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"It is a privilege to lead such a worthy organisation, working in partnership with our communities to end the cycle of trauma."
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Over the last 12 months The Healing Foundation forged ahead with our Action Plan for Healing project to better support Stolen Generations members and their families.

At the end of this financial year the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) was preparing to release Australia’s first demographic needs analysis and policy impact study of the Stolen Generations and their descendants.

This important piece of work was commissioned by The Healing Foundation as the first step in our Action Plan for Healing project, supported by the Federal Government in response to our Bringing Them Home Report: 20 Years On, which I handed to Prime Minister Turnbull in May 2017.

The AIHW study uncovers alarming levels of health, economic and social disadvantage among Stolen Generations members and their descendants. It provides comprehensive data to illustrate the direct link between the forced removal of tens of thousands of children from their families and the real life symptoms of Intergenerational Trauma within today’s families and communities.

The findings of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare report will inform recommendations to the Federal Government on the best ways to meet the complex health and welfare needs of ageing Stolen Generations members and tackle Intergenerational Trauma.

The Healing Foundation is currently finalising a new five year strategic plan focused on addressing Intergenerational Trauma. If we don’t act now to break the cycle, unresolved trauma will continue to be passed on to future generations.

This year The Healing Foundation also undertook a mapping exercise to identify the availability of healing services across the country. While 918 organisations were found to be providing some level of healing support, only 6 per cent were primary providers of healing services. This confirms the emerging nature of the healing sector and the urgent need for greater resources to help meet community demand.

In November, The Healing Foundation launched an important research paper to guide violence prevention in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Towards an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Violence Prevention Framework for Men and Boys was developed in partnership with White Ribbon Australia, and in consultation with a Knowledge Circle of nationally recognised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander violence prevention experts.

The paper is a valuable resource for service providers and policy makers alike, and I look forward to seeing its recommended framework adopted widely.

As a small organisation seeking to lead and facilitate healing across this diverse country, the challenges before us remain. However our consistent and measured efforts across programs, knowledge creation and strategic communications are having an undeniable impact.

I would like to acknowledge the role of our Stolen Generations Reference Group and Youth Advisory Group whose contributions ensure we continue to honour our communities in everything we do. I also pay tribute to our dedicated Board members and staff who have worked hard to achieve this year’s outcomes.

It is a privilege to lead such a worthy organisation, working in partnership with our communities to end the cycle of trauma.

Professor Steve Larkin
Healing Foundation Chairperson
"I acknowledge the many strong and resilient communities who inspire us every day."
MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

This year The Healing Foundation worked to address the healing skills shortage by developing a training package to equip Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workers with the knowledge and skills needed to facilitate healing.

The course is the first of its kind in Australia and received national accreditation in 2017/18. Developed in partnership with Brisbane-based Indigenous counselling service Gallang Place, the short course will help workers respond to the burden of Intergenerational Trauma and further support the development of a strong healing workforce.

The Healing Foundation supported 34 healing projects in the 2017/18 year, including 22 collective or group healing projects for Stolen Generations members and Intergenerational Trauma projects.

The fact that 85 per cent of those who participated in our Stolen Generations projects said they were better able to manage their loss, grief and trauma after taking part underlines the enormous value of these projects to our communities.

In February, The Healing Foundation supported many thousands of Australians to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the National Apology to the Stolen Generations, celebrate local Stolen Generations members and increase understanding about their healing needs.

We held a free public concert on the lawns of Parliament House in Canberra and supported almost 90 community events around the country. Our message about the role of healing in tackling disadvantage had a phenomenal reach during this time. The popular Community Service Announcement we developed was played an estimated 200 times on TV and more than 1300 times on radio, on top of extensive traditional and social media coverage.

Many of these activities were designed to highlight Intergenerational Trauma and its impacts and encourage all Australians to reflect on the work that still needs to be done to address the unfinished healing business of our nation.

Acknowledgement and truth telling are important parts of the healing process, and essential to achieving true reconciliation and ensuring the mistakes of the past are not repeated.

Other highlights of The Healing Foundation’s work over the year included:

• delivering six community healing forums in NSW, in partnership with Aboriginal Affairs NSW, to help state government agencies better understand how they can support healing
• commissioning the development of a healing framework for young people
• continuing to build the capacity, knowledge and skills of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations to safely and effectively support community members to access the National Redress Scheme for survivors of institutional sexual abuse

This work would not be possible without the tireless efforts of our small team of staff, the guidance of our Board members and our Stolen Generations and Youth reference groups or our many supporters and partners. I thank you all.

I also acknowledge the many strong and resilient communities who inspire us every day.

We know many communities are still crying out for healing opportunities. In direct response to these calls, in the coming year we will be releasing a new five year strategy to address trauma and scale up healing.

Richard Weston
Healing Foundation CEO
“Coming together with other survivors, sharing stories and accessing group healing opportunities is what helps many Stolen Generations members to heal.”
OUR HEALING WORK

The Healing Foundation funded 34 substantial projects in the 2017/18 financial year, including projects to support Stolen Generations members and Intergenerational Trauma projects.

Supporting our Stolen Generations

The Healing Foundation supported 22 'collective' or group healing projects for Stolen Generations members during the year.

These projects are designed to meet the unique healing needs of Stolen Generations members, as a result of being removed from their families, identities, lands, languages and cultures.

Coming together with other survivors, sharing stories and accessing group healing opportunities is what helps many Stolen Generations members to heal.

170 Stolen Generations members participated in collective healing projects supported by The Healing Foundation in 2017/18.

Key outcomes included:

- 87 percent of participants reported an increased sense of belonging and connection to culture
- 84 percent of participants said they had greater opportunities to lead and support collective healing responses, including for their families
- 85 percent of participants said they were better able to manage their loss, grief and trauma

The Healing Foundation’s Stolen Generations Reference Group guides the organisation’s work, including our Stolen Generations funding objectives. The reference group reviews outcomes achieved through collective healing work and provides input into future projects for Stolen Generations members, helping ensure we continue to honour our Stolen Generations history.

Addressing Intergenerational Trauma

In 2017/18 The Healing Foundation continued to support a number of innovative projects for young people affected by the intergenerational impact of the Stolen Generations policies.

Many of the issues affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities can be linked to the trauma of forcibly removing children from their families, communities and culture, which is often passed down to future generations when people have not been able to heal.

Addressing Intergenerational Trauma is essential to creating sustainable change for communities, families and individuals.

We also continued to support school-based healing projects in QLD and NSW, including:

- the development of a two year healing strategy for Bourke High School in Western NSW, which will further assist the school in effectively responding to the local impacts of intergenerational trauma
- the creation of a small project at The Aboriginal and Islander Independent Community School (known as the Murri School) in Brisbane to help parents tackle trauma through yoga. The project will be presented to an international conference in late 2018
STOLEN GENERATIONS

Who are the Stolen Generations?

- 2018 survivors: 17,150
- 56% females
- 44% males

Where are they today?

- 73% live in NSW, QLD and WA
- 79% live in non-remote areas
- 50+ years old: Approximately 66% of the Stolen Generations were aged 50 and over in 2014-15, and all survivors will be eligible for aged care by 2023

Approximately 11% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people born before 1972 were removed from their families

Western Australia 24%
South Australia 16%
Other jurisdictions 11-13%
Action Plan for Healing

This year we commenced our Action Plan for Healing project to better understand and meet the needs of ageing Stolen Generations members and their families.

The project was funded by the Federal Government in response to our work last year to raise awareness of the outstanding recommendations of the 1997 Bringing them Home (BTH) report and the current needs of the Stolen Generations and their descendants.

It involves three components:
- a needs and demography analysis
- improving access to and preservation of records
- trauma-informed training resources to better support Stolen Generations members in aged care

Needs and demography analysis:

The Healing Foundation commissioned the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) to produce Australia's first demographic needs analysis and policy impact study of the Stolen Generations and their descendants.

It uncovered alarming levels of health, economic and social disadvantage and comprehensive data to illustrate the direct link between forcibly removing tens of thousands of children from their families and the Intergenerational Trauma affecting today's communities.

The AIHW report is due to be released early in the new financial year.

This component of the project also included an analysis of the 19 reports completed since the BTH report and a qualitative analysis of the needs Stolen Generations members have been outlining over the years. It also examined the numbers and locations of institutions and missions that Stolen Generations members were removed to and involved a desktop review of policies across state, territory and federal governments relating specifically to Stolen Generations.

Findings from all of this work will inform recommendations to the Federal Government on how to best meet the complex health and welfare needs of Stolen Generations members and tackle Intergenerational Trauma.

Records:

The Healing Foundation is preparing advice for the Federal Government on improving access to historical records of Stolen Generations members, and managing and preserving contemporary records. This includes records held by government agencies and non-government organisations such as Link-Ups.

A background paper has been developed on current issues relating to access and preservation of records, and ways to improve these. A Knowledge Circle held in Canberra in June provided direct input from Stolen Generations members, record holders and archivists and developed a report containing critical recommendations.

As a result of this work The Healing Foundation is forming a records taskforce to further the report’s recommendations.

Aged care resources:

The AIHW study found that by 2023, all Stolen Generations members will be aged 50 or above and eligible for aged care support. Many Stolen Generations members are at risk of being retraumatised in aged care, given their past experiences with institutions.

To reduce this risk, The Healing Foundation is developing a suite of trauma-informed training resources to educate aged care providers and staff and help them better support our Stolen Generations. The resources are due to be finalised by June 2019.
Michael Welsh is a Wailwan man from Coonamble in New South Wales. He was eight when he and his brother Barry were taken from his mother and five of his siblings.

Michael was told that his other brothers and sisters would follow on the next train. He knew it was a lie.

He was taken to the notorious Kinchela Aboriginal Boys Training Home. An institution near Kempsey on the New South Wales mid north coast, Kinchela was renowned for its physical, sexual, psychological and cultural abuse of Aboriginal children.

The children weren’t allowed to use names. Instead they were given numbers. Michael was number 36. Michael said the aim of Kinchela “was to degrade us and set us up for reprogramming our brains”.

For decades afterwards, Michael struggled with the trauma he experienced at Kinchela. He finally reached a stage where he couldn’t hold the pain back any longer.

He made contact with the Kinchela Boys Home Aboriginal Corporation, an organisation established by Kinchela survivors to support them and their descendants.

“When we get together as a group of brothers who’ve gone through that place, it feels good. The fear is there about that experience, but I understand it better as a result of us coming together,” Michael said.

Michael is passionate about ending the cycle of Intergenerational Trauma in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

“I’m not the only one who feels this pain, I’ve got eight children and they all feel the same,” he said.

“We do not want this hate to go to our children or to our grandchildren and great grandchildren.”

“Our children need to be connected to this healing process too. Our journey’s almost over, our children’s journeys are only just beginning.”
Towards a Youth Healing Framework

A youth advisory group comprised of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders has been established to advise The Healing Foundation on a range of youth healing initiatives, including the development of a national youth healing framework. The group met for the first time in October 2017.

The national youth healing framework will offer governments and key service providers a practical guide to delivering effective, evidence based healing initiatives for young people.

Following a competitive, merit based tender process, Ernst & Young were selected to develop the framework, in partnership with the new advisory group.

Establishing a youth advisory group was a key recommendation from Australia’s first ever national youth healing forum, supported by The Healing Foundation in 2016/17. A comprehensive report on the forum, “Our Healing Our Way - Leading and Shaping our Future” was released in late 2017.

The outcomes of the national youth healing forum and its report will be closely considered in the development of the youth healing framework.

Healing Short Course Accredited

A new training package will further support the development of a strong healing workforce, with the skills to respond to the burden of Intergenerational Trauma.

The short course was developed by The Healing Foundation in partnership with Brisbane-based Indigenous counselling service Gallang Place.

It is designed to equip Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workers with the knowledge and skills needed to facilitate healing journeys for individuals and groups.

The course is the first of its kind in Australia and received national accreditation in 2017/18.

It contains five units:

- Promoting Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander cultural safety
- Recognising and responding to crisis situations
- Developing a healing framework for social and emotional wellbeing work
- Working effectively in trauma informed care
- Working within a narrative approach

The course was created through a collaborative process with key Indigenous trainers and national leaders in the area of trauma.

Creating Change through Healing

The Healing Foundation supported four lighthouse projects to better address trauma during the year, and began co-designing two similar projects with organisations in South Australia and Victoria.

These projects aim to strengthen the healing workforce by educating workers about trauma with all staff in the funded projects undergoing trauma training.

The projects also aim to educate community members about domestic and family violence, and provide greater access to healing supports for everyone affected by violence including victims, families and perpetrators.

Project highlight:

70 per cent of those who participated in a Northern Territory healing project for young people in the criminal justice system, run in partnership with the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA), reported improved social and emotional wellbeing (see case study page 19).
"Healing groups aim to strengthen the community’s ability to create and lead locally developed healing initiatives."
Creating Change through Healing continued

Around 300 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are participating in these healing projects every six months.

The projects are playing a vital role in supporting communities to understand trauma and create healing, and access appropriate services to address their trauma including in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse, domestic and family violence and employment. They are also helping to grow the evidence base about how to best address trauma.

Men’s and Women’s Healing

Knowledge circles with key Elders, supported by The Healing Foundation, played a key role in shaping the design of the Kununurra Strong Men’s and Women’s Groups in the East Kimberley during the year.

The groups were set up in response to feedback from the 2014 East Kimberley Healing Gatherings, run in partnership with The Healing Foundation to enable community members to share their stories and identify what was needed to support healing in the region. Participants reported that high levels of domestic and family violence and suicide were severely impacting on the social and emotional wellbeing of the entire community.

The groups aim to:

• Strengthen the community’s ability to create and lead locally developed healing initiatives
• Establish a healing network involving local champions and community leaders, to provide a critical interface between community members seeking support and service providers
• Empower the community to understand, access and exchange information with service providers, to enable better healing outcomes
• Support the local social and emotional wellbeing workforce to strengthen its capacity to meet the needs of the local community

The groups will also support the development of the East Kimberley Family and Domestic Violence strategy.

Violence Prevention Framework

In November 2017, to coincide with White Ribbon Day, The Healing Foundation launched a research paper to guide Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander violence prevention.

The paper, *Towards an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander framework for men and boys and violence prevention*, was developed in partnership with White Ribbon Australia and launched at Dardi Munwurro, a Melbourne-based healing program for men and boys.

Informed by a Knowledge Circle of nationally recognised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander violence prevention experts, the paper demonstrates that the cumulative impact of dispossession, child removal, family breakdown, substance misuse and exposure to violence has manifested in Intergenerational Trauma being passed down through the generations.

It argues that an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander specific cultural framework is required to understand and effectively prevent violence against women and children, and cites good practice approaches to violence prevention with supporting case studies.

Mapping the Healing Sector

To further support and strengthen healing work in Australia, The Healing Foundation engaged Deloitte Access Economics to map the sector.

918 organisations were found to provide healing services directly or indirectly. Only a small minority of these organisations (59 or 6%) provided healing as their core service. However, when combined with the large number of secondary providers (443 or 48%), slightly more than half (502 or 55%) of these organisations provided healing services as at least part of their operations.

65% of organisations said they did not have sufficient capacity or resources to undertake their services. Participants reported barriers to service provision such as inconsistent funding, inadequate staffing, and a lack of understanding of Intergenerational Trauma and the need for Indigenous healing among government and mainstream health workers.
NSW Healing Forums:

In partnership with Aboriginal Affairs NSW, The Healing Foundation delivered six community healing forums in 2017/18. The aim of the forums was to better understand how NSW government agencies can support healing.

The forums brought together Aboriginal Elders, community members and key government and non-government stakeholders to establish a shared understanding of the healing needs of Aboriginal communities, and enable community members to put forward their proposed solutions.

Forums were held in Mt Druitt, the Clarence Valley, the Central Coast, Three Rivers, the Riverina Murray and Kempsey, supported by a local Aboriginal organisation in each location.

The Healing Foundation and Aboriginal Affairs NSW will support each community to implement forum recommendations, including local healing initiatives. We are also preparing a report on the forums for the NSW government, to inform the development of a state-wide healing policy.
CASE STUDIES

Royal Commission:

Ahead of the decommissioning of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in December 2017, The Healing Foundation worked with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service providers supporting survivors to develop an exit strategy.

Our resulting report, *Supporting Aboriginal Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse - A Way Forward*, highlighted service delivery gaps and urgent recommendations raised by the agencies to assist their clients and enable them to continue providing healing for our communities.

The Royal Commission saw unprecedented numbers of people seeking support and healing for themselves and their families, including as a result of being triggered by media attention about the Royal Commission. As a result, many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander support agencies experienced a significant increase in demand for their services.

Over the last 12 months The Healing Foundation also continued to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander services in navigating the national redress process for survivors of institutional sexual abuse. Together we are working to shape the information and support available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander survivors to ensure they have access to culturally appropriate and relevant information.
One of the up and coming faces of Australia, 21 year old model Merinda Dryden is a young woman passionate about improving knowledge and understanding of Aboriginal culture.

She was raised by relatives and foster carers from the age of three and lived in nine homes and changed schools 14 times. Sometimes she and her two siblings were able to stay together, other times they were separated. She moved out on her own in Year 12 and worked two jobs to support herself.

Now the Yorta Yorta, Dja Dja Warrung woman is dedicating her life to helping other Aboriginal kids in foster care and working to more permanently enshrine Aboriginal culture and history in the curriculum.

She wants to show the world that “even though you’ve come from a rough situation you can still achieve big” and turn extremely difficult experiences into positives.

After graduating from high school the former Miss NAIDOC (2016) worked at the Victorian Department of Justice for two years before joining the Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency (VACCA). At VACCA she trains foster carers, residential carers and organisations working with Indigenous kids about Aboriginal culture and how past policies continue to affect people today, including Intergenerational Trauma.

“If you don’t pass on the pain you can break the cycle,” Merinda says.

Merinda started modelling four years ago but her big break came when Brazilian designer Vanessa Moe chose her to represent her collection internationally – including at Sao Paolo Fashion Week in Brazil in 2017.

In her ‘spare time’ Merinda and her friends run youth leadership and mentoring programs for foster kids including those they’ve met at community events and younger kids they went to school with. Merinda is planning to set up her own business helping kids in foster care.
Youth Healing Project:

Young people in the NT criminal justice system were supported to strengthen their cultural identity, build skills and reestablish positive relationships as part of a healing program delivered in partnership with the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency.

Thirteen young people participated in the project over the 12 month period, with 70 percent reporting improved social and emotional wellbeing, 80 percent reporting stronger connections with their families and 70 percent reporting improved skills in managing difficult situations. Seven family members also participated in the project, which led to a 90 percent improvement in coordination between youth services.

The younger participants took part in weekly activities to strengthen cultural identity, with many voicing concerns about their lives and seeking support from the mentors present. Youth workers also provided intensive support to focus on future goals and engage in employment and training, and young fathers were given the opportunity to take part in a parenting program.

The parents of young people in detention were supported to care for their children’s trauma and reestablish positive relationships following their release.

The Healing Foundation helped ensure the project was delivered within a culturally sound and trauma informed framework by providing high level training and clinical support for NAAJA team members undertaking this difficult and complex work.
COMMEMORATING THE APOLOGY

The Healing Foundation marked the 10th anniversary of the Apology to the Stolen Generations on 13 February with a range of activities around the country.

This included a free public concert in Canberra, supporting events in local communities and coordinating national media coverage and other promotions.

The message ‘Apology10’ was written in the sky and large street flags were placed in prominent locations in Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra. Brisbane’s Story and Victoria bridges were also lit up to mark the anniversary.

The Healing Foundation funded events in:

- NSW - 31
- VIC - 11
- QLD - 18
- SA - 3
- NT - 6
- WA - 13
- ACT - 3

14 events were held in remote locations

48 events were held in regional areas

23 events were held in urban centres
Australia marks #Apology10

From Kununurra to Mildura, the Mornington Peninsula to Cherbourg and scores of places in between, around 16,000 people attended Healing Foundation events around the country to mark the 10th anniversary of the Apology.

The Healing Foundation supported 85 community events to celebrate our Stolen Generations, increase understanding about their healing needs and raise awareness about the importance of acknowledging and addressing Intergenerational Trauma.

Schools, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, neighbourhood centres, councils, health and legal services and a healing centre were among those funded this year.

The total amount of grants dispersed for community events was $85,300.

The majority of events were supported through a $700 micro grant, while 15 organisations received between $1500 and $5000 towards larger community events following a select tender process.
"In South Australia, around 750 people attended a smoking ceremony led by Elders from north, east, south and west."
**EVENT SPOTLIGHT**

In **South Australia**, around 750 people came together in Adelaide for a peaceful walk and event involving a smoking ceremony led by Elders from north, east, south and west. A learning trail was set up to raise awareness of the history, anguish and suffering of the Stolen Generations and the impact on their social and emotional wellbeing and that of their descendants. A coolamon was also on display – to symbolise a cradle and a mother’s arms left empty after the removal of her children – and people placed gum leaves in it as a symbol of healing and cleansing.

The event, jointly organised by 10 organisations, also celebrated cultural practices including storytelling, song and dance, and included pampering opportunities. Traditional healers were also in attendance.

In **South East Queensland** hundreds of people including former Governor-General Quentin Bryce braved torrential rain to gather for the Logan YFS Apology anniversary event. Following a Welcome to Country, local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students performed an Apology dance and read out poems they had written about the anniversary. The event also included performances by Archie Roach and Sharron Lindh, a blessing by Torres Strait Islander Elders, and local MPs and councillors reading out the Apology in unison.

In **New South Wales**, Thou-Walla Centre and Irrawang Public School honoured local Stolen Generations member, Worimi Elder Aunty Margo and the knowledge she has shared with the school community, at a special assembly. Aunty Margo and two other Elders, Noongar woman Aunty Mary Rose Terszak and fellow Worimi woman Aunty Judy West, spoke about being part of the Stolen Generations and the impact this has had on their lives and their families.

The event was attended by around 250 people including students and their families, representatives from other local primary and high schools, and Aboriginal community members.

In **Western Australia**, Bringing Them Home WA, the WA Stolen Generations Aboriginal Corporation and Yorgum Aboriginal Corporation came together in the Perth CBD to host a special anniversary event for around 100 Stolen Generations survivors, carers and family members. The oldest Stolen Generations survivors attending were in their 90s while the youngest was 45. They were raised on a number of different missions, including Mogumber, Wandering and Carrolup/Marribank. Deputy Premier Ben Wyatt, whose direct family includes Mogumber survivors, and Bringing Them Home WA’s executive director Jim Morrison addressed the gathering, which was supported by the City of Perth.
"38,000 people watched NITV’s live stream of the concert."
#Apology10 Concert

More than 3000 people gathered on the lawns of Parliament House to watch Archie Roach, Shellie Morris, The Preatures, Busby Marou and Electric Fields perform at The Healing Foundation’s all ages #Apology10 concert, hosted by Myf Warhurst and Steven Oliver.

Another 38,000 people watched NITV’s live stream of the concert.

Attendees included 78 Stolen Generations members, their supporters and family members, along with politicians and Indigenous leaders.
"The anniversary received so much coverage on social media that the #Apology10 hashtag trended on Twitter for three days."
#Apology10 in the Media

To mark the anniversary, young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians spoke about the Apology and their hopes and dreams for the future, in TV and radio Community Service Announcements (CSAs).

The CSAs received excellent coverage nationally, including across metropolitan, rural, regional, remote and Indigenous markets.

The Healing Foundation’s spokespeople were interviewed by international, national and regional news media in connection with the anniversary, along with popular lifestyle magazines Women’s Weekly and Marie Claire. #Apology10 advertisements were also published in Qantas magazine, the Koori Mail and The Big Issue.

The anniversary received so much coverage on social media that the #Apology10 hashtag trended on Twitter for three days.
Florence Onus is a descendant of the Birri-Gubba and Kairi/Bidjara clans of north-east Queensland. She is the fourth generation of women from her family to be forcibly removed from land, culture and family.

“My grandmother and my mother were both trained and sent out as domestic servants on properties. They weren’t allowed to speak their native language or practice cultural ceremonies, or they would be severely punished,” Florence said.

“And then I became part of the Stolen Generations when I was removed from my family to be raised in a white foster home.”

Her two older sisters were sent to Rockhampton to live with nuns, while Florence and her two other siblings went to Townsville foster homes. There, Florence spent most of her childhood.

“I embarked on my healing journey when at 21 my mother attempted suicide and I became her full time carer and together we began the journey of healing.”

“It wasn’t until I started doing my own research and had access to policies that I truly realised that my mother was suffering from the impacts of Intergenerational Trauma.”

Florence has four adult daughters and she is a grandmother. She is passionate about breaking the cycle of trauma through healing, education, cultural identity and spiritual nurturing.

Florence is an educator and an advocate for social justice. Her maternal grandfather died in custody in the early 60s following his arrest as an agitator.

Florence has carried on his fight for social justice, with a particular focus on the impact of Black Deaths in Custody and Stolen Generations issues.

“There needs to be an increase in healing resources for the Stolen Generations and our families to heal from the trauma, pain and suffering that we’re still dealing with today,” she said.
OUR PUBLICATIONS

The Healing Foundation released the following reports this year:

- Cost Benefit Analysis of the Murri School Healing Program
- Towards an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander violence prevention framework for men and boys (in partnership with White Ribbon Australia)

We also launched an Apology anniversary fact sheet in partnership with Reconciliation Australia.

Our most downloaded publications during the 2017/18 year were:

- Bringing Them Home 20 years on: an action plan for healing – 602 downloads
- Apology Anniversary Fact Sheet (developed in partnership with Reconciliation Australia) – 504 downloads
- Cost Benefit Analysis of the Murri School Healing Program – 359 downloads
Tyson Broderick has great plans for the future. The 19-year-old youth mentor from Inala is passionate about health – for both body and mind – and plans to study psychology or psychiatry at university.

“Physical and mental health are so important and I want to support my people to be strong,” he says. Tyson was in Grade 5 when the National Apology to the Stolen Generations took place.

“We all sat down in front of the TV and the teacher put it on. I remember seeing my Elders crying – the kids in the classroom were wondering what they were crying for and what had happened,” Tyson says.

The teacher explained it to the class but Tyson recalls possibly being the only one who knew about the Stolen Generations. “It was a very proud and emotional moment for me because I’ve grown up with the Stolen Generations – my dad and his siblings spent their childhood in fear of being taken.

“Luckily my grandparents were able to keep my dad, my uncle and my aunties hidden. I am so grateful they weren’t taken because life for us would’ve been really different,” he says.

Reflecting on the last decade, Tyson believes the Apology was a major stepping stone but so much more needs to be done. “We need to focus on educating the wider Australian population because a lot of people still don’t know about the Stolen Generations and what went on,” he says.

Tyson now works with young Aboriginal people, some of whom are disadvantaged and were at risk of being sent to detention and juvenile centres, and focuses on training them in their basic work needs like English and Maths.

“Growing up in Inala, we do have a few kids in trouble. I wanted to help them. I think the problems stem back to the Stolen Generations – it’s Intergenerational Trauma.

“The hurt is being passed down through the family, it’s been all around them growing up and it’s got to stop,” Tyson says.

“Being part of the oldest continuing culture in the world is something to be extremely proud of. I want to be part of the positive change for my people.”
OUR WAY OF GOVERNANCE

The Healing Foundation is governed by an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Board of Directors (currently six directors). The Chief Executive Officer post is an identified Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander position.

We recognise the differences between western corporate governance and Indigenous community governance and effectively blend the two in a model that serves the expectations of both.

Compliance and accountability are important to our organisation – particularly to funding bodies, partners and our stakeholders. Of equal importance are our inbuilt processes for ensuring cultural safety and care.
THE HEALING FOUNDATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2017 / 2018
DIRECTORS’ REPORT

The directors of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Foundation Ltd (the Company) present the annual financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Appointed</th>
<th>Resigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noeleen Lopes</td>
<td>January 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Steve Larkin – Chairperson</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Harvey</td>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Taylor</td>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Aden Ridgeway</td>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leann Wilson – Deputy Chairperson</td>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directors have been in office for the full financial year unless otherwise stated.
OBJECTIVE

The Company’s objective is to partner with communities to address the ongoing trauma caused by actions like the forced removal of children from their families.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was to establish and support sustainable and effective healing initiatives together with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The principal activity was supported by conducting and promoting relevant research and evaluations, and facilitating capacity building through training and education.

No significant changes in the nature of the entity’s activity occurred during the financial year.

CHALLENGES

The Healing Foundation continues to be challenged by the short term nature of funding provided by the Australian Government under the Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS). The absence of multiyear funding agreements of at least three years can reduce the effectiveness of healing work. A partnership with the Australian Government to address the healing needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people must be negotiated on the premise that:

- **healing takes time** – where we have been able to invest over multiple years (five years plus) we have seen increased outcomes – for example our men’s healing projects have resulted in a 50% decrease in family violence and a cost benefit analysis of our program with Brisbane’s Murri School shows a reduction in child protection, juvenile justice, and mental health issues with a cost saving of approximately $29,000 per child

- **co-design is critical** – working with communities to design and develop their own solutions is essential in reconnecting people to their cultural knowledge and elevating this in healing solutions. This process builds on community strengths and needs to be honoured upfront as a critical success factor for all healing solutions

Starting healing work that cannot be sustained creates more trauma in people’s lives by offering something and then taking it away.

Healing programs are most effective where there is strong healing leadership and healing knowledge in the broader community, and they are supported by capable organisations with clear healing objectives. Without this, healing programs struggle and outcomes are less sustainable – this is consistent with our Theory of Change. We must gain the resourcing necessary to invest longterm not only in places where there is already healing strength, but also in building sustainable organisations to lead healing in other communities.
ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite these challenges, the organisation continues to have a significant impact on addressing the trauma affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities around Australia.

Some of our many achievements over the financial year are outlined in the earlier section of this annual report.

PRIORITIES FOR 2018/2019

Over the coming financial year The Healing Foundation will focus on achieving ongoing investment from the Australian Government for our core healing work including a bid for multiyear funding arrangements to enable longterm change projects. Advancing our ‘Action Plan for Healing’ also remains a priority to ensure we provide the best possible care for Stolen Generations members and their descendants.

OPERATING RESULT

- The Healing Foundation has reported an operating surplus of $22,313 (2017: surplus of $11,257)
- Total grant funding of $6,916,755 (excluding GST) (2017: $6,731,223) was received/receivable during the financial year ($6,600,000 PM&C IAS, $136,755 DSS Royal Commission, $180,000 PM&C on behalf of Coota Girls Aboriginal Corporation)
- A total of $4,119,101 (2017: $4,816,986) was recorded as unspent committed funds at year end. (Consisting of $2,024,321 PM&C IAS, $826,187 PM&C APH, $45,743 NSW Government, $50,000 ATSISPEP, $786,470 interest accrued and $386,380 other funds)
**DIRECTORS’ ATTENDANCE AT BOARD MEETINGS**

During the financial year, six (6) meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the financial year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number Eligible to Attend</th>
<th>Number Attended</th>
<th>Apologies full meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noeleen Lopes</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Steve Larkin – Chairperson</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Harvey</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Taylor AM</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Aden Ridgeway</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leann Wilson</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTORS’ ATTENDANCE AT BOARD SUB COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Attendances by directors appointed to these committees during the financial year were as follows:

**Sub Committee Meetings – Audit Risk and Finance Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number Eligible to Attend</th>
<th>Number Attended</th>
<th>Apologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Harvey – Chairperson</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noeleen Lopes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Taylor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub Committee Meetings – Governance Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number Eligible to Attend</th>
<th>Number Attended</th>
<th>Apologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leann Wilson – Chairperson</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Aden Ridgeway</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Steve Larkin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIRECTORS’ INFORMATION

Professor Steven Larkin
Chairperson of the Board
from 8 May 2015

Qualifications and Experience
Chief Executive Officer, Batchelor Institute
Doctor of Philosophy, Queensland University of Technology
Master of Social Science, Charles Sturt University
Bachelor of Social Work, University of Queensland
Member, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Higher Education Consortium (NATSI-HEC)
Member, National Indigenous Research and Knowledges Network (NIRAKN)
Director, Beyond Blue
Member, Reference Group, New Colombo Plan
Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors

Leann Wilson
Deputy Chairperson of the Board
from 8 May 2015

Qualifications and Experience
Graduate, Australian Rural Leadership Foundation
University Fellow, Bond University
Executive Director, Business Development and Innovation, Regional Economic Solutions Pty Ltd
Board Member, Aboriginal Centre for the Performing Arts
Member, Australian Red Cross Divisional Advisory Board Qld
Member, Queensland Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Business and Innovation Panel
Board Member, YWCA Queensland
Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors
**DIRECTORS’ INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Qualifications and Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dr Aden Ridgeway  | Honorary Doctorate, University of Technology, Sydney  
Chairperson, Paradigm Resources Pty Ltd  
Partner, Cox Inall Ridgeway, specialist Indigenous consultancy service  
Principal, Aden Ridgeway Pty Ltd  
Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors |
| Noeleen Lopes     | Bachelor of Social Work, University of Queensland  
Accredited Mental Health Social Worker, AASW  
Member, Australian Association of Social Workers  
Certificate IV Business (Governance), Tropical North Queensland Institute of TAFE  
CEO and Founder, Gallang Place Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation  
Member, Queensland Suicide Prevention Health Taskforce (Department of Health)  
Member, Metro South Addiction and Mental Health Services – Consumer Partnership and Advisory Council (CPAC)  
Member, Brisbane South Primary Health Network Advisory Council |
DIRECTORS’ INFORMATION

Stephanie Harvey  
**Qualifications and Experience**
Graduate Certificate of Management
CEO, Indigenous Community Volunteers
Member Fundraising SubCommittee Mary Mackillop Foundation
Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors
Member, National Indigenous Research and Knowledges Network (NiRAKN)
Member, Australian Institute of Management
Member, Fundraising Institute of Australia

Russell Taylor AM  
**Qualifications and Experience**
Master of Business Administration, University of Technology, Sydney
Graduate Diploma in Public Sector Management, University of Technology, Sydney
Graduate Diploma in Arts (Anthropology with Merit), Australian National University
Director, Burbangana Group
Board Member, Wentwest Limited
Council member, University of Technology Sydney
Director, Biodiversity Conservation Trust
Member, National Museum of Australia Indigenous Reference Group
Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors
The auditor’s independence declaration in accordance with Subdivision 6040 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012, for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and is attached to this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

DIRECTOR: 

Dated: 07 / 09 / 2018
Canberra, ACT
Auditor’s Independence Declaration
Under Subdivision 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Directors of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Foundation Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Nexia Duesbury (Audit)
Canberra, 7 September 2018

G J Murphy
Partner
## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- PM&C (IAS & Coota Girls) 7,358,965 6,490,419
- DSS (Royal Commission) 150,998 120,964
- QLD Government - 102,501
- NSW Government 275,667 6,035

### Other income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Donations 20,468 11,157
- Sundry income 1,845

### Interest Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

142,852 116,835

Less: interest separately recognised as unexpended funds 7
(Refer to Note 1(j) for details of accounting policy on revenue)

7,807,943 6,731,076

### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Advertising and promotion 418,635 249,188
- Audit and accounting fees 41,787 51,966
- Bank fees and charges 3,118 2,285
- Communications 40,907 55,773
- Contractors and consultants 1,800,273 779,098
- Depreciation and amortisation expense 28,057 30,946
- Employee benefits expense 2,597,724 2,289,424
- General 37,547 70,265
- Information technology 106,378 81,298
- Insurance 8,311 5,044
- Legal 23,265 36,076
- Meetings 129,966 144,136
- Office facilities 266,219 249,010
- Printing and stationery 43,296 12,236
- Programs 1,413,349 1,814,862
- Subscriptions and memberships 5,659 2,525
- Telephone and internet 58,361 50,518
- Travel and accommodation 762,778 795,169

7,785,630 6,719,819

### Surplus/(deficit) before income tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22,313 11,257

### Income tax expense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Surplus/(deficit) for the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22,313 11,257

### Total comprehensive income for the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22,313 11,257

NOTE: this table is displayed in two sections
# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
## AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>66,978</td>
<td>2,007,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>1,010,396</td>
<td>191,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>4,078,025</td>
<td>3,205,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td>5,155,399</td>
<td>5,405,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>64,669</td>
<td>86,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td>64,669</td>
<td>86,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td>5,220,068</td>
<td>5,492,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unexpended funds</td>
<td>4,119,101</td>
<td>4,816,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>236,029</td>
<td>174,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td>5,000,080</td>
<td>5,269,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>28,566</td>
<td>53,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td>28,566</td>
<td>53,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES</td>
<td>5,028,646</td>
<td>5,322,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NET ASSETS</td>
<td>191,422</td>
<td>169,109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>191,422</td>
<td>169,109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EQUITY</td>
<td>191,422</td>
<td>169,109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** this table is displayed in two sections
## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 July 2017</td>
<td>169,109</td>
<td>169,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the year</td>
<td>22,313</td>
<td>22,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2018</td>
<td>191,422</td>
<td>191,422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 July 2016</td>
<td>157,852</td>
<td>157,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the year</td>
<td>11,257</td>
<td>11,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2017</td>
<td>169,109</td>
<td>169,109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement of Cash Flows

### For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM&amp;C (IAS, APH and Coota Girls)</td>
<td>7,458,000</td>
<td>7,058,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSS (Royal Commission)</td>
<td>150,431</td>
<td>148,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Government</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD Government</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>186,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATISPEP</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>20,468</td>
<td>11,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry income</td>
<td>38,551</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to suppliers and employees</td>
<td>(8,978,124)</td>
<td>(7,316,615)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>138,192</td>
<td>106,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</td>
<td>(1,062,482)</td>
<td>260,532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: this table is displayed in two sections*

### Cash Flows from Investing Activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments for property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(6,206)</td>
<td>(12,805)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment for investments</td>
<td>(872,062)</td>
<td>(1,570,316)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</strong></td>
<td>(878,268)</td>
<td>(1,583,121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held</td>
<td>(1,940,750)</td>
<td>(1,322,589)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</td>
<td>2,007,728</td>
<td>3,330,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66,978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: this table is displayed in two sections*
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Foundation Ltd ('the Company') are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The Company is a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the Corporations Act 2001. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar. The financial statements cover the Company as an individual entity.

A number of new or revised Australian Accounting Standards are effective for the first time in the current financial year. These standards have had no material impact on the Company.

The financial statements 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 following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year.

Accounting policies

(a) Income tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Company is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the asset.

Where a revaluation has been performed, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the re-valued amount of the asset.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at the end of the reporting period by directors 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 assets’ employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of assets are credited to a revaluation reserve and recognised in other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset class are charged against fair value reserves and recognised in other comprehensive income. All other decreases are charged to the profit or loss.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the profit or loss. When re-valued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets and capitalised leased assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset’s useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of fixed asset</th>
<th>Depreciation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, fixtures and fittings - at cost</td>
<td>10% – 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment - at cost</td>
<td>10% – 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program database</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit out</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the Company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.
(d) Financial instruments

Recognition

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at ‘fair value through profit or loss’ when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or when they are designated as such by management and within the requirements of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these assets are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Loans and receivables

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

Held to maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company’s intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Available for sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They are reflected at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm’s length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets
At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset’s carrying value. Any excess of the asset’s carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

(f) Employee benefits
Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data.

Contributions are made to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred. Superannuation contributions totalling $209,863 were made during the financial year (2017: $174,187).

(g) Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

(h) 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 which are convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(i) Revenue

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets. Where interest is earned on grant funds and must be used for the purposes set out in the relevant grant agreement, then the interest is recognised as unexpended funds until such time as the grant conditions have been met.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Company obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Company and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

(j) 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. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

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

(k) Comparative figures

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

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements 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 Company.

The directors do not believe that there were any key estimates or key judgments used in the development of the financial statements that give rise to a significant risk of material adjustment in the future.
## 2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>66,706</td>
<td>2,007,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>66,978</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,007,228</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 3 Other Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>992,775</td>
<td>63,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest</td>
<td>17,129</td>
<td>12,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry receivables</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>169,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(53,667)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,010,396</strong></td>
<td><strong>191,839</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 4 Other Financial Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Held-to-maturity financial assets</td>
<td>4,078,025</td>
<td>3,205,963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Held-to-maturity investments are term deposits with original terms of between 7 days and 12 months. Interest rates at year end vary from 1.1% to 2.4%.
### 5 Property, Plant and Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 $</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, fixtures and fittings – at cost</td>
<td>5,755</td>
<td>5,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(3,972)</td>
<td>(3,422)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,783</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,333</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment – at cost</td>
<td>116,193</td>
<td>109,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(80,898)</td>
<td>(70,617)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>35,295</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,370</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program database - at cost</td>
<td>78,693</td>
<td>78,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(62,998)</td>
<td>(47,259)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15,695</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,434</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit-out at cost</td>
<td>14,870</td>
<td>14,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(2,974)</td>
<td>(1,487)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11,896</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,383</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>64,669</strong></td>
<td><strong>86,520</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings $</th>
<th>Office Equipment $</th>
<th>Program Database $</th>
<th>Fit-out $</th>
<th>Total $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at the beginning of year</td>
<td>2,333</td>
<td>39,370</td>
<td>31,434</td>
<td>13,383</td>
<td>86,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,206</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>(550)</td>
<td>(10,281)</td>
<td>(15,739)</td>
<td>(1,487)</td>
<td>(28,057)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2018</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>35,295</td>
<td>15,695</td>
<td>11,896</td>
<td>64,669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 $</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Trade and Other Payables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
<td>594,230</td>
<td>174,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry payables and accrued expenses</td>
<td>50,720</td>
<td>103,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>644,950</td>
<td>277,826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Unexpended Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government funding:</th>
<th>2018 $</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM&amp;C (IAS) *</td>
<td>2,024,321</td>
<td>2,054,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM&amp;C (APH funding) *</td>
<td>826,187</td>
<td>1,375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSS (Royal Commission)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Government</td>
<td>45,743</td>
<td>321,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATSISPEP</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>386,380</td>
<td>358,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>786,470</td>
<td>643,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,119,101</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,816,986</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Unexpended funds include funds of $992,775 that were paid prior to 30 June 2018 and recognised as prepayments (Note 3). $970,998 of these prepaid funds relates to PM&C funding. The majority of the above unexpended funds have been committed for specific purposes.

8 Employee Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 $</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for annual leave</td>
<td>142,880</td>
<td>122,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for long service leave</td>
<td>93,149</td>
<td>51,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>236,029</strong></td>
<td><strong>174,419</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-CURRENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for long service leave</td>
<td>28,566</td>
<td>53,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Leasing Commitments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Lease commitments:</th>
<th>2018 $</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payable minimum lease payments:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– no later than 1 year</td>
<td>185,768</td>
<td>175,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– between 1 year and 5 years</td>
<td>140,232</td>
<td>268,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>326,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>444,401</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The operating leases relate to the Company’s office premises, smaller regional offices and a printer. The total lease payments made during the year were $235,755 (2017: $221,857). The current lease for the main office is for a period of three years from 1 March 2016 with an option for a further three years.

10 Financial Risk Management

The Company’s financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, and accounts receivable and payable.

The accounting policies and terms and conditions of each class of financial asset and financial liability at the end of the reporting period are consistent with those regularly adopted by businesses in Australia.

The Company is not subject to any significant credit, liquidity or interest rate risk, although it is recognised that a 1% movement in interest rates would have an annual financial impact of approximately $41,447 (2017: $52,137), based on the bank and investment balances held at year end.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Assets</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held-to-maturity investments</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,078,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,162,624</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,341,540</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Liabilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Trade and other payables</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>644,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unexpended funds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,119,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,764,051</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,094,812</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Net fair values

Financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at their net fair value at the end of the reporting period. The carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their net fair values due to their short term maturity or market interest rate.

No financial assets or financial liabilities are traded on organised markets in standardised form.

11 Members’ Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $50 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2018 the number of members was 7 (2017: 7).

12 Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel is defined by AASB 124 “Related Party Disclosures” as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director of the entity.

The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel during the year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 $</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total key management personnel compensation</td>
<td>531,286</td>
<td>401,049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above compensation, the Company has paid insurance premiums of $3,850 (2017: $3,600) for Association Liability insurance which incorporates directors’ and officers’ liability insurance.

Other Related Parties

The following transactions with director related entities took place during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 $</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding provided to Gallang Place as auspice for Healing Waters</td>
<td>75,083</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding provided to Winangali Marumali Pty Ltd</td>
<td>16,590</td>
<td>200,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moreton Consulting - payment for service</td>
<td>36,906</td>
<td>38,570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
In the opinion of the directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2018 (30 June 2017: None).

14 Events After the End of the Reporting Period
The financial statements were authorised by the directors on the date of signing the attached directors’ declaration.
The directors have the right to amend the financial statements after they are issued.
No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

15 Economic dependence
The Company is dependent on the Department of Prime Minister & Cabinet for the majority of its revenue used to operate the Company.

16 Company details
The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Foundation Ltd
Level 2
Unit 11
11 National Circuit
BARTON ACT 2600
DIREKTORS’ DECLARATION

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Foundation Ltd
ABN: 92 140 312 385

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 33 to 62, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.

2. In the directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Professor Steve Larkin
Dated 07/09/2018
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Independent Auditor’s Report to the Members of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Foundation Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Foundation Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the entity’s financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibility for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity 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 our audit of the financial statements 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 financial statements 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 the other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT  continued

Directors’ responsibility for the financial statements
The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the entity’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 entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibility for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 the financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at The Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Nexia Duesbury’s (Audit)
Canberra, 7 September 2018

G J Murphy
Partner

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