

Victorian Traditional Owners Trust - Dja Dja Wurrung

ABN 75 867 557 989

Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Corporate Information

ABN 75 867 557 989

Registered Name

The Trustee for Victorian Traditional Owners Trust - Dja Dja Wurrung
Clans Aboriginal Corporation for and on behalf of the Dja Dja Wurrung
People

Directors

Elizabeth Eldridge Chair
Glen Brennan
Susanne Dahn
Neil Westbury

Company Secretary

Lisa Norden

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

12-14 Leveson Street,
North Melbourne
Victoria, 3051 Australia

Postal address:

PO Box 431
North Melbourne
Victoria, 3051 Australia

Phone: + 61 408 148 521

Member of Trustee Company

Secretary of the Department of Justice and Community Safety

Solicitors

Hall & Wilcox
Level 11, Rialto South Tower
525 Collins Street
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

Bankers

National Australia Bank Ltd
500 Bourke Street
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

Investment Managers

Victorian Funds Management Corporation
Level 35, 101 Collins Street,
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000 Australia

Auditors

Victorian Auditor-General's Office
Level 31, 35 Collins Street,
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000 Australia

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Victorian Traditional Owners Trust - Dja Dja Wurrung (DDW Trust) was established with effect from 1 July 2018 by an amendment to the initial Trust Deed on 25 September 2018. The initial Trust Deed was signed on 13 September 2011 between Robert Clark the Attorney General of Victoria and the Trustee Victorian Traditional Owners Funds Ltd (VTOFL). The amendment created two separate trusts the DDW Trust and the Gunaikurnai Trust. The trust assets of the Dja Dja Wurrung people and the Gunaikurnai people had previously been accounted for in separate accounts in a single trust, the Victorian Traditional Owners Trust (VTOT).

With effect from 1 July 2018 the trust assets and equity specifically identified with the Dja Dja Wurrung people were transferred to the DDW Trust.

The directors of VTOFL present the annual report for the DDW Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a Director of VTOFL during the year and to the date of this report are:

Elizabeth Helen Eldridge	re-appointed to 12/09/2022
Glen Gerald Brennan	re-appointed to 12/09/2023
Susanne Dahn	appointed to 17/06/2021
Neil Donald Westbury	appointed to 17/06/2021

Principal Activities and Objectives

The DDW Trust was established for charitable purposes to benefit the Dja Dja Wurrung people of Victoria. The Victorian government established a Native Title Settlement Framework to reach agreements with Traditional Owners through execution of Participation Agreements.

Report on Operations and Activities

VTOFL has developed a tailored long term investment strategy for the DDW Trust.

The investment strategy was established after meeting with the representatives of DDWCAC to develop an understanding their long term and short term financial objectives and their tolerance for risk.

The funds are invested with the Victorian Funds Management Corporation (VFMC) which is a public authority governed by an independent board of Directors whose members are appointed by the Governor in Council of Victoria, in a mix of funds which are consistent with the targeted investment returns and asset allocations of the strategy.

VTOFL incurs expenses in establishing a management framework for this activity. These activities were funded by payments from the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

Report on Significant Changes and Likely Developments

The COVID-19 pandemic is primarily a health issue which has had a major impact on the economy. The Trusts' investments have been impacted by lower dividends and franking credits and overall values of equities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Major Financial and Performance Statistics

The table below sets out a summary of the financial results for the year.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Income	319,531	375,126
Other Economic Flows	(193,607)	29,141
Expenses	(51,975)	(66,245)
Operating Result	73,949	338,022
Total Assets	5,115,228	5,329,620
Total Liabilities	4,840	13,801
Equity of the Trust (at beginning of year)	5,315,819	-
Equity transfer from VTOT to the Trust		5,252,797
Distributions to beneficiaries	(279,380)	(275,000)
Equity (at year end)	5,110,388	5,315,819

Environmental Issues

The operations of the DDW Trust are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory. However, as a registered charity it is required to comply with all the rules and regulations of the ACNC.

Workforce Data

The Company Secretary and one part-time employee were the only employees during the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Consultancies

Willis Towers Watson (WTW) was appointed during the 2020 financial year to provide investment modelling for the Trusts. (2019: WTW provided investment models.)

Proceedings on Behalf of the Trustee Company

No person has applied for leave of the Court to bring proceedings on behalf of VTOFL and the DDW Trust, or to intervene in any proceedings to which VTOFL is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of VTOFL for all or any part of those proceedings.

The DDW Trust was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Meetings of Directors

During the 2020 financial year, seven meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Elizabeth Helen Eldridge	7	7
Glen Gerald Brennan	7	6
Susanne Dahn	7	7
Neil David Westbury	7	7

Information on Directors of the Trustee

Elizabeth Helen Eldridge Director Re-appointed for a 2 year term from 13 September 2020.

Qualifications BA LLB

Experience Member of Queen's College Council. Previously the Chair of Docklands Studios Melbourne Pty Ltd (retired June 2016). Elizabeth, formally a senior public servant in the Victorian Public Service, was closely involved with the early discussions with the Victorian Traditional Owners regarding an alternative approach to resolving Native Title and, subsequently, with the development of the Victorian Native Title Settlement Framework.

Special Responsibilities Chair and Member of Investment Committee

Glen Gerald Brennan (PSM) Director. Re-appointed for a 3 year term from 13 September 2020.

Qualifications MBA, Melbourne Business School

Experience Current role Partner KPMG Indigenous Services.

Until 14 January 2020 Glen was a senior executive at the National Australia Bank Ltd.

A Gomeri man from Narrabri in north-west NSW, Glen was Australia's most senior Indigenous banker. Glen has over 20 years' experience in both the finance and government sectors with extensive experience in community finance, banking and risk management. Glen was is Co- Chair of the Aboriginal Employment Strategy and Chairman of 4 Mile Ventures a family owned and operated beef cattle enterprise.

Special Responsibilities Member of Investment Committee

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Susanne Dahn	Director. Appointed for 3 year term from 18 June 2018.
Qualifications	BCom, MBA, Grad Dip App Finance & Investment, FAICD
Experience	Sue is a Partner/Executive Director at Pitcher Partners; Non-Executive Director, MTAA Super; Non-Executive Director, AIA Australia; Non-Executive Director, Australian Communities Foundation; Council Member, Victorian AICD; and Investment Committee Member, Trinity College (University of Melbourne).
Special Responsibilities	Member of Investment Committee
Neil Donald Westbury (PSM)	Director. Appointed for 3 year term from 18 June 2018.
Qualifications	Certificate in Aboriginal Studies
Experience	Chair of Machado Joseph Disease Foundation, Director Westbury and Associates Pty Ltd. Previously Board member of the Indigenous Land Corporation, General Manager Reconciliation Australia, Assistant Secretary Native Title Special Projects, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Visiting Fellow in Public Policy ANU. Neil has over 40 years experience working in Indigenous Affairs for governments, the private sector and Indigenous organisations. He has also maintained a strong interest in issues relating to native title including as an expert advisor in the development of the Native Title Alternative Framework and ensuring improved access for Indigenous peoples to financial services.
Special Responsibilities	Member of Investment Committee

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Remuneration of the Board of the Trustee Company

The remuneration of the Directors of VTOFL has been set in accordance with a resolution of the VTOFL Member.

The remuneration is in accordance with Victorian Government guidelines for Statutory Bodies.

Victorian Traditional Owners Fund Ltd

	2020	2019
Chair		
Elizabeth Eldridge	\$18,922 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,798	\$18,551 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,762
Directors		
Glen Brennan	\$11,353 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,078	\$11,130 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,057
Susanne Dahn	\$11,353 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,078	\$11,130 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,057
Neil Westbury	\$11,353 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,078	\$11,130 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,057

Trustee Company Secretary

In September 2016 Ian Gaudion was appointed Secretary of VTOFL and resigned with effect from 27 June 2020. Lisa Norden was appointed Company Secretary with effect from 28 June 2020. Lisa Norden was employed on a part-time basis from May to 27 June while transitioning to Company Secretary.

Related Party Transactions

Glen Brennan was appointed a director on 13 September 2017 and reappointed for a further 3 years on 13 September 2020. Until 14 January 2020 Glen was a senior executive at the National Australia Bank Ltd. VTOFL maintains bank accounts for itself and the Victorian Traditional Owners Trusts with the National Australia Bank. All of these accounts are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons.

Other Disclosures

Insurances

VTOFL paid insurance premiums to insure the directors for Investment Managers Insurance, Directors and Officers Insurance Professional Indemnity, Cyber Liability Policy, Public and Products Liability Policy insurance. The premium paid for this insurance cover was \$19,547 (2018: \$20,449)

Committees

The Board of VTOFL established an Investment Committee. Each director is entitled to attend and Dr. Dennis Sams has been appointed as a non-executive independent member.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2020 has been received and can be found on page 9 of the financial report.

Declaration

This Directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of VTOFL.



Chair

Elizabeth Eldridge

Dated this 21st day of December 2020

Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Trustee, Victorian Traditional Owners Trust - Dja Dja Wurrung

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General, an independent officer of parliament, is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised.

Under the *Audit Act 1994*, the Auditor-General is the auditor of each public body and for the purposes of conducting an audit has access to all documents and property, and may report to parliament matters which the Auditor-General considers appropriate.

Independence Declaration

As auditor for the Victorian Traditional Owners Trust - Dja Dja Wurrung for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MELBOURNE
21 December 2020



Janaka Kumara
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with *subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013* , the Directors declare that in their opinion:

- (b.) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- (a.) the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* .

This declaration is authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of VTOFL.



Chair
Elizabeth Eldridge

Dated this 21st day of December 2020

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income			
Distributions received	2	254,571	270,375
Franking credit refund	2	12,584	47,352
Resources received free of charge	3	47,135	57,399
Other income	2.1	5,241	-
Total income		319,531	375,126
Less: Expenses			
Administration expenses		47,135	57,399
Audit fees		4,840	8,846
Total expenses		51,975	66,245
Net Result from Transactions		267,556	308,881
Other Economic Flows			
Increase (decrease) in value of Investment	2	(193,607)	29,141
Total Economic Flows included in Net Result		(193,607)	29,141
Profit for the year		73,949	338,022
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total net comprehensive income for the year		73,949	338,022

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	7,412	-
Investments	8	4,962,858	5,159,948
Distributions receivable	8	132,374	122,320
Franking credits receivable		12,584	47,352
Total Financial Assets		5,115,228	5,329,620
TOTAL ASSETS		5,115,228	5,329,620
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payable to VTOFL		-	2,045
Payable to Gunaikurnai Trust	9	-	2,556
Audit fees provided for		4,840	9,200
TOTAL		4,840	13,801
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,840	13,801
NET ASSETS		5,110,388	5,315,819
EQUITY			
Beneficiary Equity - Dja Dja Wurrung		5,315,819	5,252,797
Retained Earnings		73,949	338,022
Payment to beneficiary		(279,380)	(275,000)
TOTAL EQUITY		5,110,388	5,315,819
Commitments for expenditure	4	-	-
Contingent assets and contingent liabilities	5	-	-

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

	Settled Sum	Retained	Total
	\$	Earnings	\$
		\$	
Balance as at 1 July 2018			
Comprehensive Income			
Profit for the year	-	338,022	338,022
Total Comprehensive Income	-	338,022	338,022
Payments to beneficiaries	-	(275,000)	(275,000)
Transfer of assets from VTOT			
Equity transfers for the year	-	5,252,797	5,252,797
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	5,315,819	5,315,819
Balance as at 1 July 2019		5,315,819	5,315,819
Comprehensive Income			
Profit for the year	-	73,949	73,949
Total Comprehensive Income	-	73,949	73,949
Payments to beneficiaries	-	(279,380)	(279,380)
Balance as at 30 June 2020	-	5,110,388	5,110,388

CASH FLOW STATEMENT**for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

	Note	2020	2019
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Investment distributions received		244,517	339,082
Interest received from ATO		67	-
Franking credits received		47,352	-
Advance from Trustee Company		100	-
Payments to suppliers		(8,727)	-
Net Cash Generated from/(used in) operating	13	<u>283,309</u>	<u>339,082</u>
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACITVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of investments		248,000	-
Payments for investments		(244,517)	(339,082)
Net Cash Generated from/(used in) Investing		<u>3,483</u>	<u>(339,082)</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACITVITY			
Payments to beneficiaries		(279,380)	-
Net Cash Generated from/(used in) Investing		<u>(279,380)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD			
Cash at beginning of year		-	-
Cash at end of the financial year		<u><u>7,412</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The directors of VTOFL apply Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in *AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and *AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements* of the *Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)* and the *Australian Charities and Not for profits Commission Act 2012* and *Regulations 2013*. The Trust is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

Basis of Preparation

The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, except for the cash flow information. Assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, and prepared in accordance with historical cost conventions. Amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

b. Investment Distributions

Investment distributions are declared income as advised by the fund managers on the investments. The investments included investments in term deposits, bonds, equities, exchange traded funds and other securities as defined in the management agreement between the Trust and the fund manager. Accordingly, investment distributions include dividend income, interest income and capital gain income (net of any capital loss) upon sale of equities and exchange traded funds. Investment distribution income is accounted upon declaration and credit of the distribution to the investment account. As at 30 June 2020, the Trust had investment distributions of \$254,571 (2019: \$270,375).

c. Gain or losses on financial instruments – investments

The Trust's portfolio of managed investments consists of equities, bonds and other financial instruments. As is customary in the financial markets, investments are traded in that they are sold and then other securities purchased. This results in realised gains or losses from securities that are purchased and sold. Realised gains or losses on financial instruments is calculated by comparing the initial unit purchase price to the unit sale price, multiplied by the number of units withdrawn.

The investment portfolios are priced 'to market prices' at regular intervals, this pricing to market price results in unrealised gains or losses. Unrealised gains or losses from the portfolio investments are not recorded under Income from transactions, but are separately reported under Other economic flows included in the net result.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

d. Revenue Recognition

The Trust has adopted AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-profit Entities which came into effect from 1 July 2019. The application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 has not had an impact on the financial performance and/or financial position of the Trust.

Any settlement sum is recognised in the income statement when the entity obtains control of the sum and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the settlement will flow to the entity and the amount of the settlement can be measured reliably.

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

When a settlement is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the settlement is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the settlement is recognised as income on receipt.

Interest Revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

VTOFL pays for expenses on behalf of the DDW Trust. These expenses are included as "resources free of charge" in the statement of comprehensive income and is funded by the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

None of the revenue of the DDW Trust includes any amount for the goods and services tax (GST).

e. Expenses from Transactions

Expenses from transaction are recognised as they are incurred and reported in the financial year to which they relate.

All expenses are stated inclusive of the goods and services tax (GST).

f. Financial Instruments

Introduction

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Categories of financial assets under AASB 9

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised costs if both of the following criteria are met and the assets are not designated as fair value through the net result:

- * the assets are held by the VTOT - Dja Dja Wurrung Trust to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- * the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

The Trust recognises the following assets in this category:

- * cash and deposits, and
- * receivables.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

f. **Financial Instruments** - (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through net result

Equity instruments that are held for trading as well as derivative instruments are classified as fair value through net results. Other financial assets are required to be measured at fair value through net results unless they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Trust recognises listed equity securities as mandatorily measured at fair value through the net result and designated all of its managed investment schemes as fair value through net result.

Categories of financial assets under AASB 9

Loans and receivable and cash are financial instrument assets with fixed and determined payments that are not quoted on an active market. These assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to the initial measurement, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (and for assets, less any impairment). The Trust recognises the following assets in this category:

- * cash and deposits, and
- * receivables.

Categories of financial assets under AASB 9

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised on the date they originated. They are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit and loss over the period of the interest bearing liability, using the effective rate method. The Trust recognises the following liabilities in this category:

- * payables (excluding statutory payables), and
- * borrowings.

Reclassification of financial instruments: Subsequent to initial recognition reclassification of financial liabilities is not permitted. Financial assets are required to be classified between fair value through net result, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost when and only when the Trust's business model for managing its financial assets has changes such that its previous model would no longer apply.

g. **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

The DDW Trust is not registered for GST.

Investment revenue does not incur GST.

Expenses and assets are recognised inclusive of the amount of GST.

Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

h. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

i. Fair value hierarchy

In determining fair values, a number of inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, also known as the fair value hierarchy. The levels are as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Trust determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

j. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting year for goods and services received by the DDW Trust during the reporting year which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amount being normally paid within 365 days or shorter of recognition of the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

NOTE 2: Net investment Income Disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

AASB 101 requires material items of a dissimilar nature to be presented separately. As such, the trust is required to present income in the form of distributions of units separately from gains or losses resulting from changes in the value of the units.

The total return from the VFMC investments for the year was:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Franking credit refund	12,584	47,352
Distributions received	254,571	270,375
Increase (decrease) in value of VFMC Investments	(193,607)	29,141
Net Income derived from VTOT investments	73,548	346,868

NOTE 2.1: Other income

During the year the DDW Trust recognized the following items of other income.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
VTOT-Dja Dja Wurrung Windfall Gain	2,556	-
Other Income	2,685	-
Total Other income	5,241	-

NOTE 3: Resources received free of charge.

This represents the value of expenses paid for by VTOFL on behalf of the DDW Trust, and funded by the Department of Justice and Community Safety (DoJCS).

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Administration expenses funded by DoJCS.	47,135	57,399
	47,135	57,399

NOTE 4: Commitments for expenditure

The DDW Trust has no contractual obligations to purchase property plant and equipment.

NOTE 5: Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The directors of VTOFL are not aware of any contingent assets or commitments of the DDW Trust which are not otherwise disclosed in these financial statements (2019: Nil).

NOTE 6: Significant events during the Reporting Year

The COVID-19 pandemic is primarily a health issue which has had a major impact on the economy. The Trusts' investments have been impacted by lower dividends and franking credits and overall values of equities.

NOTE 7: Significant events after the Reporting Year

The impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it did have significant impact for the Trust's income up to 30 June 2020, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by State and Federal government, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and border controls, government policy and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

There are no other subsequent events requiring adjustment or disclosure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

NOTE 8: Investments of the DDW Trust

The funds invested with VFMC as at 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Investments - Dja Dja Wurrung: Capital Stable Fund		
Comprising:		
Net value of the Capital Stable Fund	2,495,165	2,571,519
Distributions receivable	51,355	72,670
	<u>2,546,520</u>	<u>2,644,189</u>
Investments - Dja Dja Wurrung: Balanced Fund		
Comprising:		
Net value of the Balanced Fund	2,467,693	2,588,429
Distributions receivable	81,019	49,650
	<u>2,548,712</u>	<u>2,638,079</u>
Combined investments with VFMC		
Net value of investments	4,962,858	5,159,948
Distributions receivable	132,374	122,320
	<u>5,095,232</u>	<u>5,282,268</u>

NOTE 9: Payable to the Gunaikurnai Trust

As at 30 June net amount owed by the DDW Trust to the Gunaikurnai Trust was:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Payable to Gunaikurnai Trust	-	2,556

Consistent with a Resolution of the directors of VTOFL; VTOFL paid the payable amount to the Gunaikurnai Trust. The DDW Trust did not have to pay this amount and neither of the two new trusts will be out of pocket. The write off of the Payable by the DDW Trust has been treated as a Windfall Gain.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

NOTE 10: Related Party Transactions

10.1 Related parties

Related parties of the VTOFL and DDW Trust include:

all key management personnel and their close family members and their personal business interests, controlled entities, joint ventures and entities that they have significant influence over.

10.2 Significant transactions and balances with related parties

Glen Brennan was appointed a director on 13 September 2017 and reappointed for a further 3 years on 13 September 2020. Until 14 January 2020 Glen was a senior executive at the National Australia Bank Ltd. VTOFL maintains bank accounts for itself and the Victorian Traditional Owners Trusts with the National Australia Bank. All of these accounts are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons.

During the year the DDW Trust received interest of \$0 (2019: \$0) from the National Australia Bank and paid bank fees to the National Australia Bank of \$0 (2019: \$0).

The Secretary of the Department of Justice and Community Safety is the sole Member of the Company (VTOFL).

During the year DDW Trust received resources free of charge [See Note 3.] of \$47,135 (2019: \$57,399) which represents its share of revenue grant from the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Key management personnel of the Trustee Company are:

10.3 Key Management Personnel

Elizabeth Eldridge	Chair
Glen Brennan	Director
Susanne Dahn	Director
Neil Westbury	Director

10.4 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	52,981	51,941
Post-employment benefits	5,033	4,934
	<u>58,014</u>	<u>56,875</u>

Remuneration comprises employee benefits in all forms of consideration paid, payable by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered and is disclosed in the following categories:

Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that is usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

10.4.1 Change of classification

The classification of the staff as Key Management Personnel has not been changed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

NOTE 11: Remuneration of Directors of VTOFL

The remuneration of the directors of VTOFL has been set in accordance with a resolution of the VTOFL Member. The remuneration is in accordance with Victorian Government guidelines for Statutory Bodies.

	2020	2019
Chair		
Elizabeth Eldridge	\$18,922 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,798	\$18,551 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,762
Directors		
Glen Brennan	\$11,353 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,078	\$11,130 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,057
Susanne Dahn	\$11,353 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,078	\$11,130 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,057
Neil Westbury	\$11,353 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,078	\$11,130 plus superannuation guarantee amount of \$1,057

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

NOTE 12: Financial Risk Management

The DDW Trust financial instruments consist solely of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, and short-term and long term investments.

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

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,412	-
Investments	4,962,858	5,159,948
Distributions receivable	132,374	122,320
Dividend franking credits receivable	12,584	47,352
Other receivables	-	-
Total financial assets	5,115,228	5,329,620
Total Financial liabilities	4,840	11,401

Market risk

Markets Risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The trusts exposure to market risk is insignificant and primarily through equity price risk.

Equity Price

The trust is exposed to equity price risk through its management Investment schemes. The Trust's investment strategy was established after meeting with the Traditional Owner Group and understanding their objectives with regard to annual distributions, their target for capital balance at the end of the term and their tolerance for risk.

NOTE 13: Reconciliation of Net Result for the period

Cash flows from Operating Activities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Net Result for the period	73,949	338,022
Non cash movements		
Unrealised (gains)/losses in investments	193,607	(29,140)
Movement in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in distributions receivable	(10,054)	68,707
Decrease/(increase) in franking credits receivable	34,768	(47,352)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for audit fees	(4,360)	-
Increase/(decrease) in Payable to VTOFL	(2,045)	4,445
Increase/(decrease) in Payable to GLaWAC	(2,556)	4,400
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	283,309	339,082

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

NOTE 14: Dja Dja Wurrung Trust – Equity Entitlement

Dja Dja Wurrung Trust		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Equity at Beginning		
Opening Equity	5,315,819	5,255,198
add		
Investment Return	60,964	299,515
Franking Credits	12,584	47,352
Other income	5,241	-
	<u>5,394,608</u>	<u>5,602,065</u>
less		
Audit Fees	(4,840)	(8,846)
Bank Charges	-	-
	<u>(4,840)</u>	<u>(8,846)</u>
Sub-total	5,389,768	5,593,219
less		
Distributions Made	(279,380)	(275,000)
Adjustment for share of VTOT audit fees	-	(2,400)
Equity at End	<u>5,110,388</u>	<u>5,315,819</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

NOTE 15: New Accounting Standards and Interpretation

Certain new Australian accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2020 reporting period. As at 30 June 2020, the following standards and interpretations had been issued but were not mandatory for the reporting period ending 30 June 2020. The Trust has not and does not intend to adopt these standards early.

Standard / Interpretation	Summary	Applicable for Annual Reporting periods beginning on	Impact on Financial Statements
AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material	This Standard principally amends AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. It applies to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with earlier application permitted.	01-Jan-20	<p>The amendments refine and clarify the definition of material in AASB 101 and its application by improving the wording and aligning the definition across AASB Standards and other publications. The amendments also include some supporting requirements in AASB 101 in the definition to give it more prominence and clarify the explanation accompanying the definition of material.</p> <p>The Trust is in the process of analysing the impacts of this Standard. However, it is not anticipated to have a material impact.</p>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non Current	This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current.	01-Jan-22	The amendment initially applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted however the AASB has recently issued ED 301 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current – Deferral of Effective Date with the intention to defer the application by one year to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Trust is in the process of analysing the impacts of this Standard. However, it is not anticipated to have a material impact.
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NOTE 15: New Accounting Standards and Interpretation (continued)

In addition to the new standards and amendments above, the AASB has issued a list of other amending standards that are not effective for the 2019-20 reporting period (as listed below). In general, these amending standards include editorial and references changes that are expected to have insignificant impacts on public sector reporting.

- AASB 17 Insurance Contracts.
- AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities (Appendix C).
- AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business.
- AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework.
- AASB 2019-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.
- AASB 2019-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of the Effect of New IFRS Standards Not Yet Issued in Australia.
- AASB 2020-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustee of the Victorian Traditional Owners Trust - Dja Dja Wurrung

Opinion I have audited the financial report of the Trustee for Victorian Traditional Owners Trust - Dja Dja Wurrung (the Trust) which comprises the:

- balance sheet as at 30 June 2020
- comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended
- statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- cash flow statement for the year then ended
- notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies
- directors' declaration.

In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2020 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and comply with *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the Trust in accordance with 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 my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the Trustee of the Trust, would be in the same terms if given to the Trust as at the time of this auditor's report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information The Trustee of the Trust is responsible for the Other Information, which comprises the information in the Trust's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020 but does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the Other Information and accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the Other Information. However, in connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial report or the knowledge I obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Trustee's responsibilities for the financial report The Trustee of the Trust is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013* and for such internal control as the Trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Trust'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 it is inappropriate to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 Trust's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustee.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

**Auditor's
responsibilities
for the audit
of the financial
report
(continued)**

- 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.

I communicate with the Trustee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the Trustee with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Janaka Kumara

as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

MELBOURNE
21 December 2020