

**Tarlka Matuwa Piarku
Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC**

ABN 99 345 547 128

ICN 8156

**Financial Statements for the year ended
30 June 2019**

Prepared by Pilbara Accounting Service



Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
ICN 8156
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Corporate Directory

Name	Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
ICN	8156
ABN	99 345 547 128
Incorporation date	21 November 2014
Current directors	Vera Anderson, Henry Ashwin, Regina Ashwin, Victor Ashwin, Dallas Harris, Paul Morgan, Delvene Ashwin-Patch, Kelman Patch, Michael Tullock and Robert Wongawol
Corporation contact person	Sebastiano Galati
Document delivery address	PO Box 2039 Ellenbrook WA 6069
Telephone	08 9297 4700
Email address	cpa@passervice.com.au
Auditor	Jesper Sentow CPA

Glossary

ACNC	Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
CATSI Act	<i>Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006</i>
The Corporation	Tarlka Matuwa Piarku (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC
CPA	Certified Practicing Accountant
DPMC	Commonwealth Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
ORIC	Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
PBC	Prescribed Body Corporate
RNTBC	Registered Native Title Body Corporate

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To the Directors of Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (ICN 8156)

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019 there have been:

- no contravention of the auditor independence requirements as set out by Australia professional ethical pronouncements and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Dated: 21 November 2019

Yours sincerely,



Jesper Sentow
Certified Practising Accountant

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
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Directors' Declaration

The directors of Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC declare that:

- (1) The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 - 22, are in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* ; and
 - a) comply with Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2007; and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

- (2) In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

Director
Name:

Director
Name:

Dated:

Dated:

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (ICN 8156)

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the members of Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a general purpose financial report, of Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Board of Directors are 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 and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and for such internal control the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the corporation's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 corporation's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*, which has been given to the directors of Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report which is based on proper accounts and records of Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC is in accordance with *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of its financial position as of 30 June 2019 and of its performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2007*.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Scope

Section 339-30 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* requires the auditor to form an opinion on various matters.

In relation to these requirements, we are of the opinion:

- a)
 - (i) the financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Act
 - (ii) the financial report and the audit has been prepared and completed in accordance with any applicable regulations made for the purposes of Sections 333-10 and 333-15
 - (iii) there is no additional applicable determinations made by the Registrar under section 336-1 or 336-5.
- b) We have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit.
- c) The corporation kept its records sufficient to enable the financial reports to be prepared and audited.
- d) The corporation has kept all of the other records and registers as required by this act.

Dated this 21 November 2019

Yours sincerely,

Sommersted Enterprises Pty Ltd (ABN 84 129 251 832)



Jesper Sentow
Certified Practising Accountant

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Year ended <u>30 June 2019</u>	Year ended <u>30 June 2018</u>
Income			
Fee income		812,551	560,869
Rockhole funding		310,127	50,000
Funding		57,400	50,000
Donation and other income		1,064	1,500
Interest received		261	91
Total Income		<u>1,181,404</u>	<u>662,460</u>
Expenses			
Accounting & audit fees		39,843	44,968
Carnegie project		30,518	-
Consultant fees		309,466	118,371
Events		-	1,500
Filing fees		28,083	-
Insurance		5,777	2,382
Legal fees		163,476	111,191
Lore and culture		-	1,170
Meeting expenses		84,770	47,428
Motor vehicles expenses		1,529	-
Office supplies		529	751
Other staff costs		-	2,556
Rent		-	1,072
Ranger work		62,020	-
Subscriptions		-	1,362
Survey fees		50,542	11,411
Superannuation		18,894	14,189
Telephone		90	751
Travel expenses		20,076	17,061
Wages		200,235	188,194
Total expenses		<u>1,015,849</u>	<u>564,357</u>
Net Income		<u>165,555</u>	<u>98,103</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>165,555</u>	<u>98,103</u>

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Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Year ended <u>30 June 2019</u>	Year ended <u>30 June 2018</u>
<i>Current Assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	300,796	98,481
Receivables	3	204,695	488,185
Total Current Assets		505,491	586,666
<i>Non-Current Assets</i>			
Property, Plant & Equipment		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		505,491	586,666
<i>Current Liabilities</i>			
Trade Payables	4	132,702	70,471
Other Payables	5	8,515	16,300
Taxes	6	12,090	35,993
Unexpended grants	10	-	277,273
Total Current Liabilities		153,307	400,036
TOTAL LIABILITIES		153,307	400,036
NET ASSETS		352,184	186,629
<i>Members' Funds</i>			
Members' funds	7	186,630	88,527
Result of the year	7	165,555	98,103
Total Members' Funds		352,184	186,629

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Statement of Changes in Accumulated Funds

	Unrestricted funds	Reserves	Total equity
Balance 1 July 2017	88,527	-	88,527
Total comprehensive income for the year	98,103	-	98,103
Balance as at 30 June 2018	186,630	-	186,630
Balance 1 July 2018	186,630	-	186,630
Total comprehensive income for the year	165,555	-	165,555
Balance as at 30 June 2019	352,184	-	352,184

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	Year ended <u>30 June 2019</u>	Year ended <u>30 June 2018</u>
<i>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</i>			
Receipts from operations		1,464,632	476,094
Payments to suppliers		- 1,262,578	- 528,415
Interest received		261	91
Interest paid		-	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	2 (b)	<u>202,315</u>	<u>- 52,230</u>
<i>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</i>			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</i>			
Members' funds contribution		-	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		 202,315	 - 52,230
 Cash at the beginning of year		 <u>98,481</u>	 <u>150,711</u>
Cash at the end of the year	2 (a)	<u>300,796</u>	<u>98,481</u>

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Account Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) Act 2006*. The Corporation is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The Corporation applies Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

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

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for at least 12 months following the signing of these financial statements.

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue

Grant revenue is recognised the profit or loss when it is controlled. When there are conditions attached to grant revenue relating to the use of those grants for specific purposes it is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until such conditions are met or services provided. (Refer Note 1 (j))

Interest revenue is recognised when it is received.

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

All revenue is stated net of amounts of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

b. Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Assessment Act 1997*.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Depreciation

All items of property, plant and equipment except land are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives to the Corporation commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

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

d. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties.

Amortised cost is calculated as (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition; (ii) less principal payments; (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest rate method, and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The effective interest rate method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payment or receipts through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below:

i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

ii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expired or the asset is transferred to another party where the Corporation no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of the consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Corporation reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the Corporation would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value-in-use is depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at banks and deposits held at-call with banks.

g. 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). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis except of the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

h. Comparative figures

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

i. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Corporation.

Key estimates - Impairments

The Corporation assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Corporation that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Fair value less costs to sell or current replacement cost calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

j. Fair value of assets and liabilities

The Corporation measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

"Fair value" is the price the Corporation would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset and liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

j. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont.)

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset and liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset and liability). In the absence of such market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market to the Corporation at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs.

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where the information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

		<u>Year ended</u> <u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>30 June 2018</u>
Note 2 Cash and cash equivalents			
Community solutions account		300,746	98,431
Business cash reserves account		50	50
Total cash at bank and on hand	(a)	<u>300,796</u>	<u>98,481</u>
 Reconciliation of Net Cash provided by/(used in) Operating Activities			
Operating Result after Tax		<u>165,555</u>	<u>98,103</u>
 <i>Add back:</i>			
Depreciation		-	-
Provision for doubtful debts		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 <i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>			
Decrease in trade debtors		283,489	- 413,548
Decrease in trade accounts payable		62,231	46,214
Decrease in other payables	-	7,785	- 27,814
Decrease in taxes	-	23,902	17,543
Increase in unexpended grants	-	<u>277,273</u>	<u>227,273</u>
Net Cash provided by/(used in) Operating Activities	(b)	<u>202,315</u>	<u>- 52,230</u>
 Note 3 Receivables			
Trade debtors		204,695	488,185
Total receivable		<u>204,695</u>	<u>488,185</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

	<u>Year ended 30 June 2019</u>	<u>Year ended 30 June 2018</u>
Note 4 Trade Payables		
Trade creditors	132,702	70,471
Total payable	<u>132,702</u>	<u>70,471</u>
Note 5 Other payables		
Accrued expenses	31,770	17,452
PAYG payable	- 28,012	- 17,252
Client deposits	36	16,100
Other current liabilities	4,721	-
Total other payables	<u>8,515</u>	<u>16,300</u>
Note 6 Current tax liabilities		
Goods and services tax	12,090	35,993
Total taxes	<u>12,090</u>	<u>35,993</u>
Note 7 Members' funds		
Opening Balance	186,630	88,527
Net result for the year	165,555	98,103
Members' contribution	-	-
Total Members' funds	<u>352,184</u>	<u>186,630</u>

Note 8 Segment reporting

The Corporation operates predominantly in one business and geographical segment, being a Native Title Body Corporate in Western Australia.

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 9 Financial risk management

The Corporation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable.

The total for each of category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 are as follows:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Year ended 30 June 2019</u>	<u>Year ended 30 June 2018</u>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	300,796	98,481
Trade debtors	3	204,695	488,185
		<u>505,491</u>	<u>586,666</u>
Financial liabilities			
Trade creditors	4	132,702	70,471
		<u>132,702</u>	<u>70,471</u>
		With 1 year	1 to 5 years
		Year ended	Year ended
		<u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>30 June 2018</u>
		Year ended	Year ended
		<u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>30 June 2018</u>
		Overe 5 years	Year ended
		Year ended	<u>30 June</u>
		<u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Financial liabilities due for payment			
Trade creditors		132,702	70,471
		-	-
		-	-
Total expected outflows		<u>132,702</u>	<u>70,471</u>
		-	-
		-	-
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		300,796	98,481
Trade debtors		204,695	488,185
		-	-
		-	-
Total anticipated inflows		505,491	586,666
		-	-
		-	-
Net inflow on financial instruments		<u>372,789</u>	<u>516,195</u>
		-	-
		-	-

Net fair value

The aggregate net fair value and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to the financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 10 Unexpended grants

Grant	Brought forward	New	AGI	Expenditure	Trf	Balance
Dept. Aboriginal Affairs	277,273	-	-	277,273	-	-
Total	277,273	-	-	277,273	-	-

Note 11 Key management personnel

The key management personnel throughout the year comprise the directors listed in Note 14 d) below.

Employees: As at 30 June 2019 and throughout the year the number of employees was NIL (2017: NIL).

Note 12 Related party transactions

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate holding native title rights and interests in the determination area on trust for the Wiluna People by an order of the Federal Court dated 29 July 2013.

Members and related parties are able to access a range of charitable and other services through the corporation. Any transactions with members, key management personnel and related parties are conducted on terms no different to those of other residents of the community.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the below listed transactions were recorded against the Directors of the Corporation. All transactions were reported on the individual directors' payment summaries:

Name	Survey / Monitoring fees	Meeting fees and expense reimbursement	Total
Delvene Ashwin-Patch	-	6,696	6,696
Vera Anderson	1,622	6,746	8,368
Regina Ashwin	-	10,253	10,253
Henry Ashwin	4,176	5,040	9,216
Victor Ashwin	35,349	14,738	50,087
Dallas Harris	928	6,482	7,410
Paul Morgan	-	11,100	11,100
Kelman Patch	28,336	17,806	46,142
Michael Tullock	1,504	14,641	16,145
Robert Wongawol	12,149	7,536	19,685
TOTAL	84,064	101,038	185,102

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 12 Related party transactions (cont.)

During the financial year ended 30 June 2018 the following transactions were recorded against the Directors of the Corporation:

Name	Survey / Monitoring fees	Meeting fees and expense reimbursement	Total
Delvene Anderson	500	884	1,384
Vera Anderson	-	1,499	1,499
Allan Ashwin	-	572	572
Henry Ashwin	-	3,853	3,853
Victor Ashwin	464	2,406	2,870
James Calyun	-	988	988
Dallas Harris	464	1,346	1,810
Paul Morgan	-	1,098	1,098
Kelman Patch	-	1,855	1,855
Adrian Tressider	-	1,146	1,146
Robert Wongawol	-	300	300
TOTAL	1,428	15,946	17,374

Note 13 Events after the balance sheet date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the corporation's directors, to affect significantly the operations of the corporation or the state of affairs of the corporation in future years.

Note 14 The Corporation

The Corporation is an Aboriginal Corporation originally incorporated on 21 November 2014 under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) Act 2006*.

a) Registered office

The Corporation is domiciled in Australia. The registered office and business address of the corporation is:

C/- Anglesea Crescent
 BELHUS WA 6069

b) Not for profit

The Corporation is a not-for-profit organisation. It is registered as a Public Benevolent Institution with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC).

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
ICN 8156
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 14 The Corporation (cont.)

- c) **Registered Native Title Body Corporate**
On 29 July 2013, the Federal Court made a determination under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* that Wiluna People are the common law holders in relation to the determination area (*WF (Deceased) on behalf of the Wiluna People v State of Western Australia [2013] FCA 755*).

Tarlka Matuwa Piarku (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC is a registered native title body corporate holding title rights and interests in the determination area on trust for the Wiluna People.

- d) **Directors**
The names of Directors during the year and at the date of this report:

Name	Appointment date	Resignation date
Vera Anderson	29/11/2018	
Allan Ashwin	28/10/2014	29/11/2018
Henry Ashwin	29/11/2018	
Regina Ashwin	29/11/2018	
Victor Ashwin	28/10/2014	
Dallas Harris	28/10/2014	
Paul Morgan	29/11/2018	
Delvene Patch	26/10/2017	
Kelman Patch	29/11/2018	
Adrian Tresider	1/12/2016	29/11/2018
Michael Tullock	29/11/2018	
Robert Wongawol	26/10/2017	