



THE
GUMALA TRUST

a safe pair of hands

ANNUAL REPORT 2020/2021





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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



BRENDON GRYLLS

Chair, Independent Director.

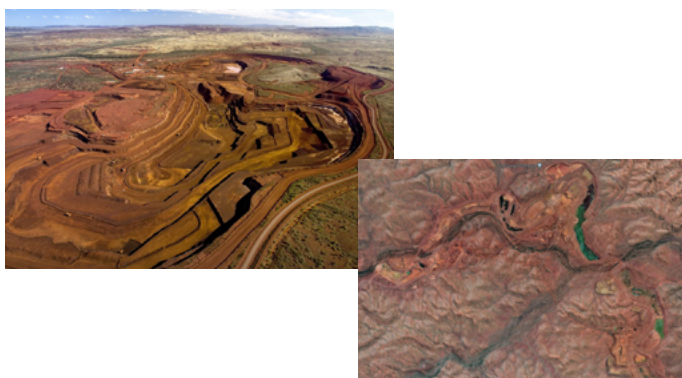
IT IS WITH A SENSE OF ACHIEVEMENT. . .

That I pen my final chairpersons report under my current term, for the 2021 GIPL Annual General Meeting. The 5-year-terms of the independent directors come to an end on 25 May 2022, and so it is an appropriate time to reflect on the past 4 and a half years, and measure the outcomes of our ambitious GIPL agenda. In terms of the appointment of new independent directors, a process that will be undertaken by GAC early in the new year, I note one of the recommendations of the 5-year review was for the Trust Deed to be amended to allow a language group director to be elected Chair of GIPL. I feel this is an important aspiration in the near term and all three of our existing GIPL language group directors would be suitable for that honour and privilege.

As I reflected on the 4 and a half years in this role, I looked back at the 2017 AGM Chairs report. That report reflected on the volatility of the land use payments and our request of Rio Tinto to provide stability of income to assist GIPL to perform our management of the trust. Operating revenue had dropped to \$13.2 million for the year, members programs had delayed and had only just been reinstated after they were suspended due to land disturbance payment volatility, and I reported on an improved relationships with the board and executive of GAC. Total assets were \$102 million and the future fund held \$91 million on behalf of Members and Beneficiaries.

LAND USE PAYMENT VOLATILITY

On behalf of the Gumala Foundation, GAC continues to work diligently to understand and resolve the historical miscalculation of land disturbance payments. A detailed forensic audit of the history of the YLUA has informed this negotiation with Rio Tinto, and against a backdrop of heightened awareness of free prior and informed consent principles, the Foundation is in its strongest ever position to account for previously un-compensated land disturbance at Yandicoogina and to make changes to the terms of the RTIO partnership and the Trust Deed to assist in the long-term sustainable delivery of benefits to our Members. A heavy burden has been placed on GAC to lead this negotiation and I am proud of the GAC Board and their executive for the process they have followed, the integrity of their negotiations, and the effort they are taking to leave no stone unturned to resolve the matter.



COVID-19

Whilst we all hoped that the worst of the Covid-19 challenges were behind us, our 2021 activities have still been conducted under a Covid cloud. Protecting our Membership has been an ongoing priority and now our attention has turned to ensuring we can support our Members to be vaccinated. The establishment of special vaccination clinics in Tom Price and Paraburdoo has improved access for our communities and more work needs to be done to convince our Membership of the importance of vaccination. The impacts of the Delta strain of the virus in remote communities of western NSW has created more urgency for the Gumala family to do all we can to maximise vaccination rates in our community.



REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS

The priority recommendations of the 5-year-review were announced at the 2020 AGM held earlier this year and your board will continue to focus on them

Housing has clearly been the key priority of our Membership and we are excited to report that substantial progress has been made to ensure access to affordable housing for our Members. As the Pilbara moves into another development/construction phase we must do all we can to ensure our Members are not displaced by the economic cycle and to act on this we have taken steps to terminate all of our private tenancies in our existing Pilbara housing stock in Tom Price and South Hedland to make these Gumala assets available to Gumala members. This totals 16 houses. GIPL has also secured 9 houses in Karratha since the end of the financial year, culminating in 25 homes under GIPL control for the benefit of Gumala members. GAC has done extensive work to develop a fair and equitable housing allocation policy, and with this now approved by the GAC board the process to make these homes available to those most in need under the GAC criteria can be commenced. We hope to have made good progress on this prior to Christmas 2021.



GIPL has allocated \$12 million in future budgets for further housing acquisition to support the program, and we will continue to prioritise this on behalf of Gumala Members. We are also very happy to advise that 2 Gumala families have been successful in purchasing homes previously owned by GIPL under our housing EOI program that was announced in 2019. We congratulate them on these successful transactions and the money raised will be directed back into the housing acquisition program to secure more housing for Members. This Gumala circular housing economy is something I hope we can promote more of in the future.

Finally, we continue to seek innovative partnership with the Northwest Aboriginal Housing Fund to support Members. GIPL has proposed a \$15-million-dollar pilot program to make loans available to our Members incorporating the ability to use individual Member trust payments to secure the repayments of the loan. This income source is not currently recognised by commercial banks and if we can build a system that works for our Members, we have the chance to improve the home ownership options. Meetings with Minister for Housing John Carey and state backed loan provider Keystart were held in early October to discuss this important initiative.

The 5-year review called for the development of a Gumala Foundation strategic plan. Collaboration workshops were jointly held with GAC over the course of 2020 and 2021 to progress this important planning and vision setting document and the final plan has now been endorsed by both the GAC and GIPL boards. You can see the status of these priority recommendations on page 47.

INVESTMENTS

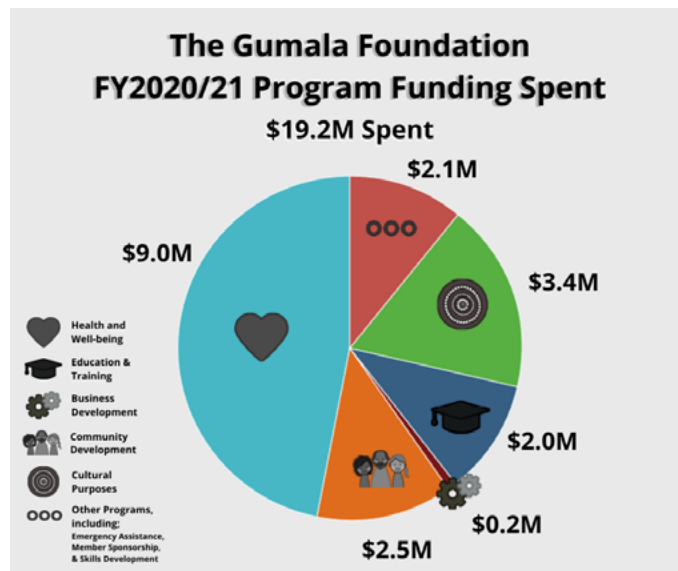
Financial Year (FY) 2021 has been a very strong financial year for the Gumala Foundation. Land use funds totalled \$37.1 million dollars, investment income \$4.6 million dollars in a volatile investment environment, and rental income of \$0.7 million. It is a relief that our requests for more disclosure of expected land use payments are finally being heard and considered by our Yandicoogina partners as this year again our income has been much higher than the budgeted revenue. These unexpected revenue flows create challenges for GIPL to meet our obligations under the trust deed requirements and make it incredibly difficult for GAC to design program funding budgets. I hope that this is the last AGM that a GIPL chair raises this issue as a problem and that next year your new chair can announce a much better system between RTIO and GIPL for the benefit of members. Total income for FY2021 was \$42.6 million, an increase of \$4.7 million from FY2020 revenues.

GIPL operating expenses for FY2021 were \$2.4 million and allocations to Member Programs were \$20.4 million dollars. \$13.6 million was allocated to the future fund, representing 40% of the total Available Income.

Total Assets have grown from \$156.8 million to \$194.5 million and the future fund now totals \$155.7 million dollars. It must be noted that the GAC led forensic audit of land disturbance activity and payments over the life of the YLUA have indicated under payments larger than RTIO originally identified, and the completion and settlement of this audit will see a substantial boost in funds to be invested in the future fund.

PROGRAMS

\$20.4 million was allocated to member programs in FY2021 and actual acquittals of program funding was \$19.2 million. In line with our determination to maximise benefits to members this was an increase of \$5.45 million on last year's actual member distributions.



GIPL TEAM

Once again, the outcomes delivered by the small team at GIPL have been outstanding. Thank you to Executive Officer John Raftis for his leadership and especially the delivery of the housing outcomes that have dominated discussions for the past 2 years. The team of Hima Nyapathi, Stephen Magwenzi and Sarisa Htay have worked very hard on behalf of the foundation and their commitment to the members is never more evident than in their delivery of the AGM. Briana Clements and Arleah Simpson are now also key parts of the team and their focus and innovation to create communications tools are bringing our decisions closer to the Membership. This year the team get to deliver 2 AGMs in 9 months and I'm sure they will deliver a very positive experience for Members. Kylah Morrison has led the delivery of the review priorities and the development of the strategic plan. All of the GIPL team share the mantra of being as "member centric" as possible in line with a key finding of the 5-year review.

I also take the opportunity to recognise the contribution over nearly 10 years of Hima Nyapathi who has accepted a role with the GAC team in recent months. Hima's contribution to GIPL was outstanding, we thank her and wish her all the best for the future, and we are glad that Hima has only moved across the corridor at 165 Adelaide Tce and will still be a key part of the Gumala family.



Thank you to my fellow directors Helen Smith, Roy Tommy, Claire Gesah, Irena Cattalini, and Ian McPherson for their unwavering commitment to positive outcomes for Gumala Members. And thank you to Nola Naylor and the GAC directors, and Justin Dhu's team in the GAC executive for the strong partnership we have developed. In 2017 the new GIPL board committed to improved relations, and we hope that GAC shares our view that the relationship has never been stronger.



NEW BEGINNINGS

The terms of the independent directors Irina Cattalini, Ian McPherson, and myself come up for renewal in May 2022 and it has been our pleasure to serve the Gumala membership.



The future fund and Member Programs are in good shape and the new board will be able to build on this - especially with the extra funds likely to be secured from the forensic audit. This unexpected revenue could provide the new board with the opportunity to expand the Member Housing Program and the establishment of a loan financing system for Member's home ownership. Your board will continue to build the foundations of this up until the expiry of our terms in 2022.

In 1997 it was Gumala Elders who first brought mining compensation payments to the table after a battle for recognition that had lasted 30 years. They signed the first Indigenous Land use Agreement and paved the path for future mining partnerships with other native title groups. This story is very important to not just Gumala but the Nation, and a priority moving forward will be to record and showcase that history for future generations.

In 2022 we are likely to see a new Aboriginal Heritage Act and re-negotiated, modernised, agreements reflecting free prior and informed consent principles. This long fight for recognition is finally being recognised and Gumala can be very proud of the role they have played - it sets a fine example of leadership and determination for the many future generations of Gumala Members and Beneficiaries. This GIPL board has been proud to play a small role in that long and determined journey and we wish the future leaders and members of the Banjima, Nyiyaparli, and Yinhawangka language groups all the best for 2022 and beyond.

Chairperson – Brendon Grylls

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



BRENDON GRYLLS

Chair, Independent Director
Committees: Audit & Risk (Proxy),
and Investments

Brendon Grylls brings a wealth of regional development and north west experience to the Gumala Foundation. He has a background in small business, farming, and manufacturing, which precede a 16-year term in state parliament. Brendon maintains an ongoing focus on indigenous policy and programs.

He is well known for his advocacy of regional issues, his commitment to expanding indigenous opportunities, and his innovative approach to both public policy and business.

Brendon is based in Karratha, with his family, where he runs a small consultancy business focused on developing the businesses and community of the Pilbara and Regional WA. He has been a strong advocate for Indigenous business development in the region.

As Chair of the Gumala Foundation he looks forward to working closely with the traditional owners of the Yinhawangka, Banjima, and Nyiyaparli language groups to honour the objectives of the trust deed.



HELEN SMITH

Banjima Director
Committees: Applications Review,
Audit & Risk, and Investments

Helen is a local from the Pilbara. She worked as a primary school teacher for several years and was one of the founding members of GAC when it was established, following the negotiation of the Yandi Land Use Agreement (YLUA) in 1997.

Helen became the Banjima Director on the Board of GAC and worked hard to assist with the development of Gumala's first office in Tom Price. Her commitment to managing governance aligned with culture grew during her long journey over the last 20 years where she has worked within the frameworks of committees and boards, including being an inaugural Director of IBN Corporation Pty Ltd when it was established in 2001.

Helen brings her extensive knowledge, experience, and sensitivity in working with the Yinhawangka, Nyiyaparli, and Banjima people to her role. She understands the challenges of managing trusts and believes in delivering appropriate and effective services in meeting the objectives of the Foundation to alleviate the stress and poverty, and to make a positive difference for the beneficiaries.



IAN MCPHERSON

Independent Director
Committees: Investments (Chair)

Ian graduated from the University of WA with post graduate qualifications in financial planning and has then gone on to work with Australia's leading banking, investment managers, and financial services institutions.

He specializes in advising, consulting, planning, supervising, and managing short-term and long-term investment funds for the last 25 years, starting with the billion-dollar Queensland electricity industry employee's Superfund. He held the role of the investment specialist independent director of the MG Community Foundation, Kununurra, between 2011 and 2015.

Ian brings his experience in every investment cycle and skills in managing the external investment managers to maximise the returns for the short, medium, and long-term benefit of the Gumala People.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



CLAIRE GESAH

Nyiyaparli Director

Committees: Applications Review, and Investments

Claire is a Nyiyaparli woman, born in Marble Bar.

She has worked in various industries, including seven years in health, and a ten-year serving with the police, where she achieved the rank of Senior Constable. She is currently working to provide support to Indigenous candidates who are seeking employment opportunities in the mining industry.

Claire has held various directorships for Aboriginal Corporations over the past 20 years. She brings this experience and passion to her role in GIPL, where she has been a Director since November 2019.

Claire has always been passionate about using education and community development as effective ways to accelerate social change. She enjoys supporting the Nyiyaparli people through employment opportunities that make positive impacts on their lives and is motivated to get more community driven programs and projects started.

In her spare time, Claire enjoys spending time with her family.



ROY TOMMY

Yinhawangka Director

Committees: Applications Review, Audit & Risk, and Investments

Roy Tommy (Pitithangu, meaning dry leaf) grew up on Mininer, Mount Vernon, and Pingandy pastoral stations. His Yinhawangka name was given to him in traditional song by his grandmother, Maggie Bimba. His mother was the last fluent speaker of Yinhawangka, and in 1980 commenced recording the language, songs, stories, genealogy, birth and burial places, and the names of Yinhawangka lands.

He was a Yinhawangka representative on the YLUA negotiating team, one of the founding 25 members of the Gumala Aboriginal Corporation (GAC), one of its inaugural Governing Committee members, and has served on the boards of GAC and Gumala Enterprises Pty Ltd on a number of occasions.

Pitithangu is currently working on a project for the preservation of Yinhawangka with assistance from Wangka Maya Language Centre, IBN Corporation, The Yinhawangka Trust, and the Resource Network for Linguistic Diversity.



IRINA CATTALINI

Independent Director

Committees: Audit & Risk, and Investments

Irina Cattalini is a highly driven and energetic executive, with over fifteen years of experience in community and public services. She is highly regarded for her strategic thinking, exceptional management skills, and personal integrity. Irina is an accomplished leader of change. She has a talent for translating complex policy analysis with clarity and strategic influence, resulting in positive and high-impact outcomes.

Prior to her current role as Executive Manager of One Tree Community Services, Irina served as CEO of the WA Council of Social Service. She has also served as the Vice President of the Australian Conservation Foundation; a founding Board Member of Reconciliation WA; and on the CEO's for the Gender Equity group.

Irina has a Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) with Honours in International Relations from the University of WA. She also has a Diploma of Business and is an Alumni of Leadership WA. She has been awarded as one of WA Business News 40 under 40, the winner of IPAA's Non-Profit Leader of the Year, and UWA's Strategic Alliance Award.



GUMALA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR THE GENERAL GUMALA FOUNDATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

Trustee Information

ABN 50 336 714 927

Directors

Brendon Grylls (Chair)
Irina Cattalini
Claire Gesah
Ian McPherson
Helen Smith
Roy Tommy

Company Secretary

John Raftis

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Website

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of the trustee company, Gumala Investments Pty Ltd (GIPL), present their report on the operations of the General Gumala Foundation Trust (GGF) for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors of GIPL in office during the year are as follows:

	SUMMARY OF DIRECTOR'S TERM		SUMMARY OF BOARD ATTENDANCE	
	TERM OF OFFICE	POSITION ON GIPL BOARD	NUMBER OF MEETINGS ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Banjima				
Helen Smith	1 July 20– 30 June 21	Director	12	8
Innawonga				
Roy Tommy	1 July 20– 30 June 21	Director	12	9
Nyiyaparli				
Claire Gesah	1 July 20– 30 June 21	Director	12	10
Independents				
Brendon Grylls	1 July 20– 30 June 21	Chairperson**	12	12
Irina Cattalini	1 July 20– 30 June 21	Director	12	11
Ian McPherson	1 July 20– 30 June 21	Director	12	12

** Mr Grylls was elected Chairperson as of 23 June 2017.

Note: During the financial year there were 12 GIPL Board Meetings, comprising of 8 standard meetings and 4 additional meetings during the Covid-19 impacted period.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

During the year, the Directors of the trustee company were entitled to the following remuneration for their services as Directors.

NAME	REMUNERATION \$	ALLOWANCE \$	SUPERANNUATION \$	TOTAL \$	TERM OF OFFICE
Brendon Grylls	76,000	720	7,220	83,940	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
Irina Cattalini	40,000	720	3,800	44,520	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
Claire Gesah	40,000	720	3,800	44,520	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
Ian McPherson	40,000	720	3,800	44,520	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
Helen Smith	40,000	720	3,800	44,520	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
Roy Tommy	40,000	720	3,800	44,520	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
TOTAL	276,000	4,320	26,220	306,540	

Note 1: The Directors did not accept any performance bonus or any other incentives.

Note 2: The table refers to actual remuneration entitlements and does not include costs incurred by GIPL for travel related expenses.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The operating revenue for the Foundation increased to \$42,483,780 from \$37,826,361 in 2020 primarily from the Yandi Land Use Agreement ("YLUA") revenue increasing to \$37,138,807 (an increase of 14% from \$32,568,668 in 2020) and investment revenue increasing to \$4,627,471 (from \$4,577,752 in 2020). Investment revenue has continued to be impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic with dividends and distributions being reduced or deferred by ASX-listed organisations across the financial year.

The operating costs of the Foundation entities (Gumala Investments Pty Ltd "GIPL" and Gumala Aboriginal Corporation "GAC") grew from 2020 as member programs were increased and greater member travel and consultation costs were paid due the housing survey and the fantastic AGM turnout. The Trust's financial performance for 2021 has enabled the provision of \$20,399,124 for funding of member programs (2020 provided \$19,129,596).

The operating surplus for 2021 is \$16,059,158 (2020: \$12,849,515), although total comprehensive delivered a net surplus for the 2021 financial year of \$35,408,059 (2020: \$5,071,167) after factoring in the impacts of unrealised gains/losses on the financial investment portfolio. In terms of operating cash flow, the Trust generated a positive \$11,019,060 in 2021 (2020: \$27,104,715).

Please refer to the audited financial report from Page 22 for details on the financial performance and results for the financial year.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The 2021 financial year saw the YLUA income deliver another year of +\$30M, with the amount of \$37,138,807 being the highest over the history of the YLUA, whilst investment revenues increased slightly from 2020 but were still down from 2019 levels due to the ongoing impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and record low interest rates. Funds allocated to run the administrative functions of Gumala Investments ("GIPL") and Gumala Aboriginal Corporation ("GAC") were increased to \$7.02M from \$5.08M in 2020, however it should be noted that this included \$1.72M (2020: \$957K) of member consultation meeting and travel payments.

Yandi Land Use Agreement compensation increased by 14% in 2021 to \$37.14M (FY2020: \$32.57M). With the land use payment calculation dominated by the area of land disturbed, and not by volume of ore removed from the ground, the income will rise and fall in line with mine expansion as opposed to mine production.

Investment holdings increased to \$173.24M at 30 June 2021, which is an increase of \$28.58M on the previous figure of \$144.66M as at 30 June 2020. This includes the impact of unrealised gains of \$19.42M on financial investments (2020: losses of \$6.85M)

The Trustee Company's liabilities total \$38.82M, which includes \$35.07M for the funding of future member programs and \$3.31M for the funding of GAC for the June 2021 quarter.

Within these figures are some significant movements, as can be seen in the table below and in Note 14.

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	25,158,074	24,623,300
Investment properties	13,352,541	11,807,500
Financial assets	134,736,761	108,233,005
Total Investments	173,247,376	144,663,805

Cash Position

The cash position of the Trust has increased by \$0.53M in 2021 with an additional \$5.5M recognised as financial investments due to the length of the term deposits that hold those funds. Operating cash flow generated a positive \$11.02M to contribute the funds that were added to the cash and investment holdings.

Investment property

The positive signs for the Pilbara economy continued from 2020 with rental income increasing during the year as businesses sought accommodation for employees. Although this did not result in a similar increase in property values in 2020, values did start to increase in 2021 with a \$2.01M increase in residential property values.

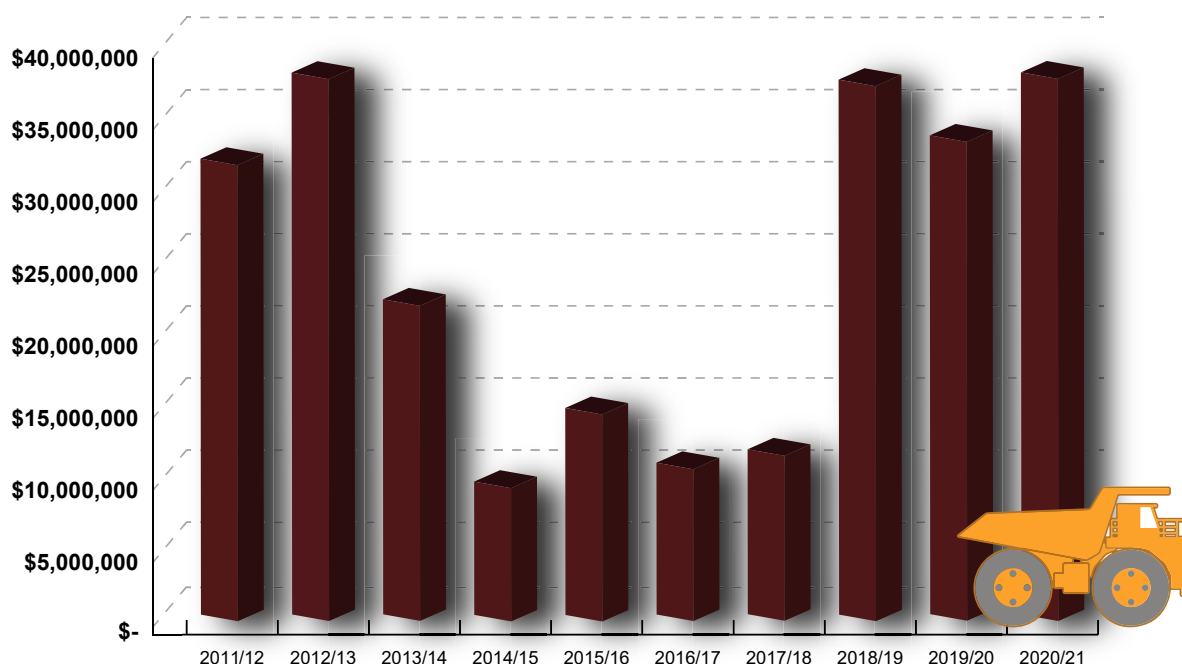
Office properties in the Perth CBD continue to be impacted due to high levels of vacancy and as a result the commercial building values were held at 2020 values. As presented at the consultation meeting earlier in 2021, the Trustee is investigating the development of the vacant Ground Floor premise as a cultural centre to help capture and record the history and culture of the three language groups as well as provide an opportunity to promote small member-owned businesses.

Trade and receivables

The current trade and receivables position of the Trust has increased by \$4.86M.

Trade and receivables include the accrued income, with the primary component being the amount earned from the Yandi Land Use Agreement for the final three months of the year. Other accrued income includes the amount for dividends and distributions from investments that are declared prior to 30 June but paid in the new financial year.

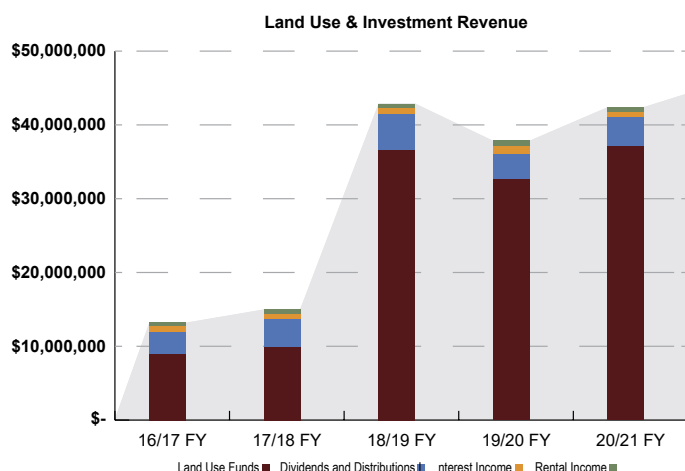
YLUA Income Revenue



Revenues

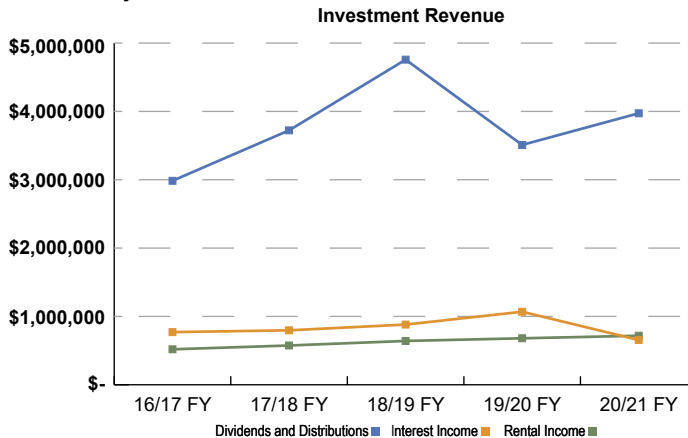
Revenue from the Yandi Land Use Agreement increased by 14% in 2021 to \$37.14M from \$32.57M in 2020, with income fluctuating between \$3.25M and \$15.80M for any quarter. This third consecutive year of \$30M in land use payments follows four years of YLUA averaging under \$10.0M per year and demonstrates the ongoing issues of inconsistent payments under the YLUA.

Dividend and distribution revenues increased but remained lower than 2019 due to continuing impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on financial markets, with listed companies and managed funds reducing or deferring dividends and distributions in 2020 and only commencing again in 2021. The FY2021 returns of \$3.97M were up 13% from the \$3.51M earned in FY2020.



Interest Income was down 39%, due to the decreases in interest rates and the flow on effects for the funds invested into both the bond portfolio and term deposits. Interest income for FY2021 was \$0.66M, down from the \$1.07M earned in FY2020.

The tenanting out of the residential properties in FY2021 was stronger as demand for rentals by businesses for staff accommodation kept the pressure on demand throughout the year. Overall, the rent from residential properties in FY2021 increased by 4% to \$591K from \$569K in FY2020. Commercial rent increased by \$15.5K whilst the rental rates in older buildings continued to stagnate in the current economy.



Administration costs

GIPL increased its employee benefits costs in 2021 with the addition of a Public Relations & Communications position and the full year impact of the Social Impact Investment Manager employed during 2020. (FY2021: 858K and FY2020: 716K) and increased the management and administration expenses primarily as a result of the consultation fees and travel expenses paid to Beneficiaries who attended the consultation meeting held prior to the 2020 AGM and those Beneficiaries who completed the housing survey conducted in 2021 (2021: \$1.028M, 2020: \$401K). Investment property expenses increased over the year, primarily as a result of increasing insurance costs for the Pilbara area (FY2021: 500K and FY2020: 466K). Savings

continue to be sought through the ongoing review of operational costs and supplier contracts to seek the most efficient use of Trust funds.

Payments to GAC

The GIPL Board wishes to recognise again the achievements of GAC Executive Officer, Justin Dhu, for continuing to manage the GAC resources well whilst increasing the delivery of member programs by 72% to \$19.22M from \$11.20M in 2020. GIPL-funded GAC operating costs increased by 27% to \$4.51M from \$3.54M in 2020. The ongoing costs controls across both entities continue the focus of balancing the resources required to deliver the increases in member programs with directing increased revenues into benefits for the members and beneficiaries. Funds to be made available for member benefits from 2021 total \$20.40M (2020: \$19.13M), with an accumulated total of \$35.07M (2020: \$33.90M) being carried forward and made available for member programs budgeted for FY22, approved at \$26.57M, and future years.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Board and Staff changes

There have been no changes to directors in the 2021 financial year.

Mr John Raftis continued in his role as Executive Officer for the Trust following his appointment in February 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the GGF are the funding of community projects which benefit Beneficiaries and investment of trust funds as directed by the GGF Trust Deed.

AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

Since 1 July 2021 the Trust has purchased a number of residential properties in Karratha and has taken steps to end the leases for the residential properties in Tom Price and South Hedland. As these properties become available, they will be applied to the housing programs being implemented with GAC for the members and beneficiaries.

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

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In the new financial year, the Trustee will continue the process of completing a review of the Traditional

Owner Register as part of the requirements of the Trust Deed. The review is being undertaken in conjunction with GAC and the recently formed Traditional Owner Advisory Committee ("TOAC").

GIPL will continue to review all income into the Foundation while looking to diversify income streams to grow the Future Fund. As Trustee, GIPL is also mindful of the need to provide monies to fund projects and programs that fall within approved Income Utilisation Categories.

The GIPL Board continues to look to further enhance the opportunity to work with GAC to achieve greater self-determination and cost efficiencies for the Foundation.

GIPL supports GAC's strategic approach to foster partnerships with specialist providers to assist the Foundation in service delivery of programs to achieve specific outcomes across the spectrum of approved Income Utilisation Categories

RISK MANAGEMENT

Environmental Risk Management

GIPL, as GGF Trustee, acknowledges the importance of environmental regulations and is aware of its responsibilities in this area. The Entity is not required to report on any specific issues relating to this area, nor has it received any correspondence from any regulatory body to that effect. Similarly, GIPL has not received any complaints in relation to potential environmental non-compliance issues.

Internal Risks

Changes to the Board of Directors may affect organisational direction in a way which would be different to non-Traditional Owner controlled organisations.

Funding Risk

The amount of compensation received from Rio Tinto under the terms of the Yandi Land Use Agreement for the benefit of the Traditional Owners increased from 2020 and has remained at similar levels for three years, however it is noted that the prior four years averaged less than \$10M per year. This highlights the volatility of the YLUA income, and the ongoing challenge faced by GIPL and GAC with budgeting operations and programs. For the Foundation to better manage the risk from income fluctuations the Foundation implemented an arrears-based program funding arrangement for GAC, which includes all member programs being funded from Foundation available income determined in prior years. The Foundation is aware of the importance of continually monitoring administrative costs to ensure the maximum amount of funds is made available for member programs.

Investment Risks

Listed investments held in the Trustee's portfolio are exposed to securities price risk and their market prices will fluctuate according to the public market forces. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographic locations by the investment advisers.

Other External Risks

Governments, and their policies and procedures, regularly change. On a global level, the political landscape is constantly evolving. Wars and conflicts affect many countries every day and can impact on the global economy which can have a knock-on effect on the Foundation investment income.

BOARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS

In 2020/21 the following Committees were operational:

- Joint Investments Committee;
- Audit & Risk Committee; and
- Joint Applications Committee

All committees have been reconstituted as Foundation committees with membership comprising directors from both GIPL and GAC. Foundation Charters have been endorsed by both GAC and GIPL Boards in relation to both the Investments and Audit and Risk Committees.

Foundation Investments Committee

The Investments Committee was established in 2012 to fulfil obligations by The Trustee to consult with The Manager in relation to Investments, as reflected in Clause 8 of the Trust Deed. A primary responsibility of the Foundation Investments Committee is to review the GGF policies relating to the execution of the 'Utilisation of Income' of the Trust, as well as making recommendations to the GIPL Board on matters concerning the implementation of these policies and on matters concerning implementation of the Trustee's endorsed investment strategy. The Investments Committee is an advisory committee to the Board.

FOUNDATION AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee's primary role is to oversee GAC and GIPL's Governance, Risk and Internal Control Framework to ensure the organisation sustains effective and efficient operations, maintains the integrity of financial and non-financial information, protects its assets, and complies with applicable laws, standards, policies and procedures, contracts and best practice, including the fulfilment of its external accountability responsibilities. The principal responsibilities of the Foundation Audit and Risk Committee are in the areas of Risk Management, Control Framework, Legislative and Regulatory Compliance, Internal Audit and External Audit.

Foundation Applications Review Committee

The Committee is established as a sub-committee of the GIPL and GAC Boards for reviewing and making recommendations on individual applications for Beneficiary Status under the Trust Deed and Membership Status under the GAC Rule Book respectively. This Committee is the "representative committee" under Clause 12.4 of the GGF Trust Deed, for deeming Traditional Owners, and making recommendations in that regard.

The major responsibilities of the Committee are to:

- Assess all received applications for Beneficiary/Membership Status in a deliberative, consultative and good faith manner;
- Make recommendations to the GIPL and GAC Boards about received applications, with advice to accept, reject or defer;
- For Directors to provide leadership, advice and lead debate with regards to applications that are the same as their respective language group;
- Provide advice about process, policy and procedures in connection to the Traditional Owner Register and the GAC Register of Members;
- Consult with the Traditional Owners, particularly Elders; and
- Manage any risks associated with the application process.

	FOUNDATION INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE		FOUNDATION AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE		FOUNDATION	
	MEETINGS ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	MEETINGS ATTENDED	MEETINGS ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	MEETINGS ATTENDED	MEETINGS ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	MEETINGS ATTENDED
Banjima						
Helen Smith	3	3	3	3	4	4
Innawonga						
Roy Tommy	3	2	3	3	4	4
Nyiyaparli						
Claire Gesah	3	1	-	-	4	2
Independents						
Brendon Grylls	3	3	-	-	-	-
Irina Cattalini	3	3	3	3	-	-
Ian McPherson	3	3	-	-	-	-

COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of key management personnel is set out below.

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
Directors	306,541	296,327
Key Management Personnel	189,873	193,310
Total	496,414	489,637

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel of The General Gumala Foundation consist of the following:

NAME	TITLE
John Raftis	GIPL Executive Officer

Note: Mr John Raftis was appointed as Executive Officer in February 2018 following his appointment as Acting Executive Officer in April 2017.

REMUNERATION BANDS

REMUNERATION BAND (\$)	2020/21	2019/20
0 – 50K	-	-
50 – 100K	-	-
100 – 150K	-	-
150 – 200K	1	1
200 – 250K	-	-
250 – 300K	-	-

INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

During the Financial Year, the Trustee has paid a premium in respect of insuring Directors and Officers of the Trustee. The terms of the premium paid are commercial-in-confidence and, therefore, have not been disclosed.

The Trustee has not entered into any arrangement to indemnify the auditors.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE ENTITY

There are no current or outstanding proceedings against the Trustee. No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Trustee or intervene in any proceedings to which the Trustee is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Trustee for all or any part of those proceedings. The Trustee was not a party to any such proceedings during the year and up to the signing of this report.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the Auditors Independence Declaration for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and is included on the following page.

The Director's Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to s298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001:

On behalf of the Board of Directors:



Chairperson – Brendon Grylls

Dated at Perth this 24th day of September 2021

To the Board of Directors

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd as Trustee for the General Gumala Foundation for the financial year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours Faithfully

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD



CHRIS NICOLOFF CA
Partner

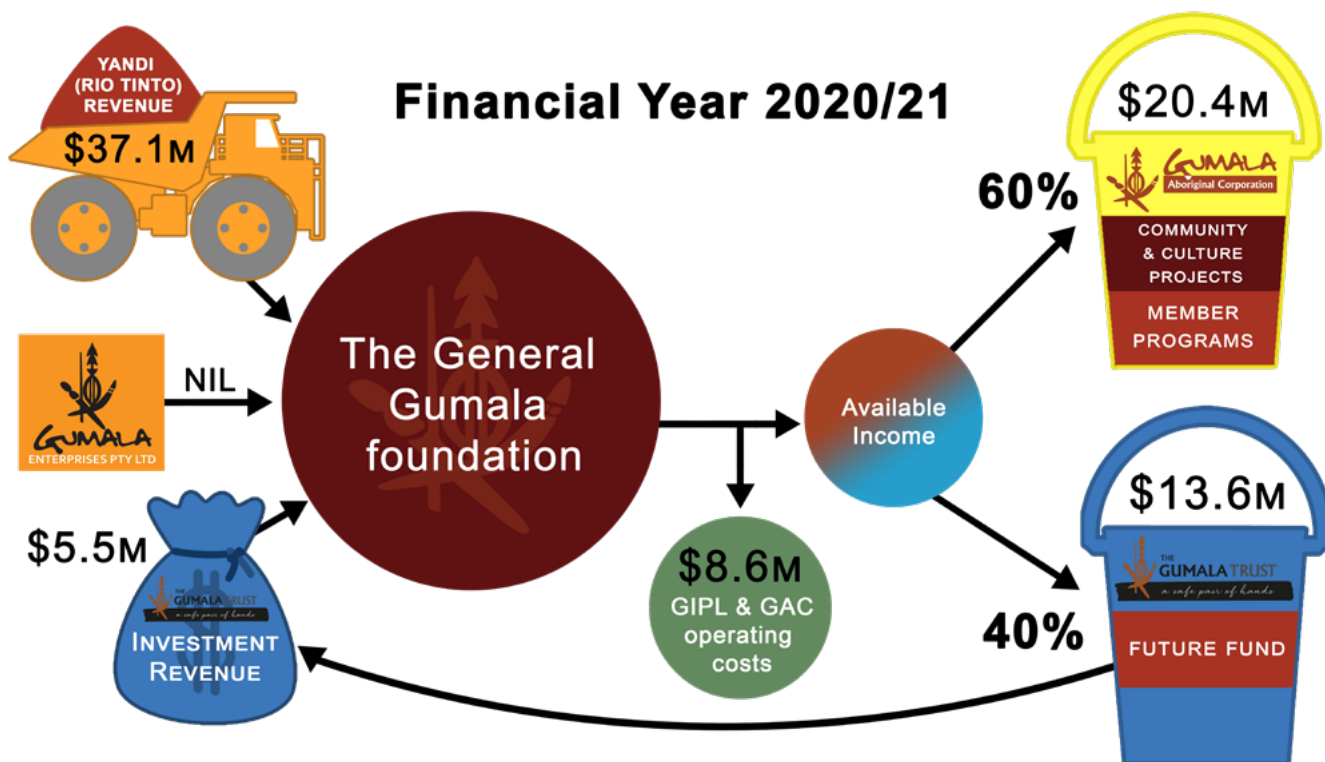
Dated at Perth this 24th day of September 2021



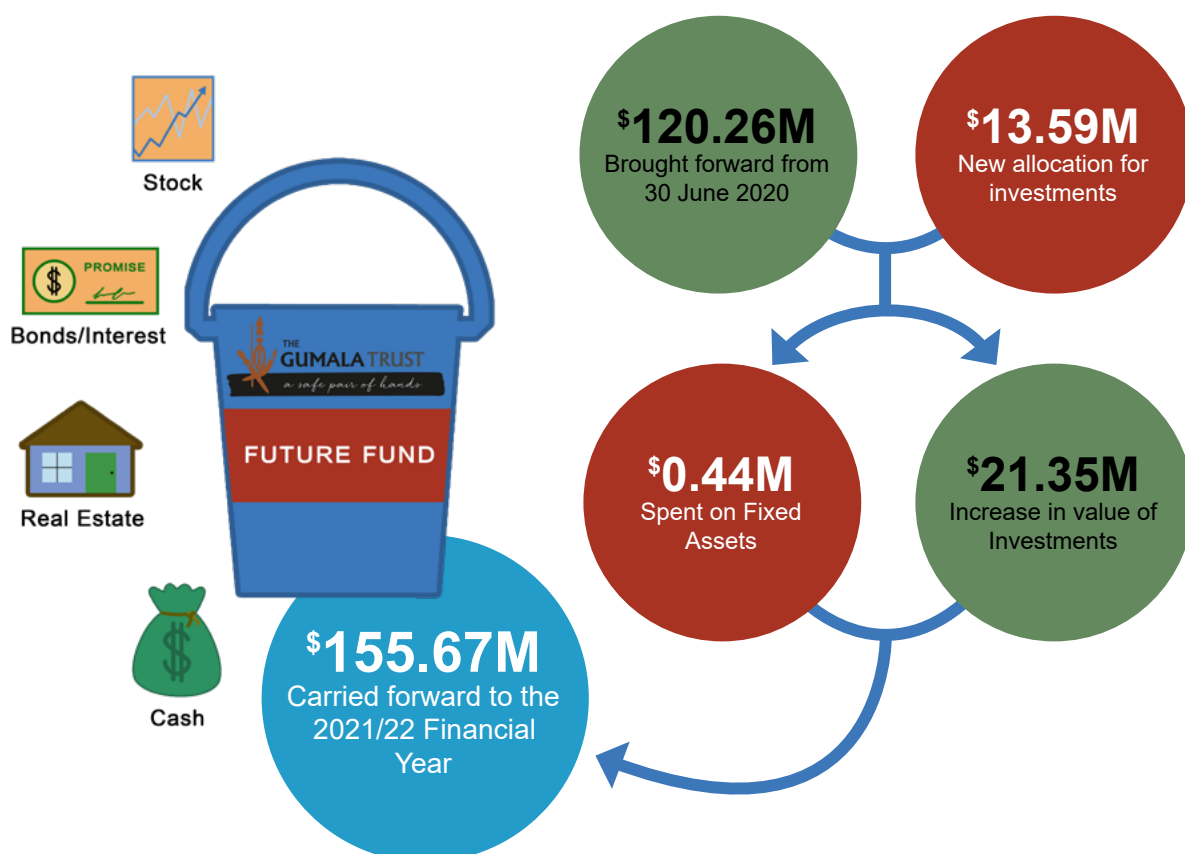
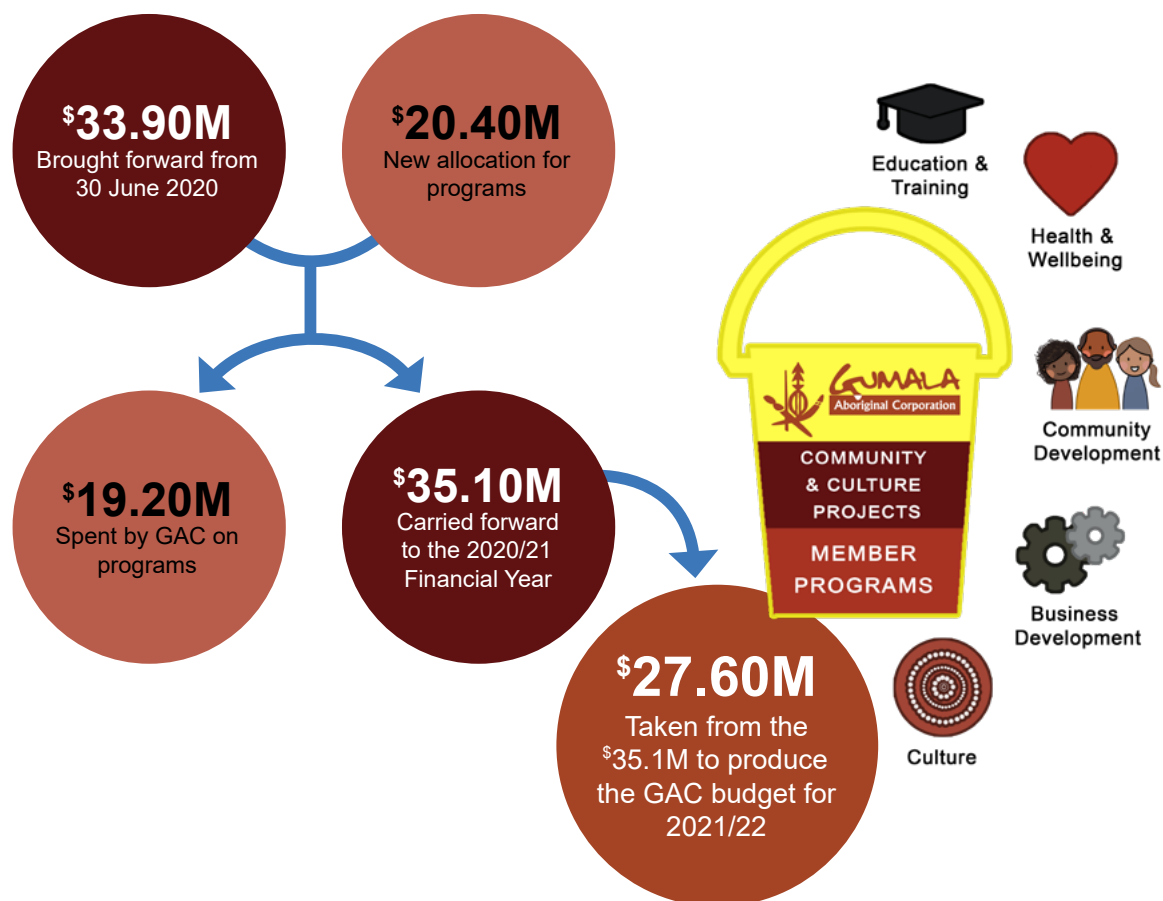
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The following graphics represent the financial year of 2020/21, including revenue received, and allocation of funds. All values are correct as at 30 June 2021.

After the operating and capital costs of both the Gumala Trust and the Gumala Aboriginal Corporation are covered, the remaining balance forms the available income, which is then split with 60% allocated to fund member programs, delivered by GAC, and 40% invested into the Future Fund, run by GIPL.



PROGRAM FUNDING FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/21
FUTURE FUND GROWTH FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/21



STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	NOTE	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
REVENUE			
Land Use Funds	2(a)	37,138,807	32,568,668
Investment Income	2(a)	4,627,471	4,577,752
Rental Income	2(a)	717,502	679,941
Total Revenue		42,483,780	37,826,361
OTHER INCOME			
Other Income		139,684	111,034
Total Other Income		139,684	111,034
Total Revenue and Other Income		42,623,464	37,937,395
EXPENDITURE			
Employee benefits expense	2(b)	857,675	715,996
Management & administration expenses	2(c)	2,059,766	1,191,214
Investment property expenses and outgoings		500,144	465,506
Depreciation expense	5	9,924	6,631
Amortisation expense	6	236,693	144,366
Impairment/(Gain) of investment properties	7(b)	(2,010,000)	(107,592)
Manager operating costs	2(d)	4,510,980	3,542,163
Member benefit grant funding costs	2(e)	20,399,124	19,129,596
Total Expenditure		26,564,306	25,087,880
INCOME FOR THE YEAR		16,059,158	12,849,515
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets	8	19,421,847	(6,503,714)
Net realised (gain)/loss from previous unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets		1,203,123	(351,327)
Net realised gain / (loss) on financial assets		(1,276,069)	(923,307)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		19,348,901	(7,778,348)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		35,408,059	5,071,167

This Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	NOTE	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	25,158,074	24,623,300
Trade and other receivables	4	16,696,524	11,833,848
Assets held for sale	7(a)	622,500	-
Total Current Assets		42,477,098	36,457,148
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	3,302,040	-
Property, plant and equipment	5	16,093	19,295
Intangible assets	6	607,026	311,623
Investment properties	7(b)	13,352,541	11,807,500
Financial assets	8	134,736,761	108,233,005
Total Non-Current Assets		152,014,461	120,371,423
TOTAL ASSETS		194,491,559	156,828,571
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	38,695,120	36,480,308
Provisions	10	121,967	67,096
Total Current Liabilities		38,817,087	36,547,404
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	10	183	14,937
Total Non-Current Liabilities		183	14,937
TOTAL LIABILITIES		38,817,270	36,562,341
NET ASSETS		155,674,289	120,266,230
FUNDS			
Member funds		131,411,752	116,628,663
Asset revaluation reserve	11	-	-
Financial assets reserve	11	24,262,537	3,637,567
TOTAL FUNDS		155,674,289	120,266,230

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	NOTE	MEMBER FUNDS \$	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE \$	FINANCIAL ASSETS RESERVE \$	TOTAL \$
Balance at 1 July 2019		104,702,455	-	10,492,608	115,195,063
Net Income		12,849,515	-	-	12,849,515
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(7,778,348)	(7,778,348)
Transfer from Financial Assets Reserve on disposal		(923,307)	-	923,307	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		11,926,208	-	(6,855,041)	5,071,167
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2020		116,628,663	-	3,637,567	120,266,230

30 JUNE 2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

Balance at 1 July 2020		116,628,663	-	3,637,567	120,266,230
Net income		16,059,158	-	-	16,059,158
Other comprehensive income		-	-	19,348,901	19,348,901
Transfer from Financial Assets Reserve on disposal		(1,276,069)	-	1,276,069	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		14,783,089	-	20,624,970	35,408,059
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2021		131,411,752	-	24,262,537	155,674,289

This Statement of Changes in Funds should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	NOTE	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from:			
Land use YLUA funds		32,602,783	40,052,251
Dividend income		3,148,328	4,357,474
Interest income		757,951	990,708
Rental income		794,330	654,243
Other Income		416,670	91,548
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,776,083)	(2,397,879)
Payment for grant funding of member benefits		(21,924,919)	(16,643,630)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	12	11,019,060	27,104,715
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment		-	-
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment & software		(597,441)	(144,422)
Purchase of financial assets		(31,771,733)	(45,442,859)
Proceeds from sale of investment property		-	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		24,790,077	24,064,266
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(7,579,097)	(21,523,015)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of GHOS loans		-	3,329
Provision of loan to GET		(2,905,190)	-
Repayment of GET loans		-	1,400,000
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(2,905,190)	1,403,329
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		534,774	6,985,029
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		24,623,300	17,638,271
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	3	25,158,074	24,623,300

There are no restrictions on any funds on deposit.

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The financial statements cover the economic entity of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd as trustee for the General Gumala Foundation as a Reporting Trust and is established and domiciled in Australia with its registered office at Level 2, 165 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth, WA 6004.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Trust is a not for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals 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.

(b) New Accounting Standards for Application in Current and Future Periods

In the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Trust has reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2020. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact to the financial performance or position of the Trust.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted.

In addition, the AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Trust has taken steps to ensure timely application of these standards. There is no material impact expected from new standards issued but not yet adopted.

(c) Income Recognition

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

(i) Land Use Funds

Land use compensation payments from Rio Tinto arising from the Yandi Land Use Agreement (YLUA) are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

(ii) Interest Revenue

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

(iii) Dividend and distributions

Dividend revenue from the Financial Assets are recognised at the time the right to the dividends payment is established. Distributions from GET are recognised when they are declared.

(iv) Rental Income

Rent received is as a result of income earned on a rental property. The rent received is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

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

(d) Income Tax

The Trust has been registered under the provisions of The Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and under Subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, it is an income tax exempt charitable entity.

(e) 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.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, short term bank deposits with maturities of six months or less. Cash is recognised at its nominal value.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by key management personnel to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

Depreciable property plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable assets are:

CLASS OF FIXED ASSET	DEPRECIATION RATE
Buildings	2 - 3%
Furniture and Equipment	20 - 40%

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

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

(h) Intangible Assets***Recognition of intangible assets***

Acquired computer software and computer licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and install the specific software.

Subsequent measurement

All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as these assets are considered finite. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing.

The following estimated useful lives are applied:

Software: 20 - 40%

Amortisation has been included within depreciation, amortisation, and impairment of non-financial assets. Subsequent expenditures on the maintenance of computer software are expensed as incurred.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

(i) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales for such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

(j) Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation and are accounted for using the fair value model.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are re-valued at a minimum once every 3 years and are included in the statement of financial position at their open market value. These values are supported by market evidence and are determined by external professional valuers with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment property.

Any gain or loss resulting from either a change in the fair value or the sale of an investment property is immediately recognised in profit or loss within change in fair value of investment property.

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

(k) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Trust assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

(l) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Trust 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.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Trust 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 are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(n) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Trust's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits

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

The Trust's obligations for short-term employee benefits are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

The Trust's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Trust 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 provisions.

Superannuation

The Trust pays fixed contributions at the statutory rate to defined contribution plans as specified by the choice of the employees. The Trust has no legal or constructive obligations to pay contributions in addition to its fixed contributions, which are recognised as an expense in the period that relevant employee services are received.

(o) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

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 at 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;
- the business model for managing the financial assets 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 initial designation of the 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.

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 and 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.

Derecognition

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

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Group no longer controls the asset (i.e. the Group has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

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.

Impairment

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group uses the simplified approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and which do not contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables was used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of customer base, appropriate groups of historical loss experience, etc).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Group recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

(o) Leases

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

(p) Economic Dependence

The Trust is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of land use compensation payments from Rio Tinto arising from the Yandi Land Use Agreement (YLUA) to ensure the ongoing continuance of its operations. At the date of this report, the Directors of the Trustee has no reason to believe that this financial support will not continue but note that the amount of compensation payable under the YLUA is dependent on the area of land disturbance at the Yandi mine which can change significantly from period to period.

(q) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments 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 Trust.

Key Estimates – Impairment

The Trust assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Trust that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

As a result of this impairment assessment, the following has been recorded:

- A gain in value of \$2,010,000 (2020: \$107,592 impairment) has been recorded for the investment properties in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 7.

Key Judgement – Receivables

The Trust assesses at each reporting date the recoverability of its receivable balances. Where evidence exists that the amount might not be recoverable, the recoverable amount to be recorded is considered.

In the 2015 financial year, based on the financial position of the Gumala Enterprises Trust (“GET”), the Trust provided fully for a debt of \$3,329,302 owing from distributions from the GET. During the 2017 year the GET and the Trust finalised a repayment arrangement with \$1,308,785 being forgiven, the 2015 distribution being amended from \$901,929 to \$28,262, and \$450,000 being paid back in accordance with the agreed schedule. Due to the demonstration of capacity to repay the debt, the Trust reversed the previously provided-for balance of \$1,146,850 and the full remaining debt of \$696,850 was recognised as fully recoverable. In 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 GET met their repayment obligations and this debt was repaid in full in October 2020.

NOTE 2(A) REVENUE

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Land use funds	37,138,807	32,568,668
TOTAL LAND USE FUNDS	37,138,807	32,568,668

The above represents land use compensation payments from Rio Tinto arising from the Yandi Land Use Agreement (YLUA).

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
INVESTMENT INCOME		
Dividend and distributions	3,972,309	3,509,345
Interest income	655,162	1,068,407
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME	4,627,471	4,577,752

The above relates to the return of income from term deposits and financial assets. Refer to Note 8.

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
RENTAL INCOME		
Rental income – Tom Price and South Hedland Houses	591,453	569,348
Rental income – 165 Adelaide Terrace	126,049	110,593
TOTAL RENTAL INCOME	717,502	679,941

The above relates to the receipt of gross rental income which is derived from investment properties. Refer to Note 7.

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
GET Distribution	-	-
DECLARED DISTRIBUTION FROM GUMALA ENTERPRISES TRUST	-	-

The above represents the profit distribution declared from the Gumala Enterprises Trust for the 2021 and 2020 financial years. There was no distribution for 2021 or 2020.

NOTE 2(B) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Wages & Salaries	748,443	629,465
Superannuation	69,116	59,667
Employee benefit provisions	40,116	26,864
TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	857,675	715,996

The 'employee benefit provisions' expense accounts for the increase/(decrease) in accrued annual and long service leave entitlements for employees during this period.

NOTE 2(C) MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Auditors	34,656	34,656
Investment adviser fees	409,339	365,681
Legal fees	31,823	36,407
Consultant fees - Administration	261,435	-
Other management and administration expenses	294,503	353,220
Member meeting expenses for consultant, travel and attendance	1,028,010	401,250
TOTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	2,059,766	1,191,214

Included above are amounts recorded as expenses to auditors, consultants, lawyers, and investment advisers for the financial year.

NOTE 2(D) MANAGER OPERATING COST

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Manager operating costs	3,818,726	2,986,396
Manager payments to members for meeting travel and attendance costs	692,254	555,767
TOTAL MANAGER OPERATING COSTS	4,510,980	3,542,163

Administration expenses, requested by and paid to the Foundation Manager, Gumala Aboriginal Corporation for the financial year.

NOTE 2(E) MEMBER GRANT FUNDING EXPENSES

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Business Development Grants	167,558	100,143
Community Development Grants	2,476,231	1,838,042
Cultural Purposes Grants	3,445,609	690,497
Education & Training Grants	2,045,979	915,927
Health & Wellbeing Grants	8,985,169	6,194,021
Other Grant Funding	2,105,064	1,461,557
Beneficiary Emergency Cash Payments	(500)	2,572,507
Unassigned Grant Funding	1,174,014	5,356,902
TOTAL MEMBER GRANT FUNDING EXPENSE	20,399,124	19,129,596

Grant funding expenses, requested by and paid to the Foundation Manager, Gumala Aboriginal Corporation for the financial year, emergency cash payments paid to Foundation Beneficiaries, and unassigned grant funding as at 30 June 2021.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Current		
Cash at bank	16,658,074	7,123,300
Short-term deposits with banks	8,500,000	17,500,000
TOTAL	25,158,074	24,623,300

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily deposit rates. Short term deposits are held with reputable financial institutions and earn interest at market rates.

NOTE 4 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	NOTE	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		17,019	75,071
Distribution receivable from - GET	(a)	-	96,850
Loan receivable from - GET	(b)	-	300,000
Accrued income		15,086,422	10,470,392
Prepayments		193,025	177,098
Franking credits receivable		1,400,058	714,437
TOTAL		16,696,524	11,833,848
NON-CURRENT			
Gumala Housing Scheme loans receivable		-	-
Distribution receivable from - GET	(a)	-	-
Loan receivable from - GET	(b)	3,302,040	-
TOTAL		3,302,040	-

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 day terms. A provision for impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. No impairment loss has been recognised for the financial year.

Other balances within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these other balances will be received when due.

Credit Risk

The Trust has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 4.

- (a) In the 2015 financial year, based on the financial position of the Gumala Enterprises Trust ("GET"), the Trust provided fully for a debt of \$3,329,302 owing from prior year profit distributions from the GET. During the 2017 year the GET and the Trust finalised a repayment arrangement, with:
- (i) \$1,308,785 being forgiven and written off as non-recoverable,
 - (ii) the 2015 distribution being amended from \$901,929 to \$28,262, and
 - (iii) a repayment plan for the balance of \$1,146,850 at \$50,000 per quarter, with payments to be completed in November 2020. To 30 June 2020, the GET has met all repayments under this arrangement.
 - (iv) In October 2020, \$300,000 loan receivable from GET balance as of 30 June 2020 is paid and settled.
- (b) In 2019 the Trust provided a loan of \$1,500,000 to the GET to allow it to provide a security bond on a civil works contract. There is interest applicable of 7.5% with quarterly interest-only payments. A principal payment of \$1,200,000 has been made and the balance of \$300,000 is due in November 2020. The debt is secured against the assets of the GET.
- (c) In October 2020, balance of GET loan \$300,000 is settled in full.
- (d) In 2020, The Trust agreed to provide GET a loan facility of up to an amount \$7,000,000. The loan was drawn down in payments up to \$3,302,404 as at 30 June 2021. The interest rate is 2.0% above the Reserve Bank of Australia Cash rate.

NOTE 5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the Trust's property, plant and equipment and their carrying value are as follows:

(i) Carrying amount as at 30 June

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Office Equipment	107,585	100,863
Accumulated Depreciation	(91,492)	(81,568)
TOTAL	16,093	19,295

(ii) 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 AND BUILDINGS \$	OFFICE EQUIPMENT \$	TOTAL \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	-	6,555	6,555
Additions	-	19,371	19,371
Depreciation expense	-	(6,631)	(6,631)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2020	-	19,295	19,295
Additions	-	6,722	6,722
Depreciation expense	-	(9,924)	(9,924)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2021	-	16,093	16,093

All depreciation charges are included within the depreciation expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTE 6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Details of the Trust's intangible assets and their carrying value are as follows:

(i) Carrying amount as at 30 June

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Software	991,965	459,870
Accumulated amortisation	(384,939)	(148,247)
TOTAL	607,026	311,623

(ii) Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of intangible assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	SOFTWARE COSTS \$	TOTAL \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	335,504	335,504
Additions	120,485	120,485
Amortisation expense	(144,366)	(144,366)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2020	311,623	311,623
Additions	532,096	532,096
Amortisation expense	(236,693)	(236,693)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2021	607,026	607,026

All amortisation charges are included within the amortisation expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTE 7(A) ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Assets held for sale	622,500	-
BALANCE AT END OF THE PERIOD	622,500	-

The Trust intends to sell the following properties:

- 56 Ingerup Place
- 55 Ingerup Place

The Trust has two properties for sale all of which are contracted with buyers and are expected to settle in the second quarter of the financial year ending 30 June 2022. An impairment loss of \$70,000 (2020: \$Nil) was recognised on reclassification of the investment properties as held for sale as at 30 June 2021.

NOTE 7(B) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Balance at beginning of the period	11,807,500	11,517,500
Investment properties sold	-	-
Capital improvements of properties	157,541	182,408
Fair value adjustments	2,010,000	107,592
Transfer to assets held for sale	(622,500)	-
BALANCE AT END OF THE PERIOD	13,352,541	11,807,500

During the year the investment properties held by the Foundation were formally valued to fair value. This resulted in an overall increase in the current year of \$2,010,000 (2020: increase of \$107,592) being recognised directly in the profit or loss as the fair values of these properties are below their carrying value.

The property appraisals were performed by external valuation organisations experienced in property valuations and who are unrelated to the GGF.

The methodology used was a comparison to similar sales in each of the regions for similar properties.

Refer to Note 16 for disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Trust's investment properties.

NOTE 8 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS ASSETS COMPRISE:		
Term deposits for periods greater than 90 days, at cost	5,500,000	10,000,000
Fixed interest securities, at fair value	38,431,636	38,220,208
Listed equities securities, at fair value	90,655,125	59,862,797
Unlisted equities securities, at cost	150,000	150,000
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS ASSETS	134,736,761	108,233,005

RECONCILIATION OF FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS ASSETS

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Balance at the start of the financial year	108,233,005	94,096,211
Purchases	29,125,843	44,713,867
Disposals	(22,043,934)	(24,073,359)
Revaluation increase/(decrease) through Financial Assets Reserve	19,421,847	(6,503,714)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	134,736,761	108,233,005

Financial assets are stated at fair value (Note 16). The equity securities are denominated in AUD and are publicly traded and listed in Australia. The Trust holds a variety of Financial investments which generate a return based on income from those investments and changes in their market value. The change in the values of the investments held from the original cost price is recognised in the Financial Assets Reserve (Note 11) until the investments are physically sold.

NOTE 9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	45,563	110,902
Unassigned Member Program Funding	35,071,838	33,897,822
Other payables and accruals	3,577,719	2,471,584
TOTAL	38,695,120	36,480,308

RECONCILIATION OF UNASSIGNED MEMBER PROGRAM FUNDING

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Balance at the start of the financial year	33,897,822	28,540,920
Application of Available Funds to Member Programs	20,399,125	19,129,596
Acquittal of Member Program funds to Gumala Aboriginal Corporation	(19,225,608)	(11,200,187)
Beneficiary Emergency Cash Payments	500	(2,572,507)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	35,071,839	33,897,822

Unassigned member program funding is the balance of program funding, calculated under the Trust Deed, which is carried forward and available for future member programs. (Refer Note 2(e))

NOTE 10 PROVISIONS

	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
CURRENT		
Annual leave	92,343	67,096
Long Service Leave	29,624	-
TOTAL CURRENT	121,967	67,096
NON-CURRENT		
Long Service Leave	183	14,937
TOTAL NON-CURRENT	183	14,937

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave and long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Trust does not expect the full amount of annual leave and long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months, however these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Trust does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion includes the total amount accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not vested as at 30 June 2021 due to employees not having completed the required period of service.

NOTE 11 RESERVES

Asset Revaluation Reserve

This reserve is used to record the increases in fair value of land and buildings above the original cost, and decreases to the extent that such decreases relate to an increase in the value of that class of assets previously recognised in the reserve.

Analysis of Asset Revaluation Reserve

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Balance at 1 July	-	-
Revaluation of land and buildings	-	-
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	-	-

Financial Assets Reserve

This reserve is used to record the increases in fair value of assets-held-for-sale, and decreases to the extent that such decreases relate to an increase in the value of that class of assets previously recognised in the reserve.

Analysis of Financial Assets Reserve

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Balance at 1 July	3,637,567	10,492,608
Reclassify equity investments from retained earnings to Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) on initial adoption of AASB 9	-	-
Net realised (gain)/loss from previous unrealised gain/(loss on financial assets	1,203,123	(351,327)
Profits/(losses) realised on sale of AFS Investments	(1,276,069)	(923,307)
Transfer from Financial Assets reserve on disposal	1,276,069	923,307
Revaluation increment of AFS Investments	19,421,847	(6,503,714)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	24,262,537	3,637,567

NOTE 12 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	16,059,158	12,849,515
ADD (LESS) NON-CASH ITEMS:		
Depreciation	9,924	6,631
Amortisation	236,693	144,366
Impairment/(Gain) of investment properties	(2,010,000)	(107,592)
INCREASES AND DECREASES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(5,196,627)	8,136,468
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	40,117	26,863
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	1,879,795	6,048,464
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	11,019,060	27,104,715

Note:

There were not any non-cash financing or investing transactions.

There are no restrictions on cash held.

NOTE 13 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Fees paid or payable to the auditor, Bentleys, for:		
Auditing the financial report	30,000	30,000
TOTAL	30,000	30,000

These fees relate to the audit of the financial statements of GIPL.

NOTE 14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Related Parties**

The Trust's main related parties are as follows:

a. Key management personnel

The Directors of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd, being the trustee company of the General Gumala Foundation Trust, have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, and are considered key management personnel of the trust. Directors during the year are listed on Page 2 in the Directors Report. Other key management personnel (other than Directors) are detailed on Page 9 of the Directors Report.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the Trust during the year are as follows:

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
Short-term employee benefits	455,395	447,518
Post-employment benefits *	42,852	42,119
TOTAL	498,247	489,637

* Post-employment benefits comprise contributions paid to defined contribution superannuation plans on behalf of the KMP.

b. Other Gumala entities

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the General Gumala Foundation includes the following expenses arising from transactions with related entities:

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
GUMALA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (GAC)		
Expenses from provision of funding and acquisition of services from GAC	24,821,955	14,963,046
Recovery of expenses from GAC	165,868	192,088
GUMALA ENTERPRISES TRUST (GET)		
Interest revenue from provision of loan to GET	43,941	86,116
Recovery of expenses from GET	10,164	-
Expenses from acquisition of services from GET	685	6,293

c. Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of KMP, and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those KMP or their close family members, individually or collectively with family members or KMP.

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

NOTE 15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management objectives and policies

The Trust is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Trust's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, equity securities, accounts receivable and payable, and loans.

The risk management is monitored by the board of directors in consultation with the investment advisors and focuses on actively securing the Trust's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

Given the investment nature of the Trust's operations, the directors of the trustee company do not consider that the trust is exposed to any significant financial risks. Notwithstanding this, the trustee monitors the trust's financial position and liquidity on a monthly basis.

The main risks that the Trust is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Trust is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the trustee's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

The Trust does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes and does not use any form of derivatives as it is not at a level of exposure that requires the use of derivatives to hedge its exposure. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below.

	NOTE	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
CLASSES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Carrying amounts:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	25,158,074	24,623,300
Trade and other receivables	4	16,696,524	11,833,848
Financial investments	8	134,736,761	108,233,005
TOTAL		176,591,359	144,690,153

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and term deposits is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. The carrying amounts disclosed above are the Trust's maximum possible credit risk exposure in relation to these instruments.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Trust is exposed to two sources of market price risk in fluctuations in interest rates applicable to its financial cash at bank and term deposits assets and fluctuations in the market value of its available-for sale investment assets.

The Trust regularly reviews the performances of the appointed investment managers.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Trust is exposed to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's fair value and future cash flow will fluctuate as a result of changes in the market interest rates on interest-bearing financial instruments. The company does not use derivatives to mitigate these exposures.

The Trust adopts a policy of ensuring that as far as possible it maintains excess cash and cash equivalents on term deposits at interest rates maturing from three to six month rolling periods.

The financial instruments that expose the Trust to interest rate risk are limited to cash and cash equivalents (see Note 3).

(ii) Other price risk

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) of Financial assets securities held.

The Financial asset securities are typically publicly listed and tradeable on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The Trust is exposed to securities price risk on investments held for medium-to-longer terms. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographic locations. The Board has approved risk and return parameters for investments in Financial investments and receives timely reports from its investment advisors on the performance of the respective investment portfolios.

At the reporting date the market value of Financial asset investments was:

	30 JUNE 2021 \$	30 JUNE 2020 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS COMPRISE:		
Term deposits for periods greater than 90 days, at cost	5,500,000	10,000,000
Fixed interest securities, at fair value	38,431,636	38,220,208
Listed equities securities, at fair value:	90,655,125	59,862,797
Unlisted equities securities, at cost	150,000	150,000
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	134,736,761	108,233,005

The Trust has elected to recognise all changes in value of financial assets and all gains or losses on the sale of available-for-sale financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Trust's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices of AFS investments. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

	PROFIT \$	TRUST FUNDS \$
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021		
+/- 1% in interest rates	251,580	251,580
+/- 10% in equity prices	9,065,513	9,065,513
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020		
+/- 1% in interest rates	71,233	71,233
+/- 10% in equity prices	5,986,280	5,986,280

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

The columns for Profit and Equity reflect the same amount due to any increase or decrease in interest rates or investment equity prices impacting the operating surplus and flowing through equally to the Trust Funds.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Trust might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Trust manages liquidity risk by monitoring cash flows and ensuring that adequate cash funds are maintained and available to meet its liquidity requirements for 30-day periods at a minimum.

The Trust considers expected cash flows from financial assets in assessing and managing liquidity risk, particularly its cash resources. The Trust's existing cash resources (see Note 3) exceed the current cash outflow requirements.

As at 30 June 2021, the table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The Trust does not directly hold any derivative financial liabilities.

Financial liability analysis

		CURRENT		NON-CURRENT	
	CARRYING AMOUNT \$	WITHIN 6 MONTHS \$	6 TO 12 MONTHS \$	1 TO 2 YEARS \$	MORE THAN 2 YEARS \$
30 JUNE 2021					
Trade and other payables	45,563	45,563	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	45,563	45,563	-	-	-
30 JUNE 2020					
Trade and other payables	110,902	110,902	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	110,902	110,902	-	-	-

NOTE 16 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (a) Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- (b) Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- (c) Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Trust's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 \$	LEVEL 2 \$	LEVEL 3 \$	TOTAL \$
30 JUNE 2021					
Financial assets					
Financial investments	8	134,586,761	-	150,000	134,736,761
NET FAIR VALUE		134,586,761	-	150,000	134,736,761

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Investment properties	7(b)	-	13,352,541	-	13,352,541
Property, plant, and equipment - buildings	5	-	-	-	-
NET FAIR VALUE		-	13,352,541	-	13,352,541

30 JUNE 2020					
Financial assets					
Financial investments	8	108,073,005	-	150,000	108,223,005
NET FAIR VALUE		108,073,005	-	150,000	108,223,005

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Investment properties	7(b)	-	11,807,500	-	11,807,500
Property, plant, and equipment - Buildings	5	-	-	-	-
NET FAIR VALUE		-	11,807,500	-	11,807,500

Valuation techniques

The Trust selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Trust are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.

Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Trust gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The fair value of the investment property assets is determined based on appraisals performed by independent, professionally qualified property valuers at least every three years. At the end of each intervening period, the directors review the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies. The fair values of all investment property holdings were valued by third parties and their values adjusted accordingly for 30 June 2021.

NOTE 17 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Gumala Foundation is a beneficiary of the Gumala Enterprises Trust ("GET") and has loan balances owing from the GET totalling \$3,302,040. GET is continuing undergoing a review of operations and any potential effects have not been taken into account in these financial statements.

NOTE 18 EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

In July 2020, Gumala Aboriginal Corporation, the Manager of the General Gumala Foundation, was advised by Rio Tinto that they had identified some discrepancies with the historical payments made under the Yandi Land Use Agreement. The Gumala Aboriginal Corporation continues to engage with Rio Tinto in order to confirm the correct amount due. Given the lack of clarity over the amount of the discrepancy at this time, no amount has been recognised in the 2020 or 2021 financial statements for the General Gumala Foundation.

NOTE 19 TRUST DETAILS

The Trust is known as The General Gumala Foundation. The trustee of the General Gumala Foundation is Gumala Investments Pty Ltd (ACN 077 593 581).

The registered office of the trustee and the principal place of business of the General Gumala Foundation is:

Level 2, 165 Adelaide Terrace

East Perth WA 6004

As at 30 June 2021, Gumala Investments Pty Ltd had 5 employees and 6 Directors. The principal activities of the General Gumala Foundation are the funding of benefits to members and investment of trust funds as directed by the Trust Deed.

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION OF THE TRUSTEE COMPANY

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd as Trustee for the General Gumala Foundation Trust, the Directors of the Trustee Company declare that:

- (a) the financial statement and notes, as set out on page 12 to 36 present fairly the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) in the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to s295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001:



Director: _____

Chairperson – Brendon Grylls for and on behalf of the Board of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GUMALA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR THE GENERAL GUMALA FOUNDATION

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd as Trustee for the General Gumala Foundation ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

- a. the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission ("ACNC") Act 2012*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and the *ACNC Regulations 2013*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*; the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission ("ACNC") Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd as Trustee for the General Gumala Foundation
(Continued)

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission ("ACNC") Act 2012* and for such internal control as the directors determine 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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 Company's internal control.
-

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd as Trustee for the General Gumala Foundation
(Continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 Company'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 Company 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors 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 directors 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.



HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

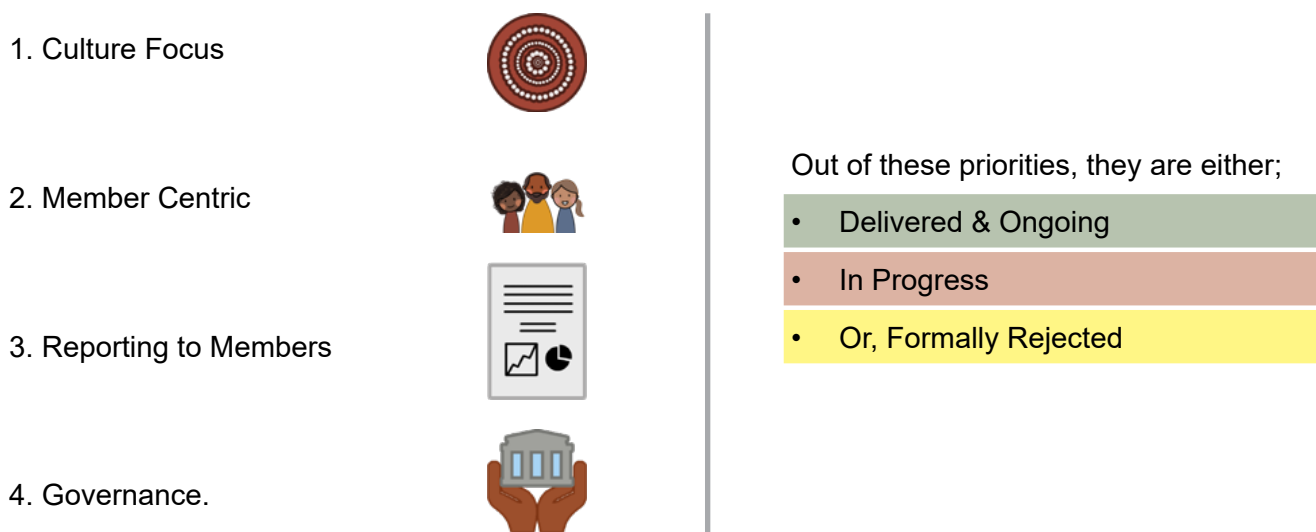


CHRIS NICOLOFF CA
Partner

Dated at Perth this 24th day of September 2021

GUMALA FOUNDATION REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS

The following chart represents the 14 priority recommendations from the fourth General Gumala Foundation 5-year-review conducted in 2018. The recommendations have been divided into four categories for implementation;





In total there were 32 recommendations from the fourth General Gumala Foundation review, these recommendations were prioritised at joint strategy meetings between GAC, GIPL, and GEPL boards to identify those recommendations that would deliver the desired outcomes for members and operational efficiencies.

Many of these recommendations are now complete, and anything that has a longer time-frame has been turned into a project that is being managed by GAC's new project team

PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

STATUS

	<p>RECOMMENDATION 8 - Develop a Culture Plan in collaboration with Traditional Owners (TO's) to document the vision, goals, and strategies that the Members have for their Country. It should incorporate economic development and industry that the TO's want to develop within their community to grow employment; land management and environment strategies; culture/language preservation strategies, community infrastructure, community well-being, and social support needs etc. The Culture Plan could also be developed with other Indigenous support organisations that service Gumala language groups such as IBN, BNTAC, and others to divide supporting activities and prevent overlap. The Culture Plan is owned by the members; Gumala drives its implementation.</p>	<p>Rather than developing a specific Culture Plan, a strong culture focus has been built into the joint strategy that was approved by the GAC and GIPL boards in August.</p> <p>Key priorities include: an on-country camp pilot program; incorporating language and culture into 3a programs; cultural mapping in consultation with PBCs etc.</p> <p>In addition to this we've been working on the costs of three different options for a Cultural Showcase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An On-Country Cultural Centre, A Perth Cultural Centre, and An Online platform where members can view and sell their art and creations. <p>As the initial step, the Online platform is being progressed. A final decision on the location of a physical Cultural Centre has not been made yet.</p>
	<p>RECOMMENDATION 15 - Employ Field Services Officers (~ 1.5 FTE or 3 x 0.5 FTE roles) to enhance the interaction with members on Country; visiting communities regularly to educate members on their entitlements to benefits and providing social support; as well as enhancing the use of office staff in the community.</p>	<p>GAC are in the process of recruiting a field services officer in Tom Price and are working on securing office space in Karratha and Port Hedland.</p>

RECOMMENDATION 7 - Develop and agree the principles for being member-centric, to orient each of the three Gumala entities around the members.

Including:

- Adapting language and documentation to reflect this change
- Entities to self-report on member-centric strategies used as well as the expected and actual results
- Use consistent language that can be understood by all members across all entities
- Create a single member-centric 'graphic' clarifying the purpose of respective Boards in Q1 2019 which:
 - i) Outlines the roles and intent of each entity from a member's perspective
 - ii) Demonstrates the integral, interdependent, and equal role each entity has in respect to the success of the Foundation. Also, educate members on the functions of each General Gumala Foundation entity.

GAC have implemented a Member Portal to further simplify benefit delivery and consolidate membership record details.

GIPL now delivers greater levels of information about the Trust performance to enable better understanding by Beneficiaries and Members.

The GAC Member Services Team (MST) note suggestions and observations from members regularly of what services should be included in the fixed and flexible Member Programs, respectively.

MST currently have 67% TO employment who are able to make members more comfortable discussing programs and also can advocate for and speak on behalf of what members want and need.

RECOMMENDATION 31 - Simplify program benefit delivery and minimise the administrative burden on members.

- Investigate the use of a 'cashless' debit card using similar technology as the "Cashless Debt Card" to reduce the reliance on Purchase Orders and Vouchers. Initially for flexible benefits and expanding to be the method of payment of all benefits
- Provide for negotiated/preferential terms for members at key suppliers, such as discount cards.
- Obtain advice to confirm whether Clause 3.3 (or other related clauses) of the Trust Deed requires members to have direct benefit from the Trust or if indirect benefits still meet the requirement (i.e. if a member is transported by a relative or non-member, does the Trust Deed actively preclude compensating the relative/non-member given the benefit was obtained for the member).

In addition to highlights reported last year (below), GAC have implemented the Member Portal to process applications more efficiently and transparently.

GAC are looking at ways to improve processing of Member Program applications to help Members access their funding more easily.

Other steps to speed up the processing time for benefits, include:

1. Implementing the Member Portal in 2021
2. Introducing Flexible Programs in 2018
3. Funeral Program separated to its own Fixed Program
4. Electronic vouchers rather than physical cards
5. Employing more staff in the Member Services Team
6. GAC Projects Team developing a preferred supplier process

RECOMMENDATION 32 - Develop targeted benefits and programs that fundamentally improve the well-being and socio-economic status of the members aligned to the Culture Plan such as:

- Programs and benefits based on the outcomes and strategies defined in the Culture Plan with emphasis on aligning business development programs with the industries and opportunities the members want to develop in their communities.
- A program targeted at employability or employment readiness that supports members obtaining employment. This could include courses to obtain tickets, licences, or certifications, interview skills, resume building skills etc.
- Targeted health programs and campaigns based on current member health demographics and goals defined in the Culture Plan (e.g. Diabetes, kidney disease, mental health) etc.

GAC & GIPL have worked together to develop and are now commencing delivery of the Gumala housing program.

A comprehensive member survey is being developed to collect full baseline data in Q2 2022 that will be used to track progress with annual membership surveys beyond that.

The implementation of regular survey data with greater detail will aid in development of future Member Programs, particularly regarding health issues and the locations of required services & support.

Based on the success of the Employment & Skills Development Officer, GAC are in the process of scoping job positions for a Health Program Officer as well as an Education Program Officer.





RECOMMENDATION 9 - Consolidate external view of the General Gumala Foundation to present a simple aligned view; including a joint website and a simplified consolidated annual report for the Corporation and Trustee to show performance of the Foundation as a whole.

GAC & GIPL are continuing to work together. Progress has been made towards linked websites, a central reception area, and an incoming phone line for the office at 165 Adelaide TCE, East Perth. Member Newsletters now include updates from GAC, GIPL, and GEPL.



RECOMMENDATION 1 – Develop a Foundation Visual Performance Dashboard that forms the basis of the joint board meetings to track performance of the Foundation as a whole (all three entities).

GAC & GIPL report performance to beneficiaries and members on a quarterly basis, including reporting on:

Ensure the dashboard incorporates both Targets and Actual performance. Foundation leaders must hold each other to account to meet the intent of the Trust Deed in benefit distribution and their performance KPI's, and the Trustee must fulfil its duty as overseer of effective and efficient governance.

- GIPL's Investment Performance
- GAC & GIPL Operating Costs
- Member Programs

The Foundation is continuing to focus on ways to improve reporting to Members by GAC, GIPL and GEPL.



RECOMMENDATION 2 - Incorporate Performance Reporting into Member Communications (such as annual reports and AGM presentations) that include performance targets; and measure actuals against targets instead of comparing performance against a previous period.

Foundation performance data is reported quarterly to members using info-graphics communicated via the Member Newsletter, website, social platforms, as well as the annual Report and in AGM presentations.



RECOMMENDATION 11 - Create a visual aid to summarise the 5-year review priority recommendations, including the intended actions with an explanation of why, and why not, recommendations have either been adopted or rejected.

Infographic created along with this summary table outlining the status of the 14 priority recommendations.



RECOMMENDATION 12 - Create a single joint Foundation Strategic Plan for the Trustee, Corporation and Enterprise that embeds the goals of the Country Plan into the strategic activities of the Foundation by:

A Long-Term (25 Year) and 5-year Joint Strategy was approved by GAC & GIPL Boards in August 2021.

Developing the goals and strategies from the Country Plan into outcomes and strategies that Gumala must complete to contribute to the realisation of the Country Plan

The GAC, GIPL, GEPL boards, and executive teams have met several times together over the past couple of years to create the joint strategy that will guide Gumala to support and empower Members

Incorporating supporting strategies from the current Corporation's Strategic Plan and expand it to cover all three entities

Incorporating realistic measurable performance targets for both outcomes and strategies

Committing to be, and act as, one Foundation



RECOMMENDATION 16 - Develop operational plans for all three entities that enhance and diversify income for the Foundation by focusing on additional development opportunities, such as:

Now that the Joint Strategy has been approved, GAC, GIPL, and GEPL executive teams are developing their operational plans.

- Further development of grants and sponsorship opportunities such as conservation research, culture/art/language sustainability
- Income generated from potential opportunities arising from the "Culture Plan" such as tourism, language, art exhibitions and centres, which may be a catalyst for independent member businesses
- Further development of opportunities to provide services and programs on behalf of governments (e.g. health care programs, community services)

RECOMMENDATION 20 - Create a consolidated Foundation Reporting Standard to ensure consistent reporting into the future that includes the following:

- The requirement for annual reports and AGM presentations to include performance targets and measure actuals against targets instead of just reporting what happened compared to a previous period;
- That members are provided with a simple consolidated report that they can understand for the Foundation, so members can compare the performance of the Foundation against the following:
 - i) The fair distribution of benefits as per the Trust Deed utilisation category targets;
 - ii) The cost of the Foundation structure as a whole to administer the trust and distribute benefits;
 - iii) Growth of investments and the rate of return over the portfolio as a whole;
 - iv) The performance of each of the Boards in meeting their KPI's;
- That related party payments for the Corporation are transparently reported on an individual basis as per the 2016 Annual Report - incorporating wages/director fees, member benefits, allowances/reimbursements, contracted professional services or loans (instead of aggregating the payments into totals as per current practice).

Improved reporting has been delivered by GAC and GIPL. A Consolidated Foundation Reporting Standard will be delivered in 2022.



RECOMMENDATION 14 - Develop a formal TO Board capability program. The Trustee to become accountable to institute a formal TO board capability program that is instilled into Foundation board governance policies whereby a skills audit is done at each changeover in TO Board Members, and a tailored capability program and schedule of training activities is created for each TO Board Member. Progress of activities against schedule is to be reported at joint board meetings as part of the Foundation Performance Dashboard (Recommendation 1). The program for each TO Board Member should be reviewed annually. A specific outcome should be public speaking, conflict resolution, and receiving difficult feedback.

Board Governance Training was delivered to GAC, GIPL, and GEPL Directors and executive teams in April & August 2021. Conscious Governance was engaged to deliver a tailored 'Foundations of Good Governance' training program.

Ongoing Board Governance Training is being proposed for Q2 2022 as well as coaching for the GAC & GIPL Chairs and Executive Officers.



RECOMMENDATION 24 - Investigate Consolidating YLUA & Trust Deed Reviews for 2023

This recommendation has been formally rejected by the GAC Board.

Whilst this suggestion may have had some cost benefits, the advantages of having two dedicated and focused reviews outweighs the cost benefits in that there is separate focus on internal Foundation efficiencies and effectiveness, and the performance of Rio Tinto, respectively.







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