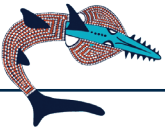




# **Anindilyakwa** Land Council

Annual Report  
2019-20



**The name Anindilyakwa refers to  
the language spoken  
by the people of  
Groote Archipelago.**

Anindilyakwa Land Council  
30 Bougainvillea Drive,  
Alyangula, NT, 0885.

**[www.alcnt.com.au](http://www.alcnt.com.au)**

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Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2019-20 Annual Report does not contain material of a culturally sensitive nature. However, Aboriginal people should be aware that there may be some references to deceased people.



# Anindilyakwa Land Council

The Hon Ken Wyatt AM, MP  
Minister for Indigenous Australians  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the **Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (ALRA)** and the **Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)**, we are pleased to submit the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) 2019-20 Annual Report.

The ALC Annual Report was prepared in accordance with Section 46 of the PGPA Act.

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, Rule 7A, states that the Accountable Authority of the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) is the “group of persons made up of:

- (a) The Chair of the Land Council; and
- (b) The Chief Executive Officer of the Land Council

The accountable authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual report and providing a copy to you under section 46 of the PGPA Act.

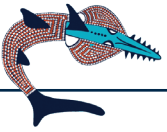
We, as the accountable authority of the ALC, have approved the 2019-20 Annual Report.

**MR TONY WURRAMARRBA AO**

Chairman  
Anindilyakwa Land Council

**MR MARK HEWITT**

Chief Executive Officer



## **AIDS TO ACCESS**

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<https://www.anindilyakwa.com.au/media/newwsletters>

<https://www.transparency.gov.au/publications>

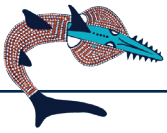
### **Information Publication Scheme Statement**

Aboriginal Land Councils are excluded from the operation of the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth)(FOI Act) under Part 1, Division 1 of Schedule 2 of the FOI Act. The ALC is not subject to freedom of information requests.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	ACRONYMS	6
	INTRODUCTION TO ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL	7
	ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER	12
2.	PURPOSE STATEMENT	13
	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	13
	PRIORITIES	15
3	MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS	15
4	INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	16
	ALC ELECTED MEMBER MEETINGS	16
5	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	21
	ALC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	21
	STAFFING	25
	BUSINESS UNITS	25
	COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES	28
	LOCATIONS AND OFFICES	29
6	STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE	29
	RISK MANAGEMENT AND FRAUD CONTROL	31
7	AUDIT COMMITTEE	33
	CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY	34
	RELATED ENTITY TRANSACTIONS	35
	SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES	35
	JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND REVIEWS BY OUTSIDE BODIES	35
	OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM SUBSIDIARIES	35
	DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	35
	INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS	35
	SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES WITH FINANCE LAW	36
8.	OTHER LEGISLATION	36
	WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY	36
	ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH	37
	ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	37
	ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 37 ALRA reporting)	42
	FEES UNDER S33(A) AND 33(B)	42
	SECTION 35 DETERMINATIONS	42
	SECTION 28 DELEGATIONS	44
	SECTION 29A COMMITTEES	44
	DETAILS OF CONSULTANTS ENGAGED	44
9.	INDEX OF ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS	45
10.	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS	49
11.	ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019-20	65



## ACRONYMS

<b>ALC</b>	Anindilyakwa Land Council
<b>ALRA</b>	Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976
<b>ALT</b>	Anindilyakwa Land Trust
<b>AMT</b>	Anindilyakwa Mining Trust
<b>ANAO</b>	Australian National Audit Office
<b>ARAC</b>	Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation
<b>CMS</b>	Church Missionary Society
<b>PM&amp;C</b>	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
<b>EARC</b>	East Arnhem Regional Council
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Study
<b>ELA</b>	Exploration Licence Application
<b>EPBC</b>	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
<b>ESD</b>	Environmentally Sustainable Design
<b>GCC</b>	GEBIE Civil and Construction
<b>GEBIE</b>	Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises (Aboriginal Corporation)
<b>GEMCO</b>	Groote Eylandt Mining Company
<b>IPA</b>	Indigenous Protected Area
<b>LAC</b>	Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation
<b>LoC</b>	Learning on Country
<b>MJD</b>	Machado Joseph Disease
<b>NIAA</b>	National Indigenous Australians Agency
<b>LDMA</b>	Local Decision Making Agreement
<b>NLC</b>	Northern Land Council
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>NTA</b>	Native Title Act (1993)
<b>ORIC</b>	Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
<b>PGPA</b>	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013
<b>RDU</b>	Royalty Development Unit
<b>RPA</b>	Regional Partnership Agreement
<b>TO</b>	Aboriginal Traditional Owner



## INTRODUCTION TO ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

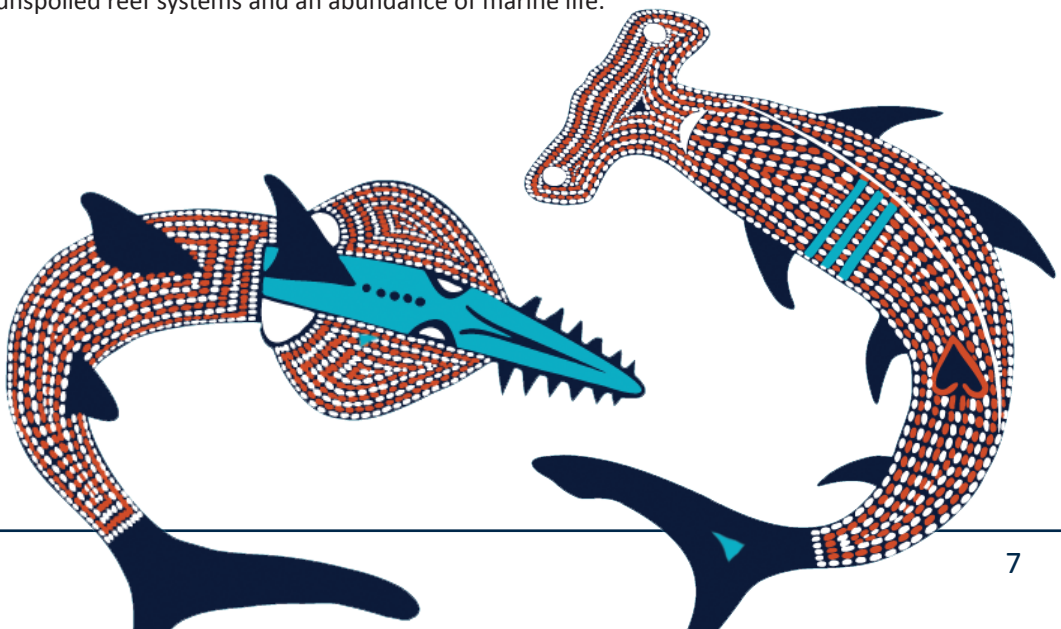
### THE REGION

The Groote Archipelago is situated in the Northern Territory (NT) on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, approximately 640km east south east of Darwin and some 50km off the Arnhem Land coast. The Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago are referred to by their language name, Anindilyakwa. The Groote Eylandt airport is a 25-minute flight south from Nhulunbuy on the Gove Peninsula. Groote Eylandt is Australia's third largest island, named by explorer Abel Tasman in 1644, and is Dutch for "Large Island".

The ALC, unlike the other ALRA Land Councils, is remotely located. The Central Land Council is based in the Alice Springs Township, and the Northern Land Council is based in Darwin city, as is the Tiwi Land Council, whose operations are more easily accessed on the Tiwi Islands. This has a substantial impact on the work of the ALC, including the cost of access, staff accommodation, communication, and supply.

There are three Indigenous communities in the Groote Archipelago - Angurugu and Umbakumba on Groote Eylandt, and Milyakburra located on Bickerton Island. Groote Archipelago is unique, and has a very diverse environment with pristine beaches, spring water swimming holes, open woodland, rainforest, red sand dunes, aqua waters, and rock art which is thousands of years old. The Groote Eylandt Mining Company (GEMCO), the majority of which is owned and operated by South 32, began operations on Groote Eylandt in 1965 to mine manganese. GEMCO established the town of Alyangula primarily as the residence for the mining company workers. Alyangula is established under a special purpose lease between GEMCO, ALC, and the Anindilyakwa Land Trust (ALT).

The Groote Archipelago is in a unique and enviable position in the context of the NT, Australia, and indeed, the world's natural environment. The Groote Archipelago possesses a unique ecosystem. Surrounding the islands of the Groote Archipelago is a marine environment with unspoiled reef systems and an abundance of marine life.









clans divided into two moieties, operating under the aforementioned umbrella of ceremony, kinship, and language. The Anindilyakwa people endeavour to live traditional lifestyles, and the maintenance of cultural and traditional practices form an important part of life on the Groote Archipelago. Contemporary ceremonial practices are a continuum of those which, to the Anindilyakwa, have existed since their totemic ancestors created the land, the sea, and ceremonial law at the beginning of time.

## **A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GROOTE ARCHIPELAGO**

The Anindilyakwa people were brought to Groote Eylandt on a series of song lines, which created the land, rivers, animals, and people, and named everything pertaining to the region, as well as laying down rules of marriage, kinship, and ceremonial law.

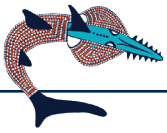
The Groote Archipelago also has a rich non-indigenous history. The first non-indigenous visitors were the Macassans, who travelled to the region for hundreds of years in search of trepang. The earliest formally recorded visitor was a Dutchman named William Van Coolstrudt, who arrived on the ship, “The Arnhem”, in 1623. Van Coolstrudt was followed by Abel Tasman in 1644, and then by Matthew Flinders in 1803, during his circumnavigation of Australia.

The first major modern historical impact on the Anindilyakwa people came from the arrival of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society (CMS); first in an exploratory expedition in 1917 and soon after again in 1921, with the establishment of a trading store and mission at Emerald River. Subsequent to the flooding effects of a cyclone during the monsoonal season of 1943 and the RAAF’s requirements for the use of the airstrip during World War II, the mission was moved inland to what is now known as the township of Angurugu.

Umbakumba, a village on the eastern side of Groote Eylandt, was established in 1938. Milyakburra, a village on Bickerton Island, was initially established in the late 1970s. By the mid-1980s, it operated as an outstation, and has since grown into a community. In addition to the three main population centres, there are a number of family-based outstations dotting Groote Eylandt.

Since 1965, GEMCO has operated a manganese mine on leases on the central western coastline of Groote Eylandt.

After the introduction of the ALRA the Anindilyakwa were granted an inalienable free hold title to the islands of the Groote Archipelago to the high water mark. As a result of the “Blue Mud Bay” decision in 2008, this title now extends to the low water mark. Song lines crucial to the survival of their reincarnationist culture crisscross the sea between Groote Eylandt and the mainland, and many sacred sites exist in the seascape. Having recently secured a mining exclusion zone from the NT Government, the Traditional Owners are pursuing a Native Title claim which is also being made over the seas of the Groote Archipelago. The ultimate aim of the Anindilyakwa being able to secure sea rights in this location.



### MAIN COMMUNITIES

The Anindilyakwa people primarily reside in the three townships of Angurugu, Umbakumba, and Milyakburra. There are also several homeland centres, or outstations, associated with the townships.

#### *Angurugu*

The Angurugu township has a population of approximately 835 and is located on the banks of the Angurugu River on the mid-west coast of Groote Eylandt. Angurugu has a school, clinic, police post, supermarket, football oval, basketball court, library and linguistics centre. The East Arnhem Regional Council (EARC) has an office in Angurugu and runs a sport and recreation centre, library and an aged care centre. A women's centre and safe place also operates from Angurugu. The township forms the base for many island wide services and businesses, including Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Civil and Construction (GCC) and a job services centre.

There are seven homeland centres, or outstations, associated with Angurugu. These are Ananja, Bartalumba Bay, Emerald River, Leske Pools, Little Paradise, Malkala, and Yenbakwa.

#### *Umbakumba*

The Umbakumba population is approximately 581 and is located some 65km from Alyangula by road, 47km of which was unsealed until a major upgrade of the road between Angurugu and Umbakumba was completed in 2012. Umbakumba was established in 1938 by Fred Gray and was later run by the CMS as an extension of the operations at Angurugu. It can be reached by barge into Port Langdon on the east coast or, at times, by an unsealed airstrip. Umbakumba has a school, a clinic, a football oval, basketball court, supermarket, mini-mart and police post. The EARC has an office located in Umbakumba and provides sport and recreation services, a library, radio station and aged care services. Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation has a strong presence in Umbakumba and has established a construction business, trepang farming business and a mini mart.

There are four homeland centres, or outstations, associated with Umbakumba, these are Thompsons Bay, 4 Mile, Salt Lake and Six Mile.

#### *Milyakburra*

Milyakburra has a population of about 176 residents and is situated on the central eastern part of Bickerton Island, east of the mainland, between Groote Eylandt and Blue Mud Bay. Milyakburra is approximately one hour's travel by boat from Alyangula and is normally serviced by a barge into South Bay on a fortnightly basis. Milyakburra is more usually accessed by air and has had a sealed all-weather airstrip since 2009, which is able to accommodate twin-engine aircraft. Milyakburra has a school, clinic, women's centre, supermarket and basketball court. A cyclone shelter provides a safe place for residents during a major event and can be utilised as a cultural centre, office and training facility. Residents of Milyakburra receive other services including police and additional health services via regular visits to Bickerton Island. An Aboriginal Corporation, established by the Wurramara clan, Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation (LAC) has a strong presence in Milyakburra, and has established visiting officer's accommodation and a business centre as well as running the supermarket and municipal services.



## THE ALC EMBLEM

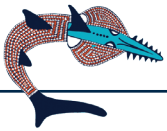
There are three totems within the official shield logo of the ALC. These represent the moieties and clans who live on the Groote Archipelago, and are the morning star, sawfish, and hammerhead shark. In the beginning the island was dark. Barnimbirra (Morning Star) brought daylight to the island and ever since then there has been day and night.

In creation times, Yumaduwaya (Stingray), Mangwarra (Hammer Head Shark) and Yugwurrirringdangwa (Sawfish), began their journey from the eastern coast of Arnhem Land. On their way to Groote Eylandt they stopped at Bickerton Island, transforming themselves from human beings to sea creatures. Then they journeyed on to Groote Eylandt. On the way, they agreed to go on to the centre of the island and decided to enter from the north, but Sawfish said "I'll take a short cut". After the Stingray had left him, Sawfish set off with a crowd of many different stingrays, all travelling together, following on after him. Sawfish led the way, probably because he was the biggest.

Meanwhile Lirreba, the Tide, was growing big. Sawfish reached Groote Eylandt, came out of the sea, and started to cut his way through the land, using his teeth and nose as he went. So he made the Angurugu River, cutting out the land and throwing the earth aside, opening a way for him and travelled towards Centre Lake. As the water came in, the dirt was stirred up, and Lirreba, the Tide, grew bigger and bigger, following close behind Sawfish. Then came all the stingrays, still following behind Sawfish as he led the way. Then he went to the centre of the island where he created Central Hill (Yandarrnga)

and training facility. Residents of Milyakburra receive other services, including police and additional health services, via regular visits to Bickerton Island. An Aboriginal Corporation, established by the Wurraramara clan, called Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation (LAC) has a strong presence in Milyakburra, and has established visiting officer's accommodation, and a business centre, as well as running the supermarket and municipal services.





# ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

The responsible Ministers for the ALC for 2019-20 is the Minister for Indigenous Australians the Hon Ken Wyatt AM MP. The ALC is an Australian Corporate Commonwealth entity created to carry out the functions specified to it by the Aboriginal Land Rights (*Northern Territory*) Act 1976 (ALRA).

ALC's main source of funding comprises allocations from the ABA under section 64 (1) of ALRA. ALC also receives special purpose grants from various agencies. In 1976, the Parliament of Australia passed the ALRA, which is our enabling legislation.

The ALRA continues to be a strong foundation on which to build social, cultural, and economic growth for Traditional Owners.

The ALC officially commenced in 1991, replacing the role previously carried out by the Northern Land Council (NLC). The NLC, however, continues to function as the Native Title representative body for the Groote Archipelago.

Groote Archipelago has approximately 2,000 Aboriginal residents, in communities ranging in size from small family outstations and satellite settlements to three substantial communities.

The ALC's key constituents are the Traditional Aboriginal Owners within its region. The Anindilyakwa people primarily reside in the three townships of Angurugu, Umbakumba on Groote Eylandt, and Milyakburra on Bickerton Island. There are also a number of homeland centres, or outstations, associated with the townships.

- There are satellite communities of Bartalumba Bay, Malkala, Little Paradise, and 4 Mile
- There are also homeland centres, or outstations, of Thompsons Bay, Ananja, Emerald River, Leske Pools, Yenbakwa, Salt Lake, and Six Mile.

The majority of Aboriginal peoples in the ALC region speak an Aboriginal language as their first language. Many are multi-lingual, and English is often a second language.

As the peak representative body for the Traditional Aboriginal Owners across the Groote Archipelago, ALC seeks to take a leading role in improving the lives of our people through sound stewardship, advocacy, and economic empowerment in accordance with our corporate priorities and our values.



## PURPOSE STATEMENT

To enable/assist indigenous people of the Groote Eylandt Archipelago communities to acquire and manage land and promote economic and community development.

The purposes ascribed to Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) comprise the powers and functions detailed in ALRA

The role of Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) is described in published documents, including its annual report and the published ALC 15 year Strategic Plan (which provides the ALC's vision, mission, strategic goals and performance measures).

The corporate plan elaborates on the goals for function attainment and details the strategies to ensure goal achievement.

## POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Powers and statutory functions of the ALC are detailed in Sections 23(1) and 27 of the (ALRA). Under this Act the ALC is responsible for assisting Aboriginal peoples of the Groote Archipelago of the Northern Territory to acquire and manage traditional lands and seas..

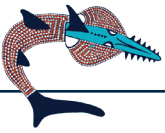
Section 27 of ALRA provides a broad power that:

Subject to ALRA, a Land Council may do all things necessary to be done to maintain the performance of its functions and may:

- Employ staff
- Obtain the advice and assistance of persons who are expert in any matter with which the Council is concerned (including assistance in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Council)
- Receive moneys due and owing and give a valid discharge for those moneys
- On the request of an Aboriginal corporation (ORIC) that has received an amount of money from the Council under this Act provide administrative or other assistance to the corporation.
- Where ALC employs a person as a staff member, the terms and conditions of the person's employment are such as are determined by the ALC from time to time
- Where ALC obtains the advice and assistance of a person the terms and conditions of the engagement of that person are such as are approved by ALC.

### FUNCTIONS UNDER SECTION 23 (ALRA)

In carrying out its functions, with respect to any Aboriginal land in its area, a Land Council must have regard to the interests of, and shall consult with, the traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of the land and any other Aboriginals interested in the land and, in particular, shall not take any action, including, but not limited to, the giving of consent or the withholding of consent, in any matter in connection with land held by a Land Trust, unless the Land Council is satisfied that:



- The traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land understand the nature and purpose of the proposed action and, as a group, consent to it.
- Any Aboriginal community or group that may be affected by the proposed action has been consulted and has had adequate opportunity to express its view to the Land Council.

Section 23 of ALRA specifies the functions of a Land Council:

- To ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginals living in the area of the Land Council as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land.
- To protect the interests of traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council.
- To assist Aboriginals in the taking of measures likely to assist in the protection of sacred sites on land (whether or not Aboriginal land) in the area of the Land Council.
- To consult with traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council with respect to any proposal relating to the use of that land.
- To negotiate with persons having estates or interests in that land with a view to the acquisition of those estates or interests by the Land Trust; and until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a view to the use by Aboriginals of the land in such manner as may be agreed between the Land Council and those persons (where the Land Council holds in escrow a deed of grant of land made to a Land Trust).
- To negotiate with persons desiring to obtain an estate or interest in land in the area of the Land Council (where the land is held by a Land Trust, on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aboriginals interested in the land, where the land is the subject of an application then on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aboriginals interested in the land).
- To assist Aboriginals in the area of the Land Council to carry out commercial activities (including resource development, the provision of tourist facilities and agricultural activities), in any manner that will not cause the Land Council to incur financial liability or enable it to receive financial benefit.
- for land that is a community living area and in the area of the Land Council—to assist the owner of the land, if requested to do so, in relation to any dealings in the land (including assistance in negotiating leases of, or other grants of interests in, the land).
- To assist Aboriginals claiming to have a traditional land claim to an area of land within the area of the Land Council in pursuing the claim, in particular, by arranging for legal assistance for them at the expense of the Land Council.
- To negotiate, and enter into (access) agreements.
- To compile and keep a register recording the names of the members of the Land Council and a register recording the names of the members of the Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area and descriptions of each area of such Aboriginal land.



- To supervise, and provide administrative or other assistance for, Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area.
- Such other functions as are prescribed by regulations.
- With the approval of the Minister, perform any functions that may be conferred on it by a law of the Northern Territory, including: the protection of sacred site access to Aboriginal land schemes for the management of wildlife on Aboriginal land

ALRA also imposes other requirements that impact on the role of the ALC. For example, section 35(4) requires that monies received in respect of 64(3) must be paid to or for the benefit of the Traditional Owners of the land within 6 months of receipt to Aboriginal Corporations.

## PRIORITIES

The Corporate Priorities we will pursue over the next four years are as follows:

- Land, Sea, and Natural Resource Management Support Services
- Land Claims and Acquisitions Support Services
- Economic Development and Commercial Services
- Advocacy Services
- Strong Leadership and Governance
- Administration and Support Services
- Mining development

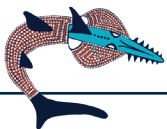
These are expanded on in the ALC Corporate Plan and these expanded priorities are reported on in the Annual Performance Statements in the report.

## MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS

The annual report for a Corporate Commonwealth entity for a reporting period must include the following:

1. Any directions given to the entity by a Minister under an Act or instrument during the period;
2. Any government policy orders that applied in relation to the entity during the period
3. if, during the period, the entity has not complied with a direction or order referred to in paragraph (d) or (e)—particulars of the non-compliance

During the reporting period, the ALC did not receive any Ministerial directions or Government Policy Orders.



# INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY

The Accountable Authority is the CEO and the Chairman of the ALC Board.

## Education and performance review processes for members of the accountable authority

There are only two members of the Accountable Authority, the CEO and the Chairman. The CEO's performance is reviewed annually by the independent chair of the Audit Committee. The Chairman's position is an elected one subject to Electoral Office supervised triennial elections for Board Membership and then board members elect the Chair from among themselves. This position is subject challenge at any time by other Board members all of whom are community members, sensitive and responsive to community views on the Land Council.

## The ALC Board

The ALC Board comprises clan representatives from the Indigenous clans within the ALC area, and one community representative from each of the communities of Angurugu, Umbakumba, and Milyakburra.

## ALC ELECTED MEMBERS as at 30/06/2020

Clan Representatives	
Clan	Representatives
Mamarika	Joel Mamarika Ida Mamarika
Wurragwagwa/ Yantarrnga	Elma Yantarrnga Jennifer Yantarrnga
Wurrawilya	Cherelle Wurrawilya Kitisha Watson
Amagula	Thomas Amagula Leonard Amagula
Bara/Murrungun	Sue Bara Silas Bara
Jaragba	Annette Jaragba Lucina Jaragba
Wurramara	Eric Wurramara Kathyanne Wurramara
Bara Bara	Jenny Bara Bara Leilani Bara Bara
Lalara	Gregson Lalara
Maminyamanja	Elma Maminyamanja Kerrina Maminyamanja
Wurramarrba	Tony Wurramarrba Scott Wurramarrba
Durilla	James Durilla

Community representatives	
Community	Representatives
Milyakburra	Kierinson Wurramara
Angurugu	Serena Bara
Umbakumba	Nesman Bara

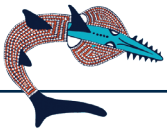




### **Chairman – TONY WURRAMARRBA**

Tony Wurramarrba is a well-known leader and spokesperson for the Anindilyakwa people, and has had an extensive and committed career in advocating for the priorities of the Anindilyakwa people. Tony has provided service to the ALC for over 13 years, during which time he has held positions of Chair and Deputy Chair of the ALC. In Australia Day Honours 2013 Tony was recognised for his outstanding service to the Indigenous community of the Groote Archipelago as an Officer of the Order of Australia. With the support of other ALC Board members, Tony has continued to advocate for the priorities of the Anindilyakwa people with all levels of government, as well as with GEMCO. He was re-elected to the ALC Board at the September 2018 triennial Election and again voted in as the Chair at the new Board's inaugural meeting.

Tony continued to represent the Anindilyakwa people and the ALC on a number of Boards and forums during the 2019-20 financial year, including as Chair of the reformed Education, Employment and Training forums of the Groote Archipelago; representative on the Minister for Local Government's Working Group, established to provide advice on the future of Local Government; Member of the Mining Liaison Committee; ALC Representative on the Machado Joseph Disease (MJD) Foundation Board;. Tony also held a Director position on the Board of GEBIE to February 2014. Tony is also on the Board of Directors for the Northern Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency and Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation.



### Deputy Chair - THOMAS AMAGULA

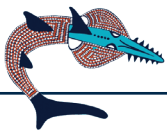
Thomas Amagula lives in the Alyangula township on Groote Eylandt. He was elected to the ALC Board at the September 2018 Election and voted in as the Deputy Chair at the new Board's inaugural meeting. Thomas has a background working in Ranger services both in Gove as executive support officer for Dhimurru Rangers and was involved in establishing the Ranger Program on Groote Eylandt, youth development and juvenile diversion, sport coaching, repatriation of human remains from Europe and North America, Land Use agreements and a number of years in mining and rehabilitation of mine sites on Groote Eylandt. In these roles and has gained a clear understanding of the impacts and opportunities that mining on Aboriginal land has on nearby communities from a number of perspectives. Thomas's year as a trustee on the Board of the Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust (GEAT) focussed his attention on providing for the post mining environment and ensuring that the royalty flows during the mine's operation are managed to guarantee the Island communities' continued security and independence and this will be a principal focus of his time on the ALC Board. He has already attend meetings of the Aboriginals Benefit Account Advisory Committee (ABAAC) as a proxy for the ALC Chair that advises the Minister for Indigenous Australians on Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) payments for projects that will benefit Aboriginal people living in the Northern Territory. Thomas also worked in the Gumatj Gulkula Regional Training Centre in Gove, worked for Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation at Umbakumba leading up to his election and from that experience moved into the role of Workforce Development Officer with the ALC engaging Groote Eylandt residents in pathways to employment. Thomas is currently Deputy Chairman of Miwatj Health. Thomas' principal goal is to establish a sustainable future for Groote Eylandt People.



The ALC have held 11 meetings during the reporting period. The dates and attendance of the meetings are provided in the table below:

### Board Meetings 2019-2020

Meeting Date	Attendance	Total Present
24/07/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Silas Bara, Ida Mamarika, Joel Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitesha Watson, Serena Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Cassandra Lalara, Archie Jaragba, Lionel Jaragaba, Eric Wurramara, Kieronson Wurramara	14
3/09/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Cassandra Lalara, Archie Jaragba, Lionel Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Kieronson Wurrmara, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula	17
17/09/2019	Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Ida Mamarika, Joel Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Jason Yantarrnga, Kitesha Watson, Serena Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Archie Jaragba, Lionel Jaragba, Leonard Amagula, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Thomas Amagula	15
13/11/2019	Nesman Bara, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Ida Mamarika, Joel Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Kitesha Watson, Serena Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Archie Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Kieronson Wurramara	14
5/12/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Sue Bara, James Durilla, Ida Mamarika, Joel Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Jason Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Cassandra Lalara, Archie Jaragba, Elma Maminyamanja, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula	15
16/03/2020 & 17/03/20	Tony Wurramarrba, Nesman Bara, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, James Druilla, Ida Mamarika, Joel Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Jason Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitesha Watson (16th only), Serena Bara, Cassandra Lalara (16th only), Archie Jaragba, Lionel Jaragba, Eric Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Thomas Amagula	20 - 16/03/20 18 - 17/03/20



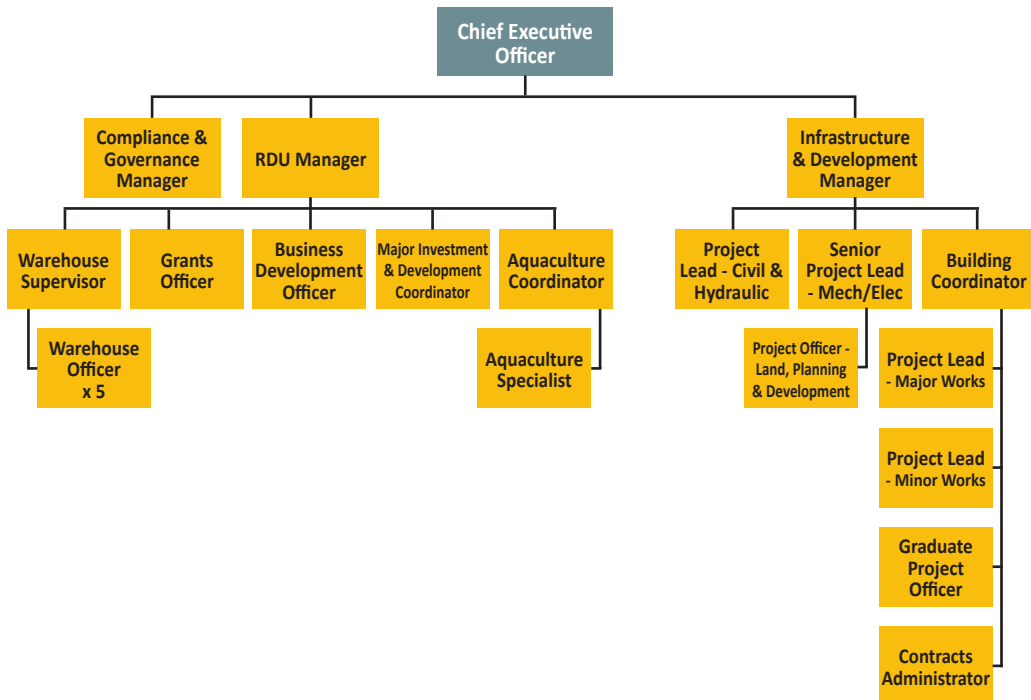
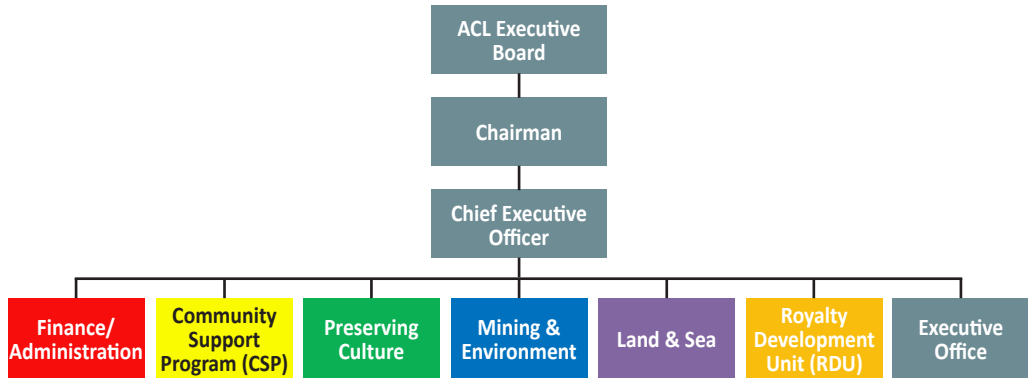
25/03/2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Silas Bara, Nesman Bara, Joel Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Jenny Bara Bara, Sue Bara, Archie Bara, Cassandra Lalara, Kitesha Watson, Elma Maminyamanja, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Eric Wurramara, Kiersonson Wurramara, Jason Yantarrnga, Ida Mamarika	19
9/04/2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Jason Yantarrnga, Elma Maminyamanja, James Durilla, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Sue Bara, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Leonard Amagula, Silas Bara, Lionel Jaragba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitesha Watson	16
17/04/2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Maminyamanja, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Jenny Bara Bara, Sue Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Ida Mamarika, Kitesha Watson, Silas Bara, James Durilla, Archie Jaragba, Nesman Bara, Kieronson Wurramara, Eric Wurramara, Leonard Amagula	18
22/06/20 & 23/06/20	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Sue Bara, Jennie Bara Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Ida Mamarika, Elma Maminyamanja, Jason Yantarrnga (22 Jun only), James Durilla, Archie Jaragba, Silas Bara, Kitesha Watson, Lionel Jaragba (23 Jun only), Leilani Bara Bara, Eric Wurramara (23 Jun only), Kieronson Wurramara (23 Jun only)	14 - 22/06/20 16 - 23/06/20
25/06/2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Mamainyamanja, Serena Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Leonard Amagula, Silas Bara, James Durilla, Jason Yantarrnga, Archie Jaragba, Lionel Jaragba, Leilani Bara Bara, Kitesha Watson, Scott Wurramarrba	15

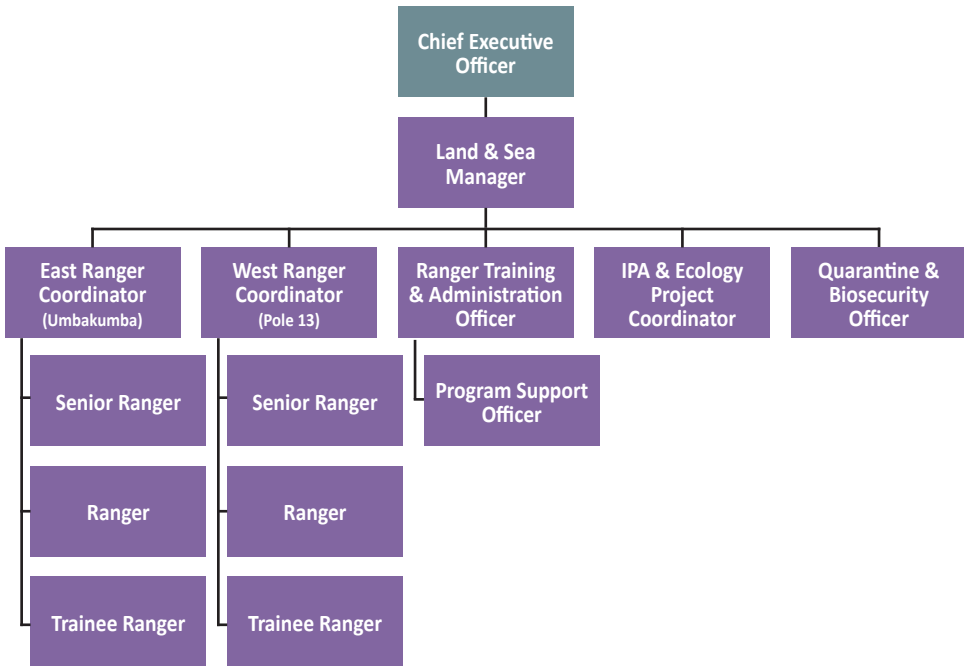
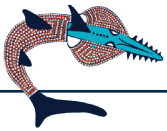
## Education and performance review processes for members of the accountable authority

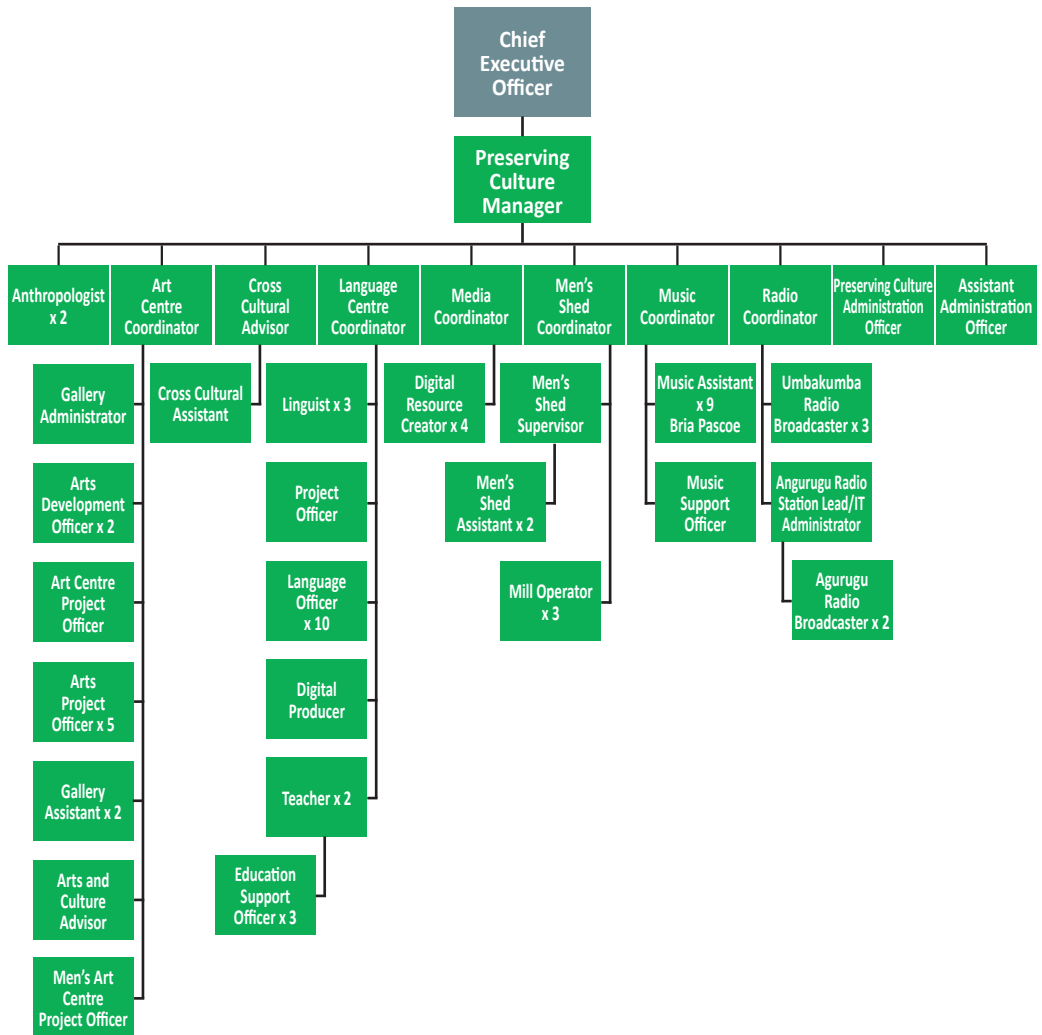
There are only two members of the Accountable Authority, the CEO and the Chairman. The CEO's performance is reviewed annually by the independent chair of the Audit Committee. The Chairman's position is an elected one subject to Electoral Office supervised triennial elections for Board Membership and then board members elect the Chair from among themselves. This position is subject challenge at any time by other Board members all of whom are community members, sensitive and responsive to community views on the Land Council.

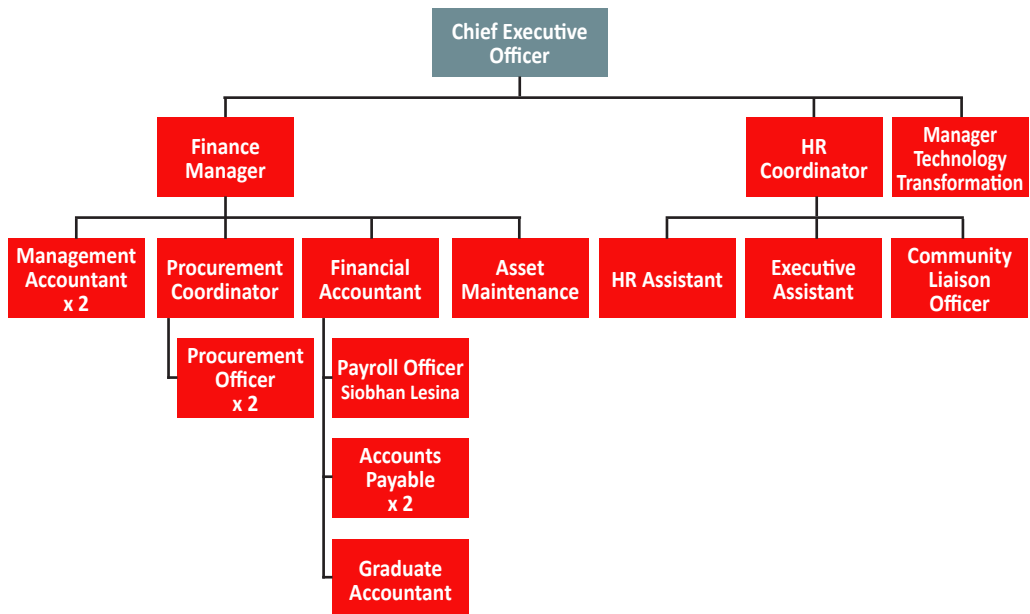
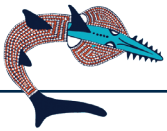


# ALC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE













## STAFFING

The staffing profile of the ALC administration as at the end of 2019-20 is detailed in the employee data tables. Those ALC board Members who are only paid sitting fees are excluded from these figures.

Four specialist committees are included in the organisational structure, as follows:

- The FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE deals with the priorities and issues relevant to applications for funding under 64 (3).
- The AUDIT COMMITTEE places a corporate lens on the delivery of good governance within the organisation.
- The LAND SEA MANAGEMENT PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
- The MINING LIASION COMMITTEE

## BUSINESS UNITS

The following business units support the CEO, Chairman, and ALC Board:

**ANTHROPOLOGY** identifies and consults with Traditional Owners, in order to secure and protect their rights in land.

**LAND AND SEA** hosts and provides support for land and sea Ranger Groups.

**MINING AND ENVIRONMENT** provides advice to enable Aboriginal people to understand and consent to (or refuse) proposals to develop and explore/mine for minerals or petroleum products on their land.

**GOVERNANCE/COMPLIANCE** provides policy and strategic support to the CEO and Chairman, and all business units.

**FINANCE** delivers financial support and management to the CEO, Chairman, and all business units.

**ROYALTY DEVELOPMENT** facilitates the effective use of monies by recipient ORIC corporations.

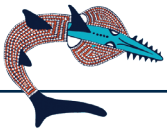
**ADMINISTRATION** delivers IT, human resource, and administrative support, including property and fleet asset management to all business units.

**LANGUAGE** operates an active program for language documentation and preservation, including the development of innovative language resources.

**ARTS** administers a community arts and crafts production and engagement program that provides support for established artists, and fosters pathways for emerging artists across a range of media.

**CULTURE** is the integration of Anthropology, Language, Arts, Repatriation (Men's Shed), Multimedia, and Genealogy programs, operating collaboratively to keep Anindilyakwa culture strong.

**MEDIA** focuses on the preservation of culture through multimedia, and provides ongoing training for aspiring filmmakers and storytellers in the community.



**All Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2019-20)**

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total Male	Full-time	Part-time	Total Female	Full-time	Part-time	Total Indeterminate		
NSW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Qld	12	1	13	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	27
SA		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	36	14	50	33	8	41	0	0	0	0	91
External Territories		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	48	15	63	47	9	56	0	0	0	0	119

**All Non-Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2019-20)**

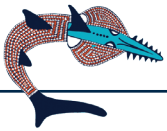
	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total Male	Full-time	Part-time	Total Female	Full-time	Part-time	Total Indeterminate		
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	13	10	23	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	39
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	10	25	9	8	17	0	0	0	0	42

At June 2020 a total of 75 ALC employees (47% of total) were Aboriginal Traditional Owners.



## INFORMATION ABOUT EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave		
Mark Hewitt	Chief Executive Officer	336,700		34,852	24,327	4,665		400,543
Tony Wurramarrba	Chairperson	201,225		7,324	15,895	4,238		228,683
Rod Tidey	Chief Finance Officer	190,950		21,814	16,996	-		229,760
Mark Walker	Manager Compliance	215,562		-	16,996	3,011		235,569
Ross McDonald	Manager Mining and Environment	186,681		9,310	13,201	3,532		212,723
Richard Smith	Finance Manager	20,668		-	1,777	312		22,757



### COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES

Unlike the Northern and Central Land Councils, the ALC is not a Native Title Representative Body, so does not deal with Native Title Claims and the commonly associated likelihood of disputes. All land over the Groote Eylandt archipelago is under a single ALRA Land Trust. Disputes over land matters are therefore not regular, and due to the vibrancy of the fourteen clans' Traditional Culture, Custom, and Society, disputes when they do occur are in reality resolved by reference to traditional cultural authority, or the genealogies maintained by the ALC's anthropological staff.

In early 2017, the ALC dealt with a Commonwealth Ombudsman's investigation of a complaint under Section 8 of the Ombudsman Act 1976, relating to entitlement to distributions of Statutory Royalty Equivalents. After providing information and background the Ombudsman determined that no further investigation of the case was warranted. Disputes or complaints associated with Statutory Royalty Equivalents are the principal and almost only, cause of complaints and disputes. The ALC has a set process for dealing with these, and relies upon legal precedent and Aboriginal Land Commissioner findings. Other complaints generally revolve around issues that are not associated with Land Council functions, and in such cases, the complainant is referred to the appropriate conduit of complaint, and assisted with process where appropriate. The ALC is cognisant of its responsibilities and procedures under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013.

During the year there were no reports on the ALC by:

- (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or
- (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or
- (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or
- (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner



## LOCATIONS AND OFFICES

The ALC operations are primarily located on Groote Eylandt. The main office is at the township of Alyangula, and service and program delivery facilities in the communities of Umbakumba and Angurugu with the Finance team and some RDU officers located in Cairns.

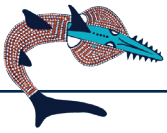
## STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE

The Board provides the strategic vision and oversight of the ALC. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are held accountable for their performance by the ALC Board, and the Board provides feedback to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and CEO in respect to their duties and performance. The CEO is responsible for the implementation of the vision and strategies endorsed by the Board, and is responsible for the total operating efficiency and effectiveness of the ALC. The CEO consults regularly with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and arranges meetings with the Board to seek direction and discuss matters of significance on the operations of the ALC.

On 11 March 2015, the ALC resolved to create a Finance Committee under Section 29A of the ALRA, to assist the ALC make recommendations to the ALC concerning distribution of S35(2) funds.

Members of the Finance Committee as at 30 June 2020 were:

Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Joel Mamarika and James Durrilla



The Finance Committee of the ALC held 13 meetings during the reporting period. The dates and attendance of the meetings are provided in the table below:

### Finance Committee Meetings 2019-2020

Meeting Date	Attendance
19/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara and James Durrilla.
20/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Scott Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara and Thomas Amagula.
21/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Kieronson Wurramara and Scott Wurramarrba
22/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara and James Durrilla
23/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara
26/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara
27/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba
28/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba
25/11/2019	Serena Bara, Ida Mamarika, Kitesha Watson, Elma Yantarrnga, Thomas Amagula, Bradley Bara, Scott Wurramarrba
24/02/2020	Kitesha Watson, Serena Bara, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Bradley Bara, James Durilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula
25/02/2020	Kitesha Watson, Kieronson Wurramara, Elma Yantarrnga, Ida Mamarika, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Scott Wurramarrba, James Durilla
26/02/2020	Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Kitesha Watson, Kieronson Wurramara, James Durill, Scott Wurramarrba
16/03/2020	James Durilla, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitesha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba



## RISK MANAGEMENT AND FRAUD CONTROL

Commonwealth Authorities, such as the ALC, are not subject to the Australian Government Fraud Control Guidelines. ALC acknowledges that the Guidelines do provide good practice approaches for fraud control in the public sector, and adopts practices from the Guidelines. Additionally, ALC takes a continual development and improvement approach to ensuring that the organisation appropriately manages risk. To this end, the ALC has developed various internal practices and procedures to ensure appropriate authorisations and financial delegations are in place, and for rigorous monitoring and detection of any anomalies.

Staff and management of the ALC operate under authorisation instruments, which document appropriate financial delegations and authorities within a framework. Overlaying this framework of policy and procedure is a Code of Conduct that prescribes personal and professional behaviour and ethics in the workplace. The ALC is continually working to improve systems, policies, and procedures to improve risk management and fraud control.

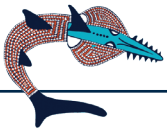
During 2019-20, there were no instances of fraudulent activity.

The ALC completed the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey in 2019-20

A completely revised Risk Management Strategy and Management plan was developed in 2019-20 and was under introduction at the end of the year.

### ALC Strategic Risks

Risk	Mitigating Strategies
<p>The initiatives and programs supported by the ALC require generations to fulfil their goals. There is a risk that external political change or changes in ALC leadership may mean programs are unable to fulfil their full potential due to shifting priorities.</p> <p>ALC leadership has undergone significant changes in the last five years, and the external political influences (Commonwealth and Northern Territory) also have cycles of less than 5 years.</p>	<p>The ALC invests significant effort in developing and renewing Strategic and Corporate plans. There are robust processes in place to ensure changes in strategy or planning do not occur unless there are compelling reasons to do so. The strategic direction should survive a change in Chief Executive Officer or government unless there is a compelling reason to change.</p>



Risk	Mitigating Strategies
<p>Income from sources that rely on royalties derived from Manganese mining on Groote Eylandt vary greatly from year to year and may in the future be insufficient to support ALC managed projects e.g. Preserving Culture, Royalty Development Unit.</p>	<p>The ALC makes provision for periods of reduced royalty income by investing with the Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC) and increasing funds held in the Mining Trust. These amounts may be used for continuation of ALC programs. Eventually interest revenue from the Mining Trust will become a significant income stream to reduce the reliance on royalties to further the goals of the ALC.</p>
<p>Isolation and the availability of suitable housing make it difficult for the ALC to attract and retain suitable qualified and high caliber employees.</p>	<p>The ALC Human Resources Strategy identifies future requirements and enables planning for them to be met.</p> <p>Housing stock on Groote is being improved by the ALC Infrastructure Department.</p>
<p>Information technology infrastructure for the ALC is stretched due to legacy decisions, the remoteness of Groote Eylandt and increasing requirements for information technology services for administration and program delivery.</p>	<p>The ALC has engaged a manager of Information Technology and Innovation to develop and implement a long-term information technology strategy. This strategy will see contemporary platforms installed and maintained to serve ALC needs in a controlled manner.</p> <p>The ALC has entered a joint venture with the Northern Territory Government, Telstra and South 32 to improve bandwidth available on Groote Eylandt.</p>
<p>2020 witnessed the most significant global pandemic since the 1919 Spanish Flu – COVID19. The impact of an outbreak on the population of Groote Eylandt archipelago would be devastating due the underlying health issues and unhygienic living conditions created by inadequate housing common on the island.</p> <p>An outbreak could extinguish remaining aspects of culture that the ALC is intended to protect.</p>	<p>The ALC worked with the Northern Territory Department of Health, Queensland Department of Health and Federal Government to respond early to the COVID19 threat, and reduce the risk of transmission of infection to the archipelago and the Cairns office.</p> <p>The ALC now has a COVID19 response plan in case of a second wave. This will form the basis of a regularly tested Pandemic Response Plan that will be a permanent and living document.</p>





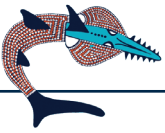
## AUDIT COMMITTEE

The ALC understands the importance of properly managing risk and has given emphasis to instilling a risk management culture at all levels of the organisation. The role of the Audit Committee is to provide independent and objective assurance that the systems, processes and internal controls of the ALC are robust and that they comply in all respects with acceptable standards and Government requirements. The Audit Committee also works towards ensuring objectivity and reliability of externally published financial information and performance reporting. The Audit Committee does not have executive powers, supervisory functions or decision making authority. The role of the Audit Committee is of oversight and review. The Audit Committee has the authority to request information of the ALC CEO and to discuss any matter with external auditors.

The Audit Committee comprises an external chairman and five members sourced from the ALC Board and other community members. Members of the ALC senior management are invited to attend relevant Audit Committee meetings. In addition to the Audit Committee meetings, the Audit Committee Chair also met with ANAO and the contract auditor during the reporting period, attended selected ALC Board meetings and management meetings and reviews the annual process of Section 35C reporting by funded corporations. The Audit Committee Chair also facilitates the review of the CEO performance with members of the ALC Board. The current members of the audit committee are

Member Name	Qualification, Knowledge, Skills and Experience,	Number of Meetings Attended/ Number of Meetings	Remuneration
Mark O'Shea	Chartered Accountant, Registered Company Auditor, Partner at Enmark Chartered Accountants, previously partner at Deloitte.	4 (4)	
Lionel Jaragba	Company Director, ALC Board Member, Trustee of Anindilyakwa Mining Trust, Community Liaison and Youth Development	4(4)	
Serena Bara	Company Director, ALC Board Member	4(4)	
Elma Yantarrnga	Company Director, ALC Board Member, Trustee of Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	4(4)	
Thomas Amagula	Deputy Chair of ALC, Company Director	4(4)	
Scott Wurramarra	ALC Board Member	3(4)	

The Audit Committee met 4 times during the year. The ALC Chair and CEO were also present at



three meetings at the invitation of the Audit Committee.

Key reviews and recommendations made by the Audit Committee during the reporting period include:

- Review of the Financial Report and Auditors closing letter for the 2018/19 financial year and passed recommendation to the ALC Board that it be accepted.
- Responses to the auditors closing letter by management were reviewed and confirmed that no matters were left to be carried forward.
- Report of the Audit Committee to the ALC Board in respect of activities of the committee was tabled with the Board.
- Reviewed the delegations for approval of expenditure that was developed for managing Sec 64(1) funds, managed funds on behalf of ORIC entities and specific grant funds.
- Collaborated with management for an external review of the ALC payroll systems. Minor matters reported were acted upon by management.
- Engaged with management to expand the risk, compliance and governance activities with the appointment of an ALC officer for this purpose. Review of results of procedure documentation.

## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY**

ALC Board members are required to act in good faith when exercising the powers of their role as a member, and must do so in the best interest of the ALC. If a member has a material personal interest in a matter under deliberation by the ALC Board, the member must declare their interest to the Board immediately, and forfeit all involvement in decision making relating to that matter. The member is requested to leave the room when the matter is discussed, and is not entitled to vote on the matter. The conflict of interest is recorded in the minutes of the meeting. An ALC Board member may be present and vote on a matter involving a related entity only if they do not have a material personal interest in the matter.

An ALC maintains an interest register, members complete the register when they first take office and update their details when there is a change. The register is also reviewed at the first Board meeting of each calendar year.



## **RELATED ENTITY TRANSACTIONS**

Note 10 in the Annual Financial Statements details Related Party Disclosures during the reporting period. These detail payments of funds received under Section 64(3) ALRA which must be paid to Aboriginal Corporations within 6 months of their receipt by the ALC under Section 35(2) ALRA. Where Members of the ALC board are associated with any of those Aboriginal Corporations such payments are treated as related entity transactions.

## **SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES**

There were no significant changes or changes in 2019-20.

## **JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND REVIEWS BY OUTSIDE BODIES**

There were no Judicial Decisions or reviews by outside bodies in 2019-20. The Australian National Audit Office commenced a Governance audit of all four Northern Territory Land Councils during the year. This has been suspended due to COVID-19 and is expected to be resumed late 2021.

## **OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM SUBSIDIARIES**

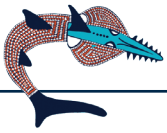
The ALC does not have any subsidiaries

## **DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

The ALC is not a Government Business Enterprise (GBE), and therefore PGPA rule 17BF does not apply.

## **INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS**

During the reporting period, the ALC was not required to and did not provide any indemnity or insurance premium for any of its officers. Standard cover is provided via Comcover, which includes professional indemnity cover.



## SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES WITH FINANCE LAW

Description of non-compliance	Remedial Action
Nil	N/A
-	-

## OTHER LEGISLATION

### WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

ALC is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for employees, clients, contractors, and visitors. This will be achieved by management and employees working together and following a program of health and safety activities and procedures, which are monitored, reviewed, and audited to achieve best practice.

The ALC has continued to drive its Work Health and Safety (WHS) Policy and Management System this year. This has included ongoing consultation with staff and management regarding WHS matters.

#### ALC's WHS Policy Objectives:

- Introduce a culture throughout the organisation to provide safe work practices and ensure a safe working environment.
- Develop and implement a risk management system that is accurate and consistent within the industry, to identify and eliminate unsafe work practices.
- Develop ALC leader's capabilities to impact safety, and to be visible and accountable for safety.
- Educate the ALC leaders to influence safety behaviour within the workplace.
- To comply with all relevant laws, standards, and codes of practice. The organisation shall identify, and have access to all legislation and other requirements that are directly applicable to the safety issues relevant to the activities, products, and services of each workplace.
- Encourage a safe culture through effective consultation and communication with employees, contractors, and stakeholders.
- Identify and provide necessary safety training for all employees.
- Strive to continually improve all processes, to ensure a more effective and sustainable approach to safety within the organisation.
- Monitor the health of workers, and their fitness for work.
- Monitor and review the effectiveness of safety measures that have been implemented.



- Annually review the organisation's safety progress to establish realistic objectives for the organisation and its workplaces, to ensure continual improvement.
- Effectively implement and monitor this policy and its objectives within the organisation.

Under Part 3 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011, there were 2 notifiable incidents, no investigations arising out of the conduct of the ALC, or undertakings by the entity reported within ALC during 2019-20, nor were there any notices given to the entity during the year under Part 10 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

The ALC has expanded significantly over the past 4 years and commissioned a Work Health and Safety audit by APTAS (Aptitude Training and Safety) towards the end on 2018-19. This was received in early July 2019, resulted in a number of recommendations which the ALC has fully accepted with implementation commencing during 2019-2020.

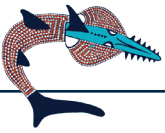
## **ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH**

The ALC is not a Commonwealth Department (defined as a department of State of the Commonwealth; or a department of the parliament; or an agency within the meaning of the Public Service Act 1999), so is not required to separately report. However, all consultancies are listed under ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

## **ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE**

Under Section 516A of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC), Commonwealth Authorities must include a report on environmental matters. Due to the nature of the ALC operations, there are minimal impacts on the environment. Itemised below are details relating to Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD), and the ALC's environmental performance during the reporting period.

The ALC has not conducted any activities during the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 which have required an EPBC clearance. During the same period, the ALC has reviewed projects in relation to mining and exploration works in the South 32 areas referred to as the Eastern leases, Southern Leases, and Western Leases, as well as for Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd for an exploration project on Winchelsea Island.



**Environmentally Sustainable Design reporting**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>How it accords with the principles of ESD</b>	<b>How it furthers or advances ESD principles</b>
<p>'Permit to Clear' form required for green field development sites.</p>	<p>This form aims to ensure that developers and contractors acting for the ALC take into account all aspects of ESD prior to beginning work.</p>	<p>This form ensures that only essential environmental disturbance is allowed to proceed. This permit also takes into account the impact of weeds and cultural disturbance.</p>
<p>Maintenance of detailed procedures for management of ALRA Section 19 applications.</p>	<p>These documents ensure that proper assessments of all developments proposed on Aboriginal land can be undertaken, and provide an assurance that ESD principles will be followed.</p>	<p>The procedures, in dealing with ALRA Section 19 developments, ensures that all aspects are considered prior to any project being approved.</p>
<p>The ALC is continuing to work with Traditional Owners to set up sustainable tourism developments, primarily around eco-tourism.</p>	<p>ALC staff are engaged with Traditional Owner groups to set up remote eco camping options utilising the natural skills, knowledge, and attributes of the local people and the environment. These projects are also framed to be sustainable, and work in with existing tourism in the region.</p>	<p>This style of development minimises the potential impacts of tourism on the environment, and further educates both visitors and local people on the natural attributes of the Groote Archipelago, and how important these are to maintaining biodiversity both locally and nationally.</p>
<p>The ALC has developed a 15-year Strategic Plan, which provides a blueprint for sustainable living on the Groote Archipelago post-mining.</p>	<p>The Strategic Plan is founded on the principles of ESD. The aim is to move away from current unsustainable practices, particularly in the high use of energy, and establishing sustainable income generation.</p>	<p>The aim is for the economy of the Groote Archipelago to be self-sustaining, and operate by the principles of ESD.</p>

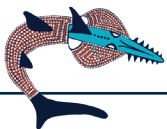


<p>ALC is working with Government and South 32 to ensure future development is sustainable, and protects natural and cultural values.</p>	<p>The ALC working with the NT Dept Environment &amp; Natural Resources and South 32 has now jointly develop a Threatened Species Management plan for the Groote Archipelago, vegetation mapping resources, and Cane Toad Management plans.</p>	<p>This co-operative approach provides the greatest chance of success and best practice products being developed for future management of the archipelago.</p>
<p>Solar power generation</p>	<p>The ALC continues working with the community to scope small and commercial size solar farms, to offset current diesel power generation provided to the local community and satellite communities.</p>	<p>The solar projects are the beginning of a move to a more sustainable future post-mining Groote Eylandt.</p>

### Environmentally Sustainable Design

The costs associated with any development in remote areas such as Groote Eylandt often make it difficult to achieve the levels of ESD which are available in less remote locations. Despite the difficulties and pressure to minimise costs, the ALC has strived for high standards in environmental and energy conscious design and materials, where possible.

All activities undertaken during the reporting period have related to the building of additional infrastructure, which has required minimal clearing of natural vegetation and soil disturbance. In keeping with the principles of ESD, the designs of permanent structures have been planned to minimise impact on the surrounding environment, and have taken into account storm water runoff, septic drainage, and energy efficiency.



## Environmental performance reporting

Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
Energy efficiency	<p>The ALC has minimised the purchase of new vehicles, improved maintenance schedules, and factored in environmental impacts in purchasing decisions and vehicle usage.</p> <p>Staff are encouraged to turn off all lights, computers, and air conditioners each night.</p> <p>Louver windows have now been installed in all offices of the ALC, decreasing the need for air conditioning during the dry season.</p>	<p>Beyond the more efficient vehicles, the vehicles are now fitted with tracking devices which also allow the management of driving which has in turn led to slower driving and reduced fuel consumption.</p> <p>Energy efficiency continues to be an area to be monitored within ALC Offices. Currently, assessments are being conducted to determine the economic viability of energy efficient lighting, as well as solar systems to reduce energy consumption and the ALC's contributions to emissions.</p>
Waste	<p>All printing paper purchased is of the recycled type. Shredded paper is taken by several staff as mulch for their gardens.</p> <p>The ALC has, for the past seven years, maintained a system of recycling all printer cartridges through Planet Ark.</p> <p>The ALC is in the process of developing Environment and Sustainability policies and accompanying targets for reductions in wastage</p>	<p>These initiatives are relatively easily achieved, and will continue.</p> <p>The aim is to ensure all printer cartridges are sent for recycling, and ALC encourages other organisations to do the same, through the provision of kits by the ALC for the program.</p> <p>The ALC is continuing to investigate ways to reduce the numbers of car wrecks in community, including improved maintenance of vehicles.</p>
Water	<p>Water is not metered in Alyangula, however care is taken not to waste this resource.</p> <p>The mine site, through discussions with the ALC, have been encouraged to better manage their water on site, and are recycling where possible.</p>	<p>Sprinklers are only manually operated when the ALC grounds require watering, rather than using timers to schedule watering.</p> <p>Domestic watering of gardens is discouraged between 8am and 4pm within the town areas.</p>





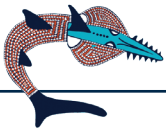
## Environmental Performance

The ALC operation is quite benign in its impacts on the general environment. Beyond this, the decisions made by the ALC in approving proposals across the Groote Archipelago may have greater impacts on the environment, and must be included in any assessment.

Over the past three years, the ALC has had involvement in and approved several projects, including housing and infrastructure, community utilities, scientific research and mining. During this time, there have been no major environmental incidents or spills to the environment at projects directly associated with the ALC. The ALC has, however, assisted in providing management strategies or advice for minor environmental incidents at other sites across the Groote Archipelago during this reporting period.

The ALC regularly reviews and assesses development proposals for the mine, and other organisations planning activities on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island. In these assessments, ALC often negotiates or request alternative plans or ideas to better meet the needs of environmental and cultural protection of Aboriginal Lands.

Overall, ALC believes that environmental performance this year was well-managed, and improvements are continually occurring to ensure development activities, particularly through the ALRA Section 19 process, are sustainable and have minimal impact.



## ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 37 ALRA reporting)

### FEES UNDER S33(A) AND 33(B)

(a) Part IV (Mining)	\$25,940
GEMCO reimbursement of meeting, and other reasonable costs associated with the administration of the privately negotiated agreement	
(b) Section 33A fees for services prescribed by the regulations that it provides in performing any of its functions, or exercising any of its powers, under ALRA, whether in the reporting year or the previous year	Nil
(c) Section 33B for others fees charged to the Commonwealth, for the reasonable expenses incurred by the ALC in providing services prescribed by the regulations	Nil

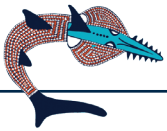
### SECTION 35 DETERMINATIONS

Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents		
Opening balance held in trust 18-19		1,044,671
Add receipts		
Interest	231,151	
Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents	73,081,909	73,313,059
Deduct payments to Aboriginal Corporations S 35(2)		
ARAC	55,033,816	
GEBIE	136,074	
GEBIPCAC	1,050,000	
ANINDILYAKWA SERVICES ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	1,623,500	
Yimadumanja ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	192,500	
Amangarra	500,000	
ANINDILYAKWA HOUSING ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	1,275,000	
Angabunumanja ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	343,470	
MIWATJ HEALTH ABORIGINAL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	400,000	
Lagulalya ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	2,324,695	62,879,055
Balance held in trust		11,478,675



### Section 35(3) Determinations

Section 35(3) Determinations	2019-20
Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48A and/or 48D Negotiated Agreements & Exploration Licenses	
Opening Balance	2,605,484
Add Receipts:	
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties	23,070,631
Section 46 Negotiated Rents	926,224
Section 44A Exploration Licenses	
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	546
Deduct Payments:	
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties paid to Myer Family Company as trustee for Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	22,248,741
Section 46 Negotiated Rents paid to Aboriginal people affected by privately negotiated agreement	931,348
Section 44A Exploration License royalties paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 48A Agreement	89,443
Closing Balance	3,333,353
Section 35(4) Determinations	
Section 15, 16, 19 and 20 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	
Opening Balance	92,400
Add Receipts:	
Section 16 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	571,883
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	455
Deduct Payments:	
Section 16 Rents and Other Prescribed Amounts paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 16 Agreement	465,538
Closing Balance	199,156
During the reporting year there were no determinations made by the Minister under Section 35(6).	



## SECTION 28 DELEGATIONS

There were no delegations under Section 28 of the ALRA made during the reporting year.

## SECTION 29A COMMITTEES

The ALC has only one Committee under Section 29A of the ALRA. See detail of Finance committee at 15. STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE

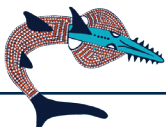
### DETAILS OF CONSULTANTS ENGAGED

Consultant	Amounts Paid (GST exclusive)	Nature of Work Undertaken
RISQ Group	\$ 188.00	Human Resource Advice
Hut Six	\$ 436.36	Website Consultancy
EASA	\$ 1,777.23	Human Resource Advice
Healthcare Australia	\$ 2,449.37	COVID19 Advice
PKF Integrity Services (BMNS) Pty Ltd	\$ 3,000.00	Fringe Benefits Tax Advice
Hays Recruiting Experts	\$ 3,650.00	Payroll rates advice for HR
Campaign Edge Sprout Pty Ltd	\$ 11,627.00	Rebranding of ALC
Arirrki Aboriginal Corporation	\$ 13,396.28	Workplace Health and Safety Report
Aptitude Training and Safety (APTAS)	\$ 16,800.00	Workplace Health and Safety Report
Brian Stacey	\$ 24,755.22	Local Decision Making Consultancy
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	\$ 24,819.60	Professional Services and advice
Malouf Management Services PTY LTD	\$ 27,073.25	Local Decision Making Consultancy
Maria Fletcher	\$ 35,000.00	Financial procedures and forms advice
Clarkson, Andrew	\$ 52,600.49	Governance and procedural consultancy
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	\$ 64,518.60	Human Resource Consultancy
Enmark Pty Ltd	\$ 66,085.45	Professional Services - Audit, Financial & Advisory
Social Ventures Australia (SVA)	\$ 136,923.74	Local Decision Making Consultancy
SDP Solutions Pty Ltd	\$ 168,231.33	Information Technology Consultancy



## INDEX OF ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

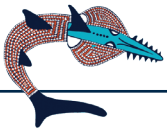
PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE	Contents of annual report		
17BE (a)	ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER	Details of the legislation establishing the body.	Mandatory
17BE (b)(i)	INTRODUCTION TO ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation.	Mandatory
17BE (b)(ii)	PURPOSE STATEMENT	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE (c)	ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER	The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the reporting period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers.	Mandatory
17BE (d)	MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (e)	MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (f)	MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS	Particulars of non-compliance with:  (a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or  (b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (g)	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule.	Mandatory
17BE (h), 17BE (i)	SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES WITH FINANCE LAW	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance.	If applicable, mandatory



17BE (j)	INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period. rity, of the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE (k)	ALC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity).	Mandatory
17BE (ka)	STAFFING	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17BE (l)	LOCATIONS AND OFFICES	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity.	Mandatory
17BE (m)	STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE (n), 17BE (o)	RELATED ENTITY TRANSACTIONS	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST): (a) the decision making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and (b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (p)	SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (q)	JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND REVIEWS BY OUTSIDE BODIES	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, mandatory



17BE (r)	COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (s)	OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM SUBSIDIARIES	An explanation of information not obtained from a subsidiary of the entity and the effect of not having the information on the annual report.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (t)	INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs).	If applicable, mandatory
17BE (taa)	AUDIT COMMITTEE	The following information about the audit committee for the entity: (a) a direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the audit committee; (b) the name of each member of the audit committee; (c) the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the audit committee; (d) information about each member's attendance at meetings of the audit committee; (e) the remuneration of each member of the audit committee.	Mandatory
17BE (ta)	INFORMATION ABOUT EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION	Information about executive remuneration.	Mandatory
17BF	Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises		
17BF (1)(a)(i)	DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	An assessment of significant changes in the entity's overall financial structure and financial conditions.	If applicable, mandatory



17BF (1)(a)(ii)	-	An assessment of any events or risks that could cause financial information that is reported not to be indicative of future operations or financial conditions.	If applicable, mandatory
17BF (1)(b)	-	Information on dividends paid or recommended.	If applicable, mandatory
17BF (1)(c)	-	Details of any community service obligations the government business enterprise has including:  (a) an outline of actions taken to fulfil those obligations; and  (b) an assessment of the cost of fulfilling those obligations.	If applicable, mandatory
17BF (2)	-	A statement regarding the exclusion of information on the grounds that the information is commercially sensitive and would be likely to result in unreasonable commercial prejudice to the government business enterprise	If applicable, mandatory

<b>Other Legislation.</b>	
ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 37 ALRA reporting)	ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 37 ALRA reporting)
OTHER LEGISLATION	WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY, ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH, ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE





## ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

### Introductory Statement

We, as the accountable authority of the Anindilyakwa Land Council present the 2019-20 annual performance statements of Anindilyakwa Land Council, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act). In our opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the entity, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

In addition to ALC performance outcomes detailed below, in 2019-20 the ALC contributed to the key government priorities to overcome Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander disadvantage by directing of Statutory Royalty equivalents away from cash distributions and into Aboriginal Corporations delivering services that support: The ALC is not responsible for managing these funds which are paid to eligible Aboriginal Corporations to project manage..

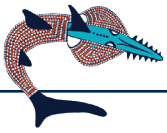
1. **Ensuring that children go to school.** A total of \$8,861,218 was directed to Education projects.
2. **Increasing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment and economic and social participation.** A total of \$7,892,577 was directed to Economic/Commercial Development Projects. At June 2020 a total of 75 ALC employees (47% of total) were Aboriginal Traditional Owners.
3. **Making communities healthy and safe.** A total of \$7,263,000 was directed to Health targeted projects, 4,037,144 to Housing projects, and \$17,290,000 to Public Infrastructure Projects.

### Analysis comment relative to all RDU performance measures

A significant element of the ALC's activity revolves around the effective use of funds related to Mining Royalties. The appetite for the responsible use of Royalty flows is keenly felt by the individual members of ALC board, as noted by the high percentage of funds diverted into these projects, and away from what otherwise would be cash distributions to the Traditional Owners. It needs to be recognised that there is a community expectation that thus funded activities and projects have to have a more noticeable positive impact on the lives of the community residents than cash distributions. No small challenge.

The Board rely on measures in:

1. Their personal experiences as residents of the community being serviced
2. The measure of support in community feedback to them as individuals
3. The voting patterns at triennial Council elections.



To board members, these measures are the important, real, and relevant indicators. Conversely, there is little appetite to divert Royalty funds into formal evaluation, measurement, or assessment exercises, when such funds are felt to be better used elsewhere in actual service delivery. Projects thus funded are managed via payments to Aboriginal Corporations, whose performance is daily assessed by their target constituents and members, with negative feedback never restrained where performance is considered to be unsatisfactory. Understandably, attempts to obtain the Corporations' engagement with external assessors generally results in expressions of frustration. Activities performed by the ALC under Funding from Grant programs or via S 64(1) ALRA are subject to their own performance measures, and are included in the statements below. Setting performance measures against these activities is also problematic due to the highly variable and unpredictable nature of royalty tied inflows.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity has therefore always been an issue, with the inability to attach reporting conditions on funded projects outside those imposed under 35(C) ALRA and has always required the ALC to reassert the fact that Royalty Equivalent projects are funded via unconditional Payments to Aboriginal Corporations that are "Private Monies" as determined by the Australian Government Solicitor. It is envisaged that using Social Ventures Australia under the voluntary "FUTURE GROOTE ACCORD" will provide some Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity in future years and this will put much of the angst with which the ALC annually deals, over both Annual Reporting and Corporate planning, essentially to bed. This did not occur in 2019-20 as the Aboriginal Corporations have yet to agree to sign up to the Accord.

Those performance measures in the table in the Performance Statement that are dependent on Statutory Royalty Equivalent fund flows are designed to reflect and cater for this variability which makes prediction of performance measures unreliable. Section 35(2) Determinations {section 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents} were:

Year	Amt
2013-2014	\$38m
2015-2015	\$31m
2015-2016	\$27.1m
2016-2017	\$15m
2017-2018	\$65m
2018-2019	\$86m
2019-2020	\$73m



## 2019-20 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Objective Numbers below are a reference to their heading in the ALC corporate Plan 2019-20 to 2022-23, under which the strategies and activities reported on are listed.

Activity title and description	Activity performance measure
<b>Program 10.1 Manage Land</b>	
The Land and Sea Management unit works to protect and manage the biodiversity, cultural, and recreational values of the Anindilyakwa Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) and surrounding sea country.	
Ranger Program Funded under S 64(4) by PM&C now NIAA	Number of paid ranger days. As per funding agreement with PM&C. Narrative on impact of ranger activity on environment and community.

### Result and Analysis

A total of 3007 paid ranger days.

A total of 3007 paid ranger days.

As per funding agreement with PM&C.

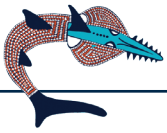
WoC Ranger Coordinators 2x @ 1.0 FTE Non-Indigenous

WoC FT Rangers: 6x full time @ 1.0 FTE Indigenous

WoC Admin & Program Support @ 1.0 FTE Indigenous

WoC FT Admin and Training @ 1.0 FTE Non-Indigenous

IPA PT Ranger: 1 x part time @ 0.8 FTE)



IPA Coord @ 1.0 FTE

(+ Quarantine & Biosecurity Officer- GEMCO Funded + Ranger Manager- ALC Funded)

Narrative on impact of ranger activity on environment and community.

Through NIAA Funding ALC rangers are able to manage many aspects of the Indigenous Protected Area, which spans 10,000km<sup>2</sup>, including land and sea management. Rangers facilitate meetings with Traditional Owners through the ALC Board to work on a variety of conservation and land management outcomes. Activities are not limited to, but include: Indigenous knowledge transfer through TO engagement, cultural site management, weed management, riparian and freshwater management, threatened species protection, marine debris on the coast, islands and reefs, visitor permitting system and subsequent management including signage and safety, community education and awareness, training and small scale fee for service opportunities including government and non-government contracts.

There are immeasurable social and cultural consequences of this Ranger program. Rangers have the opportunity to not only provide an income for their families, but to also bring home traditional foods as part of their occupation. This food has health benefits for the old and young people alike and is encouraged to be collected as part of the daily activities when encountered, as a side benefit of the Ranger program. The Rangers are viewed as role models within the community and in the family units, and provides an avenue for personal and professional growth.

Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA

Number of IPA Management Committee Meetings and IPA Advisory Committee Meetings

### Result and Analysis

The IPA Coordinator facilitated an IPA Advisory Committee meeting held on 19 November, 2019 at the Groote Eylandt Lodge. As well as Land & Sea Ranger staff, it was attended by 9x ALC board members, the CEO of the ALC, and 17x external stakeholders, including representatives from the NT DENR, NT DIPF, Australian Fisheries Management Authority, East Arnhem Regional Council, Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), the National Indigenous Advancement Agency, Groote Eylandt Mining Company (GEMCO), and the NT Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Education and Workforce Training, Selena Uibo. The Rangers provided a progress report on work plan activities, external stakeholders gave feedback and updates from their organisations, and Minister Uibo formally launched the Groote Archipelago Threatened Species Management Plan.

Learning on Country Program

Number of students engaged in program and number of activities



**Result and Analysis**

ALC Rangers are no longer funded to deliver the Learning on Country Program, but rather contribute to the School Based Learning on Country program by inviting the school to engage in on-country activities. The Ranger program has supported both of the LoC programs within the Groote Archipelago. Staff from the Ranger team attended the LoC regional workshop in Darwin in September and have made staff available to form a local steering committee. Some of the activities that the Rangers engaged LoC students include sea grass monitoring, fauna specimen maintenance, Bickerton Island biosecurity awareness and buffalo monitoring and other on country ranger activities. Rangers have shared traditional ecological knowledge and western scientific process with LoC participants at Mukbmunja in May with regards to the oyster collection and translocations trials, and biodiversity surveys in June. Due to COVID-19 restrictions school camps could not be attended by Rangers due to hygiene issues associated with remote camping.

Administer and Issue Permits for Access to Areas in the Anindilyakwa IPA	Number of Recreation Permits sold. Number of Recreation Permits checked and proportion of individuals (of those checked) holding a current Recreation Permit.
--	--

**Result and Analysis**

626 Recreation permits were processed in 2019/20 year.

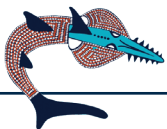
Rangers performed 30 routine patrols as part of our NT Fisheries obligations, as well as 12 land based patrols, focusing on long weekends and school holidays. Three people were found to not have valid recreation permits and were instructed to report to the Ranger Base at their earliest convenience, and all three obliged. All other people checked held valid recreation permits.

2 incidents were reported and investigated of having alcohol on recreation areas, and police handles each matter, after Rangers had provided information from witnesses and social media posts.

Raising community awareness of the ALC Rangers and Threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA	Number of media products produced (e.g. picture booklets, videos, media announcements, digital noticeboard stories)
--	---

**Result and Analysis**

Rangers have been working with the Language, Literacy and Numeracy trainer to develop wording for the new sign. Discussions are happening with the bi-lingual centre, education department, CrocWise awareness team and other key stakeholders including Gemco South32, EARC, and other aboriginal corporations to get incorporated safety information when entering Groote Eylandt. 6 Radio sessions with Umbakumba Radio occurred throughout the year. ALC Rangers are working on promoting their work through increased media distribution in the coming financial year in the form of short videos in conjunction with the ALC media department.



## Mining Expansion

Initiatives are currently being managed under strict Commercial-in-Confidence arrangements. Details on progress will be reported once confidentiality requirements provide for reporting.

---

## Result and Analysis

Within the reporting period GEMCO maintained high levels of production in the Western Leases however no mining expansion beyond normal planning was undertaken by the company. GEMCO's plans to commence mining in the Eastern Leases have now been delayed until 2023 due to company planning changes. The GEMCO Exploration program has continued in the western region of the Southern Leases.

Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd exploration program has continued on EL 27521 during the 2019-20 period and is expected to be completed in September 2020.

No other mining was undertaken or planned within the ALC jurisdiction

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## Program 10.2 Acquire Land

Pursue all appropriate avenues to achieve the acquisition of land for the benefit of Indigenous people.

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### Report on Native Title Claim Progress

### Progress of Sea rights claim

Throughout 2019-20, the Anindilyakwa Land Council continued to work closely with the Northern Land Council on preparing the Makardalangwa (Groote Eylandt Seas) native title claim. The claim will cover an object area of sea country from the East Arnhem coast and around the Groote Archipelago. Applicants were authorised to make the native title claim at meetings held in November 2018 in Alyangula, Numbulwar and Ngukurr.

Professor Scott Cane, an experienced anthropologist, has been engaged to write an expert report about the claim. Professor Cane has completed extensive fieldwork. In April 2020, Professor Cane produced a final draft report. Throughout 2020, anthropologists from the ALC and the NLC will be working with senior native title holders to prepare biographies which will accompany Professor Cane's final report.

There is now also a Makardalangwa Working Group, made up of representatives from all of the mainland and Groote Archipelago clans in the native title claim group. The Working Group will be meeting in the first half of 2021 to provide lawyers with further confidential instructions about the native title claim.

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## Program 10.3 Economic Development and Commercial Services

The ALC aims to contribute to improving the lives and futures of its Traditional Owners through achieving sustainable change.

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Direct Statutory Royalty Equivalents to Commercial, Economic or Social projects or responsible forms of expenditure

Reducing percentage of Royalties paid as direct deposits into TO's accounts. Effectiveness and acceptance of INDUE card access.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia

---

Result and Analysis

Only 9.6% of Statutory Royalty Equivalents were paid as direct deposits into TO's accounts with another 4.8% accessed via INDUE card or similar no cash access.

The other 85.5% of these funds were directed toward various projects and these are graphically dissected at the end these statements.

---

Process applications and assist in making land use agreements on Indigenous lands

Number of Section 19a agreements issued

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Result and Analysis

No Section 19a Agreements were issued during the reporting period

The ALC management of Section 19 land use agreements under ALRA has been consistent and appropriate for the benefit of all stakeholders, and the requirements under the legislation. All land use agreements executed are of the highest standard, and interests of the Land Trust and Traditional Owners are protected.

Listed below are some of the current land use activities being dealt with by the Land Council

---



	<b>Documents - Comments</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Project Title</b>
1	Negotiated and Executed S19 lease at Alyangula for the Amagula Clan commercial rental development – executed.	Nuburumanja Aboriginal Corp	Alyangula ALRA lands
2	Blitner Clan S19 Lease Pole 10 – executed.	Blitner Clan	Blitner Clan S19
3	Negotiation S19 Bartalumba Bay – stalled.	Traditional Trepang Traders Deception Bay	Hachery
4	Building of Aquaculture Hatchery Qantas region Umbakumba – negotiations ongoing	Mamarika Clan & ARAC	Aquaculture Hatchery project
5	Awaiting Deed of Grant for ALRA lands held in escrow with NT Gov. Negotiating S19 lease terms with PWC ongoing.	Power and Water Corporation	Angurugu Sewerage Ponds
6	Mining Camp and Laydown area Little Paradise for Winchelsea Mining – negotiations ongoing	Winchelsea Mining	Little Paradise Camp and Laydown area
7	Lease renewal Telstra tower at Alyangula- negotiations ongoing	Telstra	Telstra Tower
8	S19 Landfill Bickerton Island – executed	EARC	Bickerton Landfill
9	2 Gravel Pits Negotiated along Umbakumba Road for maintenance works – stalled.	NT Department of Infrastructure	NTG Gravel Pits Umbakumba Road
10	Lighthouse lease renewal being Negotiated North East Isles – near complete.	Australian Maritime Safety Authority	Lighthouse NE Isles
11	Realigned of mine haul road on the Eastern Leases to avoid the habitat of the Northern Hopping Mouse – executed.	GEMCO	Eastern leases Realignment of Haul Road Access Agreement
12	J Deposit Haul Road Agreement – executed.	GEMCO	J Deposit Haul Road Emerald River Crossing Agreement
13	Meetings have been held with the Northern Territory Government to negotiate the current land tenure issues in Alyangula for government assets which currently do not have leases in place and are on ALRA lands – ongoing.	Northern Territory Government NTG	Housing and Assets Alyangula S19





Process applications for consent to explore and mine on Indigenous land.      Monitor existing agreements

**Result and Analysis**

With the increase in economic development across the archipelago in the past 12 months, the ALC has been involved in numerous non-mining land use projects. Three Section 19 leases were granted in the last 12 months, being for the Bickerton Island Land Fill site (EARC), the Blitner Clan area near Alyangula, and an accommodation development by Nuburrumanja Aboriginal Corporation in Alyangula. Most new development activity across the archipelago has occurred within existing township leasing areas, and at homeland communities requiring minimal ALC input. Several Section 19 leases are currently in the discussion stage for Aquaculture facilities, a mining camp setup, a Light house renewal and a proposed access corridor across the intertidal zone.

Provide research and assistance and identify infrastructure requirements to enable Indigenous landowners and other Indigenous people to undertake commercial activity.      Narrative of activity undertaken extracted from ALC Traffic light report on RDU outputs

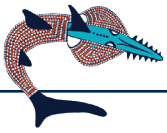
**Result and Analysis**

Royalty flow funded Projects commenced in 2019-20 as a result of the ALC inaugural capital investment strategy; this document identifies 85 projects resolved by the board to a total value circa. \$130m and how to effectively deliver the quantum of infrastructure projects across the archipelago. Projects include ongoing work on subdivisions at Umbakumba and Angurugu, commencement of sport and recreation facilities upgrades, accommodation facilities for staff and contractors. Completion, fit out, occupation and operation of 19 homes, 16 shade shelters and 3 stand-alone solar power plants. In total \$23M has been invested into capital infrastructure during this period. Additional infrastructure priorities identified as the program is delivered are present to the ALC board for inclusion.

Establish and operate the RDU      Narrative of activity undertaken extracted from ALC Traffic light report on RDU outputs. Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia

**Result and Analysis**

The RDU provided advice to the ALC Board on the distribution of \$73.5M across 58 activities to 11 Aboriginal organisations in the 2019-20 year from statutory royalty equivalents and negotiated royalties. This included support for 8 Traditional Owner business enterprises. It provides ongoing accounting services and administration support to Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC), Bartalumba Mini Mart Aboriginal Corporation, Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation, “Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation”, “Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation”, and a TO sole trader known as “Eylandt Clean-up Services”.



Develop and implement policies and procedures to improve leadership and governance, skill, and gender representation of Aboriginal Corporations

RDU KPI report to the AMT on support provided to ORIC corporations.

## Result and Analysis

The table below shows the Gender balance within the Aboriginal Corporations' boards in the ALC's area. Women occupy 36% of board positions, compared with the figure last year of 42%. The ALC is working closely with seven of the corporations below in the provision of accounting services and support.

Aboriginal Corporation	FEMALE	MALE
Lagilalya	4	7
GEBIE	1	5
Aminjarrinja	0	5
Amangarra	0	11
Angabunumanja	2	3
Aruburabura	0	3
Warningakalinga	4	2
Arirrki	0	4
ASAC	5	0
Mikbamurra	5	2
GEMYDU	3	2
Angarrmarada	0	3
ARAC	2	6
Bartalumba Mini Mart	3	3
Mungwardinamanja	2	4
Nuburumanja	2	3
Groote Eylandt Community Watch	0	5
Anindilyakwa Advancement	2	4
Yimadumanja	3	6
Anindilyakwa Housing (AHAC)	5	4
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College	5	3
Totals	48	85



Continue to work in partnership with industry and government stakeholders to increase training opportunities that lead to long term employment opportunities.	Monitor and implement agreed strategies in collaboration with Government.
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**Result and Analysis**

Ongoing as required

Attend Mining Liaison Committee meetings, and provide accurate advice on potential environmental impacts, and benefits of potential exploration and mining licence applications	Meetings attended and narrative on outcomes.
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**Result and Analysis**

During the reporting period the Land Council arranged and attended four highly productive Mining Liaison Meetings with GEMCO (South 32) as per the requirements under the Mining/ Exploration Agreements held between the Anindilyakwa Land Council and GEMCO

Continue to improve systems and resources to increase efficiency in these processes year by year.	Narrative on increasing efficiency and reduction in red tape across royalty recipient corporations,
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**Result and Analysis**

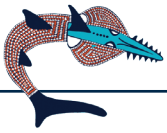
During the year, the RDU commenced providing Accounting and Reporting services for 8 Corporations and businesses. This role is expanding.

Utilise funds received from GEMCO as a result of recent mining and exploration lease approvals to make major investments in economic and commercial activities on the Groote Archipelago consistent with the conditions agreed by GEMCO and the ALC over the use of these negotiated royalties.	Description of the activities for which the funds have been utilised Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia
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**Result and Analysis**

\$833,071 of Mining agreement funds were paid to Aboriginal Corporations to support their economic and commercial initiatives.

Future Groote Accord	Narrative on progress, achievements and benefits Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia
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**Result and Analysis**

While Royalty funded Aboriginal Corporations declined to sign up the “Future Groote Accord” providing for monitoring and evaluation they nevertheless participate in the “Future Groote Strategy” meetings which focus on overall ALC strategies

Groote Eylandt Local Decision making Agreement

Details on the extent of transfer of decision making powers and service delivery. Monitoring and Evaluation of the agreement’s progress Social Ventures Australia

**Result and Analysis**

The ALC has executed implementation plans with the NT Government under the Local Decision Making Agreement in respect of Housing, Economic Development, Education and Law, Justice and Rehabilitation.

Social Ventures Australia has been engaged by the ALC to work with all stakeholders on the Groote Archipelago to deliver on commitments in these implementation plans.

**Program 10.4 Advocacy Services.**

To advocate on behalf of the TOs of the Groote Archipelago and to express TOs’ views

Assist Aboriginal Corporations to secure economic, social and cultural benefits for TOs from developments taking place on the Groote Archipelago

RDU reportable outcomes extracted from “Traffic Light Report”. Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia

**Result and Analysis**

See narrative above under “Process applications for consent to explore and mine on Indigenous land” While Royalty funded Aboriginal Corporations declined to sign up the “Future Groote Accord” providing for monitoring and evaluation they nevertheless participate in the “Future Groote Strategy” meetings which focus on overall ALC strategies

Empower TOs to carry out commercial activities and build sustainable enterprises

RDU reportable outcomes extracted from “Traffic Light Report” Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia




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### Result and Analysis

While Royalty funded Aboriginal Corporations declined to sign up the “Future Groote Accord” providing for monitoring and evaluation they nevertheless participate in the “Future Groote Strategy” meetings which focus on overall ALC strategies.

15% of Statutory Royalty Equivalents (\$8,490,501) were directed to Public Infrastructure and 11% (\$6,405,500) to Economic Development projects in 2019-20

Actively support the establishment of Aboriginal Corporations, businesses, and commercial entities	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from “Traffic Light Report” Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia
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### Result and Analysis

There are currently 21 Aboriginal Corporations operating at varying levels of activity on the archipelago, 10 of which were approved payments from Statutory Royalty equivalents or negotiated royalties in 2019-20.

Provide up to date information on issues affecting Traditional Owners through the ALC’s “Ayakwa Newsletter” and other publications	Number of publications
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### Result and Analysis

The ALC ceased production of “Ayakwa Newsletter” finding that it was less accessible and less acceptable than electronic and social media, as most Groote Eylandt people have mobile phones and are extensive users.

The publicly accessible web page <https://www.anindilyakwa.com.au/media/videos> produced:- Important Coronavirus information in language and Local Decision Making information video and provides a link with a link to many highly relevant items and sites at <https://www.anindilyakwasafe.net/d/> ,detailed chronologically at <https://www.anindilyakwasafe.net/d/calendarview> commencing at 9 March 2020. Other items produced appear at <https://www.anindilyakwa.com.au/news>

Raise public awareness of the ALC’s statutory role.	Engagements with ORIC bodies and media announcements
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### Result and Analysis

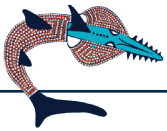
The ALC engages with funded Aboriginal Corporations under Future Groote Strategy Meetings. See response under Provide up to date information on issues affecting Traditional Owners through the ALC’s “Ayakwa Newsletter” and other publications

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### Use the RDU to:

Strengthen the ALC’s commercial advocacy and negotiating capabilities.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
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## Result and Analysis

The RDU now has a number of Aboriginal Corporations seeking funding for Commercial and other activity from Statutory Royalty Equivalents. The ALC's capacity under RDU allows for a greater range of activities to be considered and influenced by the ALC, in particular those that support the ALC Corporate and Strategic plans

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Negotiate agreements that provide economic and business opportunities to Traditional Owners.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
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## Result and Analysis

See respond under "Groote Eylandt Local Decision making Agreement"

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Enter into partnership arrangements with, and support Aboriginal Corporations within the ALC region.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
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## Result and Analysis

The "Future Groote" initiative was commenced in 2015-16, with a view to achieving an accord between all Aboriginal Corporations accessing Statutory Royalty equivalents, and the ALC to guide applications for funding. The ALC Developed the "Future Groote Accord" and "Future Groote Strategy" in the year where it and Aboriginal Corporations and organisations agreed to a number of principles and cooperative arrangements directed to supporting economic and social developments on the archipelago. Work to achieve universal sign up to the accord has not been successful

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Assist Aboriginal Corporations to act in accordance with ORIC and other relevant legislation.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Traffic Light Report" Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia
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## Result and Analysis

At 30 June 2020, no non-compliance with the Registrar has been identified in the reporting period. Those Corporations funded during the reporting period would appear to be compliant, and the ALC is directly assisting 7 corporations administratively.

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Assist Aboriginal people to achieve greater community development by facilitating access to leadership and governance programs, resources, infrastructure and government services, and economic and social development.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Traffic Light Report" Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia
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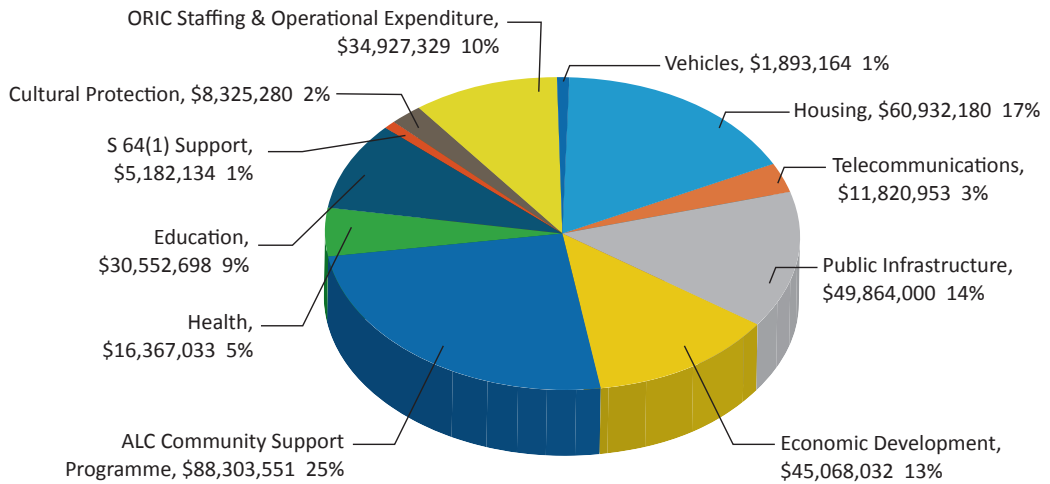


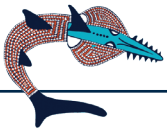
**Result and Analysis**

Last year saw the introduction of the INDUE card to provide access to that element of direct royalty distributions that are provided to Traditional Owners’ personal accounts. This constitutes less than 10% of royalty distributions. Normally access was only available during school holidays to avoid the impact on school attendance that this caused in the past. The INDUE card enables access to these funds prior to the end of term but for specific types of purchases. Any unused amounts are paid into the recipients’ accounts under the usual timing. This arrangement has been well received by householders and carers and access to the service has increased to 33% of royalty payments in 2019-20.

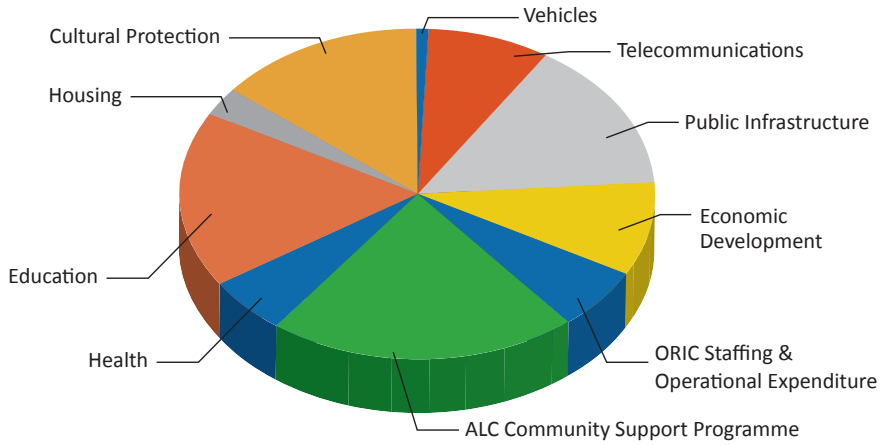
Total activities funded by Royalty equivalents over the 6 years 2014-15 to 2019-20 are graphed below, with the 2019-20 details also provided. Of the \$73M in S64(3) in 2019-20 less than 10% was distributed as payments into TO’s bank accounts and then only at the commencement of School holidays. The increasing use of INDUE cards will reduce this percentage still further as well as providing a boost to those local business accessible to INDUE card holders.

**Royalty distribution purposes since RDU**

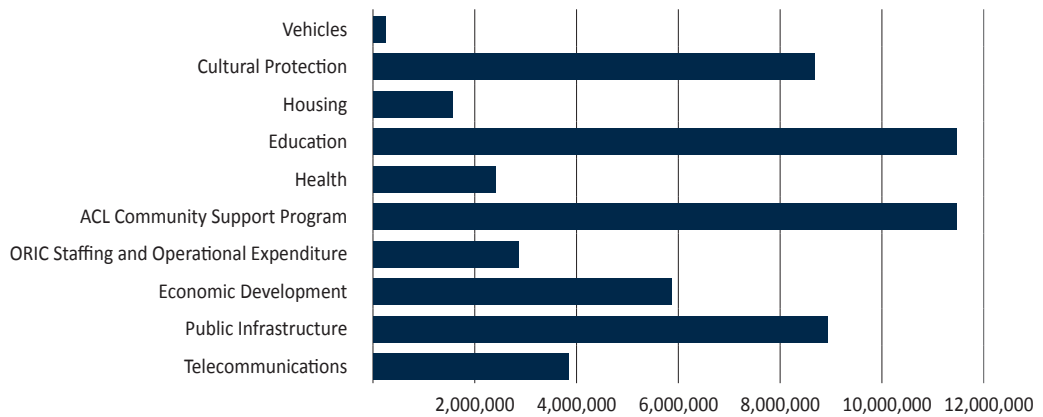




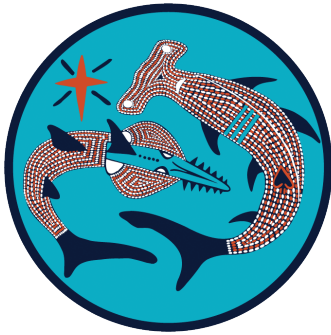
### Royalty distribution purposes 2019-20



### Comparative amounts 2019-20

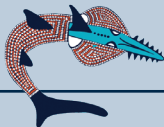






# ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019-20

Independent Audit Report	66
Statement by Accountable Authority, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer	68
Statement of Comprehensive Income	70
Statement of Financial Position	71
Statement of Changes in Equity	72
Cash Flow Statement	73
Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	76
Note 2: Expenses	88
Note 3: Income	91
Note 4: Financial Assets	92
Note 5: Non-Financial Assets	93
Note 6: Payables	94
Note 7: Employee Provisions	95
Note 8: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities	96
Note 9: Key Management Personnel Remuneration	96
Note 10: Related Party Disclosures	97
Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities	100
Note 12: Financial Instruments	101
Note 13: Fair Value Measurements	101
Note 14: Assets Held in Trust	102
Note 15: Aboriginal Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations	105



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Indigenous Australians

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Anindilyakwa Land Council (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2020:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2020 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2020 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Chair and Chief Executive Officer are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under the Act. The Chair and Chief Executive Officer are also responsible for such internal control as the Chair and Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chair and Chief Executive Officer are responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Chair and Chief Executive Officer are also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.



### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objective is 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Australian National Audit Office

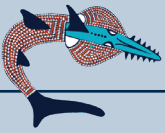
Rita Bhana

Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

17 November 2020



## **STATEMENT BY ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY**

### **Anindilyakwa Land Council**

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY,  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 comply with subsection 42(2) of the Public Governance,

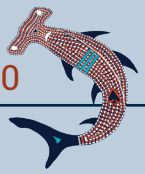
Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2)

of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Anindilyakwa Land Council will be able to

pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



**Anindilyakwa**  
Land Council

## STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 comply with subsection 42(2) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Anindilyakwa Land Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

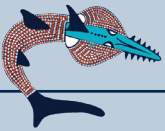
Tony Wurramarra  
Chairman  
Accountable Authority  
16th November 2020

Mark Hewitt  
Chief Executive Officer  
Accountable Authority  
16th November 2020

Thomas Amagula  
Deputy Chair  
16th November 2020

Richard Smith  
Chief Financial Officer  
16th November 2020





## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended 30 June 2020

NET COST OF SERVICES		2020	2019
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits	2A	10,684,644	4,980,726
Suppliers	2B	5,345,712	3,901,685
Depreciation and amortisation	2C	934,570	634,394
Impairment of receivables	2D	330	-
Finance costs	2E	66,239	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>17,031,495</b>	<b>9,516,805</b>
<b>Own-Source Income</b>			
<b>Own-source revenue</b>			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3A	58,313	116,000
Interest received	3B	47,093	135,103
Rental income	3C	6,500	18,909
Non-government grants	3D	-	284,503
Other revenue	3E	8,742,985	2,199,600
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>8,854,891</b>	<b>2,754,115</b>
<b>Gains</b>			
Gains from sale of non-financial assets	3F	2,272	1,500
<b>Total gains</b>		<b>2,272</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>8,174,332</b>	<b>6,761,190</b>
Revenue from Government	3G	9,274,012	6,149,163
Surplus/(Deficit) on continuing operations		1,099,680	(612,027)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	156,991
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>156,991</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		<b>1,099,680</b>	<b>(455,036)</b>

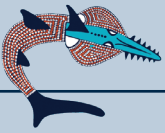
*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*



## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	3,097,457	1,434,541
Trade and other receivables	4B	689,884	542,669
Total financial assets		3,787,341	1,977,210
Non-financial assets			
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5	13,139,381	13,486,656
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5	1,431,564	1,609,724
Right-of-use assets - buildings	5	1,735,540	-
Total non-financial assets		16,306,485	15,096,380
Total assets		20,093,826	17,073,590
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Payables			
Suppliers	6A	399,524	490,223
Other payables	6B	248,583	244,338
Lease liabilities	6C	1,786,001	-
Total payables		2,434,108	734,561
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7A	1,196,886	975,877
Total provisions		1,196,886	975,877
Total liabilities		3,630,994	1,710,438
Net assets		16,462,832	15,363,152
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Asset revaluation reserve		1,883,359	1,883,359
Retained surplus		14,579,473	13,479,793
Total equity		16,462,832	15,363,152

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*



## Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 30 June 2020

	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance						
Balance carried forward from previous period	13,479,793	14,091,820	1,883,359	1,726,368	15,363,152	15,818,188
Comprehensive income						
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	1,099,680	(612,027)	-	-	1,099,680	(612,027)
Other comprehensive income						
Revaluation Adjustment	-	-	-	156,991	-	156,991
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	1,099,680	(612,027)	-	156,991	1,099,680	(455,036)
Closing balance as at 30 June	14,579,473	13,479,793	1,883,359	1,883,359	16,462,832	15,363,152

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

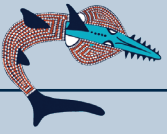


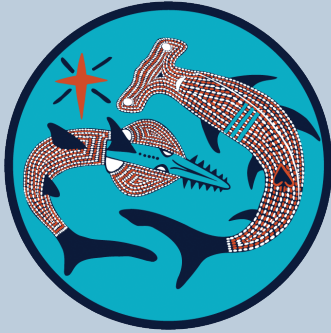


## Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash received			
Receipts from Government		9,274,012	6,149,163
Sale of goods		8,663,293	3,246,320
Interest		47,093	135,103
Total cash received		17,984,398	9,530,586
Cash used			
Employees		10,382,577	4,956,043
Suppliers		5,516,243	3,668,323
GST and other payables		19	93,456
Total cash used		15,898,839	8,717,822
Net cash from operating activities		2,085,559	812,764
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2,272	1,500
Total cash received		2,272	1,500
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		332,951	670,871
Total cash used		332,951	670,871
Net cash used by investing activities		(330,680)	(669,371)
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Repayment of lease liability		(93,963)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(93,963)	-
Net increase in cash held		1,662,916	143,393
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		1,434,541	1,291,148
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4A	3,097,457	1,434,541

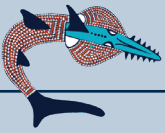
*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*





## Table of Contents - Notes

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	76
Note 2: Expenses	88
Note 3: Income	91
Note 4: Financial Assets	92
Note 5: Non-Financial Assets	93
Note 6: Payables	94
Note 7: Employee Provisions	95
Note 8: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities	96
Note 9: Key Management Personnel Remuneration	96
Note 10: Related Party Disclosures	97
Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities	100
Note 12: Financial Instruments	101
Note 13: Fair Value Measurements	101
Note 14: Assets Held in Trust	102
Note 15: Aboriginal Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations	106



## Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Objectives of the Entity

The Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) is a not-for-profit entity and is established under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. The responsible Minister for the 2019/20 financial year is the Hon. Ken Wyatt AM, Minister for Indigenous Australians. The ALC is an Australian Government Statutory Authority with responsibilities under the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.

The objectives of the council are:

- To fulfil the functions of a Land Council under Section 23 of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 and develop it as the peak body for the region;
- To develop an informed, united and culturally proud Indigenous community in the Groote Archipelago; and
- To develop a viable economic base for Indigenous people of the Archipelago.

The continued existence of the ALC in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the ALC's administration and programs.

The funding conditions of the ALC is laid down by the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976, and any special purpose grant guidelines. Accounting for monies received from the Aboriginals Benefit Account is subject to conditions approved by the responsible Minister for Indigenous Affairs.

### 1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

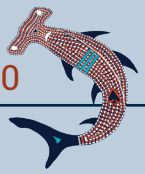
The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.

The ALC is a statutory authority formed within the provisions of Sections 21 of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976. It is a not-for-profit entity. The ALC receives appropriations from the Aboriginals Benefit Account pursuant to ministerially approved estimates prepared in accordance with Section 34 of the Act and made available under Section 64 of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting ) Rule 2015 (FRR) and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations - Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the



historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

#### **Impacts of Covid-19:**

The financial statements have been prepared with minimum impact from the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic had no effect on the impairment of property or assets and had no impact on the operation of the ALC in the preparation of the financial statements.

The Covid-19 pandemic did impact operational practice of the ALC due to travel restrictions, cancellation of flights and office closures. Good practice, having the availability for all staff to carry out their work and operate remotely along with additional financial assistance from the National Indigenous Australians Agency ensured that the ALC carried out its operations in full during the financial year.

### **1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

Accounting assumptions or estimates that have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. These include estimates of the probability of long service leave being taken, incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities and estimates of future lease renewals.

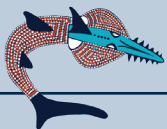
### **1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards**

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-For-Profit Entities and AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities became effective 1 July 2019.

AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and Interpretation 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes. The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

AASB 1058 is relevant in circumstances where AASB 15 does not apply. AASB 1058 replaces most of the not-for-profit (NFP) provisions of AASB 1004 Contributions and applies to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable the entity to further its objectives, and where volunteer services are received.

AASB 16 Leases became effective on 1 July 2019.



This new standard has replaced AASB 117 Leases, Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Interpretation 115 Operating Leases - Incentives and Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

AASB 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, together with options to exclude leases where the lease term is 12 months or less, or where the underlying asset is of low value. AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in AASB 117, with the distinction between operating leases and finance leases being retained.

The details of the changes in accounting policies, transitional provisions and adjustments are disclosed below and in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Application of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers / AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities

The ALC adopted AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2019 is not restated, that is, it is presented as previously reported under the various applicable AASBs and related interpretations.

Under the new income recognition model the ALC shall first determine whether an enforceable agreement exists and whether the promises to transfer goods or services to the customer are 'sufficiently specific'. If an enforceable agreement exists and the promises are 'sufficiently specific' (to a transaction or part of a transaction), the ALC applies the general AASB 15 principles to determine the appropriate revenue recognition. If these criteria are not met, the ALC shall consider whether AASB 1058 applies.

In relation to AASB 15, the ALC elected to apply the new standard to all new and uncompleted contracts from the date of initial application.

The adoption of AASB15 and AASB 1058 did not have any impact on the opening balances.

Set out below are the amounts by which each financial statement line item is affected as at and for the year ended 30 June 2020 as a result of the adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058. The first column shows amounts prepared under AASB 15 and AASB 1058 and the second column shows what the amounts would have been had AASB 15 and AASB 1058 not been adopted.



Transitional disclosure	AASB 15 / AASB 1058 \$	Previous AAS \$	Increase / (decrease) \$
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 58,313	\$ 58,313	-
Interest received	\$ 47,093	\$ 47,093	-
Rental income	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,500	-
Other revenue	\$ 8,742,985	\$ 8,742,985	-
Gains from sale of non-financial assets	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,272	-
Revenue from Government	\$ 9,274,012	\$ 9,274,012	-
Total Revenue	\$ 18,025,769	\$ 18,025,769	-

AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are applicable to the current reporting period. Both standards did not have a material impact on the ALC's financial statements on initial application.

#### Application of AASB 16 Leases

The ALC adopted AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained surplus at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2019 is not restated, that is, it is presented as previously reported under AASB 117 and related interpretations.

The ALC elected to apply the practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Contracts entered into before the transition date were not identified as leases under AASB 117 were not reassessed. The definition of a lease under AASB 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 July 2019.

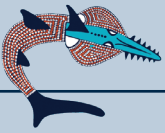
AASB 16 provides for certain optional practical expedients, including those related to the initial adoption of the standard. The ALC applied the following practical expedients when applying AASB 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117:

Apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;

Exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets at the date of initial application for leases where the right-of-use asset was determined as if AASB 16 had been applied since the commencement date;

Reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as opposed to preparing an impairment review under AASB 136 Impairment of assets as at the date of initial application; and

Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term remaining as of the date of initial application.



### 1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards Continued

As a lessee, the ALC previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Under AASB 16, the ALC recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases. However, the ALC has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for some leases of low value assets based on the value of the underlying asset when new or for short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

On adoption of AASB 16, the ALC recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in relation to leases of buildings, which had previously been classified as operating leases.

The lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the ALC’s incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019. The ALC does not have any borrowings thus an estimate was used for a similar type of entity with publically available information. The weighted-average rate applied was 3.68%.

The right-of-use assets were measured as follows:

- a) Buildings: measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

#### Impact on transition

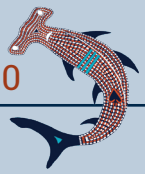
On transition to AASB 16, the ALC recognised additional right-of-use assets and additional lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained surplus. The impact on transition below:

	01-Jul-19
Right of use assets - buildings	\$ 1,811,724
Lease liabilities	\$ 1,811,724
Retained surplus	-

The following reconciles minimum lease commitments disclosed in the ALC’s 30 June 2019 annual financial statements to the amount of lease liabilities recognised on 1 July 2019:

Minimum operating lease commitment at 30 June 2019	\$ 1,125,921
Plus, effect of extension options reasonably certain to be exercised	\$ 2,082,909
Undiscounted lease payments	\$ 3,208,830
Less effect of discounting using the incremental borrowing rate as at the date of initial application	(1,397,106)
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019	\$ 1,811,724





## 1.5 Revenue

The ALC recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers.

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the ALC is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the ALC identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

The following is a description of principal activities from which the ALC generates its revenue:

- a) revenue from contracts with customers including cross-cultural courses.
- b) other revenue including income from the mining agreement with Groote Eylandt Mining Company, permit revenue and funeral contributions.
- c) revenue from government via distributions from the Aboriginals Benefit Account.
- d) other Commonwealth government grants including working on country, indigenous protected areas and other state government grants. The nature, amount, timing and performance obligations causes this revenue to be in scope of AASB 1058.
- e) reimbursement of expenses

### Reimbursement of expenses

Reimbursement of expenses from other entities are recognised when received or receivable.

### Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised at the time of receipt.

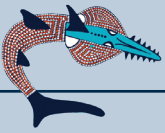
### Grants and Government Revenue Funding

Grant and Government revenue funding is recognised in profit or loss when the ALC satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreement.

If conditions are attached to the grant and government revenue funding, which must be satisfied before the ALC is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

### Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest using the effective interest method.



### 1.6 Gains

#### Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

#### Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

### 1.7 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits due within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

#### Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the entity's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

#### Superannuation

Staff of ALC are members of approved superannuation funds which are defined contribution schemes. The liability for superannuation at 30 June 2020 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.

### 1.8 Finance costs

All finance costs are expenses in the period in which they are incurred.



## 1.9 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

- a) cash on hand; and
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

The closing balance of Cash, does not include amounts held in trust. Refer Note 14 “Assets Held in Trust” for further information.

## 1.10 Financial Assets

The ALC classifies its financial assets as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the ALC becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

### Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category need to meet two criteria:

1. the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
2. the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

### Effective Interest Method

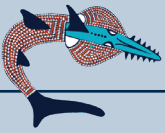
Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost.

### Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.



### 1.11 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

#### Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

### 1.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in the relevant note. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

As at 30 June 2020, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2019: nil).

### 1.13 Buildings and leasehold improvements and Infrastructure, plant and equipment

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

#### Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of Buildings and leasehold improvements and Infrastructure, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost, except for purchases costing less than \$1,500 which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The property leases taken up by the ALC do not have any 'make good' provisions and there has therefore been no cost included in the value of the ALC's leasehold improvements.



## Revaluations

Assets (excluding right-of-use assets) are measured at fair value, in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

Following initial recognition at cost, assets (excluding right-of-use assets) are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depend upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

A desktop valuation was performed as at 30 June 2019 by JLL Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd. The ALC has reviewed all of its assets as at 30 June 2020 and no adjustments to the carrying values are deemed necessary.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

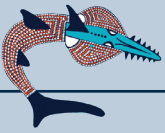
## Depreciation

Depreciable assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the entity using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2020	2019
Buildings and leasehold improvements	40 years	40 years
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	3 - 20 years	3 - 20 years



### 1.13 Buildings and leasehold improvements and Infrastructure, plant and equipment continued

#### Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2020. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the entity were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

#### Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

### 1.14 Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Council expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Council has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.



### 1.15 Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Council's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

### 1.16 Taxation

The entity is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

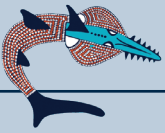
- a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- b) for receivables and payables.

As of 1 July 2005 the ALC has been recognised as a Public Benevolent Institution by the Australian Taxation Office. Its recognition accesses the following tax concessions to the Council:

- GST concession from 1 July 2005;
- FBT exemption from 1 July 2005 (subject to a capping threshold); and
- Income tax expense exemption from 1 July 2000.

### 1.17 Events After the Reporting Period

There have been no subsequent events that had the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the entity.



## Note 2: Expenses

<b>Note 2A: Employee Benefits</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Wages and salaries	9,160,975	4,196,833
Chairman's fees	193,990	175,880
Sitting fees	69,962	61,569
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	883,628	364,528
Leave and other entitlements	316,124	68,081
Travel allowance	59,965	113,835
Total employee benefits	10,684,644	4,980,726

<b>Note 2B: Suppliers</b>		
Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Administration	461,988	396,898
Advertising	118,886	4,817
Annual report	9,580	9,820
Audit - ANAO	29,000	28,200
Audit - other auditors	49,382	4,400
Audit committee	56,671	51,941
Ceremony & funeral expenses	225,000	210,000
Consultancy	1,098,516	921,835
Consultancy payments to traditional owners	135,602	196,042
Covid-19 safety and protection expenses	200,735	-
Employee housing costs	237,257	178,635
Equipment purchases <\$1,500	321,694	-
Freight	57,674	38,811
General expenses	24,613	12,811
Insurances	45,369	42,885
Motor vehicle expenses	292,561	201,167
Repairs and maintenance	226,340	129,359
Telephone	215,025	114,137
Training	152,793	44,756
Travel	704,399	836,348
Other	265,764	212,463
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	4,928,848	3,687,625





Goods supplied	1,833,589	1,329,556
Services rendered	3,095,590	2,358,069
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	4,929,178	3,687,625
Other suppliers		
Operating lease rentals <sup>1</sup>		133,188
Short-term leases	153,530	-
Workers compensation expenses	263,334	80,873
Total other suppliers	416,864	214,060
Total Suppliers	5,345,712	3,901,685

<sup>1</sup> The ALC has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117. *The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 2E, 5 and 6C.*

	2020	2019
<b>Note 2C: Depreciation and Amortisation</b>	\$	\$
Depreciation		
Buildings	401,834	222,537
Property, plant and equipment	456,552	411,857
Right-of-use assets	76,184	-
Total depreciation	934,570	634,394

#### **Note 2D: Impairment loss on financial instruments**

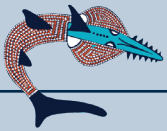
Impairment of Receivables		
External parties	330	-
Total impairment of receivables	330	-

#### **Note 2E: Finance Costs**

Interest on lease liabilities	66,239	-
Total Finance Costs	66,239	

The ALC has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117.

*The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.8, 2B, 2C, 5 and 6C*



## Note 2F: Reimbursement of Expenses

Included in expenses are costs relating to third parties that have been recharged and the revenue received is disclosed in Note 3E: Other Revenue – Reimbursement of Expenses.

The Anindilyakwa Land Council sometimes pay for services and goods on behalf of other Aboriginal Corporations to support the Corporations in pricing and availability. Under Section 27 of the Aboriginal Lands Rights (NT) Act 1976 the Land Council can supply such support when requested. The Anindilyakwa Land Council charges this on to the Corporations with no further benefit. This note reports the substance of the transaction of the goods and services and ensures a clear ability to understand the true income and expense of the financial statements by all users.

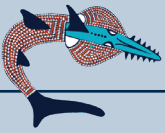
The expenses in the financial year that have been oncharged to third parties are as listed below:-

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Wages & Salaries	5,729,830	408,750
Superannuation	539,319	50,965
Leave and other entitlements	230,437	24,694
Travel Allowance	5,560	26,288
Administration	112,573	77,409
Advertising	28,791	-
Consultancy	226,602	185,365
Consultancy payments to Traditonal Owners	1,683	120,335
Employee Housing Costs	99,905	45,676
Freight	16,968	-
General Expenses	2,692	-
Legal Fees	27,273	-
Motor Vehicle Expenses	93,647	89,134
Repairs & Maintenance	122,225	-
Telephone	94,195	7,129
Training	4,885	932
Travel	281,547	101,953
Operating lease rentals	81,102	1,756
Workers compensation expenses	-	12,412
Other	385,393	-
	8,084,626	1,152,798



## Note 3: Income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Own-Source Revenue</b>		
<b>Note 3A: Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Revenue from contracts with customers in connection with		
External parties	58,313	116,000
Total revenue from contracts with customers	58,313	116,000
<b>Note 3B: Interest</b>		
Other	47,093	135,103
Total interest	47,093	135,103
<b>Note 3C: Rental Income</b>		
Rental income	6,500	18,909
Total rental income	6,500	18,909
<b>Note 3D: Non-Government Grants</b>		
Specific project funding	-	284,503
Total non-government grants	-	284,503
<b>Note 3E: Other Revenue</b>		
Groote Eylandt Mining Company Mining Agreement - external parties	198,601	130,888
Permit revenue - external parties	25,009	26,391
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust Contributions	-	500,000
Quarantine Officer	182,513	156,595
Reimbursement of Expenses	8,084,626	1,152,798
Other	252,236	232,928
Total other revenue	8,742,985	2,199,600
<b>Note 3F: Gains</b>		
Non-current asset sales	2,272	1,500
Total gains	2,272	1,500



## Note 3G: Revenue from Government

Section 64(1)	6,748,068	4,113,000
Section 64(1) - Covid 19	1,000,000	-
Section 64(4)	-	210,000
Total revenue from Aboriginals Benefit Account	7,748,068	4,323,000

## Other Government Grants

### Commonwealth

Australian Taxation Office - Cashflow boost	50,000	-
Dept of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	1,409,944	1,523,832
Dept of Communications & The Arts	-	100,000

### Northern Territory

Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources	-	6,609
Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries	66,000	60,000
Dept of Environment & Natural Resources	-	135,722
	1,525,944	1,826,163

Total revenue from Government	9,274,012	6,149,163
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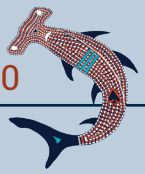
## Note 4: Financial Assets

	2020	2019
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	\$
Cash on hand or on deposit	3,097,457	1,434,541
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,097,457	1,434,541

## Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables

Goods and services receivables in connection with		
Related parties	326,563	201,520
External parties	186,116	168,354
Total goods and services receivables	512,679	369,874

Other receivables



GST receivable	172,815	172,795
Property rental bonds	4,720	-
Total other receivables	177,535	172,795
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	690,214	542,669
Less impairment loss allowance	(330)	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	689,884	542,669

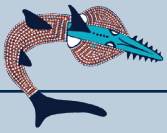
No indicators of impairment were found for trade and other receivables in 2020, other than stated above (2019: nil).

## Note 5: Non-Financial assets

### Note 5: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Non-Financial Assets

#### Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Non-Financial Assets for 2020

	Right-of-use assets - buildings	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Total
As at 1 July 2019	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross book value	-	14,871,525	5,070,699	19,942,223
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,384,869)	(3,460,975)	(4,845,844)
Total as at 1 July 2019		13,486,656	1,609,724	15,096,380
Recognition of right of use asset on initial application of AASB 16	1,811,724	-	-	1,811,724
Adjusted total as at 1 July 2019	1,811,724	13,486,656	1,609,724	16,908,104
Additions				
Purchase	-	54,559	278,392	332,951
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(76,184)	-	-	(76,184)



Depreciation	-	(401,834)	(456,552)	(858,386)
Total as at 30 June 2020	1,735,540	13,139,381	1,431,564	16,306,485
Total as at 30 June 2020 represented by				
Gross book value	1,811,724	14,926,084	5,349,091	22,086,899
Accumulated depreciation	(76,184)	(1,786,703)	(3,917,527)	(5,780,414)
Total as at 30 June 2020	1,735,540	13,139,381	1,431,564	16,306,484

No infrastructure, plant or equipment is expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Nil impairment was applied to Buildings and leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets - buildings in 2020 (2019: \$Nil).

**Revaluations of non-financial assets**

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. A desktop valuation was performed as at 30 June 2019 by an independent valuer, JLL Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd.

The Land Council has no contractual commitments for the acquisition of non-financial assets.

## Note 6: Payables

**Note 6: Payables**

	2020	2019
Note 6A: Suppliers	\$	\$
Trade creditors	184,819	264,009
Accrued expenses	214,705	226,214
Total suppliers payable	399,524	490,223

Payments are usually made within 30 days of month end. Supplier accounts are expected to be settled within 12 months.

**Note 6B: Other Payables**

Superannuation	73,863	66,213
PAYG Withholding liability	139,860	136,710
Credit card payable	20,801	27,359



Other	12,198	14,056
Grant Underspends - GIPA	1,861	-
Total other payables	248,583	244,338

Other Payables are made within the statutory dates for payment. Other Payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

#### Note 6C: Interest bearing Liabilities - Leases

Lease Liabilities	1,786,001	-
Settled within 12 months	28,912	-
Settled after 12 months	1,757,089	-
	1,786,001	-

The ALC has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117.

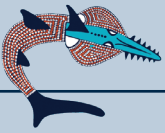
The ALC in its capacity as lessee has entered into leasing arrangements covering its office in Cairns; cultural centres located at Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra and its field office in Angurugu.

The office lease is for a 5 year term, with option for renewal. The cultural centres and field office are land leases with a 20 year term, with options to renew.

Total cash flow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2020 \$91,963

## Note 7: Provisions

	2020	2019
Note 7A: Employee Provisions	\$	\$
Employee provisions		
Leave	1,196,886	975,877
Total employee provisions	1,196,886	975,877
Settled within 12 months	1,039,541	832,543
Settled after 12 months	157,345	143,334
	1,196,886	975,877



## Note 8: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

### Note 8A: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

	2020	2019
Assets expected to be recovered in:	\$	\$
No more than 12 months	3,787,341	1,977,210
More than 12 months	16,306,485	15,096,380
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>20,093,826</b>	<b>17,073,590</b>
 Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	1,716,560	1,567,104
More than 12 months	1,914,434	143,334
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,630,994</b>	<b>1,710,438</b>

## Note 9: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

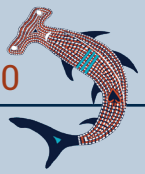
The entity has determined the key management personnel to be the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Compliance Manager and the Mining & Environmental Manager. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,137,001	994,734
Post-employment benefits	89,192	92,191
Other long-term employee benefits	103,843	149,963
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses</b>	<b>1,330,035</b>	<b>1,236,888</b>

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2020 is 6. (2019: 5)

Mr Tony Wurramarrba is Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and also a Director of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC). ARAC receives Section 64(3) royalty





distributions under Section 35 determinations by the Anindilyakwa Land Council as outlined in Note 10. ARAC funds a number of programs that are for the benefit of all Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago. These include a Community Support Program; Economic, Health and Housing Programs and Public Infrastructure. As a community member, Tony Wurramarrba and his family members participate in these programs on the same basis and entitlements as other Traditional Owners.

The spouse of the Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council is an elected member of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and receives sitting fees. The spouse of the Chief Executive Officer is employed by the Royalties Development Unit of the Anindilyakwa Land Council in a full time role. The spouse of the Mining and Environment Manager is employed in a full time role by the Anindilyakwa Land Council under the grant funded rangers program.

## Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

### Related Party Relationships

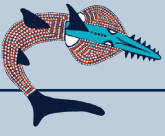
The entity is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to this entity are Directors, Council members including the Portfolio Minister and Executive, and other Australian Government entities.

No loans were made to directors or director-related entities during the 2019-20 financial year. (2018-19: Nil) The ALC did not provide loans to senior executives in the reporting period.

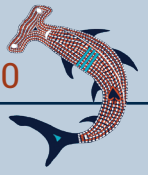
A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having significant influence over the financial and operating policies of these entities.

A number of these entities transacted with the ALC during the year. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel or their related entities were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

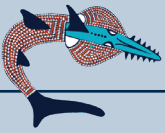
The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:



Entity	Council members	Note	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June			Balance outstanding as at 30 June 2019
				2020	2019	2020	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga	(i)	Purchase of goods or services	42,436	158,511	5,254	-
	Lionel Jaragba						
	Tony Wurramarra James Durilla		Other revenue	7,947,956	1,229,793	323,212	182,368
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	49,818,895	63,073,485	-	-
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	(ii)	Purchase of goods or services	3,252	-	-	-
	James Durilla						
	Elma Maminyamanja Cherelle Wurrawilya		Other revenue	48,718	14,914	3,351	14,914
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,275,000	1,000,000	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Kieronson Wurramara	(iii)	Other revenue	12,008	9,774	-	-
	Eric Wurramarra						
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	2,324,695	565,500	-	-
			Section 64(4a)	167,436	-	-	-
Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	(iv)	Purchase of goods or services	6,131	28,694	-	-
			Other revenue	130,967	160,781	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	6,446,400	-	-
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba	(v)	Purchase of goods or services	-	1,000	-	-
	Archie Jaragba						
	Serena Bara		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	343,470	-	-	-



Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba	(vi)	Other revenue	1,320	500,000	-	-
	Tony Wurramarra James Durilla		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	9,442,791	-	-	-
Groote Eylandt & Milyakburra Youth Development Unit Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	(vii)	Other revenue	7,868	18,357	-	4,238
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Jason Yantarrnga	(viii)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	500,000	-	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara	(ix)	Purchase of goods or services	7,838	-	-	4,235
			Other revenue	8,032	7,436	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,623,500	1,050,000	-	-
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja	(x)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	1,472,566	-	-
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja Nesman Bara	(xi)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,000,000	-	-	-
			Other revenue	74,221	-	-	-
Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation	Thomas Amagula Tony Wurramarra	(xii)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	400,000	-	-	-



- (i) ALC board members Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga and James Durilla are also directors of ARAC.
- (ii) ALC board members James Durilla, Nesman Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya and Elma Maminyamanja are also directors of AHAC.
- (iii) ALC board members Eric Wurramarra and Kieronson Wurramara are also directors of Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation.
- (iv) ALC board member Nesman Bara is also a director of Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (v) ALC board members Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba and Serena Bara are also directors of Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (vi) ALC board members Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga and James Durilla are also trustees of the AMT.
- (vii) ALC board member Nesman Bara is also a director of GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation.
- (viii) ALC board member Jason Yantarrnga is also a director Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation.
- (ix) ALC board member Serena Bara is also a director of ASAC.
- (x) ALC board member Elma Maminyamanja is also a director of Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation.
- (xi) ALC board members Elma Maminyamanja and Nesman Bara are also directors of Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation.
- (xii) ALC board members Thomas Amagula and Tony Wurramarrba are also directors of Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation.

### **Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

As at 30 June 2020, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2019: nil).



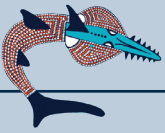
## Note 12: Financial Instruments

	2020	2019
Note 12A: Categories of Financial Instruments	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Financial Assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,097,457	1,434,541
Trade and other receivables	512,679	369,874
Total financial assets at amortised cost	3,610,136	1,804,415
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	399,524	490,223
Other payables	34,860	41,415
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	434,384	531,638
Note 12B: Net gains or losses on financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest revenue	47,093	135,103
Impairment of receivables	(330)	-
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at amortised cost	46,763	135,103

## Note 13: Fair Value Measurements

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

Note 13A: Fair Value Measurements	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2020	2019
Non-financial assets	\$	\$
	13,139,381	13,486,656
	1,431,564	1,609,724
Total non-financial assets	14,570,945	15,096,380



## Buildings and leasehold improvements

The fair value of the Council's buildings and leasehold improvements as at 30 June 2020 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by JLL Public Sector Valuation Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2019, who is a certified practicing valuer and with relevant experience in the valuation of property.

## Infrastructure, plant and equipment

The fair value of the Council's infrastructure, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by JLL Public Sector Valuation Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2019, who is a certified practicing valuer and with relevant experience in the valuation of infrastructure, plant and equipment.

For those infrastructure, plant and equipment that are carried at cost, their cost approximates their market value. The highest and best use of the infrastructure, plant and equipment approximates its current use.

## Note 14: Assets Held in Trust

### Monetary assets

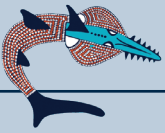
The Anindilyakwa Land Council is a body corporate for the receipt and distribution of monies under Sections 35(2), 35(3) and 35(4) of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 which prescribes the Land Council's responsibility in respect of the receipt and distribution of funds.

Section 35(1A) of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 prevents the use of monies received under the provisions of section 35(2), 35(3) and 35(4) of the Act for the meeting of administrative or capital costs. These monies are not available for other purposes of the Land Council and are not recognised in the Land Council's financial statements, but are disclosed as Assets Held in Trust.

	2020	2019
Section 64(3) Royalties	\$	\$
As at 1 July	1,044,671	3,232,449
Receipts during the year	73,081,909	86,038,537
Interest received	231,151	359,343
Total as at 30 June	74,357,730	89,630,329
Distributions made	(62,879,055)	(88,585,658)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	11,478,675	1,044,671



	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Negotiated Royalties</b>		
As at 1 July	2,511,459	2,597,648
Receipts during the year	23,070,631	25,825,017
Interest received	-	174,890
Total as at 30 June	25,582,090	28,597,555
Distributions made	(22,248,741)	(26,086,096)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,333,349	2,511,459
<b>Negotiated Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	4,739	2,221
Receipts during the year	926,224	919,930
Interest received	386	1,269
Total as at 30 June	931,349	923,420
Distributions made	(931,348)	(918,682)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	1	4,739
<b>Mining Lease Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	750	2
Receipts during the year	91,668	153,852
Interest received	80	423
Total as at 30 June	92,498	154,277
Distributions made	(92,497)	(153,526)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	1	750
<b>Eastern Lease Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	89,287	14
Receipts during the year	-	173,066
Interest received	160	195
Total as at 30 June	89,447	173,275
Distributions made	(89,444)	(83,988)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3	89,287
<b>Gravel Royalties</b>		
As at 1 July	54,941	-
Receipts during the year	221,991	92,501
Interest received	146	-
Total as at 30 June	277,078	92,501
Distributions made	(249,615)	(37,560)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	27,463	54,941

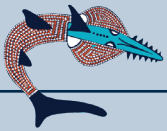


	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Taylor Street Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	1,393	1,278
Receipts during the year	22,344	19,331
Interest received	4	23
Total as at 30 June	23,741	20,632
Distributions made	(22,796)	(19,239)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	945	1,393
<b>Other Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	388	43,169
Receipts during the year	50,168	42,328
Interest received	229	1,074
Total as at 30 June	50,785	86,571
Distributions made	(44,545)	(86,183)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	6,240	388
<b>Southern Lease Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	33,755	-
Receipts during the year	203,527	35,004
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	237,282	35,004
Distributions made	(71,830)	(1,248)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	165,452	33,755
<b>Lighthouse Lease Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	2,566	-
Receipts during the year	4,530	4,566
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	7,096	4,566
Distributions made	(7,096)	(2,000)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	2,566





	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Bonds</b>		
As at 1 July	70,300	71,300
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	70,300	71,300
Distributions made	(300)	(1,000)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	70,000	70,300
<b>Royalty Shoppa</b>		
As at 1 July	741,356	132,192
Receipts during the year	7,350,000	11,584,784
Interest received	6,316	45,486
Total as at 30 June	8,097,672	11,762,462
Distributions made	(7,437,912)	(11,021,106)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	659,760	741,356
<b>Cultural Programs funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation</b>		
As at 1 July	3,159,031	2,531,318
Receipts during the year	-	7,503,740
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	3,159,031	10,035,058
Distributions made	(3,159,031)	(6,876,027)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	3,159,031
<b>Projects funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation</b>		
As at 1 July	3,516,566	3,744,023
Receipts during the year	2,452,000	2,008,691
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	5,968,566	5,752,714
Distributions made	(3,516,566)	(2,236,148)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	2,452,000	3,516,566



	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Other Traditional Owner Funds		
As at 1 July	8,162	113,824
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	8,162	113,824
Distributions made	(8,161)	(105,662)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	1	8,162
ARAC Rainy Day Provision		
As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	5,214,921	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	5,214,921	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	5,214,921	-
<b>Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust</b>	<b>23,408,810</b>	<b>11,239,363</b>

## **Note 15: Aboriginals Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations**

<b>Annual Appropriations - Monetary assets</b>					
<b>Output group</b>	<b>Approved Estimates</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure funded by Section 64(1)</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure funded by Other Sources</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land & Resource Management	467,008	409,055	57,953	409,055	-
Economic Development	639,298	521,232	118,066	521,232	-
Advocacy	2,178,341	2,326,355	(148,015)	2,178,341	148,015
Administration & Support	3,463,421	2,968,831	494,590	2,968,831	-
Covid - 19	1,000,000	285,357	714,643	285,357	-
	<b>7,748,068</b>	<b>6,510,831</b>	<b>1,237,237</b>	<b>6,077,459</b>	<b>148,015</b>

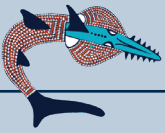


The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2019-20 financial year, carried out activities identified as priorities by the Traditional Owners of the Groote Eylandt archipelago across the four output groups that resulted in the incurrence of expenditure above the allocation of Section 64(1) funding.

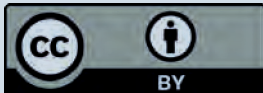
<b>Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$</b>
Total Actual Expenditure	6,510,831
Add Non-Budget Items:	
Depreciation	934,570
Expenses funded by grants	1,692,528
Expenses funded by own sources	7,893,566
	17,031,495

Aboriginals Benefit Account cash release during the reporting periods:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Section 64(1)	7,748,068	4,113,000
Section 64(4)	-	210,000
	7,748,068	4,323,000



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