

Payments for Yolŋu teachers and researchers

- Yolŋu knowledge, like all Australian Aboriginal knowledge, is owned, supervised, and has value.
- Institutions (like universities) often think that they are doing the Aboriginal knowledge authorities a favour in their research and teaching work, and the Yolŋu knowledge authorities think they are doing the institutions a favour.
- Yolŋu knowledge work depends upon a foundation of trust and ongoing accountabilities of both those who share knowledge (they are accountable to those whose knowledge they are sharing) and those who receive knowledge (who must remain accountable to the Yolŋu people for the knowledge with which they are working).
- The failure to engage respectfully with these arrangements sometimes causes resentment and misunderstanding if the Aboriginal knowledge owners feel they are being exploited, or if the institutions feel their good efforts are not being valued. Ongoing respectful exchange of knowledge depends upon loyalties which are built up between individuals more than institutions.



Yolŋu consultants evaluating a financial literacy project

Aboriginal knowledge authorities collaborate with institutions in a range of ways, including:

- elders sitting quietly in the background, listening and supervising. People who speak are answerable to them.
- Aboriginal knowledge owners telling stories to share their knowledge
- Aboriginal government workers liaising between institutions and local knowledge authorities
- clan/community members offering their opinions in focus groups and consultancies
- interpreters paid per hour and translators paid per word
- young research mentorees paid small amounts for their participation as the new generation of co-researchers.

Currently the key problems in the payment process are:

- institutional and Aboriginal knowledge practices will never be wholly commensurable, they depend upon quite different epistemological foundations. There will never be a simple, universally workable pay scale for placing monetary values against Aboriginal work. Ongoing, situated negotiations seem to be the only workable solution.
- preferred institutional and Aboriginal modes of payment differ. Institutional processes prefer payments for consultant services to be made into bank accounts upon invoice entailing some delay after the work is done and complex financial arrangements like 'Australian Business Numbers'. Aboriginal knowledge workers prefer to have payments in cash, dispersed progressively as contributions are made in good faith.

Cultural Consultant Invoice	
To: (your name) Charles Darwin University Darwin NT 0909 ph: (08) 89466 482 fax (08) 89466 345	Name: (co-researcher's name) Address: Date:
For:	Description of work:
Working with:; location:	
Is a completed hobby form attached? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no (previously completed)	
RECEIPT	
Received from:	\$
Signed:	cash Date:
CDU FINANCE RECORDS ONLY:	
Charge Acc No:	Date:
Issued by:	Cheque No:
Processed by:	(Finance)

Claim Form

Australian Government Australian Taxation Office		Statement by a supplier
<p>Complete this statement if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are an individual or a business have supplied goods or services to another enterprise (the payer), and are not required to quote an Australia business number (ABN). <p>Payers must withhold 45.0% of the total payment if makes to you for a supply that you make as part of your enterprise you carry on in Australia, unless an ABN has been ticked or there is no need to quote an ABN.</p>		<p>HOW TO COMPLETE THE STATEMENT</p> <p>Print clearly in INK/BLACK LETTERS using a black pen/ink.</p> <p>Use BLOCK LETTERS and print one character in each box.</p> <p>Place [] in ALL applicable boxes.</p>
Section A: Supplier details		
1 Your name?		
2 Your address?		
3 Your reasons for not quoting an ABN? Place [] in the appropriate boxes.		
<input type="checkbox"/> The payer is not making the payment in the course of carrying on an enterprise in Australia. <input type="checkbox"/> The supplier is an individual aged under 18 years and the payment does not exceed \$100 a week. <input type="checkbox"/> The payment does not exceed \$15, excluding any goods and services tax (GST). <input type="checkbox"/> The supply that the payment relates to is wholly input taxed. <input type="checkbox"/> The supplier is an individual and has given the payer a written statement to the effect that the supply: <input type="checkbox"/> is made in the course or furtherance of an activity done as a private recreational pursuit or hobby; or <input type="checkbox"/> is wholly of a private or domestic nature from the supplier's perspective. <input type="checkbox"/> The supply is made by an individual or partnership without a reasonable expectation of profit or gain. <input type="checkbox"/> The supplier is not entitled to an ABN as they are not carrying on an enterprise in Australia. <input type="checkbox"/> The whole of the payment is exempt income for the supplier.		
Section B: Declaration		
Under pay as you go (PAYG) legislation and guidelines administered by the Tax Office, the named supplier is not quoting an ABN for this current and future supply of goods or services for the reasons or reasons indicated.		
Name of supplier (or authorised person)		
Signature of supplier (or authorised person)		
Daytime phone number		
Date		
<p>Penalties apply for deliberately making a false or misleading statement.</p> <p>Do not send this statement to the Tax Office. Give the completed statement to any payer that you are supplying goods or services to. The payer must keep the document with other records relating to the supply for 5 years.</p> <p>Payers can check ABN records of suppliers by visiting www.abn.business.gov.au or phoning 13 72 26 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</p>		

Hobby Form