party fuel consumers, including Laynhapuy Homelands Aboriginal Corporation and Banyala Aboriginal Corporation, who use this fuel for the needs of remote communities and homelands throughout North-East Arnhem Land.

Bunuwal Fuel sponsored Nhulunbuy speedway and the efforts of its enthusiastic volunteers, in the for of 1,000 litres of fuel.



Bunuwal Investments

During 2018-19, Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd continued to perform most of day-to-day and project work of the Rirratjingu group and employed most staff within the entity.

The restructuring of the Rirratjingu group saw staff redeployed to become employees of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation at the end of June 2019.

The restructure plans made during the reporting period are for Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd to be confined after June 2019 to maintaining the Malpi Village residential property investment and a number of smaller property holdings. (The Rirratjingu people's joint-venture share in Bunuwal Fuel Pty Ltd was to be transferred from Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd to Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation at the close of the Annual Report period. Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation staff will supply administrative and management services for this.

Finance

Our people and culture are the greatest contributors to our success and our ability to create new opportunities.

A strong balance sheet and the appointment of Peter Chilman (former KPMG, Managing Partner) as an expert advisor to Rirratjingu board in August 2018 has been a big turnaround story in terms of delivering quality earnings for the Rirratjingu people.

We are also pleased to announce that we have had a good year in all parts of our businesses and importantly we have built a very strong position to deliver long term earnings growth for the well-being of Rirratjingu people.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Manager Finance recently completed Australian Institute of Company directors' course in April 2019. This course has enabled Manager Finance to develop knowledge of best practice governance, in addition to enhancing cross-cultural understanding and bolstering network of contacts throughout the region. This course also provided an opportunity to understand duties and responsibilities of directors and how the Finance department can contribute to streamline board processes.



Culture & Community

The Culture & Community Area has responsibility for driving the vision of the board in addressing social impacts at community level at Yirrkala and the wider Gove Peninsula.



This area was formally adopted in late 2018 and has two staff allocated to the management and project work in this critical area.

The portfolio has a wide-reaching arc in approaches and vehicles. These include the Culture Program, Rirratjingu Football Program, Community Safety, Music, Education, Health, Leadership and our first Social Program for family members.

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation clearly demonstrates its commitment to improving the fabric of community life through its targeted investment in programs that directly and indirectly benefit community members.



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The corporation supports program staff with professional development through formal learning or workplace visits.

UNITED STATES VISIT

In April the Manager | Community & Culture took the opportunity to visit two workplaces in California to support improvements in program delivery in Yirrkala.

OVERCOMING INDIGENOUS FAMILY VIOLENCE FORUM

In March, our Culture and Communities Project Officer attended the Overcoming Indigenous Family Violence Forum which was held in Perth, WA. The Overcoming Indigenous Family Violence Forum brought together representatives from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled Organisations, specialist family violence support and prevention services, community legal services, government, police and not-for-profit organisations.

During the course of the conference, critical issues were explored in working to end family violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including state and federal government initiatives; how frontline services are engaging in prevention, early intervention and response; learning from the stories and experiences of survivors of family violence; working more effectively with people who use violence towards accountability and behaviour change and the impacts of family violence on children and young people.

INTER TRIBAL SPORTS

Temecula CA

Visited and hosted by Managing Director Isaiah Thompson at ITS HQ. Isaiah shared a presentation on ITS and how it was formed and funded by Native American Tribes in Southern California - primarily inland from San Diego.

ITS has a Board of Directors with representatives from across all Tribes that take part in the ITS activities. ITS offer year round activities that target youth. The program is offered to school aged participants. Sports are delivered in a seasonal format. Sports include:

- Basketball
- Flag Football
- Golf
- Cheer Squad
- Cross Country Running
- Soccer.

ITS EVENTS HOSTED BY VARIOUS RESERVATIONS

The visit also included travelling to and meeting representatives from the Pechanga, La Jolla, San Pasqual and Pala Reservations. The social issues that these communities face are very similar to issues faced in Yirrkala. Outcomes from this visit include content that has been adopted our internal Leadership Program.

HOMEBOY INDUSTRIES

Los Angeles CA

Hosted by Alison Lass, Global Homeboy Network & Media Relations Manager. Alison organised a tour of Homeboy Industries on Day 1 and visits with Anger Management Program and Alcohol & Other Drugs Programs.

This program is very much a last chance scenario for participants. The program is 18 months long and participants are communicated that after 18 months, they are back into normal society - Homeboy is a step to redemption, not a final destination.

Homeboy Industries is funded through Government, Events, Foundations and Corporations, Social Enterprises and Individual Donors. The not-for-profit organisation is very much on the front foot in terms of seeking future funding.

Homeboy Industries have built a workplace and program culture built on self-responsibility and empowerment. Standards for participants are set on Day 1 and are driven by peers. It is communicated that each individual is of worth.

The Homeboy pathway is designed to have participants exit following 18 months, however is also an example that people go away to gain qualifications and re-enter as staff. The enhancement of program cultures here in Yirrkala is a key learning from this visit and the retention of knowledge through participants returning to "give back" will be a goal for future deliverables.

RICHMOND FOOTBALL CLUB

In May the Manager Culture & Community spent a week undertaking professional development at the Richmond Football Club. This visit has added content and promoted improved changes in the delivery of the Rirratjingu Football Program.



Culture



The Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation supports the enrichment of the Yolngu cultural experience by supporting art, dance and music.

This is particularly evident in the Culture program with the Rirratjingu Clan renowned for bunggul – dance and performance that compliments a number of local events.

Rirratjingu participate prominently in these community events in and around Nhulunbuy and Yirrkala, as the acknowledged traditional Aboriginal owners.

Events included:

- 2018 NAIDOC Event
- 2018 Rio Tinto White Ribbon Event
- 2019 Australia Day
- 2019 Yarrapay Festival

Cultural and music events in Nhulunbuy attract wide non-Indigenous participation. This participation builds appreciation of Rirratjingu heritage among all involved.

Participating in cultural events are also an avenue for performers to gain extra income.

“Bunggul is important to me and my family”

VERNON MARIKA

High Performance Football

Yolngu youth experience poor socio-economic conditions and high unemployment, and their self-actualisation is impeded by mainstream Australian and traditional Yolngu values which are discordant or even contradictory. A high degree of youth disconnection or withdrawal from effective community participation and development correlates with high levels of alcohol and substance abuse, anti-social behaviour and youth suicide.

The Rirratjingu Football Program harnesses the ready sense of community provided by organised sport to build self-esteem, satisfaction in achievement beyond the individual, and other components of healthy social engagement, to strengthen young people's capacity for a broader social participation and self-empowerment.

Football programmes are not restricted to Rirratjingu or Yirrkala people: Indigenous players from across Arnhem Land take part in sport and some other programmes.

The Yirrkala-based Djarrak Football Club engages 52 male and 22 female players, and over 100 club supporters, in about 22 East Arnhem regional competition games and many more training and practice sessions.

At a higher level, working with the Northern Territory Football League and Darwin Buffaloes Football Club, the Rirratjingu NTFL Football Programme prepares promising Yolngu players for achievement at a Territory or national level, through coaching, mentoring, interaction with high profile footballers and opportunities to play at this level. Players must be in school or employment, and must meet healthy personal behaviour standards, and these conditions are closely monitored.

In 2018-19, 15 Yolngu players were accepted into NTFL games in Darwin. The programme involved 44 structured training sessions, eight education sessions and 366 hours of mentoring and escorting the players while away from East Arnhem Land. Two coaches volunteered to train the players in Yirrkala. The major expense was for 82 Gove-Darwin-Gove flights for players and their escorts, and for NTFL role models to visit the players in East Arnhem Land.

Since 2016 this programme has provided six players and two coaches to Rio Tinto's "Footy Means Business", part of the AFL (national) Indigenous programme. All six players won full time employment, including a fulltime apprenticeship at Rio Tinto Gove operations.



THE RICHMOND WAY

In May 2019 Manager | Culture & Community Hayden Rickard spent a week undertaking professional development with host body Richmond Football Club. Rickard shadow Territory export Xavier Clarke who is a Development Coach at Tigerland.

Clarke ensured open access for Rickard and he returned to Yirrkala with a wealth of football knowledge that will add improvements to the program over the coming years.



Photography by GL Anthropology

Community safety

This programme condemns family and domestic violence, and behaviour which interferes with peaceful community life, with projects to eradicate this from Yirrkala.

These are prominent national concerns. This programme amplifies initiatives from government agencies, organising community events and providing local knowledge to improve messaging, and through prominent backing from Yirrkala's traditional owners. In 2018 the programme collaborated with Rio Tinto Gove to host the Second National Aboriginal Family Violence Policing Conference at Yirrkala

Community Safety is a key pillar for Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. The Corporation has been working hard to raise awareness and overcome the issues of Domestic and Family Violence in and around Yirrkala. Throughout the year, the Culture and Communities team have worked closely with a variety of stakeholders to increase safety for residents in Yirrkala.

SCHOOL HOLIDAY SAFETY SESSIONS

The Christmas holidays are a particularly long break resulting in young people getting bored and are more prone to participate in anti-social or at-risk behaviour. The Culture and Communities team brought together a broad range of stake holders at Yirrkala School to deliver a message of staying safe over the Christmas break. Stakeholders included - Yirrkala School Staff, Stars and Clontarf, Territory Families - Child Protection Unit, Milkam Group and Youth Outreach Re-engagement Officers, Nhulubny Police, Miwaji Health - Mums Health, Child Maternal Health & Raypirri Rom, East Arnhem Regional Council - Sport & Rec, Night Patrol, Anglicare Youth Team, Top End Health - Alcohol and Other Drugs, Yolngu Elders and Leaders.



The sessions were used to identify a wide range of people that young people can go to if they are in trouble, are not feeling safe, or see something or someone in at risk. Key messages focused around USA (Violent Substance Abuse) and what to do if they see someone unconscious or intoxicated, keeping safe, who to contact etc. Following the session, the female students were given a session on Protective Behaviours, delivered by Territory Families Child Protection Unit.

'Everybody has the right to feel safe all of the time'



DOMESTIC & FAMILY VIOLENCE – BLURRED BORDERS SESSIONS

Our Cultural Advisor Wanyubi Marika had requested the Culture and Communities team help with educating Yolngu in the Community on domestic and family violence, including the legal side of things such as understanding restraining orders etc. Our Culture and Communities team has started working with staff from Territory Families to deliver sessions in the community on understanding and overcoming domestic and family violence, using the Blurred Borders resources.

SUPPORT THE WALK

In May, Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation worked closely with organisations across the region to 'Support the Walk'. Support the Walk was an initiative designed to raise awareness for issues of family and domestic violence and the need for safe places on the Gove Peninsula. The key message was 'Everybody has the right to feel safe all of the time'.

The 'Walk' started at Gunyngara and finished in Yirrkala. Concerned Gove Peninsula community members, particularly Natasha Nicholls, and organisations threw their support behind this community initiative, with many people walking the entire distance of 30.2km. Others put relay teams together, taking turns to walk 5km at a time.

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation hosted a free Community event in the evening, attended by around 1,000 people. The event included a Welcome speech by Mandaka Marika, a BBQ dinner, guest speakers, yarning circles to share information and live entertainment by visiting musicians, with the main performance by Yirrala.

LARRPAN

Community Safety is an extremely high priority for our Culture and Communities team. We are currently working to re-establish Larrpan, this will include Larrpan Community Patrol that will operate after hours, once the current Night Patrol finish their shift. It will also include a Safe Place where families can go temporarily to escape domestic and family violence. We have identified a variety of organisations that we can refer families to ensure they are getting the ongoing help they need in an effort to reduce the issue of family and domestic violence in the community. We are currently working with a number of key stakeholders including Nhulubny Police, Miwaji Health, ALPA and Territory Families. There are a number of other organisations we have been liaising with and will continue to build these relationships.

We have identified an appropriate space and are currently seeking funding to include setup, wages, a vehicle and ongoing costs associated with running the program. Staff involved in Larrpan will receive a variety of relevant training to ensure they are highly skilled and competent in their role. We are currently working with Miwaji Health to identify the most suitable program to operate out of during the day. At this stage the 'Raypirri Rom' and 'Mums and Bubs' programs are an ideal fit. The building will also provide a space to deliver other training and education sessions to the wider community.

Music

Rirratjingu have achieved prominence nationally and internationally as musicians particularly with Witiyana Marika as a founder of Yothu Yindi.

The Rirratjingu Music Program encourages younger Rirratjingu to develop their musical talent, with opportunities to learn from others and build experience for public performance.

BACK TO SCHOOL MUSIC PROJECT

The Back to School Hip Hop Project was delivered over the 2018/19 Christmas school holidays, running from the Mulka Centre. The purpose was to expose youth to music writing, recording and production techniques, while creating a song to be played over the Yirrkala School PA system, alerting students and families to get ready for school. ARIS and the Mulka Centre provided local expertise proving that the capabilities to produce high-end products exist on the Gove Peninsula. The group performed at the Yarrapay Festival clearly highlighting the development aspect of the Rirratjingu Music Program.

GIRLS EMPOWERMENT PROJECT: SHINE

The Rirratjingu Music Program engaged the Mulka Project, Queenmode, ARIS and the local Yirrkala School Stars Foundation to deliver a two-week project that covered wellbeing and empowerment education and followed with a Music video that was then shared across Rirratjingu social media. ABC picked up the story and generated interest in the project and its wellbeing focus.

MIKU DANCE WORKSHOP

The corporation engaged the services of Miku Dance Company to deliver an after-school program that exposed youth to dance. The sessions prepared the group to perform at Yarrapay.



YARRAPAY FESTIVAL

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation has supported the Yarrapay Festival since its inception. In 2019 the corporation took the lead role in organising and delivering the festival. The Culture & Community Project Officer was assigned responsibility for bringing together the necessary stakeholders and financial support needed to ensure a successful event.

Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation through the Tackling Indigenous Smoking Program became the naming rights sponsor for the smoke-free event that was held at the Roy Marika Stage at the end of June. A range of supporters including ARDS, Rio Tinto, East Arnhem Regional Council, Fifty Riffs, Mulka Project, Buku Larrnggay Art Centre and Yolngu Radio.

The festival engaged local artists to remain a key vehicle to develop and promote East Arnhem talent.

With Yarrapay being a significant Yolngu ceremony and story line, the Rirratjingu Clan opened the festival as part of the responsibility for ensuring a retention of culture as set out in the Cultural Programs aims.

Education

Education programmes draw on Aboriginal extended family and cultural values to promote achievement in mainstream Australian schooling and citizenship.

Rirratjingu directors and staff participate in school initiatives to promote education values, and this programme contributes funds to enable well-regarded education promotion organisations (Clontarf Academy, Stars Foundation, FaFT Families as First teachers, Learning on Country) to operate at Yirrkala's schools.

The Education program also supports two Yolngu students to complete schooling and vocational studies in Brisbane.



Health

East Arnhem Land Aboriginal people share in the poor health indicators which characterise remote Aboriginal Australia. Health projects discourage harmful habits (poor diet, substance use) and promote physical and mental health in Yirrkala and the wider Yolngu homelands region. A current focus is on youth suicide prevention.

HEALTHY BODIES HEALTHY MINDS

Unfortunately, Yirrkala Community is no stranger to suicide. Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation understand there is a need to address this issue and in searching for gaps in delivery on the Gove Peninsula our Culture & Community identified a lack of local voices addressing positive wellbeing messages.

The corporation's approach to this opportunity led to a plan to design and deliver positive wellbeing messages using our members of the Rirratjingu Football Program and share these via social media channels on the corporation and Djarrak Football Club sites.

Players were filmed and photographed. Video messages were shared and followed by a photo with a key statement attached. All filming was created organically using iPhone and iMovie and the feel for these productions was to retain a simple yet effective feel.

With thanks to funding from NT Health, our media posts could be boosted and shared and targeted the whole of Northern Territory. Our key delivery time was around school holiday periods.

THE ENEMY WITHIN

The corporation has been working with The Enemy Within program through Joe Williams for two years now. Williams is an indigenous man from New South Wales and has a sporting background at the highest level. Williams shares his personal suicide story and has been able to engage and direct conversation with community members through our school and workplace visits.



RUOK STRONGER TOGETHER CAMPAIGN

Our relationship with Joe Williams and the work carried out by the Rirratjingu Football Program identified our participant and Senior Player Justin Talal to participate in the filming of the Stronger Together RUOK campaign which targets the indigenous community. Talal was required to travel to Sydney and share a personal story on his journey with Williams across his visits to Yirrkala.

“
Make
sure you
have
someone
to talk to



“
Stay close
with your
friends



Strategic Priority 4: Strength in our Young Leaders

In 2020 Rirratjingu Aboriginal corporation will have strong young leaders that are positioned to take greater responsibility within the community and the corporation. These young leaders will have been carefully selected and groomed and trained in culture, governance, business and leadership.



Leadership

2018 – 2019 witnessed the articulation of the Boards strategic priority to establish a program that would provide support and encouragement for tomorrows leaders.

The RAC Leaders Creating Leaders Program launched over the last year with the objective to progress the leadership capacity of suitable Rirratjingu people who have demonstrated the potential to become community leaders.

The Leaders Creating Leaders program is using a combination of structured workshop sessions built around a curricular along with exposure to other cultural, commercial and governance environments designed to improve awareness and understanding of the world around them.

The program is providing participants with broad based learning on matters aligned to walking in two worlds along with practical examples, leadership challenges, case studies and the opportunity to hear from experts, guest speakers and their peers.

The program will continue to expose participants to a range of leaders and leadership styles in order to help them forge an understanding of leadership and develop their own personal leadership capacity and style.

A wide variety of learning approaches will be used throughout the program to cater for different learning styles and exposes participants to alternative ways of learning.

The program will help participants to better understand themselves, affirm their identity, explore their thinking and develop leadership behaviours. It will build participants understanding and awareness of key subjects necessary for them to become effective community leaders. It will build participants capacity to confidently and effectively transition into leadership and management roles.



Social Program

This formal charitable fund is available to members to apply for assistance from the relevant areas.

Riratjingu meet certain needs of members, children and other relations with charitable funding and staff logistical assistance:

- Advancement of religious activities (Church-focussed) \$5,000 pa
- Medical family support (family accompanying the very ill to hospitals away from country) \$17,500 pa
- Culture and ceremonies (assistance with ceremony marking rites of passage and other events key to cultural maintenance) \$20,000 pa
- Sport – individuals participating at national level \$15,000 pa
- Medical (assistance to patients travelling off-country for necessary treatment) \$40,000
- Incarceration release return to country \$5,000 pa
- Whitegoods for the sick and elderly \$10,000 pa
- Miscellaneous needs of the whole community \$30,000 pa

The corporation acknowledge that this program area will evolve and improve each financial year as we review what is working well, what can be added and what can be discarded.



ASSISTANCE

- Marquee Shelter to assist outdoor religious activities
- Assistance for family members to accompany ill relatives to Darwin
- Attendance at NT School Sport Athletics Championships
- Assistance for return to community following incarceration release
- Purchase of seven washing machines under whitegoods policy
- Speaker PA System for church activities



**Rirratjingu
Aboriginal
Corporation**

Annual Report

2018
2019

**Financial
Statements**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2019

Contents

Director's Report	54
Auditor's Independence Report	56
Financial Statements	
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	57
Statement of Financial Position	58
Statement of Changes in Equity	59
Statement of Cash Flows	59
Notes to the Financial Statements	60
Directors Declaration	73
Independent Audit Report	74

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Your directors present their report on the Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at the end of the financial year are:

	Family Group	Director	Date Joined as Member	Date Elected/Re-elected as Director	No. of meetings	Meetings attended
1.	Mawalan	Lak Lak (Joan) Marika	16 October 1984	21 November 2018	13	12
2.	Mathaman	Djayminy (Djay) Marika	16 October 1984	21 November 2018	13	8
3.	Milirrpum	Wanyubi Marika (Deputy Chair)	16 October 1984	21 November 2018	13	13
4.	Dhungala	Guruminbuy No.1 (Steven) Marika	16 October 1984	21 November 2018	13	10
5.	Dadaynga	Wurrulga (Sam) Marika	16 October 1984	26 December 2017	13	13
6.	Ninimbitj	Bakamumu (Alan) Marika (Chair)	16 October 1984	26 December 2017	13	8
7.	Wandjuk	Wuyala (Bruno) Marika	16 October 1984	26 December 2017	13	12
8.	Dhurryurrngu	Djalinda (Jesse) Ulamari	16 October 1984	26 December 2017	13	8

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

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Review of Operations

The Corporation's net result for the year was a surplus of \$6,889,380 (2018: \$3,688,818).

Principal Activities

The Corporation was established to provide monetary and other benefits to the Aboriginal people and communities within the North East Arnhem land region and other members not residing in the region, but who have traditional interests in the region.

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

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

No significant changes in the state of affairs of the Corporation occurred during the financial year.

Subsequent Events

No significant matters have occurred after balance date up to the date of these financial statements.

Likely Developments

The Director's are not aware of any significant likely developments in future financial years.

Environmental Regulation and Performance

The Corporation's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory beside the requirement to restore the quarry site at Nhulunbuy back to its original condition per the mining management plan.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 339-50 of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 is set out below.

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

Director 

Director 

Dated 6 September 2019

Auditor's Independence Declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2019



Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 339-50 of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006

To the directors of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of the financial year ended 30 June 2019 there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

David Howie

Partner

Darwin

6 September 2019

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	Restated* 2018 \$
Revenue*			
Sale of goods		803,174	1,299,413
Royalties – Gove Agreement and Section 64*			
	13	7,564,707	7,480,835
Yirrkala lease compensation		2,222,213	-
Interest*		412,442	53,777
Franking credits refundable*		214,286	214,286
Rental income*		1,647,777	1,546,520
Fair value adjustment – Investment Property*		-	650,000
Other income*		287,405	504,066
Share of profit from Joint venture*			
		224,309	396,199
		13,376,313	12,145,096
Expenditure*			
Cost of goods sold		(225,249)	(271,038)
Administration expenses*			
		(985,937)	(1,032,273)
Expected credit loss		(1,500)	(26,162)
Depreciation expense*		(53,952)	(46,623)
Employee benefits expense*		(1,071,552)	(1,033,765)
Finance costs*		-	(26,063)
Insurance expense*		(172,391)	(136,685)
Materials and hire costs		(20,100)	(18,283)
Social and cultural programs*		(1,826,490)	(2,255,663)
Motor vehicle expenses*		(45,596)	(48,683)
Professional fees, contractors and consultants*		(1,490,075)	(2,990,349)
Property costs*		(110,115)	(134,251)
Repairs and maintenance*		(284,754)	(325,493)
Travel and accommodation*			
		(147,145)	(107,535)
Fair value adjustment – Investment Property		(50,000)	-
		(6,484,856)	(8,452,866)
Surplus before tax*		6,891,457	3,692,230
Income tax expense	5	(2,077)	(3,412)
Surplus after tax*		6,889,380	3,688,818
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income*		6,889,380	3,688,818

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	Restated* 2018 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash*		17,528,809	10,338,497
Trade and other receivables*	6	1,382,541	3,584,999
Other assets*		36,689	34,989
Inventory	7	1,835,139	2,060,388
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		20,783,178	16,018,873
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment property*	8	10,402,010	10,452,010
Property, plant and equipment*		280,494	143,691
Deferred tax asset		105,932	110,715
Equity investment*		313,380	589,071
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		11,101,816	11,295,487
TOTAL ASSETS		31,884,994	27,314,360
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables*	9	626,750	722,417
Provisions*	10	328,938	1,557,358
Income tax payable		-	15,630
Borrowings*		-	1,010,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		955,688	3,305,405
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	10	30,971	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		30,971	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		986,659	3,305,405
NET ASSETS		30,898,335	24,008,955
EQUITY			
Share Capital*		10	10
Reserves	14	13,000,000	-
Accumulated funds*		17,898,325	24,008,945
TOTAL EQUITY		30,898,335	24,008,955

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital \$	Accumulated Funds \$	Reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017 (Restated*)	10	20,320,127	-	20,320,137
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Surplus for the year (Restated*)	-	3,688,818	-	3,688,818
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,688,818	-	3,688,818
Balance at 30 June 2018 (Restated*)	10	24,008,945	-	24,008,955
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Surplus for the year	-	6,889,380	-	6,889,380
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,889,380	-	6,889,380
Transfer to reserves	-	(13,000,000)	13,000,000	-

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	Restated* 2018 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from royalties and sales*		14,942,018	11,945,768
Payments to suppliers and employees*		(7,100,694)	(7,333,580)
Interest received*		412,442	53,777
Interest paid*		-	(26,063)
Income tax paid		(12,929)	(79,682)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		8,240,837	4,560,220
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment*		42,100	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(82,625)	(15,642)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		(40,525)	(15,642)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings*		(1,010,000)	(1,020,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		(1,010,000)	(1,020,000)
Net increase in cash held*		7,190,312	3,524,578
Cash at beginning of financial year*		10,338,497	6,813,919
Cash at end of financial year*		17,528,809	10,338,497

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 1 : REPORTING ENTITY

These consolidated financial statements comprise Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group) and are as at and for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The Group is a not-for-profit entity.

NOTE 2: BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Basis of Accounting

In the opinion of the directors, the Group is not publicly accountable. These consolidated financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose consolidated financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006. These consolidated financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment property which is recorded at fair value. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

This is the first set of the Group's financial statements in which AASB 9 Financial Instruments has been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 2(e).

They were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 6 September 2019.

(b) Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. Consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent, using consistent accounting policies. All inter-entity balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation (RAC) controlled the wholly owned subsidiaries Rirratjingu Mining Pty Ltd, Bunawal Investments Pty Ltd and The Millidjipi Trust for the entire period presented in these financial statements.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(d) Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the significant accounting policies.

The most significant estimate and judgement relates to Investment Property (refer Note 8).

(e) Changes in significant accounting policies

The Group has initially applied AASB 9 Financial Instruments from 1 July 2018. Due to the transition method chosen by the Group in applying this standard, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standard, however, there has been no impact on the application of AASB 9.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 2: BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(e) Changes in significant accounting policies (continued)

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

AASB 9 contains three principal classifications for financial assets: Amortised Cost, Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI). The classification of financial assets under AASB 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristic. AASB 9 eliminated the previous AASB 139 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. AASB 9 largely retains the existing requirements in AASB 139 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The adoption of AASB 9 has not had a significant effect on the Group's accounting policies related to financial liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in AASB 139 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under AASB 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under AASB 139 – see Note 3(c).

Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of AASB 9 have been applied from 1 July 2018. The Group has used an exemption not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 does not generally reflect the requirements of AASB 9, but rather those of AASB 139, however we note that there was no impact on transition.

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Income is recognised when goods are collected by customers and dispatched from the quarry site.

Rendering of services

Income is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

Royalty income

Income is recognised when the right to receive it is obtained.

Land use fee

Income is recognised when the right to receive it is obtained.

Interest income

Income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Rental income

Income recognised when the right to receive it is obtained. Rent revenue is allocated to the accounting period to which the tenancy relates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

(c) Financial Instruments

Recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Group's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company has the following financial instruments per category:

Financial assets at amortised cost:

(i) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(iii) Joint Venture

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. Under the equity method of accounting, the Group's share of post-acquisition profits or losses of joint venture is recognised in profit or loss and the entity's share of post-acquisition movements in reserves of associates is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends received from the joint venture are recognised in profit or loss, while they reduce the carrying amount of the investment in the financial statements.

The financial statements of the joint venture are used to apply the equity method. The end of the reporting period of the joint venture and the Group are identical and both use consistent accounting policies.

The Group has no instruments recognised at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

Financial Liabilities:

Loans and payables are financial liabilities initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs as represented by the amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received.

Loans are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

Financial assets:

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred and no control is retained of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities:

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are significantly modified.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Employee benefits

Employee benefit expenses are recognised for employee benefits such as wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave in respect of services provided by the employee up to the reporting date. Liabilities for employee benefits are assessed at each reporting date. Where it is expected that the leave will be paid in the next twelve months the liability is treated as a current liability. Otherwise the liability is treated as non-current.

(e) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items directly in equity or in OCI.

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax liability arising from dividends.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary difference, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(iii) Tax exposures

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expenses in the period that such a determination is made.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first – in first – out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment, are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition at the date of acquisition, being the fair value of the consideration provided less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes incidental cost directly attributable to the acquisition, as well as any provision required in relation to any future dismantling, removal or restoration costs associated with the item of plant and equipment. When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred.

Any gains and losses on disposal of an item of plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Depreciation

All items of plant and equipment have limited useful lives and are depreciated using the diminishing value method. Depreciation expenses are recognised in profit or loss.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(h) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is still outstanding at the end of the year.

In assessing impairment the Group uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the value of the estimated future cash flows. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception or upon reassessment of the arrangement, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Group concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognised using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Leased assets

Assets held by the Group under leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased asset is measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Group's Consolidated Statement of financial position.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

NOTE 4: NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 111 *Construction Contracts* and AASB Interpretation 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*.

AASB 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Group is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 15 and has not yet determined the transitional approach.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 removes the lease classification test for lessees and requires all the leases (including operating leases) to be brought onto the balance sheet. The definition of a lease is also amended and is now the new on/off balance sheet test for lessees.

AASB 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019, with early adoption permitted where AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* is adopted at the same time.

The Group is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 16 and has not yet determined the transitional approach.

AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 1058 is the new Australian accounting standard that establishes principles for not-for-profit (NFP) entities that apply specifically to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a NFP entity to further its objectives; and to volunteer services received.

AASB 1058 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning or after 1 July 2019. Early adoption is permitted as long as AASB 15 is applied to the same period. For entities with a 30 June financial year end, the first year of mandatory application will therefore be the financial year ending 30 June 2020.

The Group is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 1058 and has not yet determined the transitional approach.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 5: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The prima facie tax payable on surplus (deficit) before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:

Prima facie income tax payable (refundable) on surplus (deficit) before income tax at 27.5% (2018 - 30.0%)	1,895,150	1,014,425
Add/(less) tax effect of:		
- exempt from tax	(1,887,660)	(1,012,973)
- under (over)-provision in the prior year	(2,706)	1,960
- impact on change in tax rates	(2,707)	-
Income tax expense (benefit) attributable to surplus from ordinary activities	2,077	3,412

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit of the Group for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or are substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and on unused tax losses. No deferred tax assets or liabilities will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability excluding a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, did not affect either accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the income statement except where it relates to items which are recognised directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets are not brought to account unless realisation of the asset is probable. Deferred tax assets in relation to tax losses are not brought to account unless there is virtual certainty of realisation of the benefit.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation, and the anticipation that the company will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law. No provision for income tax has been raised for The Miliditipi Trust and the parent entity, as the Trust and the Company are exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The exemption from tax is dependent on the entities, ongoing compliance with charitable purpose requirements.

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade debtors	103,482	315,895
Less provision for impairment	-	(152,413)
Royalties receivable	986,216	2,855,734
Prepayments	38,206	-
Other debtors	254,637	565,783
	1,382,541	3,584,999

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for the expected credit loss.

Impairment of Receivables at 30 June 2018

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
NOTE 7: INVENTORY		
Work in progress	446,563	446,56
Finished goods	1,388,576	1,613,82
	1,835,139	2,060,38

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate portion of variable and fixed overheads. Fixed overheads are allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to inventories using the weighted average/first-in-first-out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling cost of completion and selling expenses.

Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The entity has engaged surveyors to measure the quantity of stock on hand at balance date in cubic metres. The measurement is an estimate based on the dimensions of stock piles and cannot confirm exact quantities. Further, the value of the stock piles is based on tonnes rather than metres. A factor is applied to convert the quantity in metres into tonnes, however actual tonnes will not be known until the stock is weighed as part of the sale process. If there are significant differences between recorded cubic metres and actual cubic metres, or between the recorded conversion factor and actual conversion rates, it could have a material impact on the value of stock on hand as recorded in the financial statements.

NOTE 8: INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Illegal fishers facility – at valuation	145,000	145,000
Malpi Village – at valuation	9,650,000	9,650,000
Contractors camp – at valuation	207,010	207,010
Lot 1673 Matthew Flinders Way – at valuation	400,000	450,000
	10,402,010	
	0	10,452,010

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each investment property between the beginning and the end of the current financial year

Opening written down value	10,452,010	9,802,010
Revaluation decrement – Lot 1673 Matthew Flinders Way	(50,000)	-
Revaluation increment – Malpi Village	-	650,000
Closing written down value	10,402,010	10,452,010

Investment property, principally comprising of land, buildings and fixed plant and equipment, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Group.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value based on external valuations every three to five years, or in intervening years if there is evidence of a material change in market or other conditions which would impact the value of the investment property at reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement of an investment property are recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

A revaluation of Lot 1673 Matthew Flinders Way was carried out by Herron Todd White as at June 2019 using the direct comparison method of valuation. This resulted in a decrement of \$50,000 in the carrying value of Lot 1673 Matthew Flinders Way.

A revaluation of Malpi Village was carried out by Knight Frank as at June 2018 using the direct comparison method of valuation. This resulted in an increment of \$650,000 in the carrying value of Malpi village.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 8: INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

Investment properties are revalued by external valuers on at least a three year basis but more often if there are indicators of a material change in value. The assumptions used in the estimations of fair values include expected future market rentals, discount rates, market prices and economic conditions. The reported fair values of investment properties reflect the market conditions at the end of the year. While this represents the best estimation of fair value at the reporting date, actual sale prices achieved (should the investment properties be sold) may be higher or lower than the most recent valuation. This is particularly relevant in periods of market illiquidity or uncertainty.

Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade creditors	291,767	418,649
Other payables and accruals	334,983	303,768
	626,750	722,417
Trade Creditors and Accruals		
Trade and other payables are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.		
NOTE 10: PROVISIONS		
Current		
Annual leave	75,582	115,221
Long service leave	61,633	50,414
Quarry restoration	191,723	191,723
Provision for legal costs	-	1,200,000
	328,938	1,557,358
Non-current		
Long service leave	30,971	-
	30,971	-

Provision is made for the Group's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on costs.

The Group currently has an obligation to restore a quarry site at Yirrkala back to its original condition per the mining management plan.

Provision is made for the Group's liability for legal costs resulting from two previous Federal Court decisions against the corporation. Legal costs have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, these amounts were settled in 2019.

NOTE 11: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Remuneration and Retirement Benefits

No director has received, or became entitled to receive a benefit other than sitting fees which is paid based on a per meeting basis. The Chairperson receives a monthly set fee and payment of his telephone account, plus payment for motor vehicle costs.

(b) Key Management Compensation Information

Sitting fees	56,805	45,479
Chairperson's fee	65,000	65,000
	121,805	110,479

(c) Payment to members

Directors approved payments (2019: \$1,360,000 and 2018:\$1,200,000) which represent family charitable payments that must be spent in accordance with the RAC Family Payments Policy and RAC Rule Book. Non-compliance with Policy and the Rule Book may impact the Group's tax exempt status.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 12: PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

The following information relates to the parent entity, Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation. The information presented has been prepared using accounting policies that are consistent with those presented in Notes 2 and 3.

	Parent	
	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current Assets	17,556,967	11,356,505
Non-current Assets	2,780,465	35,519
TOTAL ASSETS	20,337,432	11,392,024
Current Liabilities	561,909	4,260,784
TOTAL LIABILITIES	561,909	4,260,784
NET ASSETS	19,775,523	7,131,240
Accumulates funds	6,775,523	7,131,240
Reserves	13,000,000	-
TOTAL EQUITY	19,775,523	7,131,240
Surplus for the year	12,644,281	23,080
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	12,644,281	23,080

NOTE 13: ROYALTIES

Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation (RAC) is entitled to receive royalties for land used in mining activities performed by Rio Tinto Alcan (RTA) under the Gove Agreement, and section 64 lease revenue from various businesses.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue recognised by Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation group		
Gove Agreement royalties	4,290,288	4,303,179
Section 64 leases	3,274,419	3,177,656
Total	7,564,707	7,480,835

NOTE 14: RESERVES

Effective 1 March 2019, RAC established the Rirratjingu People Future Fund to allocate funds towards the longer term support for and the well-being of the Rirratjingu People, beyond closure of the current mining activities and royalties ceasing.

NOTE 15: COMMITMENTS

RAC is currently in arbitration in relation to Gove Agreement royalties based on land ownership rights. Although not meeting the accounting definition of a provision at 30 June 2019, RAC will be incurring legal expenses across the 2020 financial year in relation to this arbitration. These expenses will be spent from existing cash reserves.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 16: PRIOR PERIOD ERROR

During 2019 the Group identified required restatements to the 30 June 2018 consolidated financial statements. In 30 June 2018 RAC consolidated financial statements, the Miliditjipi Trust and its Trustee (Bunuwal Investments Pty Ltd) were not consolidated. AASB 10 Consolidated financial statements, states that an investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. It has been determined that RAC controls the Trust and the Trustee. As a result, the Trust and the Trustee should be consolidated within RAC's financial statements.

For the year ended 30 June 2019 RAC consolidated financial statements, the Trust and Trustee have been consolidated.

The following tables summarise the impacts on the Group's consolidated financial statements of consolidating the Trust and Trustee.

FY18 Statement of Financial Position

	As reported	Miliditjipi Trust	Intercompany eliminations/ reclassifications	As corrected
Cash	8,159,729	2,178,768	-	10,338,497
Trade and other receivables	1,843,726	4,909,232	(3,167,959)	3,584,999
Other assets	25,916	9,073	-	34,989
Inventory	2,060,388	-	-	2,060,388
Total current assets	12,089,759	7,097,073	(3,167,959)	16,018,873
Investment property	-	10,452,010	-	10,452,010
Property, plant and equipment	104,039	39,652	-	143,691
Deferred tax asset	110,715	-	-	110,715
Equity investment	-	589,071	-	589,071
Total noncurrent assets	214,754	11,080,733	-	11,295,487
Total assets	12,304,513	18,177,806	(3,167,959)	27,314,360
Trade and other payables	1,476,251	241,888	(995,722)	722,417
Provisions	1,442,137	94,638	20,583	1,557,358
Income tax payable	15,630	-	-	15,630
Borrowings	2,192,820	1,010,000	(2,192,820)	1,010,000
Total current liabilities	5,126,838	1,346,526	(3,167,959)	3,305,405
Total liabilities	5,126,838	1,346,526	(3,167,959)	3,305,405
Net assets	7,177,675	16,831,280	-	24,008,955
Share Capital	-	10	-	10
Accumulated surplus	7,177,675	16,831,270	-	24,008,945
Total equity	7,177,675	16,831,280	-	24,008,955

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 16: PRIOR PERIOD ERROR (continued)

FY18 Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	As reported	Miliditjipi Trust	Intercompany eliminations/ reclassifications	As corrected
Sale of goods	1,299,413	-	-	1,299,413
Royalties – Gove Agreement and Section 64	6,983,994	3,647,559	(3,150,718)	7,480,835
Interest	111,278	8,460	(65,961)	53,777
Rental income	162,443	1,384,077	-	1,546,520
Other income	1,818	502,248	-	504,066
Fair value adjustment – Investment Property	-	650,000	-	650,000
Franking credits refundable	-	214,286	-	214,286
Share of profit from Joint venture	-	396,199	-	396,199
Total Revenue	8,558,946	6,802,829	(3,216,679)	12,145,096
Cost of goods sold	(271,038)	-	-	(271,038)
Administration expenses	(509,296)	(427,134)	(95,843)	(1,032,273)
Bad and doubtful debts	(26,162)	-	-	(26,162)
Depreciation expense	(33,375)	(13,248)	-	(46,623)
Employee benefits expense	(434,428)	(705,035)	105,698	(1,033,765)
Finance costs	(65,961)	(26,063)	65,961	(26,063)
Insurance expense	(49,134)	(87,551)	-	(136,685)
Materials and hire costs	(18,283)	-	-	(18,283)
Social and cultural programs	(5,406,381)	-	3,150,718	(2,255,663)
Motor vehicle expenses	(44,168)	-	(4,515)	(48,683)
Professional fees, contractors and consultants	(1,533,228)	(1,427,912)	(29,209)	(2,990,349)
Property costs	(75,924)	(77,681)	19,354	(134,251)
Repairs and maintenance	(25,019)	(304,989)	4,515	(325,493)
Travel and accommodation	(38,625)	(68,910)	-	(107,535)
Total Expenditure	(8,531,022)	(3,138,523)	3,216,679	(8,452,866)
Surplus before tax	27,924	3,664,306	-	3,692,230
Income tax expense	(3,412)	-	-	(3,412)
Surplus after tax	24,512	3,664,306	-	3,688,818

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 16: PRIOR PERIOD ERROR (continued)

FY18 Statement of Cash flows

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	As reported	Miliditjpi Trust	Intercompany eliminations/ reclassifications	As corrected
Receipts from royalties and sales	9,821,967	6,094,316	(3,970,515)	11,945,768
Payments to suppliers and employees	(8,300,855)	(3,003,240)	3,970,515	(7,333,580)
Interest received	111,278	8,460	(65,961)	53,777
Interest paid	(65,961)	(26,063)	65,961	(26,063)
Income tax paid	(79,682)	-	-	(79,682)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,486,747	3,073,473	-	4,560,220

CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(15,642)	-	-	(15,642)
Proceeds from related party loans	2,297,144	(2,297,144)	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	2,281,502	(2,297,144)	-	(15,642)

CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayment of borrowings	-	(1,020,000)	-	(1,020,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	-	(1,020,000)	-	(1,020,000)
Net increase in cash held	3,768,249	(243,671)	-	3,524,578
Cash at beginning of financial year	4,391,480	2,422,439	-	6,813,919
Cash at end of financial year	8,159,729	2,178,768	-	10,338,497

The Group has disclosed the nature of the prior period restatement and the amount of the correction for each financial line item affected as required by AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in accounting estimates and Errors.

NOTE 17: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the result of the operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Director's Declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors of the Group have determined that the Group is not a reporting entity. The directors have determined that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Notes 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

The directors of the Group declare that:

1. the consolidated financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 20 are in accordance with the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and
 - a) comply with Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements as described in Notes 2 and 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2017; and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the Group's consolidated financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of the performance for the financial year ended on that date of the Corporation in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Notes 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements;
2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable with the continuing support of creditors.

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

Director 

Director 

Dated 6 September 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019



Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 339-50 of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006

To the directors of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of the financial year ended 30 June 2019 there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

David Howie

Partner

Darwin

6 September 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation (the Group).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the **Group's** financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2017*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- *Consolidated Statement of financial position* as at 30 June 2019.
- *Consolidated Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Consolidated Statement of changes in equity, and Consolidated Statement of cash flows* for the year then ended.
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies.
- *Directors' Declaration*.

The Group consists of the Company and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Liability limited by a scheme approved under
Professional Standards Legislation

KPMG, an Australian partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019



Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Emphasis of matter – restatement of comparative balances

We draw attention to Note 16 to the Financial Report which states that the amounts reported in the previously issued 30 June 2018 Financial Report have been restated and disclosed as comparatives in this Financial Report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter. The financial report of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2018 was audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on that financial report on 9 October 2018.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements*.
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group and the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019



A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

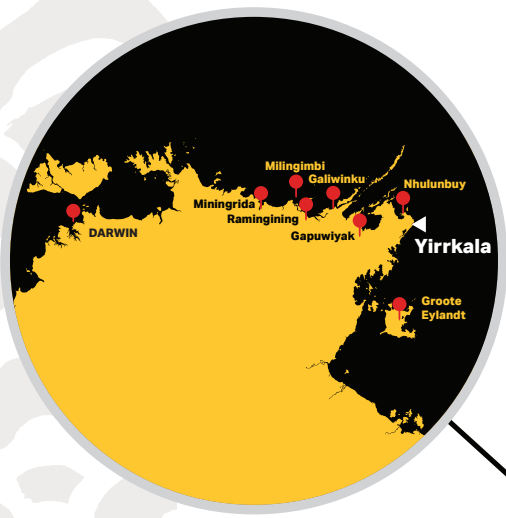
KPMG

David Howie

Partner

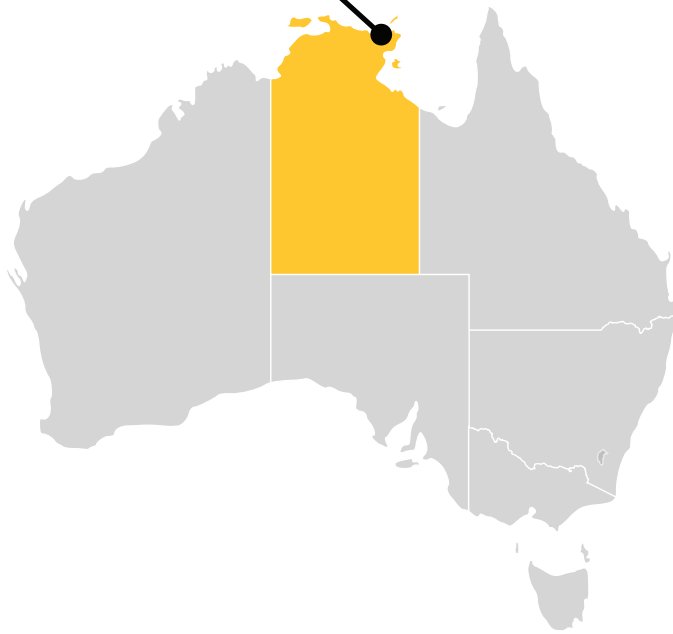
Darwin

6 September 2019



Rirratjingu Aboriginal Corporation

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**Riratjingu
Aboriginal
Corporation**