

2024

WAGYL KAIP SOUTHERN NOONGAR ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

and

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS

SECTION 56A
JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT
FOR THE MAMANG MAAMBAKOORT MARINE PARK

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THIS AGREEMENT is made the 16 day of December 2024.

BETWEEN

The **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER** of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions acting through the **CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE BODY**, a body corporate established under section 36 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*, care of 17 Dick Perry Avenue, Kensington, Western Australia (**CEO**)

and

WAGYL KAIP SOUTHERN NOONGAR ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 9622), a body corporate established for and on behalf of the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group and appointed by the Trustee of Noongar Boodja Trust, of Level 2, 100 Royal Street, EAST PERTH WA 6004, (the **Corporation**)

RECITALS

- A. The CEO is acting through the Conservation and Land Management Executive Body (the body corporate established under section 36 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act)).
- B. The Corporation has been appointed by the Trustee of the Noongar Boodja Trust upon the endorsement of the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group to represent the interests of the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group pursuant to the Noongar Boodja Trust Deed and the South-West Native Title Settlement.
- C. The State, the Minister for Lands, the Conservation Commission, the CEO, the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group and others have entered into the South West Native Title Settlement indigenous land use agreement (the ILUA).
- D. The ILUA provides, among other things, for the making of:
 - (a) The Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Conservation Estate Co-operative Management Agreement; and
 - (b) Joint Management Agreements under section 56A of the CALM Act for particular areas within the Conservation Estate;substantially in the form of the Template Agreements at Schedule N to the ILUA.
- E. Pursuant to section 5 of the CALM Act the Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park is land and waters to which the CALM Act applies.
- F. In accordance with Part II Division 3 or Part V Division 1 of the CALM Act, the Marine Parks and Reserves Authority or the Conservation Commission (as the case may be) prepared, and the Minister approved, the Management Plan.
- G. The Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park Management Plan requires the CEO to manage the Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park jointly with the Corporation.
- H. This Agreement constitutes the agreement that is required to be attached to the Management Plan and that gives effect to joint management of the land and waters referred to in Recital D(b) and sets out the role of the Joint Management Body; and
- I. This Agreement is substantially in the form as set out in the ILUA and for avoidance of doubt, it is not intended to be deemed one of the two joint management agreements required to be identified and agreed pursuant to the Settlement Terms, Schedule 10 clause 12(b) of the ILUA.

THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. JOINT MANAGEMENT OF THE MAMANG MAAMBAKOORT MARINE PARK

The Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park (MMMP) shall be jointly managed by the Corporation and the CEO through the Joint Management Body in accordance with the Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park Management Plan (Management Plan) and this Agreement.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT BODY

- (a) A Joint Management Body is established for the purposes of section 56A of the CALM Act.

- (b) The Joint Management Body is comprised of nine (9) Representative Members, including up to six (6) members nominated by the Corporation in accordance with clause 4.1.

3. ROLE OF THE JOINT MANAGEMENT BODY

3.1. Role of the Joint Management Body

- (a) The role of the Joint Management Body shall be, consistently with the CALM Act, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)* (BC Act) and any regulations made under those Acts, to:

- (i) make management decisions consistent with the Management Plan on all aspects of the use, management and development of the MMMP including on the value of the MMMP land and waters to the culture and heritage of Noongar people or the methods to determine this, and the ways to conserve, protect, and rehabilitate this;
- (ii) provide advice to the CEO on all aspects of the use, management and development of the MMMP including:
 - a. on the conduct of customary activities pursuant to the CALM Act, CALM Regulations, BC Act, BC Act Regulations and the Forest Management Regulations;
 - b. on the expenditure of the annual operational budget for the MMMP;
- (iii) participate in the preparation of policies, programs and other such management instruments for the management of the MMMP;
- (iv) strategically monitor the management of the MMMP including the implementation of the Management Plan, other related policies, programs and management instruments and park related expenditure and revenue;
- (v) fully and actively participate in all phases of the preparation of any new management plan or amendment of the existing management plan for the MMMP;
- (vi) provide advice to other State Government agencies that are responsible for the implementation of specific management actions in the Management Plan; and
- (vii) work co-operatively with the CEO and the Corporation to obtain additional funding for the joint management of the MMMP, through State and Federal funding programs and other relevant third parties.

- (b) The role of the Joint Management Body does not include undertaking the day-to-day management of the MMMP.

3.2. Decisions of the Joint Management Body

- (a) For the purposes of sections 33(1) and 33(3) of the CALM Act, the CEO shall take into account advice given by the Joint Management Body and shall not unreasonably fail to give effect to a management decision of the Joint Management Body, where that advice is not inconsistent with the CALM Act, the BC Act, any regulations made under those Acts and the Management Plans.
- (b) Should the CEO not follow the advice, or implement a management decision, of the Joint Management Body, the CEO shall provide the Joint Management Body with brief written reasons why the advice was not followed or the management decision was not implemented.

- (c) Where the advice of the Joint Management Body in relation to the management of MMMP is inconsistent with the advice which has been given by the Co-operative Management Committee in respect of the MMMP the advice of the Joint Management Body shall be preferred to the extent of the inconsistency.

4. MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT MANAGEMENT BODY

4.1. Nomination of Representative and Alternate Members

- (a) After the Commencement Date but before the first meeting convened pursuant to clause 5.1 and thereafter, at the last meeting before the expiry of each three year term referred to in (c), for the purposes of section 56A(6) of the CALM Act, the Parties shall each nominate persons to be Representative Members of the Joint Management Body and Alternate Members of the Joint Management Body in the following manner:
 - (i) The Corporation shall nominate:
 - a. up to six persons to be Representative Members of the Joint Management Body; and
 - b. up to six persons to be Alternate Members of the Joint Management Body; and
 - (ii) the CEO shall nominate:
 - a. up to three persons to be Representative Members of the Joint Management Body; and
 - b. up to three persons to be Alternate Members of the Joint Management Body.
- (b) Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Representative members and Alternate Members nominated by the CEO shall be employees of the department of the Public Service principally assisting in the administration of the CALM Act and should include regional staff with management and operational responsibility for the MMMP.
- (c) Subject to clause 4.1(d) the Representative Members and Alternate Members shall be nominated for a term of three years and may be renominated.
- (d) In respect of the appointment of the Corporation nominated Representative Members pursuant to clause 4.1(a) for the first time after the Commencement Date:
 - (i) three (3) Representative Members must be nominated for a term of three (3) years; and
 - (ii) the other three (3) Representative Members must be nominated for a term of two (2) years,
and after the term has expired nominations will be for the term specified in clause 4.1(c).
- (e) Before the first meeting of the Joint Management Body, each Party shall give to the other Party, written notice, in accordance with clause 24, of the nominated Representative Members and Alternate Members.

4.2. Alternate Representative Members

- (a) Upon receiving notice of a meeting, if a Representative Member nominated by the Corporation is temporarily unable to attend the meeting by reason of sickness, absence or incapacity, he or she shall, as soon as possible after they become aware of that fact, inform the Corporation's CEO who will then inform the Chairperson and arrange for an Alternate Member to attend on behalf of the Corporation.

- (b) Upon receiving notice of a meeting, if a Representative Member nominated by the CEO is temporarily unable to attend the meeting by reason of sickness, absence or incapacity, he or she shall, as soon as possible after they become aware of that fact, inform the CEO and the Chairperson and the CEO shall arrange for an Alternate Member to attend on behalf of the CEO.
- (c) An Alternate Member notified under paragraph (a) or (b) shall attend the meeting in place of the absent Representative Member.
- (d) When acting in the place of the absent Representative Member, the Alternate Member has the rights and responsibilities of the absent Representative Member and any reference to the Representative Member in this Agreement includes an Alternate Member acting in the position of a Representative Member, including the obligations under this clause 4.2.

4.3. Chairperson

- (a) At the first meeting of the Joint Management Body, the Representative Members shall elect a Chairperson from the Representative Members nominated by the Corporation, to serve for a 12 month term.
- (b) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a), the Chairperson remains in the Chairperson position after the expiry of a 12 month term until another Chairperson is elected or he or she is re-elected.
- (c) The Chairperson shall preside at a meeting of the Joint Management Body, but, if the Chairperson is absent from such a meeting, the meeting shall elect a Representative Member to preside at that meeting.

4.4. Persons ineligible to be members

Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, a member of the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group who is an employee of the CEO is not eligible to be nominated as a Member.

4.5. Vacancy of Member

- (a) The position of a Member becomes vacant if he or she:
 - (i) resigns his or her position by notice delivered to the Chairperson; or
 - (ii) is absent, without leave from the Chairperson, for three consecutive meetings of which he or she has had notice under clause 24;
 - (iii) is removed from the position by the Joint Management Body under clause 4.7 or 4.8; or
 - (iv) dies.
- (b) If the position of any Member becomes vacant for any reason, including because of paragraph (a), a new Member shall be nominated for the remainder of the three year term in the following way:
 - (i) If the Member was nominated by the Corporation, the Corporation shall nominate the new Member.
 - (ii) If the Member was nominated by the CEO, the CEO shall nominate the new Member.
 - (iii) A Party shall give to the other Party, written notice, in accordance with clause 24, of a nominated new Member.

4.6. Vacancy of Chairperson

- (a) The position of Chairperson becomes vacant if he or she:
 - (i) resigns their position by notice delivered to the CEO; or

- (ii) is absent without leave from the CEO for three consecutive meetings of which he or she has notice under clause 24; or
 - (iii) is removed from the position by the Joint Management Body under clause 4.7 or 4.8; or
 - (iv) dies.
- (b) If the position of the Chairperson becomes vacant for any reason, including because of paragraph (a), a new Chairperson shall be elected in accordance with clause 4.3 for the remainder of the twelve month term.

4.7. Removal for bankruptcy

- (a) The Joint Management Body may remove a Member, including the Chairperson, in accordance with this clause.
- (b) A Member who is:
 - (i) according to the *Interpretation Act 1984* (WA) section 13D, a bankrupt or a person whose affairs are under insolvency laws; or
 - (ii) disqualified from managing a corporation under Part 2D.6 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) or under Part 6-5 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth);

shall at the first meeting after he or she becomes aware of that fact, disclose it to the Representative Members (**Remaining Representative Members**) who are at that meeting (**Disclosure**), and the Disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes.

- (c) Following a Disclosure under paragraph (b), the Remaining Representative Members shall vote in accordance with clause 9 as to whether the disclosing Member shall be removed from the Joint Management Body, the results of which vote shall be recorded in the minutes.
- (d) If the remaining Representative Members vote to remove a Member from the Joint Management Body under paragraph (c) the position of that Member becomes vacant for the purposes of clause 4.5 or, if it is the Chairperson, for the purposes of clause 4.6.

4.8. Removal for misbehaviour etc

- (a) In this clause, **misbehaviour** includes behaving in a manner that renders the Member unfit to be a Member even if the conduct does not relate to any function of the Joint Management Body.
- (b) A Representative Member may move that the performance of a Member, including the Chairperson (**Affected Member**), is impaired by misbehaviour or incompetence or mental or physical incapacity other than temporary illness.
- (c) Where paragraph (b) applies, the Representative Members other than the Affected Member (**Remaining Representative Members**) shall vote as to whether the Affected Member's performance is impaired by misbehaviour or incompetence or mental or physical incapacity other than temporary illness, the results of which shall be recorded in the minutes.
- (d) If the remaining Representative Members vote under paragraph (c) that the Affected Member's performance is impaired by misbehaviour or incompetence or mental or physical incapacity other than temporary illness, the position of that Member becomes vacant for the purposes of clause 4.5 or, if it is the Chairperson, for the purposes of clause 4.6.

4.9. Conflict of interest

- (a) A Representative Member who has a material personal or financial interest in a matter that is being considered by a meeting of the Joint Management Body (**Conflict of Interest**) shall, as soon as possible after he or she is aware of this interest, disclose the nature of their Conflict of Interest to the other Representative Members who are at that meeting, and that disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c), if a Representative Member discloses a Conflict of Interest in a matter under paragraph (a) the Representative Member shall not:
 - (i) take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter; or
 - (ii) vote on the matter.
- (c) Following the disclosure of a Conflict of Interest under paragraph (a):
 - (i) the remaining Representative Members (other than the Representative Member with a Conflict of Interest) shall vote in accordance with clause 9 as to whether the Representative Member with the Conflict of Interest may take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and/or vote on the matter; and
 - (ii) the results of that vote shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- (d) A Representative Member shall not be taken to have a Conflict of Interest solely due to that Representative Member's particular traditional interest or seniority in relation to an area of land or waters within or adjoining the MMMP or because he or she is a director of the Corporation.

4.10. Invitation to attend a meeting of the Joint Management Body

- (a) The Joint Management Body or the Chairperson (the inviting party) may invite an organisation or individual to attend a Joint Management Body meeting to provide advice on any issue the Joint Management Body deems necessary.
- (b) The inviting party has absolute discretion to determine at which meeting, or part of a meeting its invitee shall be present.
- (c) Invitees do not have a right to vote at a Joint Management Body meeting.

5. CONVENING MEETINGS

5.1. First meeting

Within 60 days of the Commencement Date, the CEO shall convene the first meeting of the Joint Management Body, to be held at a place agreed to by the Parties.

5.2. Subsequent meetings

- (a) Subject to paragraph 5.3(b) the CEO shall be responsible for convening meetings.
- (b) At the first meeting, or at any subsequent meeting, the Joint Management Body shall decide the venue for the subsequent meeting or meetings.

5.3. Frequency

- (a) The Joint Management Body shall meet at least three times per year.
- (b) The Joint Management Body may meet more often in the following circumstances:
 - (i) the Corporation's CEO calls a meeting of the Joint Management Body by giving at least fifteen Business Days' notice to the Members; or
 - (ii) the CEO calls a meeting of the Joint Management Body by giving at least fifteen Business Days' notice to the Members.

5.4. Administrative responsibility

The CEO shall provide administrative support for the Joint Management Body, including preparing and circulating meeting notices, agendas and papers, and the Corporation may assist with that support.

6. PROCEDURE

The Joint Management Body may adopt such further rules and procedures from time to time as it considers necessary, but if there is any inconsistency between those rules and procedures and this Agreement, this Agreement prevails.

7. SUB-COMMITTEES

The Joint Management Body may appoint sub-committees (comprising any Member and any other persons) to investigate, consider and advise, or to make recommendations to, the Joint Management Body on such matters as the Joint Management Body sees fit.

8. QUORUM

Five (5) Representative Members constitute a quorum, comprising at least three (3) Representative Member nominated by the Corporation and at least two (2) Representative Member nominated by the CEO.

9. VOTING

- (a) Each Representative Member present at a meeting of the Joint Management Body, including the Chairperson, has one vote and shall exercise that vote, subject to clause 4.9(b).
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c), the Joint Management Body shall endeavour to reach a unanimous decision.
- (c) If the Joint Management Body cannot reach a unanimous decision, decisions shall be made by a majority of each of the Representative Members nominated by the Corporation present at the meeting and the Representative Members nominated by the CEO present at the meeting.
- (d) If a majority of each of the Representative Members nominated by the Corporation present at the meeting and the Representative Members nominated by the CEO present at the meeting cannot agree the outcome of the same agenda item at two (2) consecutive meetings of the Joint Management Body then the business which is the subject of that agenda item becomes a **Dispute** for the purposes of clause 10.

10. JOINT MANAGEMENT BODY DISPUTE

10.1. Referral to CEO and Corporation' CEO

- (a) A reference in this clause to the CEO or to the Corporation's CEO is a reference to those persons acting personally.
- (b) If the circumstances in clause 9(d) arise, the Chairperson shall, within 5 Business Days of the second meeting, give notice of the Dispute to the CEO and to the Corporation's CEO, setting out details of the Dispute.
- (c) Upon receiving notice of a Dispute under paragraph 10.1(b), the CEO and the Corporation's CEO, shall together, within 20 Business Days of the date of that notice:
 - (i) determine the Dispute; or

- (ii) refer the Dispute to a Mediator in accordance with clause 10.2; or
 - (iii) remit the Dispute to the Joint Management Body to determine; or
 - (iv) refer the Dispute to the Minister to determine.
- (d) When determining the Dispute under sub paragraph 10.1(c)(i), the CEO and the Corporation's CEO may consult with any person.
 - (e) A joint determination of the Dispute by the CEO and the Corporation's CEO under subparagraph 10.1(c)(i) shall be deemed to be a determination of the Joint Management Body.
 - (f) If the CEO and the Corporation's CEO are unable to agree what course of action to take under paragraph 10.1(c), they shall refer the Dispute to a mediator and clause 10.2 applies.

10.2. Referral to Mediation

- (a) The CEO and the Corporation's CEO shall endeavour to agree a mediator, who is a member of a recognised professional mediation group, to mediate the Dispute.
- (b) If within 10 Business Days after a referral under clause 10.1(c) or 10.1(f) the CEO and the Corporation's CEO cannot agree on a mediator, either party may request the Chairman of LEADR to appoint a mediator.
- (c) The CEO and the Corporation's CEO together shall engage in the mediation process in good faith and with the aim of reaching a resolution of the Dispute.
- (d) The role of the mediator is to assist in negotiating a resolution of the Dispute, during or following which, the CEO and the Corporation's CEO together may decide the Dispute.
- (e) Any information or documents disclosed by the CEO and Corporation's CEO under this clause 10:
 - (i) shall be kept confidential; and
 - (ii) may only be used to attempt to resolve the Dispute.
- (f) The CEO and the Corporation's CEO shall pay its own costs of complying with this clause 10 and the CEO and the Corporation's CEO shall equally pay the costs of any mediator.
- (g) If the CEO and the Corporation's CEO fail to resolve the Dispute by mediation within 20 Business Days of the appointment of a mediator, or such further time as is agreed by the CEO and the Corporation's CEO, either the CEO or the Corporation's CEO may refer the Dispute to the Minister under clause 10.3.

10.3. Referral to Minister

- (a) If the CEO and the Corporation's CEO refer the Dispute to the Minister for a decision, the Minister shall consult with the CEO and the Corporation's CEO regarding how the Dispute ought to be determined and do one or both of the following:
 - (i) decide as to how the Dispute is to be determined; or
 - (ii) determine the Dispute.
- (b) For the avoidance of doubt, the Minister is not required to act in accordance with any advice or recommendation made by the CEO or the Corporation's CEO in the course of the consultation process.
- (c) A determination of the Dispute by the Minister under this clause 10.3 shall be deemed to be a decision of the Joint Management Body.

10.4. Obligations continue

If a Dispute is being dealt with under any part of this clause 10, the Joint Management Body shall, pending the making of a decision on the Dispute, continue to perform its obligations under this Agreement so far as circumstances will allow and such performance will be without prejudice to the final decision on the Dispute.

11. REVIEW

- (a) The Parties shall review this Agreement, including assessing its operation and implementation, in the following circumstances, whichever is the sooner:
 - (i) when a substitute management plan for the Management Plan is being prepared for the purposes of Part II Division 3 or Part V Division 1 of the CALM Act as the case may be; or
 - (ii) when they agree that a review is necessary.
- (b) A review under paragraph 11(a) shall be commenced within 6 months of the circumstances in subparagraphs 11(a)(i) or (a)(ii) occurring.
- (c) The review shall be undertaken by persons selected by the Parties in accordance with terms of reference agreed to by the Parties. The agreed costs of the review shall be met by the CEO.

12. VARIATION

The Parties may vary this Agreement by Deed of Variation.

13. OBLIGATION OF PARTIES IN RESPECT OF MEMBERS

The Parties shall procure that:

- (a) Members perform their role and comply with their obligations as members of the Joint Management Body under this Agreement, having regard to and in accordance with:
 - (i) the role of the Joint Management Body in clause 3; and
 - (ii) the CALM Act; and
 - (iii) any other applicable State legislation.
- (b) For the purposes of clause 8, the required number of Representative Members nominated by each Party are present at every meeting of the Joint Management Body.

14. DEFAULT AND ENFORCEMENT

14.1. Events of Default

- (a) In this clause 14, a reference to a Party means a party to the default.
- (b) A Party (the **Defaulting Party**) causes an **Event of Default** for the purposes of this clause 14:
 - (i) where the Party breaches clauses 4.1, 4.2, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 13 (in respect of a Member's obligations under clauses 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 6 and 16), 15.1, 16 or 21; or
 - (ii) a Party commits 3 breaches of its obligations under this Agreement over any 12 month period, provided that the Party not in breach has given the Defaulting Party notice of any such breaches and whether or not the Defaulting Party has rectified such breaches; or

- (iii) when an Insolvency Event occurs.

14.2. Default under clause 14.1(b)(i) or 14.1(b)(ii)

- (a) If a Defaulting Party causes an Event of Default under clause 14.1(b)(i) or 14.1(b)(ii), the Non-defaulting Party may serve a notice (**Default Notice**) on the Defaulting Party specifying:
 - (i) the Event of Default; and
 - (ii) the steps the Defaulting Party must take which the Non-defaulting Party reasonably considers are necessary to mitigate the effect of the Event of Default on the Non-defaulting Party and the period (not less than 5 Business Days) within which those steps must be taken.
- (b) Upon receiving a Default Notice, the Defaulting Party shall:
 - (i) in the case of an Event of Default under clause 14.1(b)(i):
 - (A) remedy the Event of Default within 20 Business Days; or
 - (B) if the Event of Default cannot reasonably be remedied in 20 Business Days, demonstrate that it is taking steps in good faith to remedy the Event of Default and continue to take such steps until the Event of Default is remedied, provided that the default must be remedied by no later than 3 months from the date of the Default Notice; and
 - (C) take such steps to mitigate the effect of the Event of Default as are specified in the Default Notice within the period specified in that notice.
 - (ii) in the case of an Event of Default under clause 14.1(b)(ii), and to the satisfaction of the Non-defaulting Party (acting reasonably), take all reasonable steps open to the Defaulting Party within a period of 20 business days commencing on the date of the Default Notice to ensure that further breaches of the terms of this Agreement do not occur.

14.3. Default under clause 14.1(b)(iii)

- (a) If an Event of Default occurs under clause 14.1(b)(iii), the Corporation's CEO shall:
 - (i) as soon as possible, notify the CEO:
 - (i) that the Event of Default has occurred;
 - (ii) of the appointment of any administrator, receiver or manager to the Corporation; and
 - (iii) when the relevant Event of Default ceases to exist.
- (b) where the Event of Default results in an order to wind up the Corporation, the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group shall take steps to cause a Replacement Corporation to be appointed by the Trustee of the Noongar Boodja Trust pursuant to the Noongar Boodja Trust Deed as soon as possible.

14.4. Consequences of failure to remedy

The Non-defaulting Party may, by notice in writing to the Defaulting Party, suspend the performance of its obligations and the Defaulting Party's rights under this Agreement until:

- (a) clauses 14.2(b)(i)(C) and 14.2(b)(ii) are complied with (as the case requires); and
- (b) the Event of Default has been remedied as required by clause 14.2(b) or the Event of Default no longer exists, whichever is applicable.

14.5. Remedies exercised under this clause 14 do not prejudice any other rights a Party may have.

Any remedy exercised under this clause 14 is without prejudice to any other rights a Party may have under this Agreement or otherwise at law or in equity (including the right to seek interlocutory relief and specific performance).

15. PARTY DISPUTES

15.1. No Court proceedings

If a dispute arises under this Agreement between the Parties (**Party Dispute**), other than a dispute of the type referred to in clause 10, a Party shall comply with this clause 15 before commencing court proceedings (except proceedings for urgent interlocutory relief).

15.2. Notification

A Party claiming a Party Dispute has arisen shall give the other Party notice setting out the details of the Party Dispute.

15.3. Parties to resolve Party Dispute

During the 20 Business Days after a notice is given under clause 15.2 (or longer period if the Parties agree in writing), each Party shall use its reasonable endeavours to resolve the Party Dispute. If the Parties cannot resolve the Party Dispute within that period, any Party may request that the Party Dispute be referred to a mediator and, if a Party so requests, the Party Dispute shall be referred to mediation in accordance with clause 15.4.

15.4. Mediation

- (a) If the Parties cannot agree on a mediator within 10 Business Days after a request under clause 15.3, either Party may request the Chairman of LEADR to appoint a mediator.
- (b) The role of the mediator is to assist in negotiating a resolution of the Party Dispute. A mediator may not make a decision which is binding on a Party to the Party Dispute except if the Party agrees in advance in writing to be so bound.
- (c) Any information or documents disclosed by a Party under this clause 15.4:
 - (i) shall be kept confidential; and
 - (ii) may only be used to attempt to resolve the Party Dispute.
- (d) Each Party shall pay its own costs of complying with this clause 15.4. The Parties shall equally pay the costs of any mediator.
- (e) The Parties shall engage in the mediation process in good faith and with the aim of reaching a resolution of the Party Dispute. If the Parties fail to achieve a resolution of the Party Dispute by mediation within 20 Business Days of the appointment of a mediator under this clause, or such further time as is agreed by the Parties, any Party may take such action as it considers appropriate, including (subject to paragraph (f)) commencing legal proceedings.
- (f) If a Party breaches clauses 15.2, 15.3 or 15.4, the other Party does not have to comply with those clauses in relation to the Party Dispute before commencing legal proceedings.

16. CONFIDENTIALITY

16.1. Between Parties

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), all information disclosed by one Party (**Disclosing Party**) to another Party (**Receiving Party**) during negotiations leading up to executing this

Agreement and during the term of this Agreement, that is identified by the Disclosing Party as confidential, is confidential and shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed except as permitted by this clause 16 (**Confidential Information**).

- (b) The following information is not Confidential Information:
 - (i) information that the Receiving Party, prior to disclosure, already knew or created (whether alone or jointly with any third person) independently of the Disclosing Party; or
 - (ii) information that is public knowledge (otherwise than as a result of a breach of confidentiality by the Receiving Party or any of its permitted disclosure recipients).

16.2. Between Members of the Joint Management Body

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b), all information disclosed by a member of the Joint Management Body (**Disclosing Party**) to another member of the Joint Management Body (**Receiving Party**) during the term of this Agreement and the operation of the Joint Management Body, that is identified by the Disclosing Party as confidential, is confidential and shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed except as permitted by this clause 16 (**Confidential Information**).
- (b) The following information is not Confidential Information:
 - (i) information that the Receiving Party, prior to disclosure, already knew or created (whether alone or jointly with any third person) independently of the Disclosing Party; or
 - (ii) information that is public knowledge (otherwise than as a result of a breach of confidentiality by the Receiving Party or any of its permitted disclosure recipients).

16.3. Permitted disclosure

A Receiving Party may, in turn, disclose Confidential Information:

- (a) if it has the prior written consent of the Disclosing Party;
- (b) to the extent required by law or applicable securities regulation or rule;
- (c) subject to clause 16.4, in connection with any dispute or litigation concerning the Agreement or its subject matter;
- (d) to the Receiving Party's members, officers, employees, agents, auditors, advisers, financiers and consultants and related bodies corporate;
- (e) subject to clause 16.4, to a proposed Replacement Corporation assignee of the Corporation's interest under this Agreement; and
- (f) to any judicial, legislative or executive arm of the Government of Western Australia.

16.4. Disclosure requirements

Before making any disclosure to a person under clause 16.3(c) or 16.3(e) the Receiving Party shall:

- (a) in each case, inform the entity or person to whom the Confidential Information is being disclosed of the Receiving Party's obligations under this Agreement;
- (b) before doing so, notify the Disclosing Party and give the Disclosing Party a reasonable opportunity to take any steps that it considers necessary to protect the confidentiality of that information; and

- (c) in the case of a disclosure to a person or entity under clause 16.3(e), ensure that the person or entity executes a deed with the Corporation, in such form acceptable to the Disclosing Party (acting reasonably), imposing on the person or entity an undertaking of confidentiality having substantially similar effect to this clause 16.

16.5. Party may seek injunction

The Parties acknowledge that:

- (a) they are aware that any breach of this clause 16 may result in the other Party suffering loss or damage, for which monetary damages may not be an adequate remedy; and
- (b) in the event of a suspected or actual breach of this clause 16 or any obligation of confidentiality under this Agreement, any adversely affected Party is entitled to seek and obtain injunctive relief or an order for specific performance of the terms of this clause 16.

16.6. No waiver or transfer of intellectual property rights

Disclosure of Confidential Information in connection with this Agreement does not waive or transfer any intellectual property rights in that Confidential Information held by a disclosing Party.

17. TERM AND TERMINATION

17.1. Term

Subject to clause 17.2, this Agreement remains in force from the Commencement Date for as long as the Management Plan remains in force.

17.2. Termination

- (a) This Agreement shall terminate in the following circumstances, whichever is the sooner:
 - (i) when the Management Plan expires and a new plan is substituted for it; or
 - (ii) when the Management Plan is revoked and a new plan is substituted for it; or
 - (iii) when a new Agreement is substituted for this Agreement; or
 - (iv) when the Management Plan is amended so that joint management is no longer required.
- (b) In the circumstances outlined in (a)(i) and (a)(ii), the CEO shall attach a new joint management agreement to the Management Plan, identical to this Agreement or this Agreement varied as agreed by the parties, for the purposes of section 56A(3) of the CALM Act, unless the new plan does not require joint management.
- (c) If the CALM Act is amended to provide, in effect, that a Joint Management Agreement does not have to be signed each time a new management plan is substituted for an existing management plan, then this Agreement shall continue until:
 - (i) the Management Plan, as amended or replaced from time to time, is amended so that joint management is no longer required; or
 - (ii) a new Agreement is substituted for it.

18. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

No change of ownership which may exist in any Party's intellectual property will occur by its being made available to the Joint Management Body, the Department, the State, Corporation or any other party pursuant to this Agreement.

19. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OBLIGATIONS MAY BE PERFORMED BY OTHER OFFICERS

Any reference to the CEO in this Agreement, other than in clause 10, includes a reference to the CEO acting through the agency of a Departmental officer.

20. ACTS BY STATE – NO FETTER UPON DISCRETION

Nothing in this Agreement can fetter or control the exercise by any person of a statutory power or discretion otherwise than in accordance with the statute.

21. NO ASSIGNMENT WITHOUT CONSENT

The Corporation may not assign or otherwise dispose of its rights, title, obligations and interests under this Agreement without the consent of the CEO.

22. FORCE MAJEURE AND ABORIGINAL CULTURAL BUSINESS

- (a) In the event that a Party becomes wholly or partly unable to perform any of its obligations under the Agreement because of Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business, then the Agreement shall nevertheless continue and remain in force and effect but that Party shall not be in default for as long as it continues to be prevented or delayed by such Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business, and the time within which such a Party is required to perform any work or satisfy any obligation shall be extended by a period equivalent to that during which such prevention or delay continues, provided that:
- (i) the cause of the Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business as far as possible shall be remedied as soon as is reasonably practicable by the affected Party; and
 - (ii) no Party shall be required to settle any strike, lockout, or other industrial disturbance on terms that it does not regard as satisfactory.
- (b) The Party affected by any event of Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business shall immediately give notice to the other Parties of the occurrence of such event and the likely period of delay. The notice shall:
- (i) specify the obligations it cannot perform;
 - (ii) fully describe the event of Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business;
 - (iii) estimate the time during which the Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business will continue; and
 - (iv) specify the measures proposed to be adopted to remedy or abate the Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business.
- (c) The Party affected by the Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business shall give immediate notice of the cessation of the delay.
- (d) The Party that is prevented from carrying out its obligations under this Agreement as a result of an event of Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business shall take all action reasonably practicable to mitigate any loss suffered by the other Party as a result of its failure to carry out its obligations under this Agreement.
- (e) If the Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business cannot be overcome within 3 months, either Party may, by notice to the other Party, suspend the performance of its obligations and the affected Party's rights under this Agreement until the Force Majeure or Aboriginal Cultural Business has ceased.

23. GENERAL

23.1. Entire agreement

The Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties as to its subject matter and, in relation to that subject matter, supersedes any prior understanding or agreement between the Parties and any prior condition, warranty, indemnity or representation imposed, given or made by a Party.

23.2. Governing law and jurisdiction

- (a) The Agreement is governed by the law applicable in the State of Western Australia.
- (b) Each Party irrevocably and unconditionally submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Western Australia.

23.3. Severance

If any provisions of the Agreement is void, voidable by any Party, unenforceable or illegal according to the law in force in the State of Western Australia, it shall be read down so as to be valid and enforceable or if it cannot be so read down, the provision (or where possible the offending words), shall be severed from the Agreement to the extent necessary unless it would materially change the intended effect and objectives of the Agreement.

23.4. Election and waiver

A right or power under the Agreement shall only be deemed to be waived by notice in writing, signed by the Party waiving the right or power, and:

- (a) no other conduct of a Party (including a failure to exercise, a delay in exercising or a partial exercise of a right or power or any forbearance or indulgence granted by one Party to another Party in respect of a right or power) operates as a waiver of the right or power or otherwise prevents the exercise of that right or power;
- (b) a waiver of a right or power on one or more occasions by a Party does not operate as a waiver of that right or power if it arises again in the future or prejudices that Party's other rights or powers or future rights or powers in respect of the right or power waived; and
- (c) the exercise of a right or power does not prevent any further exercise of that right or power or of any other right or power.

23.5. Survival

Clauses 15, 16, 18, 23.2, 23.3, 23.5, 24 and 25 survive termination of this Agreement.

24. NOTICE

Each notice or other communication given under this Agreement:

- (a) shall be in writing;
- (b) shall be delivered to the intended recipient by prepaid post or by hand to the address below or the address last notified by the intended recipient to the sender;

the Parties addresses for communication are:

WKSNAC

Attn/ Justin McAllister
PO Box 5055
ALBANY WA 6332

Email: justinmcallister@wagylkaip.org.au

DBCA

Attn/ Regional Manager, South Coast Region
120 Albany Highway
ALBANY WA 6330
Email: peter.hartley@dbca.wa.gov.au

- (c) will be taken to be duly given or made:
 - (i) in the case of delivery in person, when delivered; and
 - (ii) in the case of delivery by post, 7 days after the date of posting.

25. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

25.1. General Definitions

Words and expressions defined in the CALM Act have the same meaning when used in this Agreement.

In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

Aboriginal Cultural Business means a funeral, event or other ceremony that, in accordance with traditional laws and customs, the members of the Corporation or Noongar people are required to attend or that prevents the members of the Corporation or Noongar persons from attending to day to day business.

Agreement means this joint management agreement and includes the Schedules.

Alternate Member means a person who is nominated under clause 4.1.

BC Act means the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA).

BC Act Regulations means the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 (WA).

Business Day means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in Western Australia.

CALM Act means the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA).

Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Co-operative Management Committee elected pursuant to clause 4.3.

Commencement Date means the date on which this Agreement is executed by all Parties.

Conservation Commission means a body corporate established under section 18 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*.

Conservation and Land Management Regulations means the *Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002* (WA).

Co-operative Management Committee means the regional advisory committee established under the Wagyl Kaip & Southern Noongar ILUA Area Conservation Estate Co-operative Management Agreement.

Corporation's CEO means:

- (a) the person duly appointed as the Corporation's CEO howsoever named; or

(b) where there is no such person, the Chairperson of the Corporation.

Force Majeure means an event or cause beyond the reasonable control of the Party claiming force majeure comprising any of the following:

- (a) act of God, lightning, storm, flood, fire, earthquake, explosion, cyclone or wind and wave conditions associated with a cyclone, tidal wave, landslide, adverse weather conditions;
- (b) strike, lockout or other labour difficulty;
- (c) act of public enemy, war, sabotage, blockade, revolution, riot, insurrection, civil commotion, epidemic, terrorism; or
- (d) the effect of any law or authority exercised by government official by law.

Forest Management Regulations means the *Forest Management Regulations 1993*.

ILUA means the Indigenous Land Use Agreement entered into by the State and others and the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group as part of the South West Native Title Settlement which was entered on to the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements established and maintained under Part 8A of the *Native Title Act 1993*(Cth).

Insolvency Event means where any one or more of the following occurs to the Corporation:

- (a) it commits an act of insolvency under and for the purposes of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) or the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth);
- (b) it is placed under external administration under and for the purposes of Chapter 5 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
- (c) it is placed under external administration under and for the purposes of Chapter 11 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth);
- (d) it is unable to pay all its debts as and when they become due and payable; or
- (e) it is deregistered under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth).

Joint Management Body means the body established in clause 2.

Land Partnership Fund means the fund established and administered by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet pursuant to the South West Native Title Settlement for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the ILUAs including making provision for certain funding for joint management arrangements.

LEADR means LEADR, a company limited by guarantee, ACN: 008 651 232.

Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park (MMMP) means the whole of Marine Reserve 25 and as shown on map in Schedule 2.

Management Plan means the management plan approved under section 60 of the CALM Act in respect of the Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park.

Marine Parks and Reserves Authority means the body established by section 26A of the CALM Act.

Member means a Representative Member or an Alternate Member.

Minister means the Minister to whom the administration of the Conservation and Land Management Act is committed, which for the time being is the Minister for Environment.

Minister for Lands means the body corporate continued under section 7 of the Land Administration Act.

Native Title Act means the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

Noongar Boodja Trust means the trust established pursuant to the Noongar Boodja Trust Deed as required by the ILUA.

Party means a party to this Agreement.

Replacement Corporation means a replacement corporation appointed by the Trustee of the Noongar Boodja Trust pursuant to the Noongar Boodja Trust Deed.

Representative Member means a person specified under clause 2 and nominated under clause 4.1.

South West Native Title Settlement means the six regional ILUAs under which the native title claims in relation to those areas of the south west of Western Australia have been resolved in exchange for Noongar people receiving a package of benefits.

Term means the term of this Agreement specified in clause 17.1.

Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Group means the Wagyl Kaip & Southern Noongar people who have authorised the making of the ILUA.

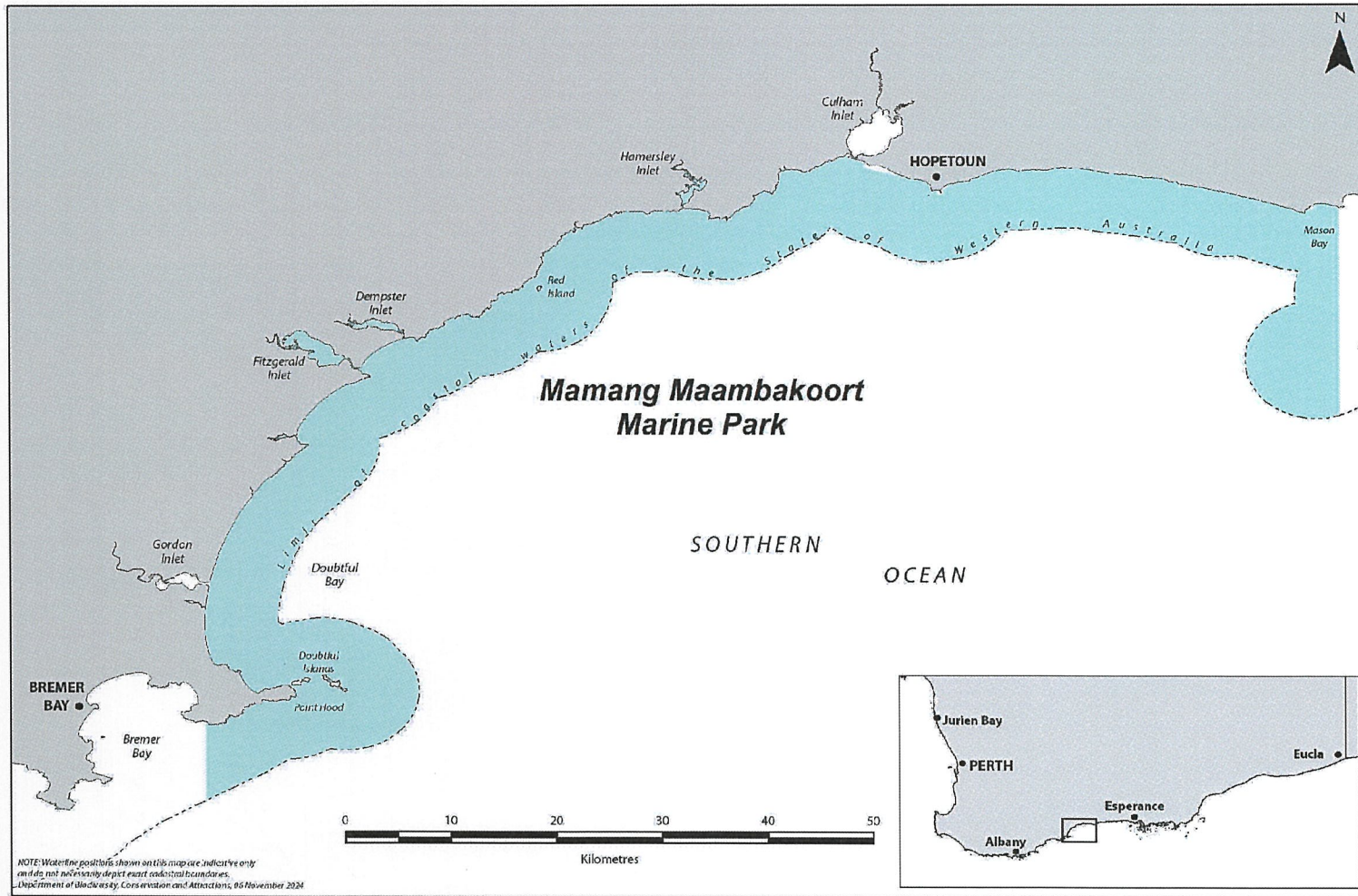
25.2. Interpretation

In this Agreement, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) headings and subheadings are for ease of reference only and do not govern the meaning or construction of this Agreement or of any provision contained in this Agreement;
- (b) words expressed in the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- (c) words expressed in one gender includes the other;
- (d) a reference to a Party to this Agreement includes that Party's successors, permitted substitutes, persons taking by novation, permitted transferees, receivers, managers, administrators and permitted assigns and, in the case of a natural person, also includes that person's executors and administrators;
- (e) an expression importing a natural person includes a company, partnership, joint venture, association, authority, Corporation or other body corporate or governmental or semi-governmental entity;
- (f) a reference to a person which has ceased to exist or has reconstituted, amalgamated, reconstructed or merged, or the functions of which have become exercisable by another person, is a reference to the person established or constituted in its place or by which its functions have become exercisable;
- (g) a reference to person established under any written law includes a reference to any person or body (corporate or unincorporate) established or continued to perform the same or substantially similar function;
- (h) a reference to a thing includes any part of a thing but is not taken as implying that performance of part of an obligation is the performance of the whole;
- (i) a reference to a clause, Schedule or annexure is a reference to a clause of or Schedule or annexure to this Agreement;
- (j) where the day on or by which a thing is required to be done is not a Business Day that thing shall be done on or by the succeeding Business Day;
- (k) an agreement, representation or warranty on the part of or in favour of two or more persons binds, and is enforceable against, those persons jointly and each of them severally;

- (l) no rules of construction apply to the disadvantage of a Party because that Party was responsible for the drafting of this Agreement or of any of the provisions of this Agreement;
- (m) a reference to any statute includes every regulation, code, order, ordinance, by-law, subordinated or delegated legislation and proclamation issued under that statute and all consolidations, amendments, re-enactments and replacements of any of them;
- (n) where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning in this Agreement, any part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
- (o) a reference to any document, instrument or agreement, including this Agreement, includes a reference to that document, instrument or agreement as amended, novated, supplemented, varied or replaced from time to time; and
- (p) "including" means "including, but not limited to".

SCHEDULE 1. Mamang Maambakoort Marine Park Map



EXECUTION

Executed by the Parties as a deed.

EXECUTED in accordance with s.99.5 of)
the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres)*
Strait Islander) Act 2006 (Cth) on behalf of)
the **WAGYL KAIP SOUTHERN)**
NOONGAR ABORIGINAL)
CORPORATION ICN 9622 by:)
)
)



Director (signature)

Jeanice Krakouer

Director (print full name)



Director/Secretary (signature)

Craig McVee

Director/Secretary (print full name)

4 December 2024

Date

THE COMMON SEAL of)
The CONSERVATION AND)
LAND MANAGEMENT)
EXECUTIVE BODY a body)
corporate established under)
section 36 of the Conservation)
and Land Management Act)
was affixed hereto in the presence of)



Signature of Chief Executive Officer

Signature of witness

JANET RAYNER

Full name of witness (print)

16/12/24

Date

17 DICK PERRY AVE, KENSINGTON WA

Address of witness

PUBLIC SERVANT

Occupation of witness