INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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To the Presiding Member

Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board as at 30 June 2022, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Reporting Requirements.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member and the Officer responsible for financial administration.

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* have been met.

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

Responsibilities of the officer responsible for financial administration and the Board for the financial report

The officer responsible for financial administration is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Reporting Requirements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the officer responsible for financial administration is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account any policy or funding decisions the government has made which affect the continued existence of the entity. The officer responsible for financial administration is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

The members of the Board are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 15F(2) of the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984*, I have audited the financial report of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the officer responsible for financial administration
- conclude on the appropriateness of the officer responsible for financial administration'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 entity'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 the opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity 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.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the officer responsible for financial administration and the Board about, 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 the audit.

Daniel O'Donohue

Assistant Auditor-General (Financial Audit)

28 September 2022

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the financial statements of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board:

- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board;
- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions;
- comply with relevant account standards; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board at the end of the financial year and the result of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.
- internal controls employed by the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the financial statements have been effective.

LanceIngomor

Lance Ingomar Presiding Member of the Board

Tim Hall

Officer responsible for financial administration

Juffell

Date: 27/09/2022 Date: 27/09/2022

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	2.1	3	2
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	2.2	-	100
Resources received free of charge	2.3	25	20
Total income		28	122
Expenses			
Board member expenses	3.2	1	2
Supplies and services	4.1	43	46
Depreciation	5.2	1	1
Grants and Subsidies	4.2	25	100
Other Expenses	4.3	10	20
Total expenses	-	80	169
Net result		(52)	(47)
Total comprehensive result	_	(52)	(47)

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	209	256
Receivables	6.3	4	2
Total current assets	-	213	258
Non-current assets:			
Property, Plant and equipment	5.1	-	1
Total non-current assets	_	-	1
Total assets	-	213	259
Current liabilities:			
Payables	7.2	43	37
Total current liabilities	-	43	37
Total liabilities	_	43	37
Net assets	=	170	222
Equity:			
Retained earnings		170	222
Total equity	=	170	222
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.			
Unrecognised commitments	8.1		

8.2

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

Contingent assets and liabilities

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2020		269	269
Net result for 2020-21		(47)	(47)
Total comprehensive result for 2020-21	-	(47)	(47)
Balance at 30 June 2021		222	222
Net result for 2021-22		(52)	(52)
Total comprehensive result for 2021-22	-	(52)	(52)
Balance at 30 June 2022		170	170

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

		2022 Inflows (Outflows)	2021 Inflows (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash inflows:			
Fees and charges		3	2
Receipts from SA Government		-	110
GST recovered from the ATO		-	2
Cash generated from operations		3	114
Cash outflows:			
Board member expenses		1	2
Grants		-	110
Payments for supplies and services		33	16
GST paid to the ATO		6	-
Other payments		10	21
Cash used in operations		(50)	149
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		(47)	(35)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(47)	(35)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		256	291
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6.2	209	256

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. About the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board

The Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board (the Board) is a not-for-profit government entity of the State of South Australia. The Board was established on 24 August 2004 pursuant to the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 under regulation 4 of the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights (Establishment of Co-management Board) Regulations 2004 and continues under the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights (Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board) Regulations 2019.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in compliance with:

- section 23 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards with reduced disclosure requirements.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Board is not-for-profit entity. The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12-month period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured on a different basis.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- Receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cashflows include GST in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal 12-month operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Significant accounting policies are set out in the notes

1.2 Objectives and Programs

The functions of the Board as set out in the regulations are as follows:

- 1. To carry out the functions assigned to the Board by or under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972;
- 2. To carry out the functions assigned to the Board by the co-management agreement; and
- 3. To carry out the other functions assigned to the Board by or under the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984*, or by the Minister for Environment and Water.

The Board is responsible for managing the Mamungari Conservation Park operational issues in accordance with the Board's Park Management Plan such as entry, opening and closing, vehicle access, aircraft access, camping and related matters pursuant to the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights (Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board)* Regulations 2019.

1.3 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Board

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the operations of the Board and the impacts were included under the relevant disclosure notes. The key impacts in 2021-22 were:

- Community closures, border closures, inability to travel
- Postponement of Board meetings
- Interruptions and delays to works and supplies

2. Income

2.1 Revenues from fees and charges	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Camping permits and fees	3	2
Total fees and charges	3	2
2.2 SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grant from DEW	-	100
Total SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	-	100
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers are recognised as income on receipt.		
2.3 Resources received free of charge	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Services received free of charge - DEW	25	20
Total Resources received free of charge	25	20

3. Board, committees and employees

The Board does not have any staff. Staff of the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) provided administrative and workforce support to the Board. DEW staff are not considered key management personnel of the Board.

3.1 Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel of the Board include the Minister for Environment and Water and the members of the Board. Total compensation for the Board's key management personnel was \$1,000 in 2021-22 and \$2,000 in 2020-21.

The compensation disclosed in this note excludes Salaries and other benefits the Minister for Environment and Water receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*.

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

One member of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board is also a Maralinga Tjarutja Council member. Four members of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board are also Oak Valley Council members. The Maralinga Tjarutja Council administer the lands on which Oak Valley Community resides. During the reporting period, the following payments were made by the Board to Oak Valley (Maralinga) Aboriginal Corporation: \$25,000 through a grant agreement to support the Oak Valley Rangers Program undertaking land management work and \$10,000 for fees and services works relating to cultural clearances for highway campsites. On the 28th September 2021, surplus assets owned by Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board were donated to the Oak Valley Community (refer note 5.1).

Two members of Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC are also members of the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board. During this reporting period, no payments were made by the Board to Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation. Pila Nguru withdrew from the Board's land management grants process for this financial year due to covid related border closures preventing access to Mamungari Conservation Park.

3.2 Board and committee members

Members of the Board during the 2022 financial year were:

Members

Mr Lance Ingomar (Chairperson)

Mr Parka Hogan (Deputy Chairperson)

Ms Cindy Watson

Ms Debbie Hanson

Mr Rohan (Scott) Baird

Mr Mark Anderson*

Ms Tamahina Cox*

Ms Mary-Anne Healy*

Deputies

Ms Marjorie Kugena

Mr Lyndon Pepper

Ms Glenda Hansen

Ms Nancy Donegan

Mr Robert Sleep*

Ms Meryl Schiller* (resigned 2 June 2022)

Ms Amy Allen*

Board and committee remuneration

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2022	2021
Nil	12	15
\$1 - \$19,999	3	5
Total number of members	15	20

The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$1,000 (2021: \$2,000). Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board member duties including sitting fees and superannuation contributions.

4. Expenses

4.1 Supplies and services	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accountancy fees	6	7
Fee for services		
Fee for services - DEW*	=	13
Fee for services - land and park management	10	2
Fee for services - In-Kind*	25	20
Other	2	4
Total supplies and services	43	46

^{*}The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) provides administrative and workforce support to the Board. These services are provided by DEW to the Board on a cost recovery basis under a Service Level Agreement. The Board was not charged for the service provided by DEW during 2021-22 as they were provided in-kind.

Fee for services – land and park management include contracts for park maintenance and operations. Due to Board constraints and COVID-19, minimal land management operations were performed over the past two years.

^{*}In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board duties during the financial year.

4.2 Grants and subsidies	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants	25	100
Total grants	25	100

The Board provided financial assistance to an Aboriginal Community, Oak Valley (Maralinga) Aboriginal Corporation during the 2021-22 financial year, to enable Aboriginal Rangers to build their conservation land management skills including the development of educational information for people visiting Maralinga Tjarutja Lands. Funds were paid by way of grant and the recipient was required to comply with conditions relevant to the grant.

4.3 Other Expenses	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Theft/Fraud	-	10
Auditors' remuneration	10	10
Total Other Expenses	10	20

During 2020-21 funds totalling \$10,000 were withdrawn without expenditure authority. The matter has been reported to Northern Territory Police and is currently still under investigation.

Audit fees paid / payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to work performed under the Public Finance and Audit Act were \$10,000 (2021: \$10,000). No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

5. Non-financial Assets

5.1 Property, Plant and equipment by asset class	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Land and Buildings	\$ 000	\$ 000
E		101
Buildings at cost (deemed fair value)	-	104
Accumulated depreciation	-	(104)
Total Land and Buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	12	76
Accumulated depreciation	(12)	(75)
Total Plant and equipment	-	1

All items of plant and equipment had a fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1.5 million so have not been revalued in accordance with APS 116.D. The carrying value of these items are deemed to approximate fair value.

On the 28th September 2021, surplus assets were donated to the Oak Valley Community. All donated assets had a written down value of zero

Impairment

Plant and equipment owned by the Board has not been assessed for impairment as they are non-cash generating assets, that are specialised in nature and held for continual use of their service capacity.

5.2 Useful Life and Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

Class of Asset	Useful Life (years)
Buildings	70-80
Plant and equipment	5-10

	2022 \$'000	
Plant and equipment	1	1_
Total depreciation	1	1

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Review of accounting estimates

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, on an annual basis. Changes in the expected life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate.

6. Financial Assets

6.1 Categorisation of financial assets	2022 Carrying Amount \$'000	2021 Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	209	256
Receivables	-	-
Total financial assets	209	256

Receivables as disclosed in this note does not include statutory amounts or prepayments as these are not financial instruments.

6.2 Cash and cash equivalents	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash at bank	209	256
Total cash and cash equivalents	209	256
6.3 Receivables	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Accounts receivable	-	-
Prepayments	-	2
GST input tax recoverable	4	-
Total current receivables	4	2

Trade receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Receivables are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and they are measured at amortised cost.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included as part of receivables.

7. Liabilities

7.1 Categorisation of financial liabilities	2022	2021
	Carrying	Carrying
	Amount	Amount
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities		
Payables	27	-
Total financial liabilities	27	

Payables as disclosed in this note does not include accrued expenses or statutory amounts as these are not financial instruments.

7.2 Payables	2022	2021
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	27	14
Accrued expenses	16	16
GST payable		7
Total current payables	43	37

Payables and accrued expenses are recognised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry payables are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

The net amount of GST payable to the ATO is included as part of payables.

8. Outlook

8.1 Unrecognised commitments

The Board had no unrecognised contractual commitments as 30 June 2022.

8.2 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

The Board is not aware of the existence of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022.

8.3 Events after the reporting period

There are no known events after balance date that affects these financial statements in a material manner.