



THE
GUMALA TRUST

a safe pair of hands

Annual Report 2022/23

Our History

ALL TOGETHER

In Banjima language Gumala means “all together” which represents how three language groups: Banjima, Yinhawangka and Nyiyaparli, came together to negotiate the Yandi Land Use Agreement (YLUA) forming the General Gumala Foundation (GGF).

The YLUA was signed in 1997 by Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd (now owned by Rio Tinto) and was the first agreement of its kind in Western Australia, enabling mining on Traditional Land in exchange for compensation paid to the Traditional Owners.

The General Gumala Foundation Trust Deed (Trust Deed) was signed in the same year, and is a comprehensive 34-page legal document between Gumala Aboriginal Corporation (The Manager), Gumala Investments Pty Ltd (The Trustee) and the Traditional Owners of the Banjima, Yinhawangka and Nyiyaparli people.

The Yandicoogina mine began operations in 1998, bordering the eastern edge of the spectacular Karijini National Park, 95 kilometres north-west of Newman.

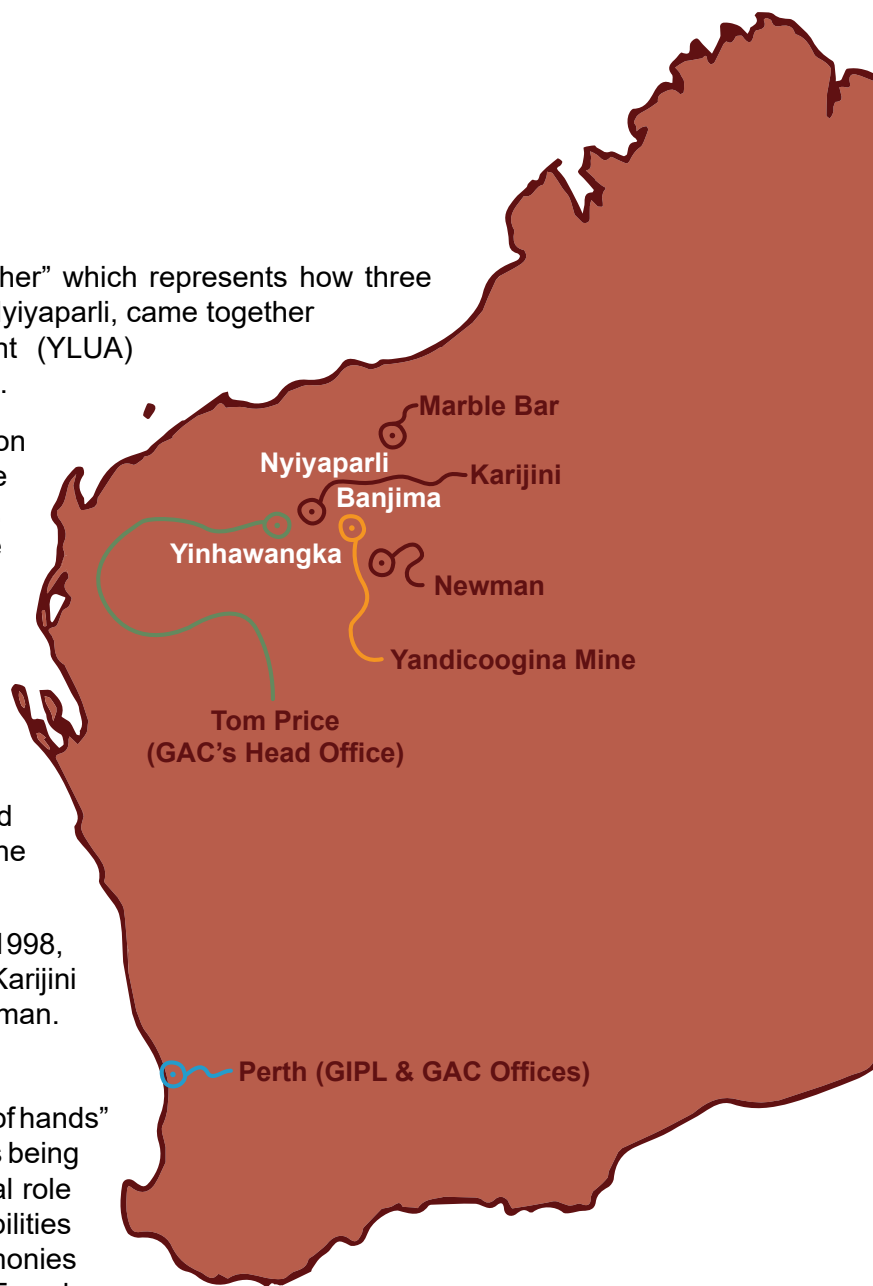
A SAFE PAIR OF HANDS

Since 1997, GIPL has been acting as a “safe pair of hands” to ensure the best interests of our Beneficiaries is being met both now and in the future. GIPL has a vital role as the Trustee of the GGF, with legal responsibilities to appropriately manage and supervise the monies received and distributed on behalf of the GGF under the terms of its Trust Deed.

This includes the allocation of income against the Income Utilisation Categories (IUCs) specified in the Trust Deed. These are:

-  Education & Training
-  Business Development
-  Health & Wellbeing
-  Community Development
-  Cultural Purposes
-  Other, including: Emergency Assistance, Member Sponsorship & Skills Development

GIPL is also required to have regards for how the needs of the future generations of our Beneficiaries will be met when the Yandicoogina mine ceases to operate. As such, the GGF Investment Policy was adopted in 2007, and is committed to achieving an investment portfolio to grow a Future Fund that will provide an ongoing stream of income for the GGF for the benefit of future generations.



The Foundation Vision, Mission and Values

VISION: Traditional Owners guiding and protecting the Banjima, Yinhawangka and Nyiyaparli cultures and Country, and our future leaders.

MISSION: To support and empower Gumala Traditional Owners to achieve independence and a sense of self, embedded in Culture.



OUR SHARED VALUES

FAMILY: We care about our people and the communities in which we live and work.



RESPECT: We value and honour ourselves and others in both word and action.



CULTURE: Our decisions and actions are guided by our connections to lore, culture and custom. We are confident walking in two worlds.



LEADERSHIP: We recognise and celebrate our strength and success as well as those of our community.



HONESTY: We are truthful, sincere and clear in our actions and words.





Contents

Our History	2
The Foundation Vision, Mission and Values	3
A Message From the Chair	6
5-Year Joint Strategic Plan	8
Long Term (25 Year) Plan:	9
Our Leadership Team	12
Our Workforce Snapshot	13
Financial Overview	14
GIPL Housing Update	16
Directors' Report	20
Auditor's Independence Declaration	28
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023	29
<i>Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>	29
<i>Statement of Financial Position</i>	30
<i>Statement of Changes in Funds</i>	31
<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>	32
<i>Notes to the Financial Statements</i>	33
<i>Director's Declaration of the Trustee Company</i>	50
Independent Auditor's Report	51
Glossary of Terms	55
Get In Touch	56



A Message From the Chair



AS I REFLECT ON MY FIRST YEAR AS PART OF THE GIPL BOARD, I'd like to thank my fellow Directors for their commitment, contribution, and invaluable knowledge over the past financial year.



I welcome Jeff Gooding who joined us as an Independent Director earlier in the year. Jeff has considerable experience as an Independent Director, and I'd especially like to highlight his work in Trust Fund Management. With over 40 years spent living in Northern WA, Jeff also brings a wealth of regional and cultural understanding, having worked alongside Indigenous Leaders in remote communities and Indigenous enterprises.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

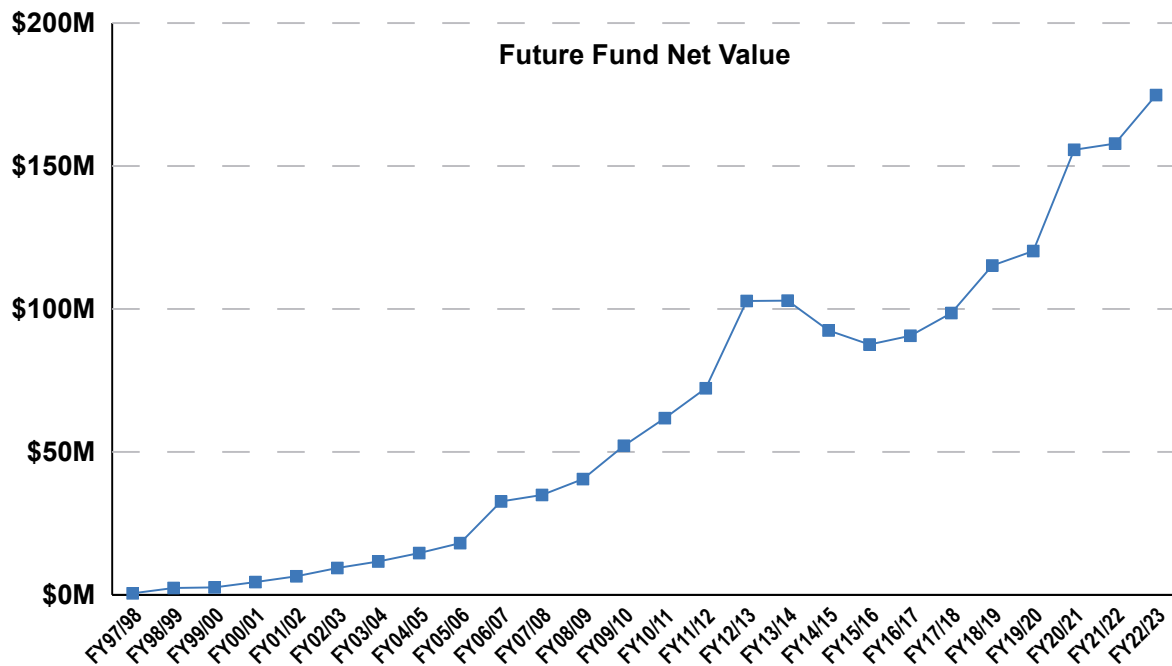
Looking back at the 2023 Financial Year, revenue from the Yandicoogina mine site dropped by \$10.1 million, which is a 31% decrease in this year's revenue when compared to the 2022 Financial year. On a positive note, our total Investment Revenue increased from the prior financial year, primarily due to rising interest rates and additional funds being held in interest paying accounts.

The Global Investment Market fluctuated throughout the year, ending on an upward trend. It's normal for the global market to fluctuate, with the value of short-term investments moving up and down over a single year, but looking at historical trends, these investments provide positive returns regardless of the short-term fluctuations. This is why we take a long-term view on the investments in the Trust, and looking at their growth patterns across several years gives us a better understanding of how our investments are performing.

To continue enhancing the financial performance of the funds allocated to Investment, this year the GIPL Board has also begun to review the Foundation Investment Policy, engaging with consultants who will support us throughout this process. As we continue

down this path, any decisions made will be shaped with input from both the GAC and GIPL Directors who sit on the Foundation Investment Committee.

We also want to examine the social impact of our investments, instead of just concentrating on financial performance. In early 2021, it was identified by the GAC Board that there was a need to create a solution for the housing needs of the Gumala Members, leading to the creation of the Gumala Housing Support Program. On behalf of the entire GIPL Board, I'd like to congratulate GAC on their success running this program, which won the Community Service Excellence award this year. When this program was being developed, GIPL committed to provide \$18 million over a five-year period, to be used to purchase houses that could be used in the program. \$11.8 million has been invested in the program, which leaves a further \$6.2 million available for future purchases over the next two years. With 9 additional homes bought in the 2023 financial year, GIPL now owns a total of 39 houses which are used by GAC for the Housing Support Program.



MEMBER PROGRAMS

The GIPL Board continued to fund GAC's delivery of Member Programs. Since 2014 we have funded these programs in arrears, meaning the programs run during the 2023 Financial Year were funded from revenue received in 2022. We do this so we can be confident that all funds allocated to Member Programs will be available and aren't dependent on Land Use Payments that haven't yet been received, as the revenue from the Mine can fluctuate across the year.

THE FUTURE

As we now look towards the future, the fifth 5-year Foundation Review is upon us, and in conjunction with the GAC Board, we have begun planning how it will be undertaken. As in the past, this review will let the Members and Beneficiaries provide feedback on how the Foundation is performing, and where we can continue to improve, helping shape future decisions from the GAC and GIPL Boards. All results and recommendations that come from the review will be made available to our Members and Beneficiaries.

I would also like to take this opportunity to give a special thank you to the three TO Directors that sit on the GIPL Board, as their current terms will end in November. Helen Smith, Roy Tommy and Claire Gesah bring significant input, valuable contribution, and cultural knowledge to the GIPL Board. The nomination and selection process for the new term has now begun, and we offer GAC our full support in the process as we move towards November.

With the proposed changes to the Trust Deed being presented at the 2023 AGM, we continue to evolve to ensure that GIPL is upholding the wishes and needs of our Beneficiaries as they too continue to grow and evolve, in an ever-changing environment. On behalf of the GIPL Board, as Interim Chair, we look forward to another year of continuing to build the General Foundation Trust to support our Beneficiaries, both now and into the future.

Yale Bolto,

Interim Chair.



5-Year Joint Strategic Plan

KEY FOCUS AREAS & GOALS

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Appropriate Access and Support

All Members live long, happy, healthy lives with access to appropriate housing, land and health services.

Priority Actions

- Conduct a longitudinal baseline study in conjunction with Closing the Gap initiatives to determine Member needs (current and ongoing needs)
- Pilot a social housing program
- Develop and implement a program for community development projects in consultation with our Members in communities
- Investigate feasibility of dedicated Gumala housing or accommodation for Members traveling for medical reasons to Perth and Port Hedland medical facilities
- Partner, connect and enable access to social counselling services
- Establish relationships with external stakeholders to support Gumala funeral services
- Advocate for and enable access to (or partner with) a health centre/medical centre in the Pilbara, including chronic health services (i.e. dialysis support)

CULTURE AND LAND

Respected and Lived

All Members live our culture, with access and support to understand our language, our Lore, our Country, where our family comes from and how to pass it on.

Priority Actions

- Develop on-Country camp pilot program
- Map family histories of Gumala Members
- Advocate for our Lore to be integrated in the Western Legal System
- Culturally map our lands in consultation with PBCs and Traditional Owners Advisory Committee/Elders
- Develop and support a Culture Program for Members, including supporting maintenance of facilities appropriate to supporting culture e.g. Lore grounds used by Members in consultation with PBCs
- Grow awareness and knowledge about Gumala Culture by the wider community (i.e. non-Members) e.g. cultural centre(s) and online website to sell Member's art and creations.

MEMBERS' EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESSES

Strong in Both Worlds

All Members have access to appropriate education in both cultures and support to achieve financial independence.

Priority Actions

- Develop and support a language program for Members
- Tailor 3a Program to incorporate language and culture
- Advocate for language to be taught in primary schools
- Partner, connect and enable access to financial counselling services
- Continue the Employment & Skills Development Program
- Continue to build formal partnerships with training centres and universities
- Develop a business support program
- Advocate for our Members' rights in education and employment

ORGANISATIONS AND ENTITIES

Sustainable and Proud

Our organisations are strong and sustainable, supporting and employing our Members in a culturally appropriate way.

Priority Actions

- Develop a cultural understanding program internally across all Gumala entities with access to our Traditional Owner language speakers
- Develop a leadership program for employees of Gumala entities and Members
- Continue regular joint governance training across all Gumala entities
- Develop and maintain profitable Gumala entities that employ, engage with and empower our Traditional Owners
- Identify alternate income streams for Gumala sustainability beyond YLUA end of mine life
- Manage the benefits from the Future Fund to optimise revenue and growth, and increase social outcomes delivered
- Leverage Future Funds with grants to deliver more social impact outcomes to Members

KEY ENABLERS:

Education

Support

Enabling Access

Long Term (25 Year) Plan:

KEY FOCUS AREAS & ASPIRATIONS

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Appropriate Access and Support

All Members live long, happy, healthy lives with access to appropriate housing, land and health services.

Goals

- Our Members live long and healthy lives
- Our Members have appropriate access to housing and land
- Our Members have appropriate access to health services
- Our Members are not overrepresented in the Western criminal justice system.

CULTURE AND LAND

Respected and Lived

All Members live our culture, with access and support to understand our language, our Lore, our Country, where our family comes from and how to pass it on.

Goals

- Our Members are happy and at peace, with a sense of self and belonging
- Our lands are culturally mapped
- We maintain our traditional culture and artifacts in cultural centres established in Perth and on Country
- All Members are connected to Country and culture and know their identity with access to their traditional language
- Our culture is educated to the wider community (i.e. non-Members)
- Lore is fully implemented in internal processes and recognised in the wider legal system

MEMBERS' EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESSES

Strong in Both Worlds

All Members have access to appropriate education in both cultures and support to achieve financial independence.

Goals

- Our 3a Program is tailored to ensure children are literate to their appropriate level and culturally strong
- Our Primary and Secondary school-aged children are supported academically and culturally
- Our Members are educated in their chosen interest at university, TAFE and in trades
- Our Members are fully employed or running businesses in industries including, but not limited to, medical, education, trades, business, government and tourism.
- Our Members are not discriminated in access to, and quality of, education and employment

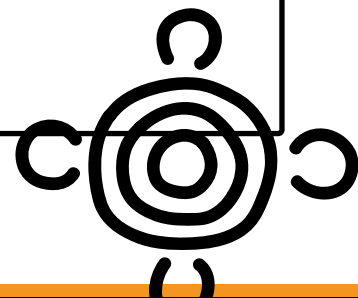
ORGANISATIONS AND ENTITIES:

Sustainable and Proud

Our organisations are strong and sustainable, supporting and employing our Members in a culturally appropriate way.

Goals

- We are Member-centric, making decisions based on qualitative and quantitative data collected regularly
- Our employees and Directors are culturally aware and trained to engage appropriately with our Members
- Gumala Governance is culturally appropriate
- We build pathways for Member employment, progression in our organisation and directorships
- We use efficient and effective systems and processes that are culturally appropriate
- We advocate for our Members in government, industry and the wider community
- Our future funding is sustainable, and we are actively working to increase our income and Future Fund, while optimising administration costs in balance with delivering social benefit





Ian McPherson

Independent Director (Chair)

Committees: Investments and Audit & Risk

Ian has over 27 years' experience as a specialist Investment Adviser, including the management of investment, banking and financial service operations for two major banks, as well as other financial organisations. After graduating from UWA, he gained a post-graduate Diploma of Financial Services and is licensed by ASIC as a Securities Dealer and Financial Planner. Ian is committed to minimizing risk while maximizing returns, for the short, medium, and long-term benefit of all Gumala Beneficiaries. He strives to inspire new thinking and execute strategies that strengthen and grow GIPL, delivering holistic and consistent Member experiences across Gumala.



Helen Smith

Banjima Director

Committees: Applications Review (Chair), Housing, Audit & Risk and Investments

Helen is a local from the Pilbara, and was one of the founding Members of GAC, following the negotiations of the Yandi Land Use Agreement (YLUA) in 1997. She became the Banjima Director on the GAC Board, working hard to help develop Gumala's first office in Tom Price. Her commitment to managing governance aligned with culture has grown over the last 20 years, leading her to work within various Committees and Boards, including her Directorship at IBN Corporation Pty Ltd as one of the first Board Members in its establishment in 2001. She understands the challenges of managing trusts, and brings her extensive knowledge, experience, and cultural sensitivity to her role, upholding the objectives of the Foundation to make a positive difference for the Beneficiaries.



Yale Bolto

Independent Director

Committees: Audit & Risk (Chair) and Investments

Yale has extensive prior experience as a Director, including roles with Miriung Gajerong Community Foundation Trust, Boab Health and Kimberley Community Legal Services. He is also a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He has over 20 years' experience as an Accountant, as a registered Certified Practicing Accountant and a Chartered Secretary and holds a Masters in Commercial Law. He has spent over a decade living and working in remote communities across the North of Australia, and now works in the not-for-profit sector in education.



Roy Tommy
Yinhawangka Director

Committees: Applications Review,
Audit & Risk and Investments

Roy Tommy grew up on Mininer, Mount Vernon and Pingandy pastoral stations. He was given his Yinhawangka name: Pitithangu, meaning dry leaf, in traditional song by his grandmother, Maggie Bimba. Pitithangu was a Yinhawangka representative on the YLUA negotiating team, becoming one of the first 25 Members of the Gumala Aboriginal Corporation, and one of the founding Governing Committee Members, serving on Gumala Boards on numerous occasions. His mother was the last fluent speaker of Yinhawangka, recording language, songs, stories, genealogy, birth and burial places, and the names of Yinhawangka lands. Pitithangu has continued this work to preserve Yinhawangka language, working with Wangka Maya Language Centre, IBN Corporation, the Yinhawangka Trust and the Resource Network for Linguistic Diversity.



Jeff Gooding
Independent Director

Committees: Investments (Chair) and
Audit & Risk

Jeff brings over 16 years' experience as a Director working with Native Title holders in Trust Fund investment, and social and commercial development, with a long-term Membership in the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Having spent over 40 years living in remote Northern WA, he has a wealth of regional and cultural understanding and experience working alongside Indigenous leadership negotiating Native Title, development, and industry and community outcomes. As a current Justice of the Peace, he has over 30 years' experience in leadership positions, including his time as Chief Executive of the Kimberley Development Commission, where he was awarded the Public Service Medal in the Queen's Birthday Honours List for "Outstanding public service as a leader in the regional development in the Kimberley region of Western Australia".



Claire Gesah
Niyaparli Director

Committees: Applications Review
and Investments

Claire is a Niyaparli woman, born in Marble Bar, and has always been passionate about using education and community development as effective ways to promote social change. She has held various directorships for Aboriginal Corporations over the past 20 years, and has worked across several industries, including seven years in health, and a ten-year serving with the police, where she achieved the rank of Senior Constable. Currently, she is working to provide support to Indigenous candidates seeking employment in the mining industry and enjoys making positive impact on the lives of Niyaparli people through employment, aiming to get more community driven programs and projects started.

Our Leadership Team

ORGANISATIONAL CHART/LINES OF RESPONSIBILITY



JOHN RAFTIS - EXECUTIVE OFFICER (EO)

BBus, CPA, FGIA

John oversees both the GIPL team and the investments in the Future Fund. He has been a registered Certified Practicing Accountant since 2000 and is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia.



SARISA HTAY - ACCOUNTANT

BCom, CPA



KIRSTY WHITEOAK - OFFICE MANAGER AND PERSONAL ASSISTANT

DipProjMgt, DIPLM, Lvl6FETAC (eqv. AdvDipSupEy)



KATE KERSHAW - PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL INVESTMENTS PROJECTS OFFICER

CertIVAccouting, DipFinCounsellg (currently completing)

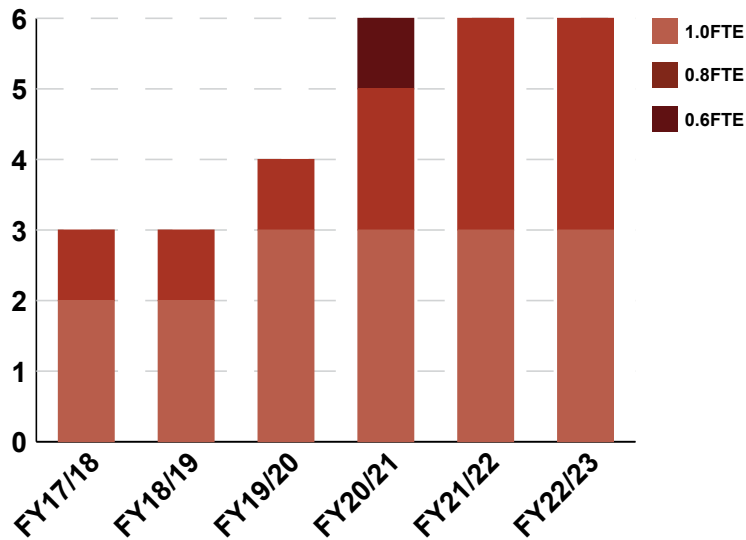


BRIANA CLEMENTS - PUBLIC RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

BA (Hons)

Our Workforce Snapshot

WORKFORCE PROFILE

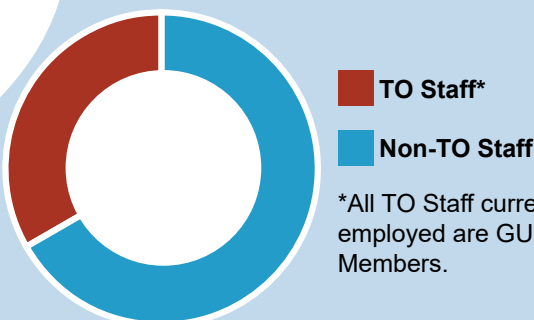
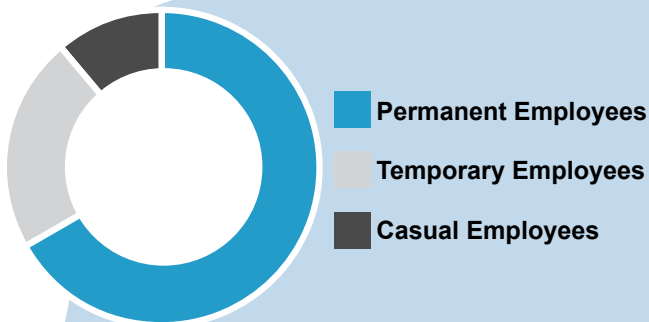
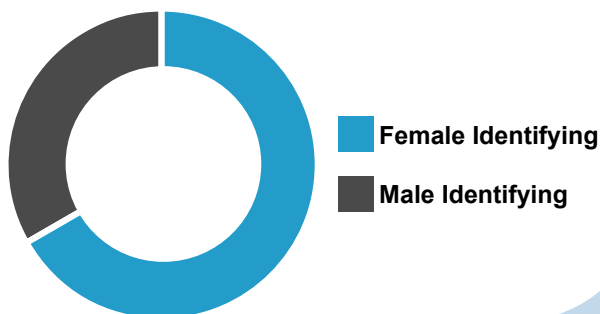


The GIPL Team is part of the larger Gumala Family. We work alongside Gumala Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) To make sure the General Gumala Foundation keeps operating as it should!



Within the GIPL Team we have 6 permanent staff in our East Perth Offices.

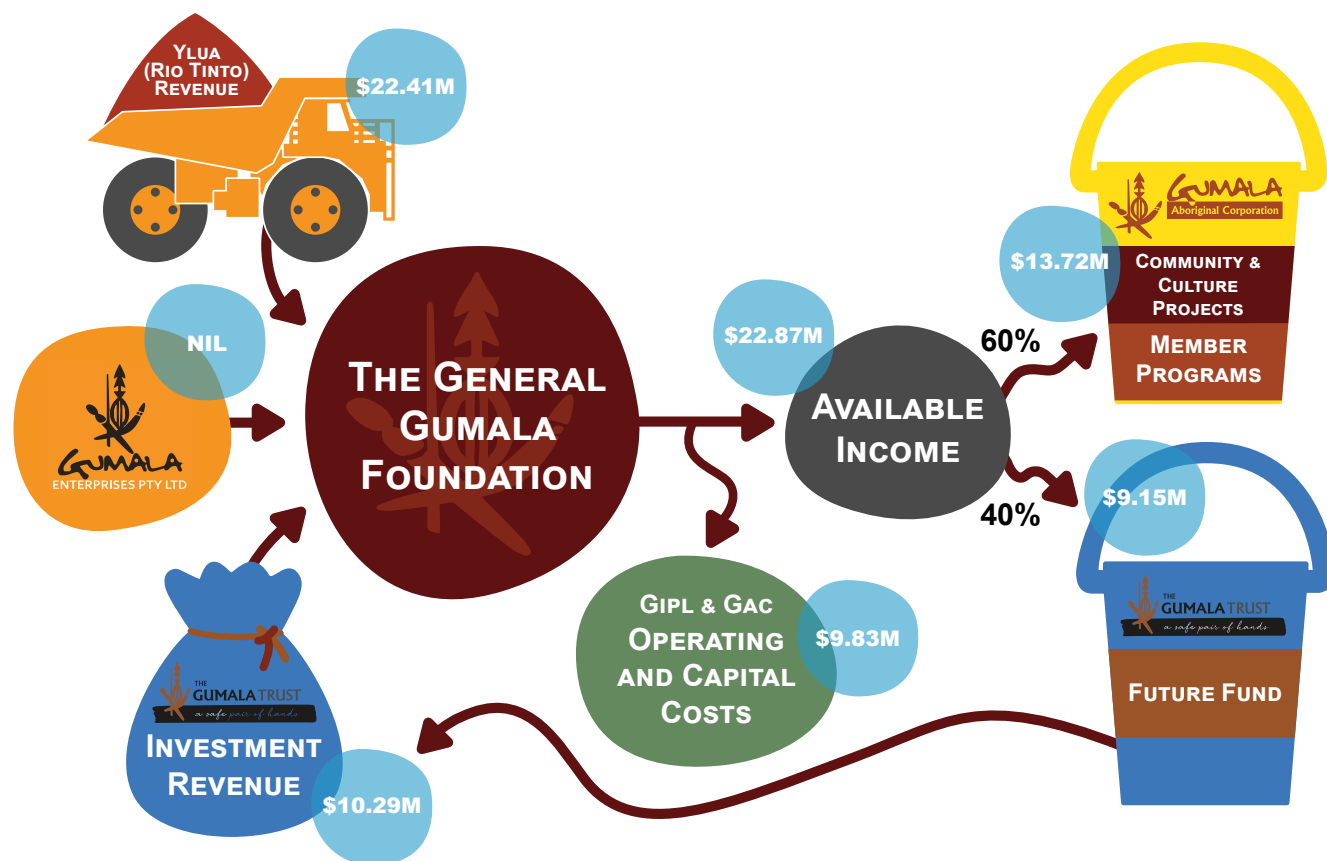
Over the 2023 Financial Year, GIPL has taken on temporary and casual staff, to assist in areas that have needed temporary additional support. We found this was the best way to maintain our focus on keeping costs low, while also ensuring we meet the growing needs of our Beneficiaries.



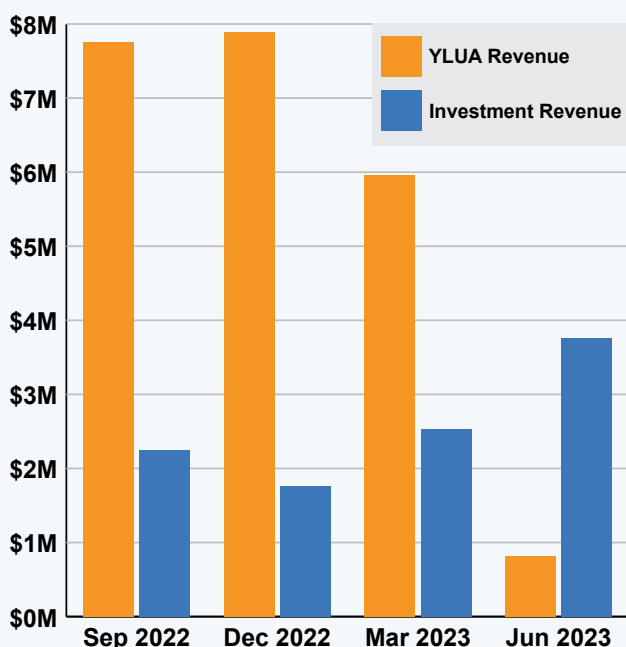
*All TO Staff currently employed are GUMALA Members.



Financial Overview

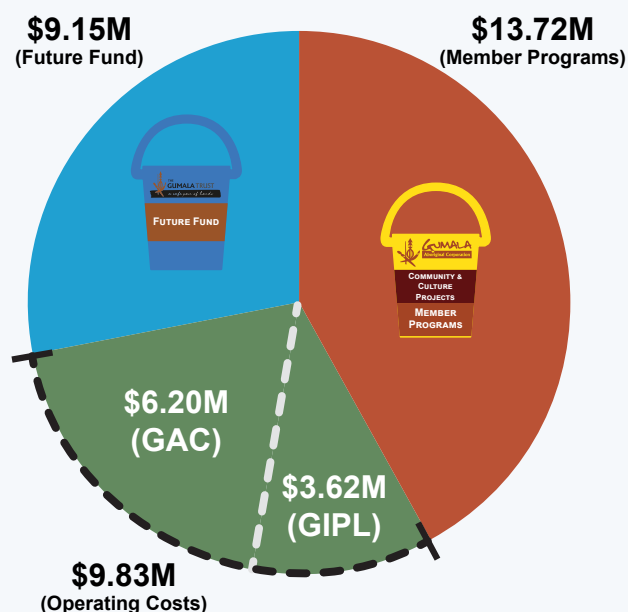


REVENUE AND INCOME ALLOCATION

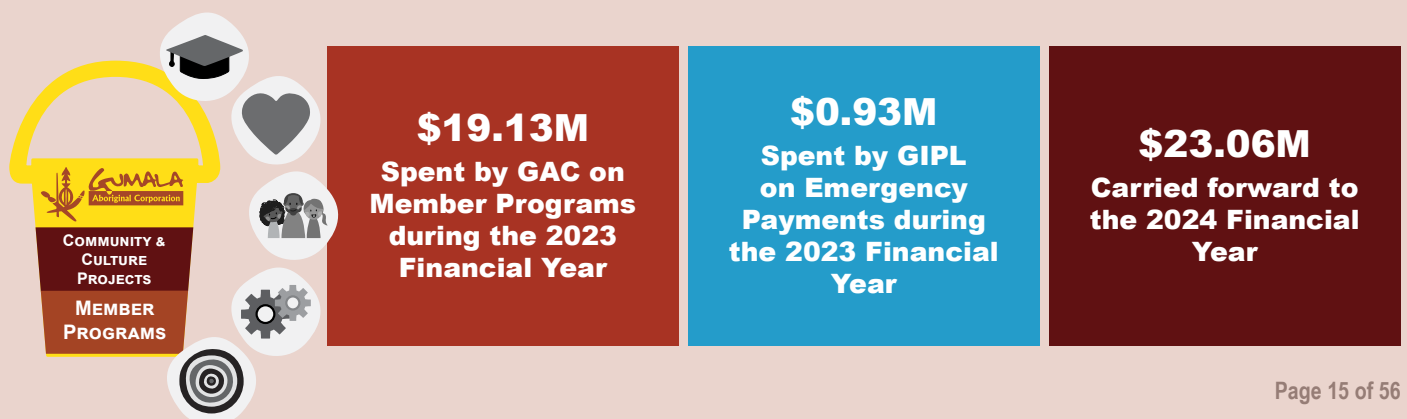
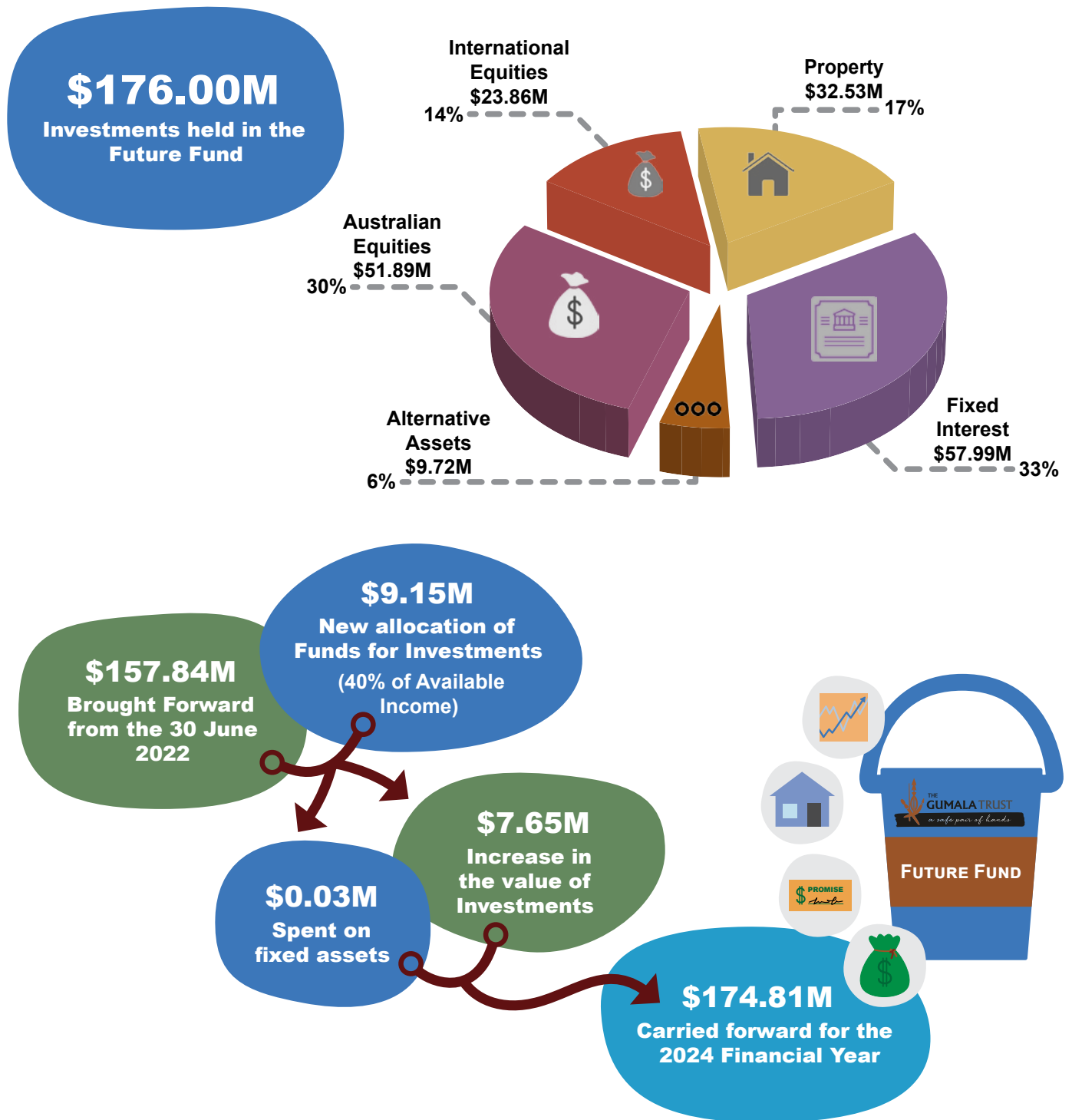


Our total revenue for the FY2023 was \$32.70M. 69% of this came from payments received by Rio Tinto as YLUA Revenue.

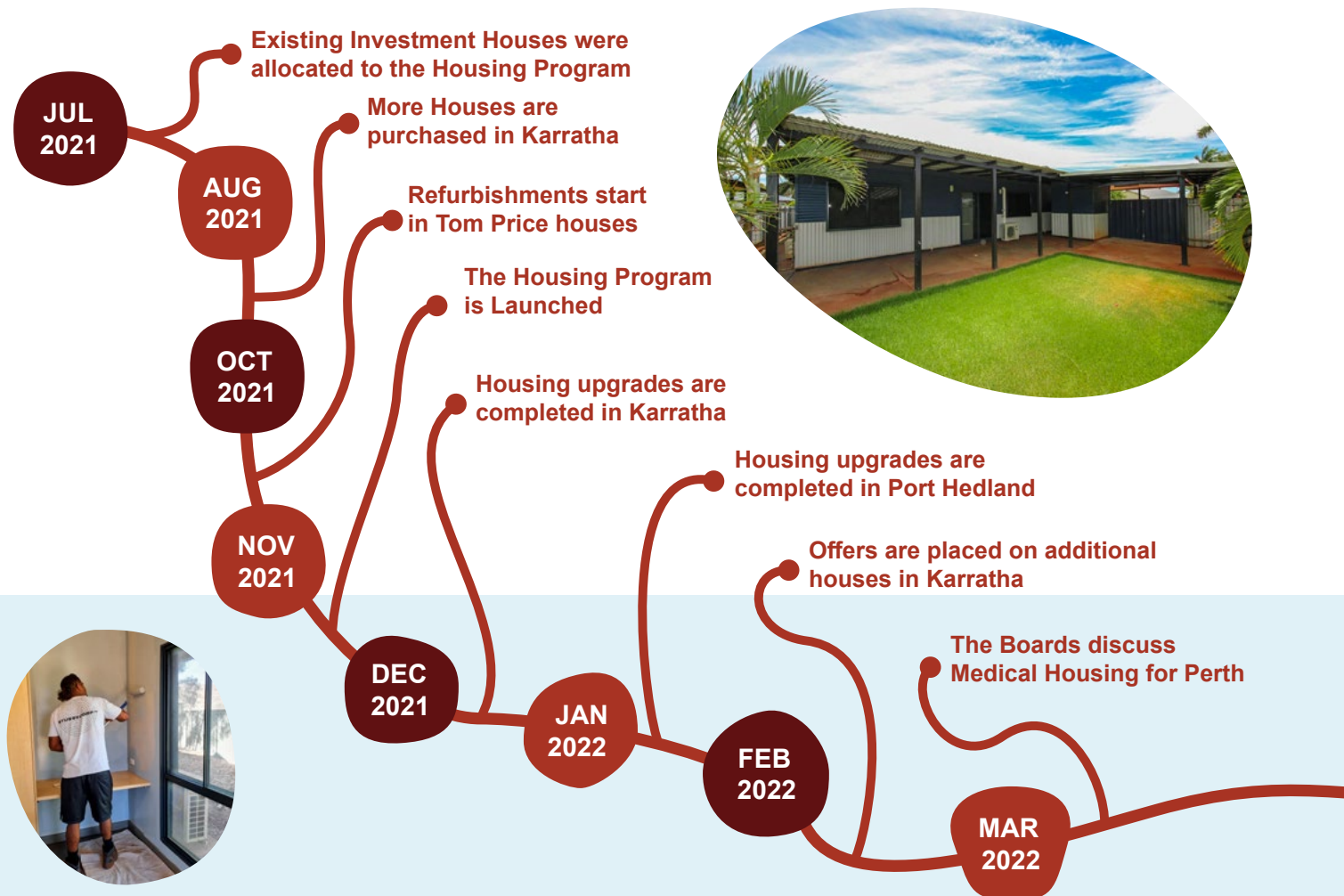
Operating and capital costs across the Foundation totalled \$9.83M, leaving \$22.87M as available income, which was allocated to Member Program Funding and Investments within the Future Fund.



INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE



GIPL Housing Update



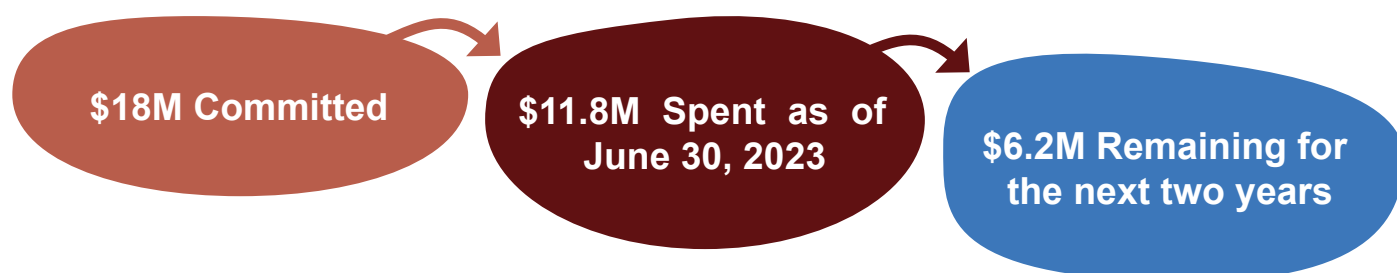
WHAT WE DO

To support GAC in the delivery of the housing program, GIPL manages the assets of the program (the houses), which involves the following:

- Purchasing houses to be used in the Program
- Managing all maintenance on the houses
- Negotiating company leases to provide head-lease tenancies
- Hold and manage the Tenancy Agreements, acting as Real Estate Agent, including carrying out property inspections.

WHAT'S COMING NEXT?

In 2021, the GIPL Board pledged \$18 million to be spent over a five-year period, to be used to purchase houses for the Gumala Housing Support Program. We've currently invested \$11.8 million, which leaves a further \$6.2 million for future purchases over the next two years.



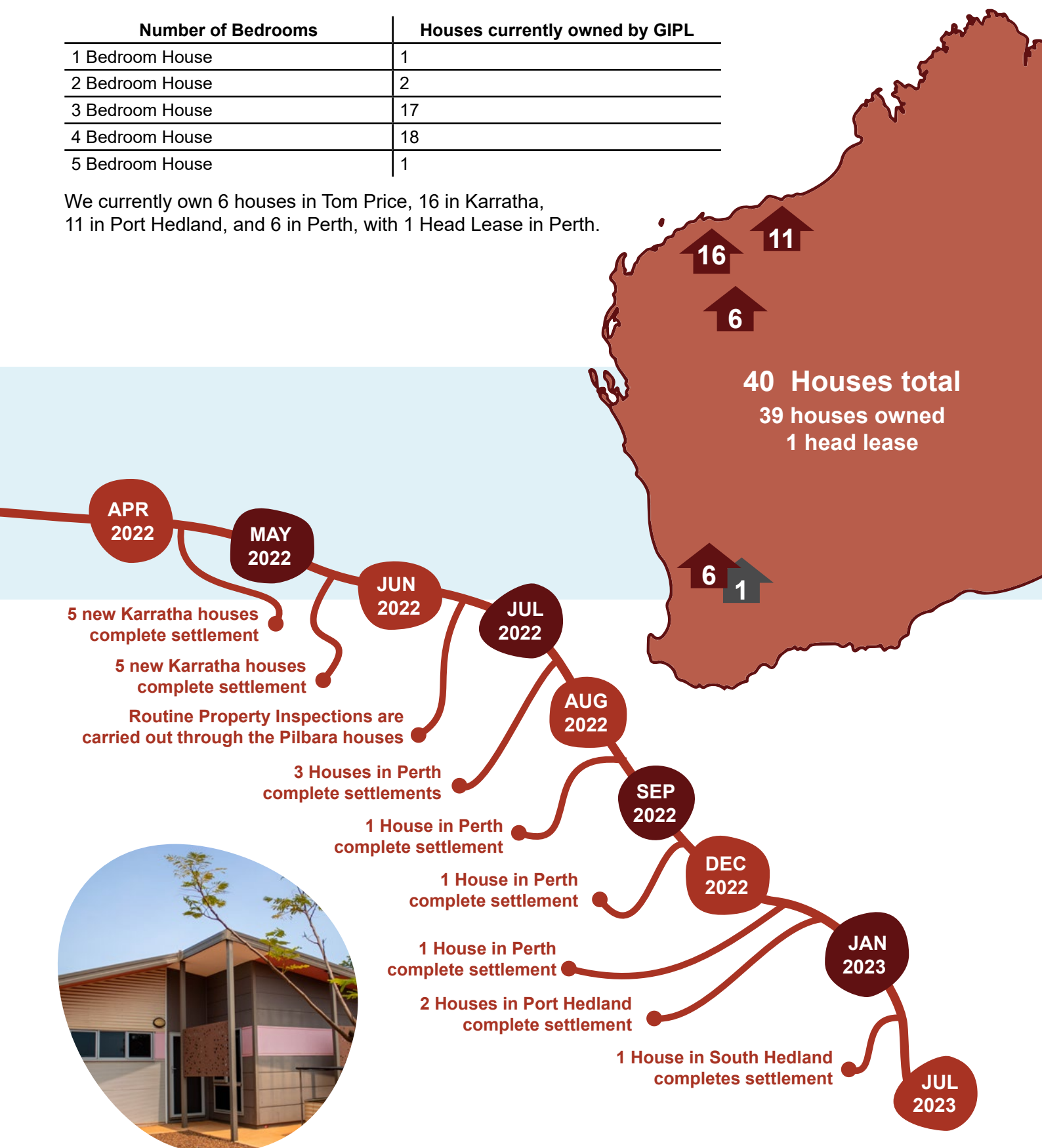
CURRENT PROPERTIES

We currently have a total of 40 properties in use, 39 of which are houses owned by GIPL, and one head lease, which means we GIPL leases the property on behalf of the Beneficiary, who then leases the house off of GIPL.

The properties we own are set up to support our Beneficiaries and their families, meaning we select homes we think will best suite our Membership.

Number of Bedrooms	Houses currently owned by GIPL
1 Bedroom House	1
2 Bedroom House	2
3 Bedroom House	17
4 Bedroom House	18
5 Bedroom House	1

We currently own 6 houses in Tom Price, 16 in Karratha, 11 in Port Hedland, and 6 in Perth, with 1 Head Lease in Perth.





Gumala Investments Pty Ltd As Trustee For The General Gumala Foundation

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Contents

Trustee Information

Directors' Report

Auditor's Independence Declaration

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Changes In Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Directors' Declaration

Independent Auditor's Report

Trustee Information

ABN 50 336 714 927

Directors

Ian McPherson (Chair)

Claire Gesah

Helen Smith

Jeffery Gooding

Roy Tommy

Yale Bolto (Interim Chair)

Company Secretary

John Raftis

Registered Office

Level 2

165 Adelaide Terrace

East Perth WA 6004

Tel: +61 8 9287 3900

Fax: +61 8 9325 2660

Auditors

Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd

283 Rokeby Road

Subiaco WA 6008

Tel: +61 8 9426 0666



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 2023.

DIRECTORS

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

	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 22 – 30 June 23	Director	9	8
Innawonga				
Roy Tommy	1 July 22 – 30 June 23	Director	9	7
Nyiyaparli				
Claire Gesah	1 July 22 – 30 June 23	Director	9	9
Independents				
Ian McPherson	1 July 22 – 30 June 23	Chairperson**	9	9
Brendon Grylls	1 July 22 – 27 August 22	Director	1	1
Brett Ingram	28 August 22 – 24 November 22	Director	2	2
Jeffery Gooding	20 March 23 – 30 June 23	Director	3	3
Irina Cattalini	1 July 22 – 27 August 22	Director	1	1
Yale Bolto	28 August 22 – 30 June 23	Director	8	8

* Mr Ian McPherson was elected as Chairperson as of 9 September 2022.

** Mr Yale Bolto was appointed Interim Chairperson as of 5 September 2023.

Note: During the financial year there were 9 GIPL Board Meetings.

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 During Financial Year
Ian McPherson	69,539	720	7,301	77,560	1 July 22 – 30 June 23
Brendon Grylls	12,483	118	1,311	13,912	1 July 22 – 27 August 22
Brett Ingram	9,763	176	1,095	11,034	28 August 22 – 24 November 22
Claire Gesah	40,000	720	4,200	44,920	1 July 22 – 30 June 23
Helen Smith	40,000	720	4,200	44,920	1 July 22 – 30 June 23
Roy Tommy	40,000	720	4,200	44,920	1 July 22 – 30 June 23
Jeffery Gooding	11,292	203	1,185	12,680	20 March 23 – 30 June 23
Irina Cattalini	6,570	118	690	7,378	1 July 22 – 27 August 22
Yale Bolto	33,763	608	3,545	37,916	28 August 22 – 30 June 23
TOTAL	263,410	4,103	27,727	295,240	

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 decreased by 18% to \$32,646,345 from \$40,131,411 in 2022, primarily as a result of the Yandi Land Use Agreement ("YLUA") revenue decreasing to \$22,418,246 (a reduction of 31% from \$32,519,958 in 2022) and despite investment revenue increasing by 32% to \$9,608,653 (from \$7,241,264 in 2022). Investment revenue was positively impacted by the increasing interest rates throughout most of 2022/23.

The operating costs of the Foundation entities (Gumala Investments Pty Ltd "GIPL" and Gumala Aboriginal Corporation "GAC") increased from 2022 with legal costs from the Rio Tinto underpayment and modernisation discussions as well as from inflationary impacts on costs and staff remuneration contributing. The Trust's financial performance for 2023 has enabled the delivery of a further \$13,723,976 for the funding of member programs (2022: \$19,114,800).

The operating surplus for 2023 is \$9,701,894 (2022: \$14,158,678), although total comprehensive income delivered an increased net surplus for the 2023 financial year of \$16,965,988 (2022: \$2,175,202) 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 \$141,549,995 in 2023 (2022: \$3,817,000).

Please refer to the audited financial report from Page 29 for details on the financial performance and results for the financial year.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The 2023 financial year saw the YLUA income deliver another year of +\$22M, with the amount of \$22,418,246, whilst investment revenues increased significantly from 2022 and delivered the highest overall returns in recent years boosted by the impact of increasing interest rates on bond and term deposit earnings.

Funds allocated to run the administrative functions of Gumala Investments ("GIPL") and Gumala Aboriginal Corporation ("GAC") increased to \$8.48M, up from \$7.13M in 2022, noting that this includes \$1.72M (2022: \$1.97M) for member consultation meeting and travel payments.

Yandi Land Use Agreement compensation decreased by 31% in 2023 with the land use payment calculation being subject to ongoing YLUA modernisation discussions between Rio Tinto and GAC. Whilst the original structure remains in place the YLUA revenue continues to be dominated by the area of land disturbed, and not by volume of ore removed from the ground, leading to mine expansion as opposed to mine production being the largest contributor to revenue variations.

In December 2022, Rio Tinto made a payment of \$125 Million. At this stage the Trust is not able to determine the components of this total and as such the full amount has been recognised as a Current Liability under "Deferred Revenue". The Trust notes that the final amount remains unresolved. Gumala is committed to resolving the matter and negotiating to modernise the Yandi Land Use Agreement

Investment holdings increased to \$313.95M at 30 June 2023, which is an increase of \$147.34M on the previous figure of \$166.61M as at 30 June 2022. This includes the \$125M of term deposits mentioned above and the impact of unrealised gains of \$6.96M on financial investments (2022: losses of \$11.00M;)

The Trust's liabilities total \$150.70M, which includes the \$125M unrealised revenue from the Rio Tinto payment, \$23.06M for the funding of future member programs and \$1.55M for the funding of GAC for the June 2023 quarter.

Within these figures are some significant movements, as can be seen in the table below and in Note 16.

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Cash and cash equivalents	135,688,337	13,097,342
Investment properties	28,838,057	23,039,479
Financial assets	149,425,877	130,475,464
Total Investments	313,952,271	166,612,285

Cash Position

The cash position of the Trust has increased by \$122.60M in 2023.

Investment property

The positive signs for the WA and Pilbara economy continued from 2022 with rents increasing and property values increasing also, but to a lesser extent. The Trust purchased further properties in Karratha, South Hedland and Perth to provide additional support for the housing program and accommodation needs for members undergoing long-term medical treatments.

Residential property values increased overall \$893K for 2023 (2022: \$1.68M).

Office properties in the Perth CBD continue to be impacted due to high levels of vacancy and as a result the commercial building values have changed little in the past few years. The Level 2 office of GIPL and GAC was refurbished with works being completed in late 2022 and GAC staff now fully utilising the space. GIPL staff continued to use the Ground floor area for administration operations due to the increased need for space from GAC.

The Level 1 area continued to be tenanted out for the majority of the floor with that tenancy now being recently expanded to the entire floor.

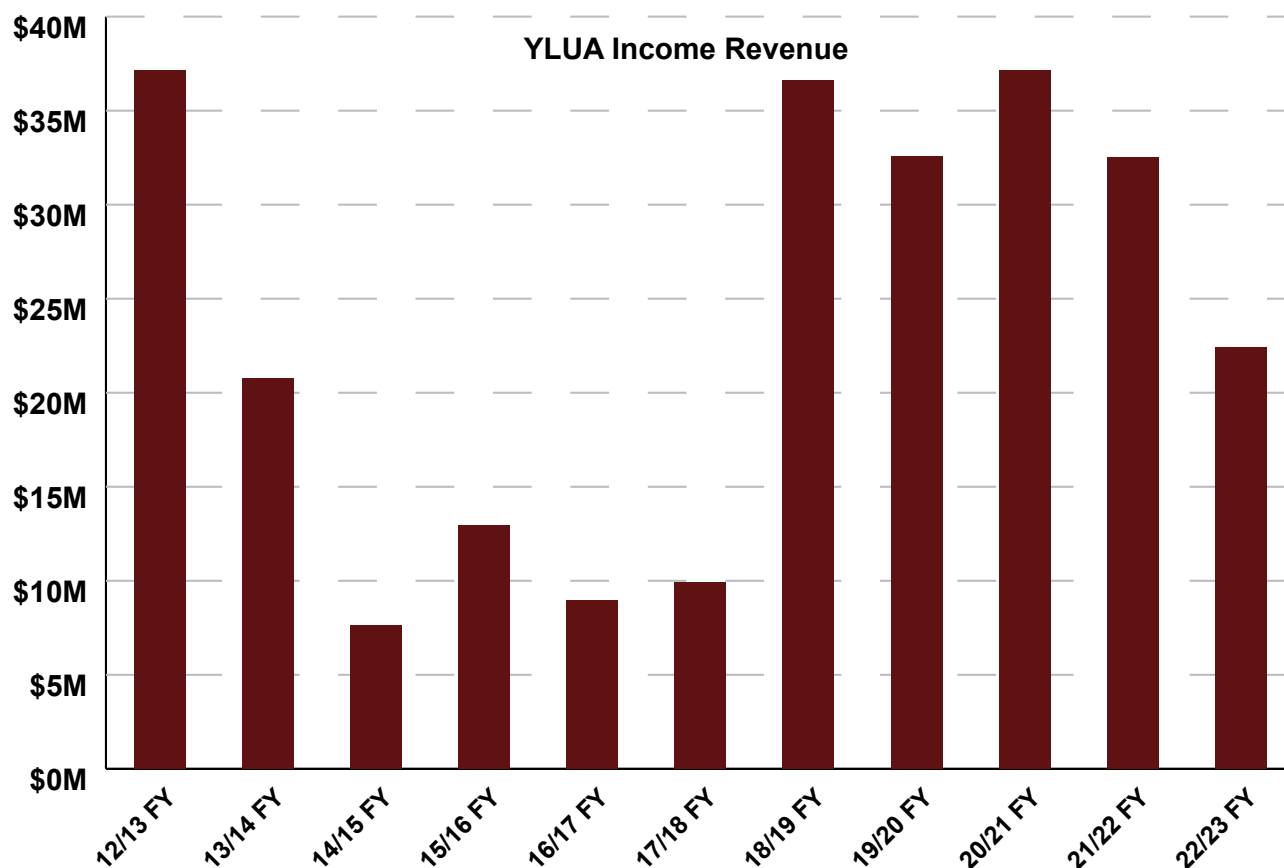
Trade and receivables

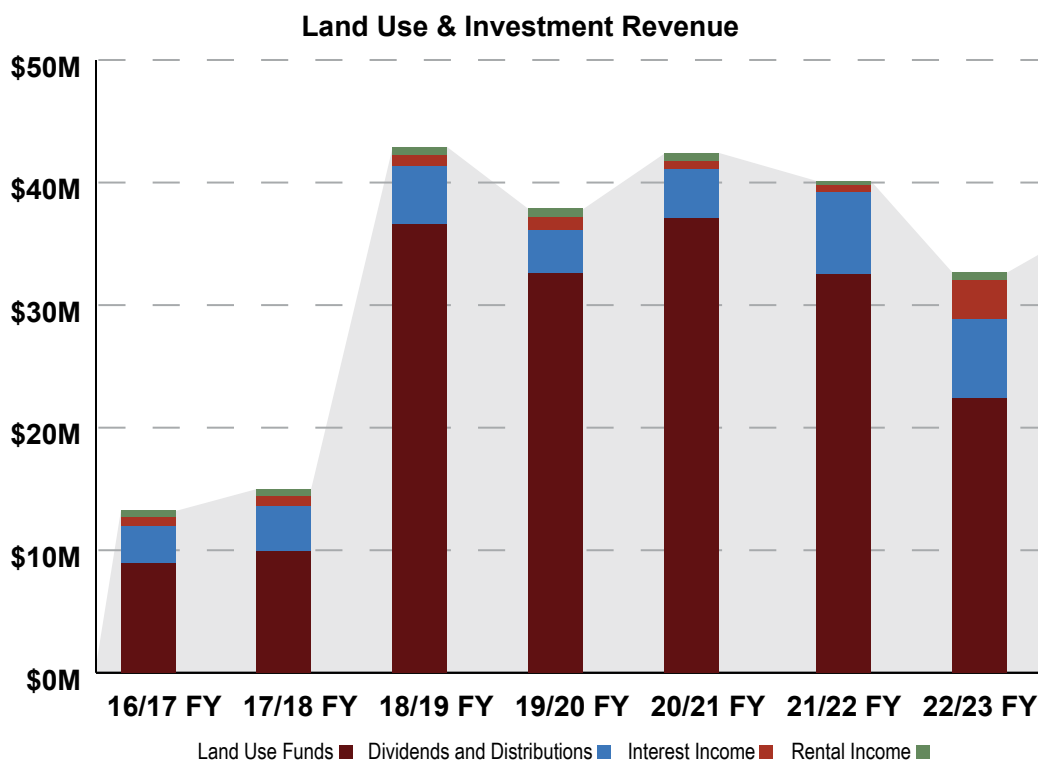
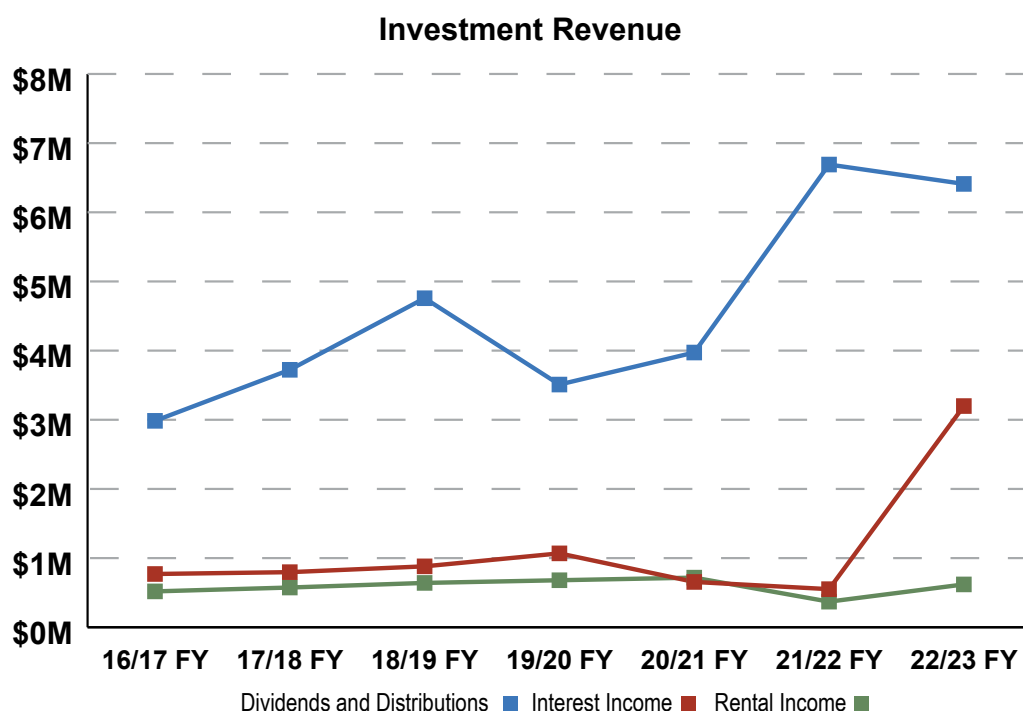
The current trade and receivables position of the Trust has reduced by \$14.77M.

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.

Revenues

Revenue from the Yandi Land Use Agreement decreased by 31% in 2023 to \$22.42M from \$32.52M in 2022, with income fluctuating between \$1.93M and \$5.15M for any quarter. This drop follows four consecutive years of \$30M in land use payments and four prior years of YLUA revenue averaging under \$10.0M per year and demonstrates the long-term ongoing issues of inconsistent payments under the YLUA.





Administration costs

GIPL increased its employee benefits costs in 2023 with the addition of a Property Management & Social Investments Projects Officer and administration officer employed during the year. (FY2023: 886K and FY2022: 784K) however also decreased the management and administration expenses by \$115K. Of the total of \$1.76M for Management and administration expenses, \$848K was for member consultation attendance and travel payments.

Investment property expenses increased over the year, primarily as a result of the addition of properties in Karratha, South Hedland and Perth and the full year impacts from the management of properties purchased in the 2021/22 and the increasing insurance costs for the Pilbara area (FY2023: \$992K and FY2022: 796K). Savings continue to be sought through the ongoing review of operational costs and supplier contracts to seek the most efficient use of Trust funds, as well as seeking to utilise member businesses where possible.

Payments to GAC

GAC continues to manage its resources well whilst decreasing the delivery of member programs by 14.7% to \$19.13M from \$22.43M in 2022. GIPL-funded GAC operating costs increased by 25% to \$6.21M from \$4.96M in 2022. Included within this increase was legal costs associated with the ongoing discussions with Rio Tinto over the historic YLUA underpayments and the modernisation of the agreement.

The ongoing costs controls across both entities continue the focus of balancing the resources required to deliver member programs with directing maximum revenues into benefits for the members and beneficiaries. Funds to be made available for member benefits from 2023 total \$13.72M (2022: \$19.11M), with an accumulated total of \$23.07M (2022: \$29.40M) being carried forward and made available for member programs budgeted for FY24 and future years.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Board and Staff changes

There have been changes to directors in the 2023 financial year. The terms of the independent directors of GIPL for Mr Brendon Grylls and Ms Irina Cattallini ended in August 2022. Mr Ian McPherson was re-appointed as a director in August 2022 and elected as Chairperson as of 9 September 2022 Brett Ingram was appointed as an independent director in August 2022 and resigned his position in November 2022. Yale Bolto was also appointed as an independent director August 2022 and Jeffery Gooding was appointed as an independent director in March 2023.

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 and programs which benefit Beneficiaries and the investment of trust funds, all in accordance with the GGF Trust Deed.

AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

Since 1 July 2023 the Trust has contracted to purchase level 3 of 165 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth.

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 ongoing process of reviewing the Traditional Owner Register as part of the requirements of the Trust Deed. The review is being undertaken in conjunction with GAC and the 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. As part of this process the Foundation Investment Committee has commenced the process of reviewing the Foundation Investment Policy with a view to considering the strategic needs of the Foundation to keep delivering future benefits to the members.

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.

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 decreased from 2022 with ongoing volatility of the YLUA income expected. This creates a similar ongoing challenge for 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 2022/23 the following Committees were operational:

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

All committees listed have 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 Applications Review Committee	
	Number of Meetings Eligible to Attend	Number of Meetings Attended	Number of Meetings Eligible to Attend	Number of Meetings Attended	Number of Meetings Eligible to Attend	Number of Meetings Attended
Banjima						
Helen Smith	3	1	3	2	4	3
Innawonga						
Roy Tommy	3	-	3	1	4	1
Nyiyaparli						
Claire Gesah	3	3	1	1	4	4
Independents						
Ian McPherson	3	3	-	-	-	-
Brendon Grylls	1	1	-	-	-	-
Brett Ingram	1	1	1	1	-	-
Jeffery Gooding	1	1	1	1	-	-
Irina Cattalini	1	1	1	1	-	-
Yale Bolto	2	2	2	2	-	-

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 2023 (\$)	Year ended 30 June 2022 (\$)
Directors	295,240	307,921
Key Management Personnel	197,355	196,396
Total	492,595	504,317

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 (\$)	2022/23	2021/22
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 2023 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:



Director: _____

Interim Chairperson – Yale Bolto

Dated at Perth this 15th day of September 2023

Auditor's Independence Declaration

HALL CHADWICK 

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 2023, 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 WA AUDIT PTY LTD



CHRIS NICOLOFF CA

Director

Dated at Perth this 27th day of September 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Revenue			
Land Use Funds	2(a)	22,418,246	32,519,958
Investment Income	2(a)	9,608,653	7,241,264
Rental Income	2(a)	619,446	370,189
Total Revenue		32,646,345	40,131,411
Other Income			
Other Income		42,200	198,071
Total Other Income		42,200	198,071
Total Revenue and Other Income		32,688,545	40,329,482
Expenditure			
Employee benefits expense	2(b)	885,682	784,400
Management & administration expenses	2(c)	1,761,192	1,876,106
Investment property expenses and outgoings		992,089	795,565
Depreciation expense	5	108,971	8,428
Amortisation expense	6	198,658	313,319
Impairment/(Gain) of investment properties	7(b)	(892,699)	(1,685,583)
Manager operating costs	2(d)	6,208,782	4,963,769
Member benefit grant funding costs	2(e)	13,723,976	19,114,800
Total Expenditure		22,986,651	26,170,804
INCOME FOR THE YEAR		9,701,894	14,158,678
Other Comprehensive Income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets	8	6,961,479	(11,002,027)
Net realised (gain)/loss from previous unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets		196,119	(3,508,340)
Net realised gain / (loss) on financial assets		106,496	2,526,891
Total Other Comprehensive Income		7,264,094	(11,983,476)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		16,965,988	2,175,202

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 2023

	Note	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	135,688,337	13,097,342
Trade and other receivables	4	5,614,250	20,384,597
Assets held for sale	7(a)	332,500	332,500
Total Current Assets		141,635,087	33,814,439
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	5,557,837	3,354,981
Property, plant and equipment	5	59,535	8,558
Intangible assets	6	-	293,707
Investment properties	7(b)	28,838,057	23,039,479
Financial assets	8	149,425,877	130,475,464
Total Non-Current Assets		183,881,306	157,172,189
TOTAL ASSETS		325,516,393	190,986,628
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	25,558,077	33,004,450
Deferred Revenue	10	125,000,000	-
Provisions	11	137,853	128,762
Total Current Liabilities		150,695,930	33,133,212
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	11	4,984	3,925
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,984	3,925
TOTAL LIABILITIES		150,700,914	33,137,137
NET ASSETS		174,815,479	157,849,491
Funds			
Member funds		157,905,711	148,097,321
Financial assets reserve	12	16,909,768	9,752,170
TOTAL FUNDS		174,815,479	157,849,491

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 2023

	Note	Member Funds (\$)	Asset Revaluation Reserve (\$)	Financial Assets Reserve (\$)	Total (\$)
Balance at 1 July 2021		131,411,752	-	24,262,537	155,674,289
Net income		14,158,677	-	-	14,158,677
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(11,983,476)	(11,983,476)
Transfer from Financial Assets Reserve on disposal		2,526,891	-	(2,526,891)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		16,685,568	-	(14,510,367)	2,175,201
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2022		148,097,321	-	9,752,170	157,849,491
30 JUNE 2023 FINANCIAL YEAR					
Balance at 1 July 2022		148,097,321	-	9,752,170	157,849,491
Net income		9,701,894	-	-	9,701,894
Other comprehensive income		-	-	7,264,094	7,264,094
Transfer from Financial Assets Reserve on disposal		106,496	-	(106,496)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,808,390	-	7,157,598	16,965,988
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2023		157,905,711	-	16,909,768	174,815,479

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 2023

	Note	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from:			
Land use YLUA funds		38,851,809	29,670,077
Dividend income		5,582,466	5,848,047
Interest income		2,669,920	571,877
Rental income		338,366	346,549
Other Income		74,050	198,071
Payments to suppliers and employees		295,637	(2,671,123)
Payment for grant funding of member benefits		(31,262,253)	(30,146,498)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY / OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13	141,549,995	3,817,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment		-	84
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment & software		(5,069,825)	(8,219,413)
Purchase of financial assets		(22,794,605)	(29,363,671)
Proceeds from sale of investment property		-	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		11,108,285	21,758,209
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(16,756,145)	(15,824,791)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Provision of loan to GET		(2,202,855)	(52,941)
Rio Tinto Payment		125,000,000	-
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		122,797,145	(52,941)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		122,590,995	(12,060,732)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		13,097,342	25,158,074
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	3	135,688,337	13,097,342

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 2023

The financial statements cover the economic entity of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd as trustee for the General Gumala Foundation as a Reporting Trust that 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 2023, 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 2021. 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%
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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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

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.

NOTE 2(A) REVENUE

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Land use funds	22,418,246	32,519,958
TOTAL LAND USE FUNDS	22,418,246	32,519,958

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

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Investment Income		
Dividend and distributions	6,410,233	6,690,273
Interest income	3,198,420	550,991
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME	9,608,653	7,241,264

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

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Rental Income		
Rental income – Tom Price, South Hedland, Karratha and Perth Houses	417,289	226,364
Rental income – 165 Adelaide Terrace	202,157	143,825
TOTAL RENTAL INCOME	619,446	370,189

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

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
GET Distribution	-	-
DECLARED DISTRIBUTION FROM GUMALA ENTERPRISES TRUST	-	-

The above represents the profit distribution declared from the Gumala Enterprises Trust for the 2023 and 2022 financial years. There was no distribution for 2023 or 2022.

NOTE 2(B) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Wages & Salaries	793,662	687,818
Superannuation	81,870	67,037
Employee benefit provisions	10,150	29,545
TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	885,682	784,400

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Auditors	35,510	35,113
Investment adviser fees	409,175	489,445
Legal fees	13,541	18,683
Consultant fees - Administration	132,752	188,703
Other management and administration expenses	321,570	271,196
Member meeting expenses for consultant, travel and attendance	848,644	872,966
TOTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	1,761,192	1,876,106

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Manager operating costs	5,421,410	3,867,997
Manager payments to members for meeting travel and attendance costs	787,372	1,095,772
TOTAL MANAGER OPERATING COSTS	6,208,782	4,963,769

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Business Development Grants	139,283	193,413
Community Development Grants	3,320,101	3,383,782
Cultural Purposes Grants	4,210,203	4,337,991
Education & Training Grants	1,839,014	2,455,236
Health & Wellbeing Grants	8,679,162	10,478,873
Other Grant Funding	988,408	1,579,478
Beneficiary Emergency Cash Payments	927,500	2,361,510
Unassigned Grant Funding	(6,379,695)	(5,675,483)
TOTAL MEMBER GRANT FUNDING EXPENSE	13,723,976	19,114,800

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 2023.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Current		
Cash at bank	7,188,337	13,097,342
Short-term deposits with banks	128,500,000	-
TOTAL	135,688,337	13,097,342

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Current			
Trade receivables		368,090	57,049
Accrued income		1,829,740	17,731,659
Prepayments		200,569	204,662
Franking credits receivable		3,215,851	2,391,227
TOTAL		5,614,250	20,384,597
Non-Current			
Loan receivable from - GET		5,557,837	3,354,981
TOTAL		5,557,837	3,354,981

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.

- In 2020, The Trust agreed to provide GET a loan facility of up to an amount \$7,000,000. The interest rate is 2.0% above the Reserve Bank of Australia Cash rate.
- In October 2021, \$52,941 interest on loan was capitalised into the loan amount.
- The loan was drawn down in 2022/23 in payments up to \$2,202,855 and \$230,318 is an interest charged on the loan from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. Interest is paid on a monthly basis.
- The loan receivable from the Gumala Enterprises Trust ("GET") balance as of 30 June 2023 is \$5,557,837.

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Office Equipment	141,803	105,444
Accumulated Depreciation	(104,609)	(96,886)
		-
White Goods and Furniture Residential Property	26,196	-
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,855)	-
TOTAL	59,535	8,558

(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 2021	-	16,093	16,093
Additions	-	1,715	1,715
Disposed		(906)	(906)
Gain/Loss on Disposal		84	84
Depreciation expense	-	(8,428)	(8,428)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2022	-	8,558	8,558
Additions	1,336,551	62,554	1,399,105
Disposed	-	-	-
Gain/Loss on Disposal	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(97,394)	(11,577)	(108,971)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2023	1,239,157	59,535	1,290,134

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Software	896,916	991,965
Accumulated amortisation	(896,916)	(698,258)
TOTAL	-	293,707

(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 2021	607,026	607,026
Additions	-	-
Amortisation expense	(313,319)	(313,319)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2022	293,707	293,707
Reversal accrued capital	(95,049)	-
Amortisation expense	(198,658)	(313,319)
CARRYING AMOUNT AT 30 JUNE 2023	-	293,707

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Assets held for sale	332,500	332,500
BALANCE AT END OF THE PERIOD	332,500	332,500

The Company intends to sell the following properties:

- 56 Ingerup Place

GIPL has one property for sale all of which is contracted with buyer and is expected to settle in the second quarter of the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

NOTE 7(B) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Balance at beginning of the period	23,039,479	13,352,541
Transfer from assets held for sale	332,500	622,500
Investment properties sold	-	(290,000)
Investment properties purchased	3,678,900	7,804,323
Capital improvements of properties	1,324,373	197,032
Depreciation expense - Capital improvements of properties	(97,394)	-
Fair value adjustments	892,699	1,685,583
Transfer to assets held for sale	(332,500)	(332,500)
BALANCE AT END OF THE PERIOD	28,838,057	23,039,479

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 \$892,699 (2022: increase of \$1,685,583) being recognised directly in the profit or loss as the fair values of these properties are above their carrying value.

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

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Financial investments assets comprise:		
Fixed interest securities, at fair value	52,281,363	44,388,473
Listed equities securities, at fair value	97,144,513	85,936,991
Unlisted equities securities, at cost	1	150,000
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS ASSETS	149,425,877	130,475,464

Reconciliation of Financial Investments Assets:

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Balance at the start of the financial year	130,475,464	134,736,761
Purchases	21,861,783	44,978,345
Disposals	(9,872,849)	(38,237,615)
Revaluation increase/(decrease) through Financial Assets Reserve	6,961,479	(11,002,027)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	149,425,877	130,475,464

Financial assets are stated at fair value (Note 17). 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 12) until the investments are physically sold.

NOTE 9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Current		
Trade payables	535,643	67,193
Unassigned Member Program Funding	23,065,811	29,396,354
Other payables and accruals	1,956,623	3,540,903
TOTAL	25,558,077	33,004,450

Reconciliation of Unassigned Member Program Funding

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Balance at the start of the financial year	29,396,354	35,071,839
Application of Available Funds to Member Programs	13,723,976	19,114,800
Acquittal of Member Program funds to Gumala Aboriginal Corporation	(19,127,019)	(22,428,774)
Beneficiary Emergency Cash Payments	(927,500)	(2,361,511)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	23,065,811	29,396,354

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 DEFERRED REVENUE

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Current		
Deferred Revenue	125,000,000	-
TOTAL	125,000,000	-

In July 2020, GAC, as Manager of the Gumala Foundation, was advised by Rio Tinto that they had identified some discrepancies with the historical land use payments made under the Yandi Land Use Agreement since its commencement in 1997. A review of underpayments was commenced along with discussions for the modernisation of the Yandi Land Use Agreement.

In December 2022, Rio Tinto made a payment of \$125 Million. At this stage the Trust is not able to determine the components of this total and as such the full amount has been recognised as a Current Liability under "Deferred Revenue". The Trust notes that the final amount remains unresolved. Gumala is committed to resolving the matter and negotiating to modernise the Yandi Land Use Agreement.

NOTE 11 PROVISIONS

	Employee Benefits	
	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Current		
Annual leave	94,228	92,480
Long Service Leave	43,625	36,282
TOTAL CURRENT	137,853	128,762
Non-Current		
Long Service Leave	4,984	3,925
TOTAL NON-CURRENT	4,984	3,925

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 2023 due to employees not having completed the required period of service.

NOTE 12 RESERVES**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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Balance at 1 July	9,752,170	24,262,537
Net realised (gain)/loss from previous unrealised gain/(loss on financial assets	196,119	(3,508,340)
Profits/(losses) realised on sale of AFS Investments	(106,496)	(2,526,891)
Transfer from Financial Assets reserve on disposal	106,496	2,526,891
Revaluation increment of AFS Investments	6,961,479	(11,002,027)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	16,909,768	9,752,170

NOTE 13 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) to net cash provided by operating activities		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	9,701,894	14,158,677
Add (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation	108,971	8,428
Amortisation	198,658	313,319
Impairment/(Gain) of investment properties	(892,699)	(1,685,583)
Increases and decreases in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	135,731,586	(3,750,972)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	10,150	10,537
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(3,308,565)	(5,237,406)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	141,549,995	3,817,000

Note:

- There were not any non-cash financing or investing transactions.
- There are no restrictions on cash held.

NOTE 14 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Fees paid or payable to the auditor, Hall Chadwick, for:		
Auditing the financial report	35,510	31,000
TOTAL	35,510	31,000

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

NOTE 15 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 10 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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Short-term employee benefits	446,114	458,863
Post-employment benefits *	46,481	45,454
TOTAL	492,595	504,317

* 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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Gumala Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)		
Expenses from provision of funding and acquisition of services to GAC	27,321,342	33,372,028
Recovery of expenses from GAC	132,712	335,084
Gumala Enterprises Trust (GET)		
Interest revenue from provision of loan to GET	230,318	54,277
Recovery of expenses from GET	-	-
Expenses from acquisition of services from GET	-	3,520

The Balance Sheet for the General Gumala Foundation includes the following assets and liabilities arising from transactions with related entities.

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Gumala Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)		
Accounts Payable	463,137	34,896
Other Payable – Accrued GAC Operating and Member Program expenses	2,410,576	2,909,941
Accounts Receivable	266,633	35,036
Gumala Enterprises Trust (GET)		
Accrued Income – Interest from loan to GET (Current)	27,702	14,506
Accrued Income – Interest from loan to GET (Non-Current)	-	-
Distribution Receivable from GET (Current)	-	-
Distribution Receivable from GET (Non-Current)	-	-
Loan Receivable from GET (Current)	-	-
Loan Receivable from GET (Non-Current)	5,557,837	3,354,981

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 16 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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Classes of financial assets			
<i>Carrying amounts:</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	135,688,337	13,097,342
Trade and other receivables	4	5,614,250	20,384,597
Financial investments	8	149,425,877	130,475,464
TOTAL		290,728,464	163,957,403

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 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)
Financial assets comprise:		
Term deposits for periods greater than 90 days, at cost	-	-
Fixed interest securities, at fair value	52,281,363	44,388,473
Listed equities securities, at fair value:	97,144,513	85,936,991
Unlisted equities securities, at cost	1	150,000
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	149,425,877	130,475,464

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 2023		
+/- 1% in interest rates	1,356,883	1,356,883
+/- 10% in equity prices	9,714,451	9,714,451
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022		
+/- 1% in interest rates	130,973	130,973
+/- 10% in equity prices	8,593,699	8,593,699

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 2023, 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 2023					
Trade and other payables	535,644	535,644	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	535,644	535,644	-	-	-
30 June 2022					
Trade and other payables	67,193	67,193	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	67,193	67,193	-	-	-

NOTE 17 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:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 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
- 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 2023					
Financial assets					
Financial investments	8	149,425,877	-	1	149,425,877
NET FAIR VALUE		149,425,877	-	1	149,425,877
Non-financial assets					
Investment properties	7(b)	-	28,838,057	-	28,838,057
Property, plant and equipment - buildings	5	-	-	-	-
NET FAIR VALUE		-	28,838,057	-	28,838,057
30 June 2022					
Financial assets					
Financial investments	8	130,325,464	-	150,000	130,475,464
NET FAIR VALUE		130,475,464	-	150,000	130,475,464
Non-financial assets					
Investment properties	7(b)	-	23,039,479	-	23,039,479
Property, plant and equipment - Buildings	5	-	-	-	-
NET FAIR VALUE		-	23,039,479	-	23,039,479

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 2023.

NOTE 18 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 \$5,557,837. GET is continuing undergoing a review of operations and any potential effects have not been taken into account in these financial statements.

In July 2020, GAC, as Manager of the Gumala Foundation, was advised by Rio Tinto that they had identified some discrepancies with the historical land use payments made under the Yandi Land Use Agreement since its commencement in 1997. A review of underpayments was commenced along with discussions for the modernisation of the Yandi Land Use Agreement.

In December 2022, Rio Tinto made a payment of \$125 Million. At this stage the Trust is not able to determine the components of this total and as such the full amount has been recognised as a Current Liability under "Deferred Revenue". The Trust notes that the final amount remains unresolved. Gumala is committed to resolving the matter and negotiating to modernise the Yandi Land Use Agreement.

NOTE 19 EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Since 1 July 2023 the Trust has contracted to purchase the commercial property at Level 3, 165 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth.

NOTE 20 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 2023, Gumala Investments Pty Ltd had 6 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 38 present fairly the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2023 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yale Bolto', is written over a large, faint, light blue watermark of the same signature.

Interim Chairperson – Yale Bolto for and on behalf of the Board of Gumala Investments Pty Ltd

Dated at Perth this 15th day of September 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

HALL CHADWICK 

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 2023, 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 2023 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 2022*.

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 2023, 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
Director

Dated at Perth this 27th day of September 2023





Glossary of Terms

ARC - Foundation Audit and Risk Committee

Beneficiaries - Beneficiaries of the General Gumala Foundation Trust

FARC - Foundation Applications Review Committee

FIC - Foundation Investments Committee

GAC - Gumala Aboriginal Corporation

GGF - The General Gumala Foundation Trust

GEPL - Gumala Enterprise Pty Ltd, Trustee of the GET

GET - the Gumala Enterprises Trust

GIPL - Gumala Investments Pty Ltd, Trustee of the GGF

IUCs - Income Utilisation Categories, outlined in the Trust Deed

KER - Karijini Eco Retreat

KMP - Key management personnel

Land Use Funds - The revenue received from Rio Tinto under the YLUA

Members - Members of Gumala Aboriginal Corporation

MST - Member Services Team, employed by GAC

PIF - Personal Information Form

Review Recommendations - The findings of the 4th 5-yearly Review conducted by the GGF

The Foundation - The General Gumala Foundation, comprised of GAC, GIPL and GEPL

The Future Fund - The Investment portfolio managed by GIPL on behalf of our Members & Beneficiaries

The Trust/Gumala Trust - The Trustee for the GGF managed by GIPL

TOAC - Traditional Owners Advisory Committee

TO - Traditional Owner

TOR - Traditional Owner Register

Trust Deed - The General Gumala Foundation Trust Deed

YLUA - Yandi Land Use Agreement



GET IN TOUCH

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