

One People, One Country, One Dreaming

Kokatha

KOKATHA ANNUAL REPORT 2018/2019

ONE PEOPLE, ONE COUNTRY, ONE DREAMING





KOKATHA ANNUAL REPORT 2018/19

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CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT



Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation started the 2018-19 year with a healthy surplus and all of Kokatha business units going well.

- Kokatha Martin Joint Venture: This company has been delivering the southern road access contract for OZ Minerals at Carrapeteena and has provided important income for the training of community members in driver's and machinery operators licenses. The company has also provided income and training which will allow for Kokatha Mining Services to eventually take over the contract.
- Kokatha Mining Services: The water truck is currently the only contract which is held by KMS and has provided employment for a number of drivers and brought in a good profit which will go towards the replacement of machinery and continued employment and training of community members.
- KAC welcomed new General Manager, Cate Ballantyne who replaced Bill Ryan in February.
- We also welcomed Giac Consalvo as the Business Development Manager, in June.
- Chris Doon commenced as the Operations Manager, also in June and will be responsible for managing Kokatha Mining Services contracts and managing the workforce.

With the extra staff and opportunities the corporation has dealt with leaves KAC in an exciting position going forward.

The board has continued to deal with governance issues and ORIC was asked for help to work through these.

I'm proud of what the corporation has achieved and hope the future for Kokatha people is bright and successful.

Chris Larkin
Chairperson



GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT



The last 12 months have included a significant amount of change and transition for Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation staff and the Corporation too.

The beginning of 2019 saw the departure of Bill Ryan who had led Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation's operations since 2015. During this time, he established key structures, partnerships, agreements and staffing to support significant commercial growth and organisational expansion. This included the recruitment of Chris Fischer to the KAC team as a valued Business Development Manager. Chris also departed in the first few months of the year but not before having facilitated many opportunities for Kokatha community prosperity into the future through his networking and negotiations. Both men made an invaluable contribution to KAC and also assisted greatly in the transition of a new leadership team.

In my role of General Manager during the last four months of the 2018-19 financial year, I have been fortunate to inherit these gains and be faced with an enormous array of opportunities to operationalise as a result. During this time, we have seen continued growth in our commercial ventures, employment outcomes, community engagement and financial support for Kokatha families. The commercial entities of KAC have continued to evolve with substantial profit being recorded within Kokatha Mining Services through mining, civil works and plant hire operations; and the redevelopment of Kokatha Pastoral activities to prioritise return to country, land management, Kokatha employment and diversification of income streams beyond rain dependent station work.

Five years into the corporation's development, renewal and review seem timely and we have begun reviewing our Joint Venture arrangements with Complete Personnel (Kokatha Complete) and PA & CI Martins (Kokatha Martins) as well as our budgets systems and policy frameworks. We have also started renewing our website at www.kokatha.com.au

These results have been driven by the dedicated energy of an amazing staff, all of whom I feel fortunate to work alongside. In 2019 we welcomed a new Business Development Manager as well as the newly established positions of Training and Employment Coordinator, Kokatha Mining Services Operations Manager, Community Administration Support Officer and two new Heritage Services Coordinators. Thankfully staff stability was maintained by our amazing Corporate Services Manager, Culture and Heritage Manager, Pastoral Property Project Officer and Office Administrator. I have also benefited from the generous support of many Kokatha members, leaders and elders for which I am enormously grateful. Your guidance and understanding facilitates the connection for corporate staff to the life source of KAC, which is of course the Kokatha community.

Our work at KAC is to improve the lives of all Kokatha people, and by working together we get it right more often. Our valued partnerships in the resource sector, pastoral industry and defence department continue to set the foundations for prosperity, but it is our roots in the Kokatha community that allow us to grow. This year has been a reminder that we are always stronger when we come together. For this reason, I am excited about the results that the next 12 months will bring for all Kokatha peoples to enjoy now and into the future.

Cate Ballantyne
General Manager

COMMERCIAL REPORT



Kokatha has continued to pursue commercial activities during the year. Carrapateena has been a primary focus for project development and employment. A detailed business plan was prepared with the assistance of GIBBRAC Business Consultant Rob Gibb. The plan will see Kokatha people operating plant and equipment to maintain approximately 90 km of the access road into Carrapateena Mine. It will also provide an estimated \$2.2 million of gross income.

Kokatha is building its capacity to tender for a greater share of commercial development in the region, in the resources, construction and defence sectors, while continuing to identify opportunities for Kokatha in the pastoral space.

To help achieve Kokatha's commercial goals, the process commenced to engage an experienced operations manager to oversee interests at Carrapateena. This move will give significant support to current operations at Carrapateena for the Water Truck contract, and other successful tenders on site.

The two Joint Ventures, Kokatha Martin and Kokatha Complete have provided valuable assistance to achieving our goal of building capability and economic stability. In 2019, the two Joint Ventures provided employment and income for Kokatha people.

ISS has worked with Kokatha through its Indigenous Participation Work Plan. This Plan identified areas of employment and training at Carrapateena in the Camp Services areas and has led to successful employment outcomes for Kokatha. We look forward to working with ISS as we continue to implement the IP Work Plan in the new year.

The main sources of income for the year through Kokatha's commercial activities were the water truck contract, dry hire of the grader, and Kokatha Martin Joint Venture.

These activities are vital to Kokatha's continued business aspirations. Commercially we will continue to monitor these activities and improve results next year.

As we continue to grow Kokatha's business it will be necessary to continually monitor and review our operations and commercial relationships to ensure the best outcomes for Kokatha. Commercially the landscape is changing and we recognise the need to be ready structurally and financially to maximise our opportunities.

Giac Consalvo
Business Development Manager



PASTORAL REPORT



Kokatha Pastoral has remained actively engaged in the care and management of the three sub-leased properties of Roxby Downs, Purple Downs and Andamooka Station despite the drought.

Kokatha workers, employed on the stations, received valuable on the job training that supported the employment transition of four workers into non-subsidised employment.

The employment of Aboriginal workers on the stations is supported by North West Indigenous Pastoral Project funding received through Primary Industries and Regions South Australia.

The management of the stations continues to be supported by Tony Freshwater from Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation.

During the year, the Kokatha Pastoral committee committed to the development of a five-year business plan, addressing the need for non-rain reliant income.

Several station staff members completed a three-day basic welding course on station and one staff member achieved his MR truck licence.

Staff also received training in basic competent level in concrete slab construction, poly pipework connections, valves and pumps, fencing procedures and skills, vehicle maintenance and truck mounted crane operation.

Saltbush Agriculture continues to support Kokatha Pastoral activities through a comprehensive agistment agreement.

Infrastructure maintenance on all three properties has been supported from Indigenous Land Use Agreement Funds from BHP.

Among the infrastructure improvements and maintenance projects were:

- 16 individual concrete slabs poured and laid over 9 new waterpoints
- 10 new troughs, associated pipework valves, and 7 steel cattle barriers made and installed
- 8 new poly tanks sited and plumbed
- 6 new solar pumps installed on dam waterpoints
- 3 well pumps pulled, rotors stators and or motors repaired and replaced
- 7 well and or solar installations fenced and secured
- Chances Well pipeline to No 1 tank mapped, repaired and made functional
- Wirrda Well Pipeline repaired and made functional to Andamooka homestead
- Knoll pipeline repaired to Defence Road and prepped for connection to Waterpoint 1
- New holding paddock constructed: fence line cleared, 3 gateways and 8km of new fence erected
- 3 new cattle grids installed on Parakilya road and associated gateways and connections constructed
- 8 Dam cleans and or catchhole cleans, wingbank repairs and associated earthworks
- 2 fluming replacements and headwalls constructed
- 4 new dam fences completed with 7 new gateways, 3 dams existing fences repaired, several new gates installed
- 54 km of station roads graded
- 20km of track graded for installation of Knoll pipeline
- Roof and Decking installed Station Quarters

Chris Van Woerkom
Pastoral Project Officer



HERITAGE REPORT



Kokatha Heritage Services has had another busy year completing surveys and monitoring sites throughout Kokatha's Native Title footprint.

The largest single job completed during the year was the survey of approximately 300km on the Hill to Hill project with OZ Minerals, UGL, ElectraNet and Australian Heritage Services.

Monitoring of site works at OZ Minerals Carrapateena Camp and BHP's Oak Dam continues and we are working closely with the Department for Defence regarding any heritage issues that arise within the Woomera Prohibited Area.

Munta Sands Heritage Survey has also been completed.

Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation's Culture and Heritage Manager has started trialling two co-ordinators (one male and one female) to support the operational aspects of the team's work with the ongoing support of KACs Corporate Services Manager.



"Maintaining our culture and heritage is one of the most important things we, as Kokatha people, can do."

KAC Culture and Heritage Manager has been heavily involved in the corporation's native title negotiations and agreements.

The Cross Cultural Awareness program, continues to evolve and is being used to delivery to all contractors at Carrapateena, Olympic Dam and to the Australian Government Department for Defence workers who conduct projects or work on our traditional owner lands.

The Heritage Services team has received ongoing professional development including First Aid training and various company and site induction programs throughout the Kokatha Native Title Determination Area.

The Heritage Committee is maintaining close ties with the SA Museum relating to the repatriation of remains and also with the State Heritage Committee.

Glen Wingfield
Manager, Culture & Heritage

EDUCATION & TRAINING REPORT



Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation is following a strategic plan to create training, jobs and opportunities for its people, both in Port Augusta and within the minerals exploration sector.

A database has been developed by Education & Training, which connects local jobs with Kokatha people.

KAC is involved in joint venture operations with OZ Minerals and BHP which have led to employment outcomes for Kokatha people.

In 2018-19, 17 Kokatha members completed a unique KAC/TAFE training program designed to get students job-ready for positions in the mining sector. The program was established by TAFE after being approached by KAC to set up a culturally appropriate training course.

All graduates have received offers of employment as a result of their training. Many have accepted jobs with ISS which runs camp services at the OZ Minerals' Carrapateena mine site.

Another important role of KAC Education & Training is to ensure those people who enter employment receive appropriate levels of support to allow them to be successful. Strong relationships have been established with OZ Minerals, Downer, ISS and RAAF to ensure workplaces are culturally aware and sensitive.

Other training successes include that of Melinda Forrest who is completing a Certificate 3 in Business Administration. Melinda works in the KAC office.

Two of the Royal Australian Airforce, Woomera Compliance Officers are Kokatha men who have been supported by KAC in their placements. The RAAF is very keen for more Kokatha people to work with them.

KAC has also placed people into other training opportunities which have led to employment. A young person was recently offered an apprentice chef's position at Roxby Downs, two other participants who recently completed excavator, roller and frontend loading training have been placed in employment – one at an interstate mine, the other on a pastoral property.

KAC also provided First Aid course assistance to 14 Kokatha members and KAC staff.

KAC Employment & Training is excited about 2019-20 as it is working towards opening up further employment opportunities for Kokatha members.

Jonathan Fatt-Clifton
Employment & Training Coordinator



2018/19 HIGHLIGHTS



17 KOKATHA MEMBERS
COMPLETED TAFE
TRAINING PROGRAM

14 KOKATHA
MEMBERS – FIRST AID
CERTIFICATES



\$286,000 DISTRIBUTED
TO KOKATHA PEOPLE
IN EDUCATION,
HEALTH AND
FUNERAL GRANTS



54KMS OF STATION
ROADS GRADED

20KMS TRACK GRADED
NEW PIPELINE

10 NEW
TROUGHS



SURVEY 300KM HILL
TO HILL PROJECT





59 KOKATHA PEOPLE
RECEIVED TRAINING
TO IMPROVE
EMPLOYMENT
PROSPECTS



3 PRE-EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAMS
RESULTING IN
12 JOBS FOR
KOKATHA
PEOPLE



22 KOKATHA PEOPLE
SECURED EMPLOYMENT
WITH DIRECT KAC
ASSISTANCE



TRUST DISTRIBUTION



This financial year Kokatha Charitable Trust received 100% of the net income from the Kokatha People Native Title Compensation Trust as per the Kokatha Members vote at the AGM in November 2018.

Additional funding was also received from the Oz Minerals Hill to Hill agreement.

An Education Round of grants was held in February 2019 to assist Kokatha people with primary and secondary education expenses. Over \$100,000 was distributed to 225 applicants (of the 229 applications received).

The Trust received 130 applications for emergency health support throughout the year. Health and Wellbeing applications that were approved but not paid in 2017-2018 were also finalised. This area of funding support totalled almost \$150,000.

Funding assistance for Funerals costs was provided to Kokatha families, totalling over \$36,000.

The Trust also provided over \$6000 in assistance for a number of Kokatha men to attend business.

Kokatha Charitable Trust also provided assistance for Kokatha participation in the 9th Annual S.A. Nunga Netball Carnival. Kokatha Lightning competed in the U11, U13, U15 and U17 divisions in Adelaide to represent their community. Our friends at OZ Minerals provided funding support for uniforms.

This was the first time the Kokatha community have been represented at the event. The event built the young girls' confidence, self-esteem and experience with socialising with other teams. Yvette Rehutai won overall Best and Fairest Runner-Up Trophy.

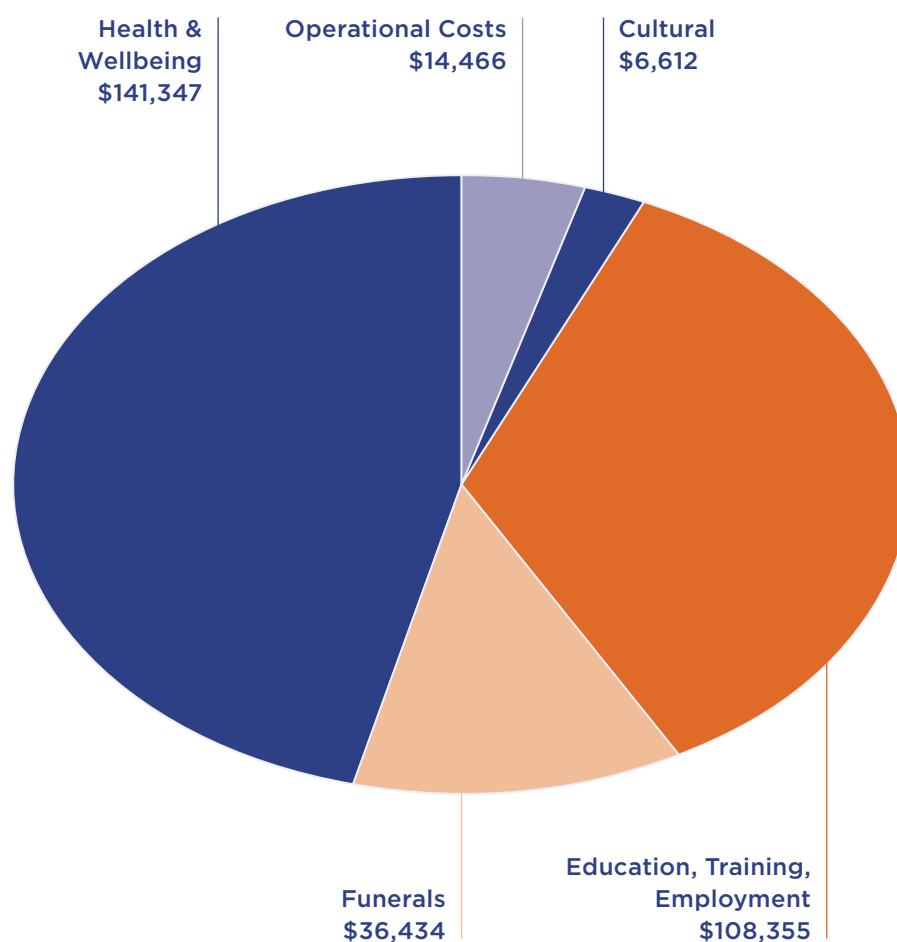
Alison Mundy

Corporate Services Manager/Trust Secretariat



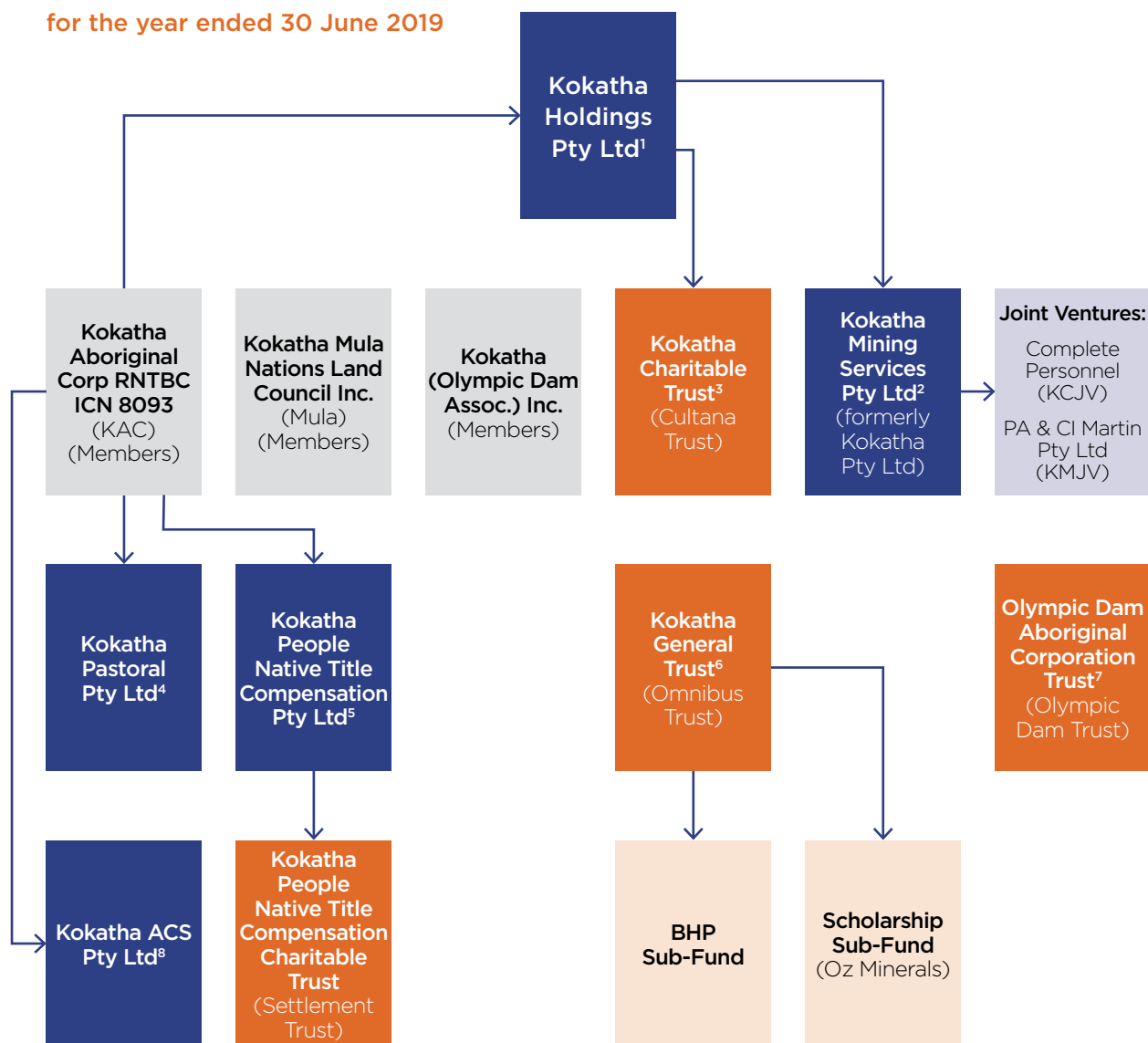
The Trustee for Kokatha Charitable Trust For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$
Income	
Capital Grants	200,000
Project Generated Income	600,000
Interest Income	725
Other Income Non Trading Income	305,783
Total Income	1,106,508
Expenditure	
Audit	5,300
Bank Charges	133
Bookkeeper/Accounting	8,316
Company Fees	263
Contract Admin Service	0
Cultural	6,612
Education Training Employment	108,355
Funerals	36,434
Health	141,347
Subscriptions	454
Total Expenditure	307,214
Current Year Surplus/ (Deficit)	799,294



CORPORATE STRUCTURE

for the year ended 30 June 2019



Directors

Chris Larkin
Chairperson
Glen Wingfield
Vice Chairperson
Andrew Thomas
Treasurer
Lynette Strangways
Secretary
Barbara Amos
Grant Warren
Diana Allen
Jennifer Williams
Valerie Cox

Elaine Kite
Karen Joslyn
Andrew Starkey
Anna Strzelecki
Derryn Gibson
Nina Turner

Staff

Cate Ballantyne
General Manager
Giac Consalvo
Business Development Manager
Alison Mundy
Corporate Services Manager

Glen Wingfield
Culture and Heritage Manager
Chris Doon
Kokatha Mining Services Operations Manager
Chris Van Woerkom
Pastoral Project Officer
Jonathan Fatt-Clifton
Training and Employment Co-ordinator
Melinda Forrest
Office Administration
Kym Chamberlain
Community Administration

1. 100% owned by KAC. Directors: Chris Larkin, Khatija Thomas and Glen Wingfield. **2.** 100% owned by Kokatha Holdings Pty Ltd. Directors: Chris Larkin, Glen Wingfield and Khatija Thomas. **3.** The Trustee is Kokatha Holdings Pty Ltd. **4.** 100% owned by KAC. Directors: Glen Wingfield, Michael Turner, Max Reid and Barbara Amos. **5.** 100% owned by KAC. Directors: Chris Larkin, Khatija Thomas, Glen Wingfield, Michael Turner, Sabrina Starkey, Ken Smith, Shaun Berg and John Hender. **6.** The Trustee is Perpetual Trustee. **7.** The Trustee is Australian Trustee. **8.** 50% owned by KAC. Directors: Glen Wingfield and Khatija Thomas.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS



The various changes Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation has undergone within the 2018-19 financial year have generated review and renewal within operations, opportunities, partnerships and processes.

The timely review of both Kokatha Joint Ventures (Kokatha Martin Joint Venture and Kokatha Complete Joint Venture) will enable increased KAC activity within these productive and profitable ventures, and further training and employment results. We continue to work closely with our KMJV partners on ensuring we demonstrate and deliver the greatest authentic value to companies seeking to work with traditional owners, and that our cultural and commercial expectations of those wishing to work on Kokatha land are clear.

The Kokatha Pastoral Board has been proactive in addressing the impact of drought on all three of our pastoral properties. The development of a new five year business plan in collaboration with key stakeholders will provide a clear pathway to maximise return to country opportunities whilst bringing the properties back into profit without relying solely on rain.

Kokatha Mining Services opportunities will continue to grow both within the OZ Minerals Carrapateena mine facility and with other key partners engaged within the Kokatha Native Title footprint. KMS is due to begin delivering a \$2.2M annual OZM Road Maintenance Contract, and the Kokatha employment that comes with it. A variety of other onsite commercial projects with OZ Minerals and contractors such as ISS and Downer are all due to be delivered in the next financial year.

KAC's focus on training and employment results for Kokatha people is being driven by real jobs and real career paths. We are committed to supporting education and training opportunities that lead to employment choices, now and into the future. Kokatha's Education Scholarship program is due to start in 2020, adding to the suite of supports that also include annual education funds for primary and high school students. Our new website will continue to be developed as an energised platform for the information of Kokatha peoples about community news, active jobs and training opportunities, business partnerships and membership information.

We are also expanding our Heritage Services Team opportunities and continuing to provide options for all members to complete orientation requirements and participate in significant work on country. And with the development of Cultural Awareness Training modules for delivery to stakeholder groups, more Kokatha members will be invited to contribute to this vital field of work. Kokatha artwork is also in high demand and KAC is will be offering opportunities for all Kokatha people to create arts and crafts for commercial sale over the next 12 months.

All in all, the next 12 months at KAC is set to be extremely dynamic, productive, profitable and meaningful. We can't wait to get started and look forward to reporting back to the community next year as to how this work has improved the lives of Kokatha people.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Special Administrator presents his report on Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 & Controlled Entities (Under Special Administration).

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors in office at any time during, or since the end of the year are :

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Chris Larkin	Deputy Chairperson	
Glen Wingfield	Chairperson	
Khatija Thomas	Director	Resigned 24/11/2018
Michael Turner Jnr	Director	
Lynnette Strangways	Director	
Barbara Amos	Director	
Elaine Kite	Director	
Allan Wallace	Director	Resigned 24/11/2018
Jennifer Williams	Director	
Dianna Allen	Director	
Max Reid	Director	
Anne Strzelecki	Director	
Karen Joslyn	Director	
Andrew Starkey	Director	
Andrew Thomas	Director	Appointed 24/11/2018
Derryn Gibson	Director	Appointed 24/11/2018
Grant Warren	Director	Appointed 24/11/2018
Nina Turner	Director	Appointed 24/11/2018
Valerie Cox	Director	Appointed 24/11/2018

Directors were automatically removed from office as the Corporation was placed under special administration on 23rd September 2019.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the entity during the financial year was:

To unite Kokatha people seeking to have their native title rights and interests recognised in respect of land or waters which comprise or form part of the Kokatha Lands.

Review of Operations

The profit of the Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019 amount to \$1,426,909.

Events after the reporting date

The Corporation was placed under special administration by the Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations on 23 September 2019. The former Directors' positions became vacant on 23rd September 2019. The purpose of the special administration is primarily to implement improved governance frameworks and, elect a new board of Directors and recruit a Chief Operating Officer. The Corporation was solvent at the time of the commencement of the special administration. Apart from the special administration there are no other reportable events post reporting date.

Further Developments

The future direction of the Corporation will be determined by the special administrator and Board when appointed.

Environmental Issues

The Corporation's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of the State.

Indemnification of officers

The Corporation has paid premiums to ensure each of its Directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of Director of the Corporation, other than the conduct involving a willful breach of duty in relation to the Corporation. The Corporation has not indemnified its Auditors.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with Section 339-50 of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and Section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found in the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the special administrator.

Special Administrator:



Peter McQuoid

Dated: Tuesday, November 19, 2019.



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

KOKATHA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION RNTBC ICN:8093 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES (UNDER SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION)

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 AND THE CORPORATIONS (ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER) ACT 2006 (CATSI ACT)

To the special administrator of Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation
RNTBC ICN:8093

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



T A Basso - Director
Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants
286 Flinders Street, Adelaide
Dated this **20th** day of November 2019

**basso
newman**
audit
chartered
accountants

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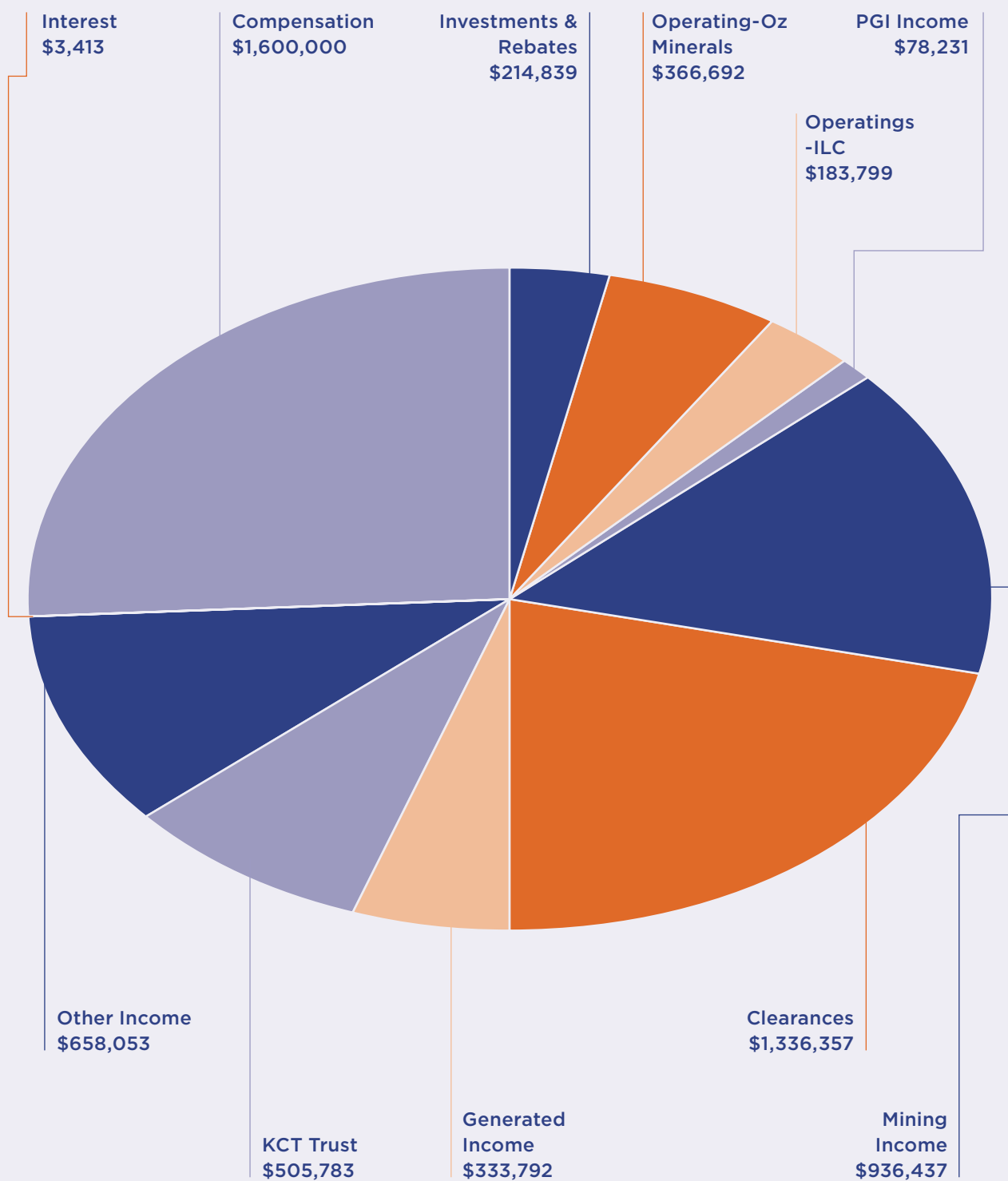
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

and other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 JUNE 2019

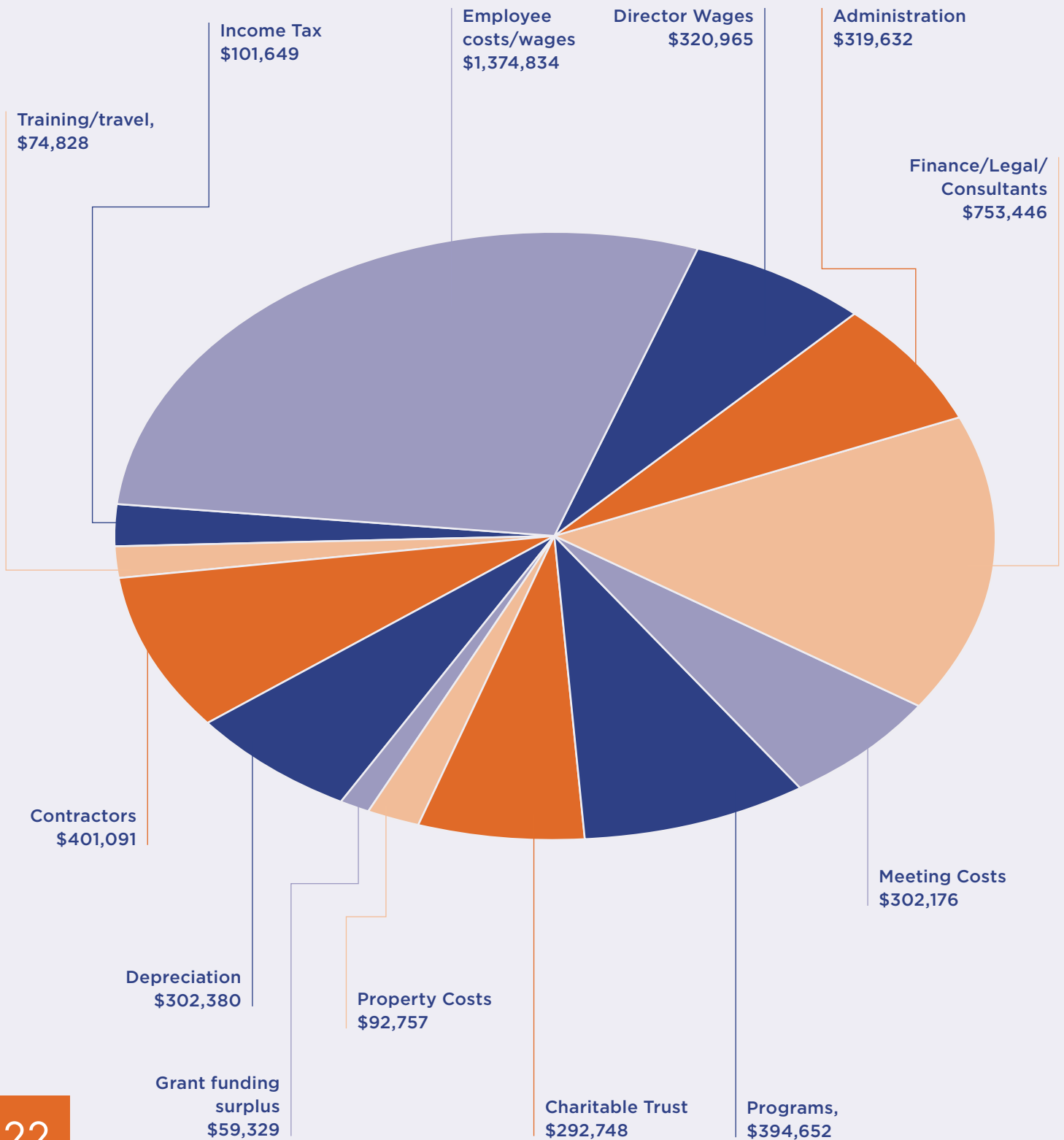
	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	2	187,212	324,996
Other income	2	6,030,184	4,506,710
Employee benefits expense		(1,695,799)	(845,084)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(302,380)	(257,032)
Motor vehicle expenses		(248,790)	(174,209)
Training expenses		(46,186)	(33,102)
Audit, legal and consultancy fees		(593,470)	(424,374)
Marketing expenses		(3,523)	(6,187)
Accountancy Fees		(159,976)	(171,038)
Agistment costs		(293)	(27,962)
Bank Charges		(2,162)	(2,616)
Clearances		(266,955)	(367,115)
Computer Expenses		(16,959)	(6,788)
Contract Work		(401,091)	(625,983)
Donations		(2,000)	-
Insurance		(55,717)	(38,946)
Permits, Licences & Fees		(3,433)	(1,695)
Printing & Stationery		(11,219)	(8,626)
Rates & Taxes		(7,994)	(12,258)
Telephone		(15,595)	(12,938)
Travelling Expenses		(28,642)	(29,983)
Provision for Grant Funding Surplus		(59,329)	577,397
Program expenses		(127,403)	(149,867)
Member Assistance		(292,748)	(418,575)
Meetings & Seminars		-	(40,317)
Subscriptions		(1,133)	-
Board Meetings & Costs		(302,176)	(193,835)
Property Improvements		(29,046)	(27,484)
Sundry expenses		(14,818)	(69,120)
Current year surplus/(deficit)		1,528,557	1,463,966
Income tax expense		101,649	60,742
Net current year surplus attributable to members of the entity		1,426,909	1,403,223
Other comprehensive income			
Total other comprehensive (losses)/income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,426,909	1,403,223
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		1,426,909	1,403,223
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		1,426,909	1,403,223



Income for the year ended 30 June 2019



Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2019

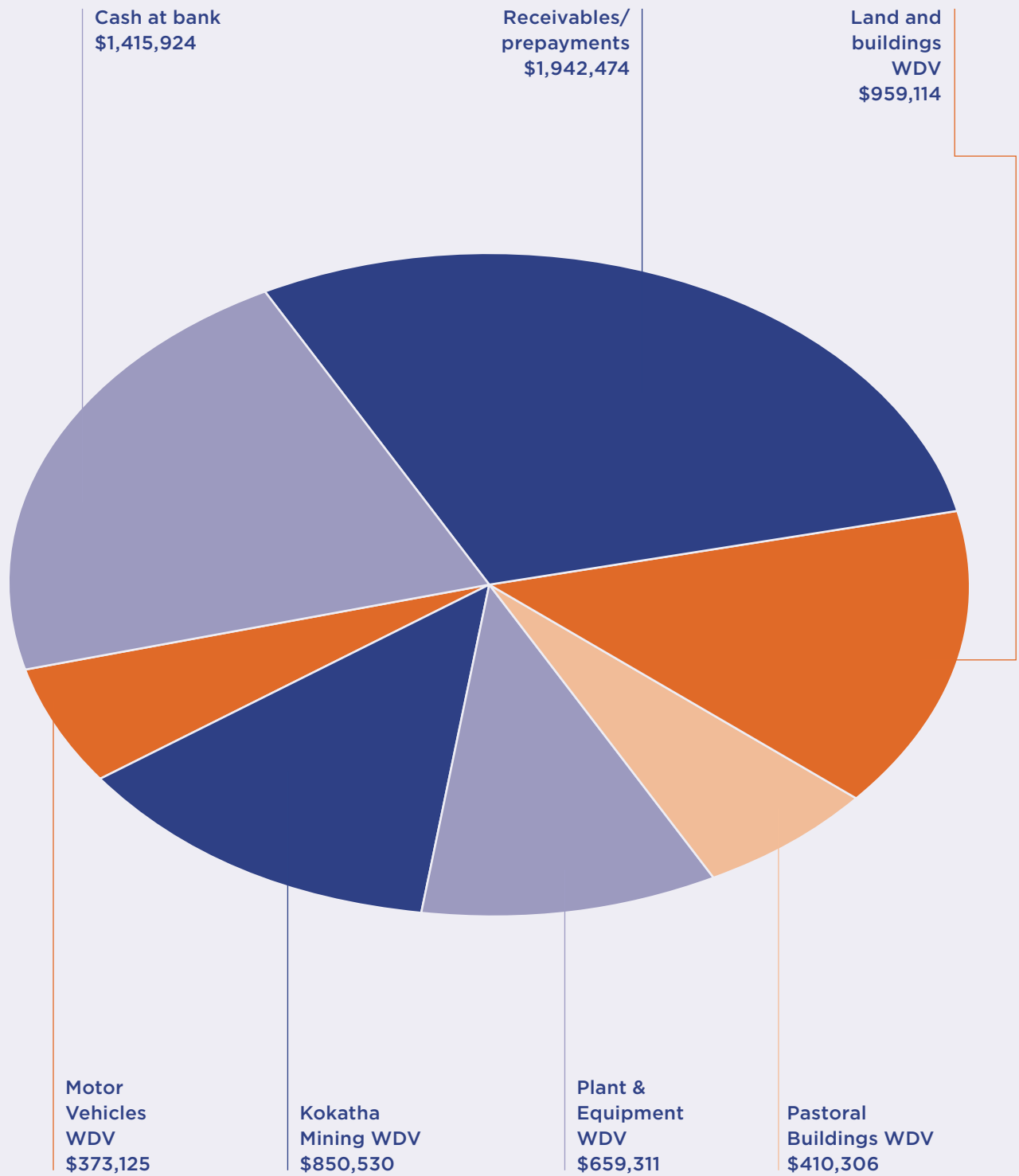


STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 JUNE 2019

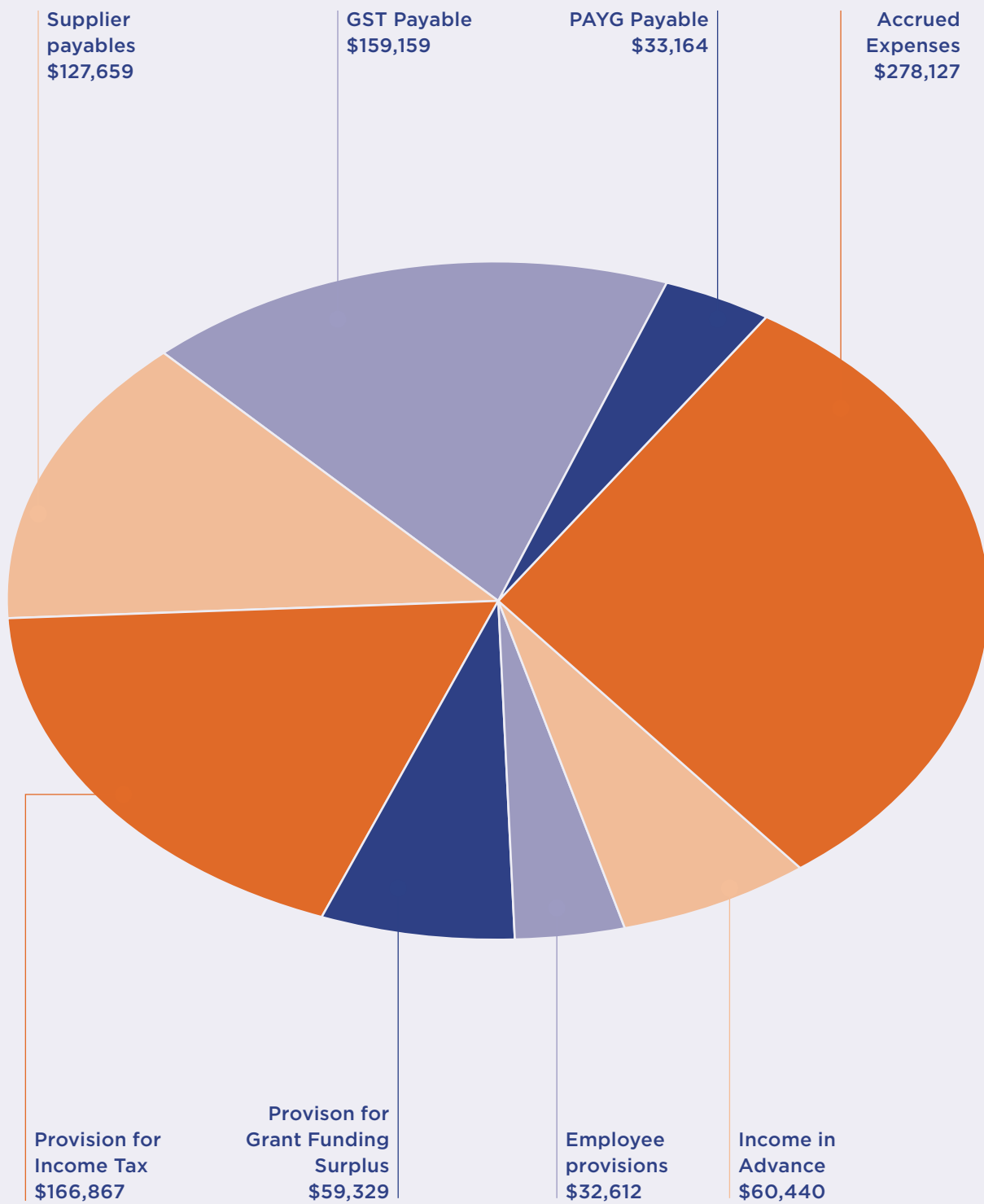
	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,415,924	978,740
Trade and other receivables	5	1,900,622	434,661
Other current assets	6	41,852	18,366
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		3,358,398	1,431,766
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	3,252,385	3,241,302
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		3,252,385	3,241,302
TOTAL ASSETS		6,610,783	4,673,068
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	598,109	243,912
Income in Advance	9	60,440	60,440
Employee provisions	10	32,612	36,981
Provision for Grant Funding Surplus		59,329	-
Provision for Income Tax		166,867	65,218
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		917,357	406,551
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		917,357	406,551
NET ASSETS		5,693,426	4,266,517
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		5,693,426	4,266,517
TOTAL EQUITY		5,693,426	4,266,517

Assets as at 30 June 2019





Liabilities as at 30 June 2019



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	Retained Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017		2,867,769	2,867,769
Income Tax Expense adjustment		(4,476)	(4,476)
Balance at 1 July 2017 (restated)		2,863,293	2,863,293
Comprehensive Income			
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity		1,463,966	1,463,966
Income Tax Expense adjustment		(60,742)	(60,742)
Total other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the entity		1,403,224	1,403,224
Balance at 30 June 2018 (restated)		4,266,517	4,266,517
Balance at 1 July 2018		4,266,517	4,266,517
Comprehensive Income			
Surplus for the year attributable to owners of the entity		1,426,909	1,426,909
Total other comprehensive income entity		1,426,909	1,426,909
Balance at 30 June 2019		5,693,426	5,693,426

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Commonwealth, state and local government grants		183,798	318,727
Receipts from donations, bequests and raffles		594,102	3,608,867
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,148,483)	(3,937,295)
Interest received		3,413	6,269
Other Income received		3,916,850	1,204,432
Net cash generated from operating activities	14	549,680	1,201,000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(312,496)	(1, 534,970)
Capital Grants		200,000	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(112,496)	(1,534,970)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash used in financing activities			
Net increase in cash held		437,184	(333,970)
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		978,740	1,312,709
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	4	1,415,926	978,740

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 JUNE 2019

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Basis of Preparation

Basis of Preparation

Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 & Controlled Entities (Under Special Administration) applies Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The entity is incorporated under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act) and is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the special administrator of the Corporation.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant

revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

If Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 & Controlled Entities (Under Special Administration) receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, & with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Freehold Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the management conduct management valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.



Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are initially recognised and measured at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(e) for details of impairment).

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

Depreciation

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains are not classified as revenue. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(c) Leases

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

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

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

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

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified as "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15 : Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;

- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;

- fair value through other comprehensive income; or

- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and

- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost: the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows;

- and the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and

the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;

- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and

- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the entity made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Corporation's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

(f) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

The entity classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the Corporation's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

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

Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the entity receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the entity pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.5% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Corporation's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the Corporation's statement of financial position.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(h) Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

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

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

(j) Income Tax

Kokatha Mining Services Pty Ltd and Kokatha Holdings Pty Ltd are taxed as companies per the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. Kokatha Pastoral Pty Ltd has been self assessed as tax exempt. However Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN :8093 is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

(k) Provisions

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

(l) Comparative Figures

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

(m) Trade and Other Payables

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

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The special administrator makes estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumption about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described on the next page.

Key estimates

Receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. Special administrator is confident that all receivables are collectable. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

Key judgements

Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 11 9: Employee Benefits (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the entity expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12 month period that follows (despite an informal internal policy that requires annual leave to be used within 18 months), the special administrator believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

(o) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent ([insert company name] Large (Reporting) Pty Ltd) and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 17.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany

transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as “non-controlling interests”. The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary’s net assets on liquidation at either fair value or the non-controlling interests’ proportionate share of the subsidiary’s net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

(p) Economic Dependence

Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 & Controlled Entities (Under Special Administration) is not dependent on the Federal and State Governments for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the special administrator has no reason to believe the corporation will be reliant upon future government funding.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
REVENUE		
Revenue from government grants and other grants		
- Other government grants	183,799	318,727
	183,799	318,727
Other Revenue		
- Interest received	3,413	6,269
	3,413	6,269
Total revenue	187,212	324,996
Other income		
Project Generated Income	1,348,460	921, 525
Other Income	1,530,527	2,854,276
Fuel Tax Credit	5,591	12, 564
Rebates		11,455
Clear & Monitoring	1,336, 357	706,891
Investment Income	151,705	-
Compensation	1,600,000	-
Franking Credits Refund	57,543	-
Total other income	6,030,184	4,506,710
Total revenue and other income	6,217,396	4,831,706

Note 3 Surplus for the year

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
a. Expenses		
Employee benefits expense:		
contributions to defined contribution superannuation		
Funds	140,806	96,182
Wages	1,516,557	683,015
Workcover	22,386	14,092
Provision for Annual Leave	(4,369)	17,789
Staff Amenities	10,635	24,571
Leave Loading	-	(263)
Fringe Benefits Tax	9,785	9,696
Total employee benefits expense	1,695,799	845,084
Depreciation and amortisation:		
Pastoral Building Assets	32,995	22,888
Buildings	17,999	12,835
Motor Vehicles	42,630	33,885
Plant and Equipment	65,961	44,629
Kokatha Mining Services Plant	142,795	142,795
Total depreciation and amortisation	302,380	257,032
Audit fees:		
- Audit Services	41,919	36,309
Total audit remuneration	41,919	36,309

Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
CURRENT		
Cash at bank	1,415,920	978,736
Cash on hand	4	4
Total cash on hand as stated in the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows	1,415,924	978,740

Note 5 Trade and Other Receivables

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	1,843,079	434,661
Franking credit refundable	57,543	-
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	1,900,622	434,661

The entity's normal credit term is 30 days.

Note 6 Other Assets

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
Prepayments	41,852	18,366
Total	41,852	18,366

Note 7 Other Assets

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land at fair value:		
- Management valuation	270,000	270,000
Total land	270,000	270,000
BUILDINGS AT FAIR VALUE:		
- Management valuation	719,947	719,947
Less accumulated depreciation	(30,833)	(12,835)
Total buildings	689,114	707,113
Total land and buildings	959,114	977,113
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
At Cost	803,947	584,386
Less accumulated depreciation	(144,636)	(78,675)
	659,311	505,711
Motor vehicles:		
At Cost	485,075	485,075
Less accumulated depreciation	(111,950)	(69,320)
	373,125	415,755
Homestead		
At Cost	475,906	382,003
Less accumulated depreciation	(65,600)	(32,605)
	410,306	349,398
Kokatha Mining Assets		
At Cost	1,180,415	1,180,415
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(329,885)	(187,090)
	850,530	993,325
Total plant and equipment	2,293,271	2,264,189
Total property, plant and equipment	3,252,385	3,241,302



Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Land & Buildings \$	KMS Plant \$	Pastoral Building Assets \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
2018						
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	1,136,120	217,593	241,547	368,103	1,963,364
Additions at cost	989,947	-	154,693	208,093	182,237	1,534,970
Depreciation expense	(12,835)	(142,795)	(22,888)	(33,885)	(44,629)	(257,032)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	977,113	993,325	349,398	415,755	505,711	3,241,302
2019						
Balance at the beginning of the year	977,113	993,325	349,398	415,755	505,711	3,241,302
Additions at cost	-	-	93,903	-	219,561	313,463
Depreciation expense	(17,999)	(142,795)	(32,995)	(42,630)	(65,961)	(302,380)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	959,114	850,530	410,306	373,125	659,311	3,252,385

Note 8 Trade and Other Payables

	Note	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
CURRENT			
Trade payables		127,659	137,665
Net GST Payable/(Refundable)		159,159	(6,024)
Amounts Withheld		33,164	62,918
Accrued Expenses		278,127	49,352
Total		598,109	243,912

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables		
Accounts payable and other payables:	319,982	194,560
Total current	319,982	194,560

Note 9 Income In Advance

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
CURRENT		
Income In Advance	60,440	60,440
Total	60,440	60,440

Note 10 Employee Provisions

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: annual leave	32,612	32,612
	32,612	32,612
Total	32,612	32,612

Analysis of total provisions:	Employee Benefits	2018
Opening balance at 1 July 2018	36,981	19,192
Additional provisions raised during the year	43,051	40,119
Amounts used	(47,420)	(22,330)
Balance at 30 June 2019	32,612	36,981

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual leave to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In the opinion of the Special Administrator, the Corporation did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: None).

Note 12 Events After the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue by the special administrator.

Between the 7th to 10th May 2019 inclusive, the Corporation was subject to an examination of its books under Section 453-1 of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 which included a review of its operating and financial affairs. The examiner's report detailed a number of suspected breaches of the Act.

The Corporation entered into special administration on 23rd September 2019.

At the end of the financial year there were two outstanding litigation matters:

- Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC v Kite et al, an offer of settlement of \$75,000 has been made on KAC's behalf to the defendants;
- Stzelecki et al v Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC was settled on 17 October 2019 in the amount of \$136,000.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Corporation, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Corporation in future financial years.



Note 13 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key Management Personnel

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the entity during the year are as follows:

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
KMP compensation:		
short-term employee benefits	511,304	279,589
post-employment benefits	47,625	8,135
other long-term benefits	-	-
Total	558,929	287,724

Note 13 Cash Flow Information

	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities with Net		
Net current year surplus	1,426,909	1,403,223
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	302,380	257,032
Charges to Provisions	156,343	(498,866)
Capital Grants	(200,000)	
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	(1,427,062)	331,884
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	85,820	(268,838)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued charges	228,776	31,294
Increase/(decrease) in income in advance		(41,758)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(23,486)	(12,972)
	549,680	1,201,000

Note 15 Financial Risk Management

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and lease liabilities.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated 2019 \$	Consolidated 2018 \$
Financial assets			
- cash and cash equivalents	4	1,415,924	978,740
- trade and other receivables	5	1,900,622	434,661
Total financial assets		3,316,546	1,413,401
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- trade and other payables	8a	319,982	194,560
Total financial liabilities		319,982	194,560

Note 16 Parent Information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
ASSETS		
Current Assets	1,767,177	1,153,143
Non-current Assets	2,090,471	2,283,733
TOTAL ASSETS	3,857,648	3,436,876
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	542,101	274,334
TOTAL LIABILITIES	542,101	274,334
EQUITY		
Retained earnings	3,315,547	3,162,541
TOTAL EQUITY	3,315,547	3,162,541
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Total profit	153,006	1,505,713
Total comprehensive income	153,006	1,505,713

Guarantees

Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 & Controlled Entities (Under Special Administration) has not entered into any guarantees, in the current or previous financial year, in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

Note 17 Interest in Subsidiaries

a. Information about Principal Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation or registration.

Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	No of Shares	Ownership interest held by		Proportion of non-controlling	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
Kokatha Pastoral Pty Ltd	35 Flinders Terrace	1	100%	100%	0%	0%
Kokatha Mining Services Pty Ltd	35 Flinders Terrace	1	100%	100%	0%	0%
Kokatha Holdings Pty Ltd	35 Flinders Terrace	2	100%	100%	0%	0%

Subsidiary financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statements.

b. Significant Restrictions

There are no significant restrictions over the Group's ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the Group.

c. Interest in other controlled entities

Name of entity	Principal place of business
Kokatha Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee of the Kokatha Charitable Trust	35 Flinders Street, Port Augusta

Pursuant to AASBIO an assessment of control was performed by Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation based on whether Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the trust unilaterally. On assessment of the trust deed and of the operations of the trust Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation believes it has control over the activities of the Trust and hence it considers it has control of the Trust. As a controlled entity it has been included in the consolidated financial statements.

d. Interest in other non-controlled entities

Name of entity	Principal place of business
Kokatha Peoples Native Title Compensation Pty Ltd as trustee of the Kokatha People Native Title Compensation Charitable Trust	35 Flinders Street, Port Augusta
Perpetual Trustee Company Ltd as trustee of the Kokatha General Trust	Level 12/123 Pitt Street, Sydney
Kokatha Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee of the Kokatha Community Trust	35 Flinders Street, Port Augusta

Pursuant to AASBIO an assessment of control was performed by Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation based on whether Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the trusts unilaterally. On assessment of the trust deed and of the operations of the trusts Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation believes it does not have control over the activities of the Trusts and hence it considers it does not have control of the Trusts. As these entities are not considered controlled entities they have not been included in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 18 Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is:

Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 & Controlled Entities (Under Special Administration)

35 Flinders Terrace PORT AUGUSTA

SA 5700

The principal place of business is:

Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 & Controlled Entities (Under Special Administration)

35 Flinders Terrace PORT AUGUSTA

SA 5700



SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR'S DECLARATION

The Corporation was placed under special administration by the Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations pursuant to section 487-1 of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATS/ Act) on 23 September 2019. The special administration is due to end on 27 March 2020.

The positions of the Directors became vacant after appointment of the Special Administrator on 23 September 2019.

1. The financial statements and notes as set out on the preceding pages:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2012 and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) Act 2006 and;
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Corporation as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance and cashflows for the year ended on that date.
2. In the special administrator's opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe the Corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Special Administrator:



Peter McQuoid

Dated: Tuesday, November 19, 2019.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KOKATHA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION RNTBC ICN:8093 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES (UNDER SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KOKATHA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION RNTBC ICN:8093

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC ICN:8093 and controlled entities (under special administration) ("the group") which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the special administrator's declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the group is in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 including:

(a) 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 then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards-Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the auditor independence 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 also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of the Special Administrator for the Financial Report

The special administrator is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards-Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the special administrator determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the special administrator is responsible for assessing the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The special administrator is responsible for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.



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KOKATHA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION RNTBC ICN:8093 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES (UNDER SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KOKATHA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION RNTBC ICN:8093**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

We communicate with the special administrator regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the special administrator with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



**KOKATHA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION RNTBC ICN:8093 AND CONTROLLED
ENTITIES (UNDER SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION)**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KOKATHA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION RNTBC ICN:8093**

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 12 to the financial report which refers to an examination by the Office of the Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation and that the corporation entered into special administration on 23rd September 2019.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.



Trevor Basso - Director
Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants
286 Flinders Street, Adelaide
Dated this 20th day of November 2019

**basso
newman**
audit
chartered
accountants





Kokatha

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