

ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

2013-2014



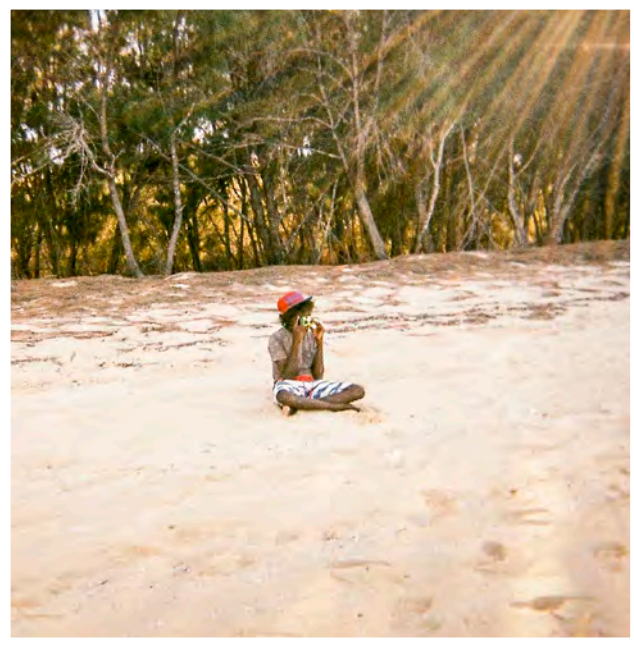
ANNUAL REPORT

2013 - 2014

ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL
30 Bougainvillea Drive Alyangula NT 0885



www.anindilyakwa.com.au



Photographer: Cecil Lalara



Photographer: Eileen Lalara



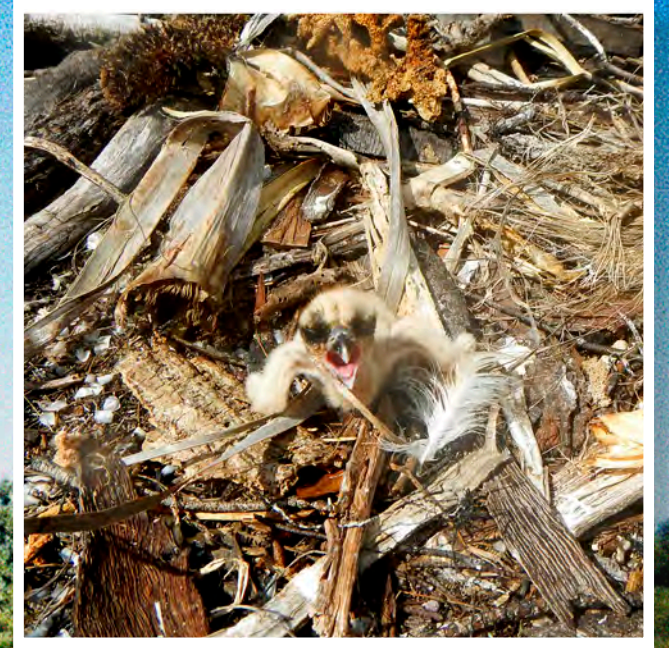
Photographer: John Jnr Amagula



Photographer: Josh Mamarika



Photographer: Tassie Herbert



Photographer: Rowan Amagula



Photographer: Josh Mamarika



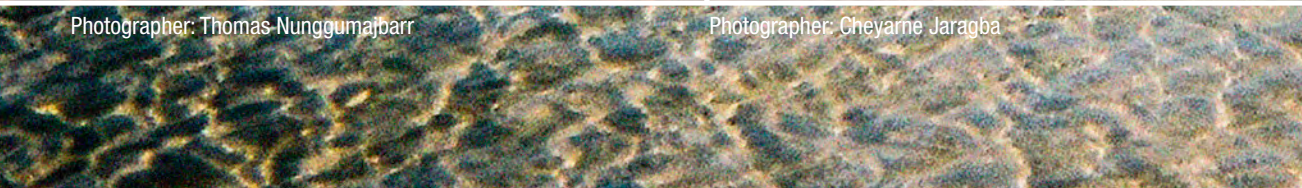
Photographer: Cheyenne Jaragba

PORTRAITS OF KNOWLEDGE ANGURUGU SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHY PROGRAM

Photographer: Thomas Nungumajbarr



Photographer: Jadrian Mamarika



ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

2013 - 2014

Photographer: Zechariah Maminyamanja

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

www.alcnt.com.au

Design, layout, printing: CanPrint Communications Pty Ltd.

Front Cover: unloading of the barge in Umbakumba, early 1960s.

Photography acknowledgements: Greta Costello, Lance Balchin.

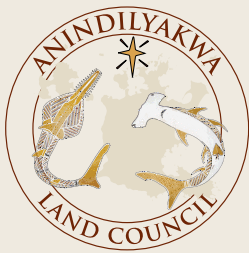
ISSN 2204-0404



ALC Rangers collecting marine debris and inspecting for termites

Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2013/14 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

30 September 2014

Senator The Hon Nigel Scullion
Minister for Indigenous Affairs
PO Box 6100
Senate
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister Scullion,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (ALRA)* and the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 (CAC Act)*, we are pleased to submit the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) 2013/14 Annual Report.

The ALC Annual Report was prepared in accordance with Section 9 of the *CAC Act*. As defined under Subsection 22A (2) of the *ALRA*, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are the only Directors of a Land Council for the purposes of the application of the *CAC Act* beyond Division 4 of Part 3 of the *CAC Act* which applies to the members of a Land Council. The ALC 2013/14 Annual Report is therefore approved by the undersigned.

MR TONY WURRAMARRBA
Chairman
Anindilyakwa Land Council

MR LIONEL JARAGBA
Deputy Chairman
Anindilyakwa Land Council

ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AAC | Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation |
| AAPA | Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority |
| ABA | Aboriginals Benefit Account |
| ABL | Arnold Bloch Leibler |
| AEB | Anindilyakwa Education Board |
| ALC | Anindilyakwa Land Council |
| ALNF | Australian Literacy and Numeracy Foundation |
| ALRA | <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i> |
| ALT | Anindilyakwa Land Trust |
| ANAO | Australian National Audit Office |
| ATEEDB | Anindilyakwa Training, Employment and Economic Development Board |
| <i>CAC Act</i> | <i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i> |
| CCP | Cultural Centres Program |
| CLSCI | Community Led Social Change Initiative |
| CMS | Church Missionary Society |
| DBR | Dugong Beach Resort |
| DECS | Department of Education and Community Services |
| DLRM | Department of Land Resource Management |
| PM&C | Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet |
| EARC | East Arnhem Regional Council |
| EDTL | Executive Director Township Leasing |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Study |
| ELA | Exploration Licence Application |
| EL&L | Early Language and Literacy |
| <i>EPBC</i> | <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> |
| ESD | Environmentally Sustainable Design |
| GCC | GEBIE Civil and Construction |
| GEAT | Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust |
| GEBIE | Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises (Aboriginal Corporation) |
| GELC | Groote Eylandt Linguistics Centre |
| GEMCO | Groote Eylandt Mining Company |
| IPA | Indigenous Protected Area |
| LAC | Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation |
| LCC | Lincoln, Crowne and Company |
| LoC | Learning on Country |
| MJD | Machado Joseph Disease |
| NITV | National Indigenous Television |
| NLC | Northern Land Council |
| NT | Northern Territory |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| OTL | Office of Township Leasing |
| QUT | Queensland University of Technology |
| RJCP | Remote Jobs and Communities Program |
| RPA | Regional Partnership Agreement |
| UQ | University of Queensland |
| WHS | Work Health and Safety |
| WoC | Working on Country |

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| The Region | 8 |
| The People | 9 |
| A Brief History | 9 |
| Main Communities | 10 |
| Angurugu | |
| Umbakumba | |
| Milyakburra | |
| The ALC Emblem | 12 |
| Chairman's Message | 13 |
| CEO's Message | 15 |
| About the ALC | 18 |
| Enabling Legislation and Responsible Minister | |
| Mission Statement | |
| ALC Board Members | 20 |
| Chairman Biography | |
| Deputy Chairman Biography | |
| ALC Board Meetings | |
| Organisational Structure | 26 |
| ALC Outcomes and Outputs Framework | 28 |
| Output 1 Land, Sea and Natural Resource Management Support Services | 30 |
| 1.1 Administer and issue permits for access/closures to or through Indigenous land and sea. | |
| 1.2 Provide research and assistance as required to Indigenous landowners and other Indigenous people to manage land and sea and to undertake activities consistent with their ambitions and the sustainability of their resources. | |
| Output 2 Land Claims and Acquisitions Support Services | 42 |
| 2.1 Provide assistance as required to Indigenous claimants of land under <i>ALRA</i> . | |
| 2.2 Pursue all other appropriate avenues to achieve the acquisition of land for the benefit of Indigenous people. | |
| Output 3 Economic Development and Commercial Services | 46 |
| 3.1 Process applications and assist in making land use agreements on Indigenous lands. | |
| 3.2 Assist in the economic advancement of Aboriginal people through education, training and employment. | |
| 3.3 Process applications for consent to explore and mine on Indigenous land. | |
| 3.4 Provide research and assistance and identify infrastructure requirements to enable Indigenous landowners and other Indigenous people to undertake commercial activity. | |



| | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|
| Output 4 | Advocacy Services | 68 |
| 4.1 | Promote public awareness on issues affecting Indigenous people, their land rights and other rights. | |
| 4.2 | Provide advocacy and representation as appropriate to the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Council. | |
| 4.3 | Assist in the resolution of disputes with respect to land. | |
| 4.4 | Provide cultural and heritage support as appropriate to the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Council. | |
| 4.5 | Facilitate targeted Indigenous community development initiatives as appropriate with the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Council. | |
| Output 5 | Administration and Support Services | 82 |
| 5.1 | Maintain an efficient and effective system of corporate governance. | |
| 5.2 | Enhance the capacity of Indigenous people to direct and manage the activities of the Land Council. | |
| 5.3 | Administer and distribute statutory, negotiated and other payments. | |
| 5.4 | Administer Land Trusts. | |
| 5.5 | Legislative obligations, compliance issues and statutory reporting requirements. | |
| Output 6 | Native Title | 102 |
| 6.1 | Recent Activity | |
| | Financial Statements | 104 |

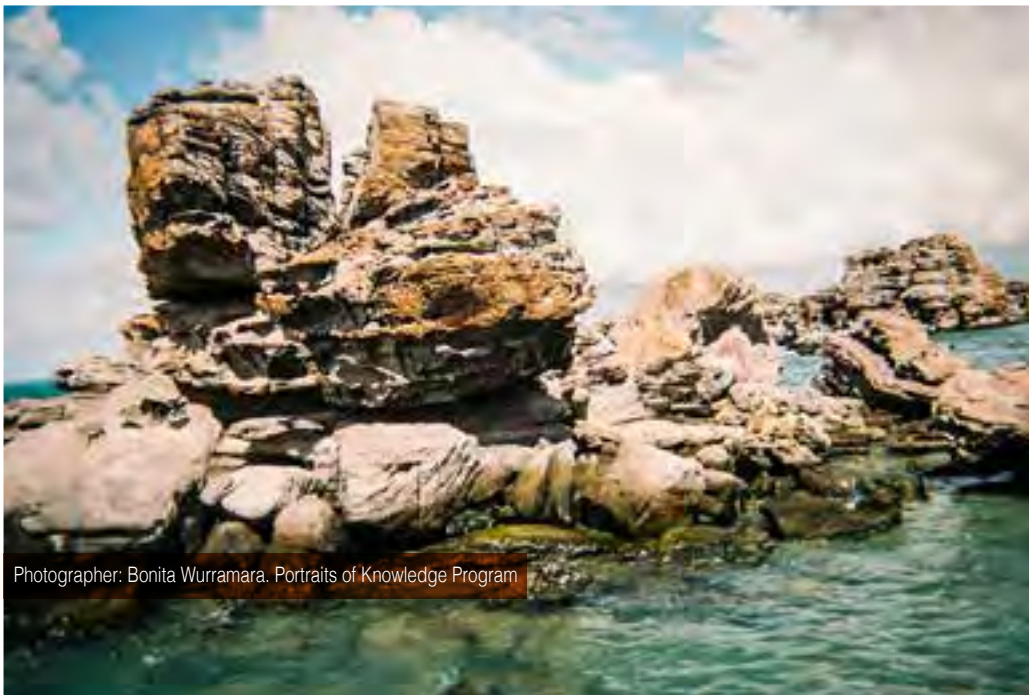


THE REGION

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".

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), majority owned and operated by BHP Billiton, began operations on Groote Eylandt in 1965 to mine manganese. GEMCO established Alyangula primarily as the residence for the mining company workers. The township of Alyangula is established under a special purpose lease between GEMCO, ALC and the Anindilyakwa Land Trust (ALT).

The Groote Archipelago is in an 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.



Photographer: Bonita Wurramara. Portraits of Knowledge Program



THE PEOPLE OF THE GROOTE ARCHIPELAGO

The Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago are an amalgamation of two cultures, the Warnindilyakwa, whom have occupied Groote Eylandt for around 8,000 years, and the Nunggubuyu. The latter, at the invitation of the Warnindilyakwa, began their migration to Groote Eylandt in the second half of the 18th century. The Warnindilyakwa and the Nunggubuyu of the Groote Archipelago now constitute a family based collective culture that is bound by Ceremonial participation of two types. The first is the Mardian Ceremony which involves the initiation of young men. The second is the Mortuary Ceremony which ensures the reincarnation of deceased people. Ceremonial belief dominates the thinking and behaviours of the Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago. Additionally, the Warnindilyakwa and the Nunggubuyu intermarry and are bound by a common kinship system whereby they are all related to each other and follow immutable rules governing their relationships and day to day interaction. Both cultures speak, as their first language, Anindilyakwa. The Groote Archipelago Aboriginal culture is now commonly referred to as the Anindilyakwa culture, and the people as the Anindilyakwa people. The language, Anindilyakwa, is one of the most ancient languages in Australia. While the dominant language is Anindilyakwa, most residents of the community speak English as a second language. The Anindilyakwa people are made up of 14 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 which named everything pertaining to the region and laid 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 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 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 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 was 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 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 2010, 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 now in the process of pursuing National Heritage Listing of this sea country to provide long lasting protection of the song lines. A Native Title claim is also being made over the seas of the Groote Archipelago with the ultimate aim of the Anindilyakwa being 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 a number of 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, a supermarket, football oval, basketball court, library and Linguistics Centre. The East Arnhem Regional Council (EARC) has an office in Angurugu and also runs a sport and recreation centre, a library and 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.





Milner Bay Port

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 Angurugu activities. 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. An Aboriginal Corporation, Aminjarrinja Enterprises has a strong presence in Umbakumba and has established a construction business, trepang farming business and a mini mart in Umbakumba.

There are four homeland centres, or outstations, associated with Umbakumba, these are Thompsons Bay, Four 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 a one hour 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. Most recently a cyclone shelter was completed. The shelter provides a safe place for residents during a major event and will also 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, called Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation (LAC), has a strong presence in Milyakburra and has established visiting officer's accommodation and a business centre, and also runs 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 Yugurrirringangwa (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).



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

The 2013/14 financial year involved much change for the ALC and the ALC Board worked through many big and difficult decisions. Carrying out a restructure of the ALC was something that was needed to ensure that the ALC was functioning effectively and using the resources of the organisation efficiently. During this financial year, the ALC and Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIE) Boards took steps to increase transparency between the two



organisations and in February 2014, the ALC Deputy Chairman and I resigned from our positions on the GEBIE Board. Changes were also made to the GEBIE rulebook that had provided for this arrangement. ALC and GEBIE have also implemented reporting mechanisms between the two organisations and have worked through many issues from the past. We have now entered into a new way of operating with GEBIE that supports good communication and collaboration between the two Boards and increased transparency between the two organisations. GEBIE is well placed to support employment and training in the region and to carry out large infrastructure programs for the region. I look forward to continuing to work with GEBIE, as the organisation has an important role to play in achieving the vision of the people of this region.

In June 2014, a new Aboriginal Corporation was established on Groote Eylandt. The Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation (ASAC) was established to provide Traditional Owners with an organisation that would support the delivery of the cultural enterprises and community social services goals of the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan. ASAC has the important and exciting task of running the Cultural Centres Program to promote, preserve and protect the Anindilyakwa culture. The ALC has continued to engage with other Aboriginal Corporations in the region and the ALC is putting in place things to support all the Aboriginal Corporations working together to benefit the people of the Groote Archipelago.

I wish to thank GEMCO and acknowledge their support of the big exercise of carrying out extensive anthropological and archaeological surveying on Groote Eylandt. It is crucial that the anthropological work is undertaken while the Elders are around. It is a credit to all involved in what has been achieved to date and in supporting the ongoing work, including the dedication and hard work put in by ALC employees involved in this activity. The ALC commenced negotiation with GEMCO to update the mining agreement during this reporting period. As Chairman of the ALC my focus has been to ensure that those negotiations will deliver outcomes that will provide great benefit to the people of the Groote Archipelago.



As part of the ALC restructure carried out during this reporting period, the ALC also addressed the channels through which the ALC was funded to run the operations. The ALC has sought to correct a reliance on *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies to deliver activities. This stemmed from two main issues, firstly that the ALC was not adequately funded to carry out its functions from operational funding provided by the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) and secondly from the ALC taking on implementation of strategies that Traditional Owners identified were important but that required *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies to deliver. The ALC worked with ABA to address the operational funding shortfall and this issue has been largely addressed for the 2014/15 financial year. The ALC has also transferred the implementation of strategies that Traditional Owners have identified as important, to ASAC for delivery. The ALC is now well placed to deliver on its functions while continuing to act as the peak organisation representing the Traditional Owners, to advocate for the priorities of the Traditional Owners and to have those priorities delivered by functional and focused Aboriginal Corporations operating in the region.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the ALC Board members for their participation and dedication to the work of the ALC. The member's involvement in Board meetings during this reporting period has been critical to addressing a range of issues and it is a credit to them on what has been achieved. I have seen an increase in the member's assertiveness in decision making, that they have a clearer understanding of their roles and a commitment to develop the governance of the Board.



TONY WURRAMARRBA AO

Chairman



CEO's MESSAGE

The Chairman's message covers many of our structural changes that occurred over the past financial year.

This comes as a result of the implementation of the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan (2012-2027), the ALC Review carried out by Deloitte and completed in October 2013, and subsequent legal advices on previous internal governance and financial arrangements in particular relating to the relationship with GEBIE.

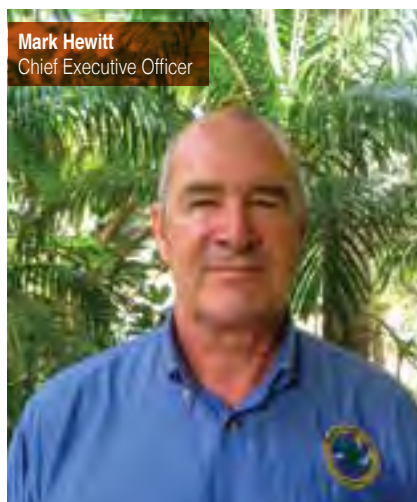
In particular I wish to acknowledge the leadership of the ALC Chair and Deputy Chair in leading a great Board.

I am proud to say that the members representing clans across the Groote Archipelago have never failed to reach a quorum since their election in September 2012.

Meetings are typically packed with very significant decisions and I have seen consistent and growing wisdom typify the monthly meetings.

I am pleased to report that the heavy lifting in implementing extensive changes to provide for a simplified, accountable and compliant ALC has now occurred. In particular, during this reporting period the ALC has put in place requirements to minimise ALC reliance upon GEBIE funding derived from *ALRA Section 64 (3)* to subsidise ALC operations. The work carried out during this reporting period has meant that moving into the 2014/15 financial year the ALC budget will be run predominantly from *ALRA Section 64 (1)* and grant monies. This has broken a 13 year habit since the inception of ALC in 2001.

The new operating environment allows ALC to focus on supporting all Aboriginal Corporations operating across the Groote Archipelago, working collaboratively in an Anindilyakwa Chamber of Commerce to better coordinate key investments, programs and projects, matched to organisational strengths. The ALC Board has recently taken a pro-active responsibility to place a high level of rigor in deciding how *ALRA Section 64 (3)* funds should be distributed. The ALC Board and I have been working with expert business advisors to develop a range of key preferences when the ALC Board makes funding decisions, orientated to stimulate a local economy, create local capacity to run communities in a post-mining economy and to gain a return on investment to the funded Indigenous organisation. Substantial investments have also been made into creating "superannuation funds" to prepare for a day when there is no mining.



With the birth of ASAC, the ALC is now able to foster greater local capacity and specialisation in supporting the protection, promotion and maintenance of local culture through a range of enterprises with the construction of cultural centres, offices and training facilities and in the delivery of the very successful Social Program. This leaves GEBIE it's historically mandated role to foster mainstream employment, currently delivered via the Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP), economic development through investments and local businesses, and most recently the critically important role of increasing school attendance.

With respect to the cultural centres, offices and training facilities this has been made possible due to ALC receiving a large capital grant from the ABA. We are also working in parallel with a number of stakeholders to connect Umbakumba and Milyakburra communities into wireless technology. It is planned that by mid-2016 all communities will utilise the facilities, equipped with state of the art digital interfacing enterprises that link Anindilyakwa Culture with the outside world.

Together with these two whole of Groote Archipelago peak organisations the ALC is well placed to support the development of the "Twin Stream Economy" outlined in the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan, without duplication, with the right specialised skill sets and with broad based engagement with all community members.

I would like to make a special mention of the agencies, and the employees within the ALC, that have pursued the establishment and implementation of the Learning on Country (LoC) Program which commenced in March 2014. Since the inception of the LoC Program 24 activities have been delivered to young people across all four schools in the region. The LoC Program is a great example of two-way learning and the combining of schooling outcomes with building cultural knowledge, and managing and protecting country.

Following on from last year's Annual Report I am pleased to advise that protection of the sea country between the Groote Archipelago and the Mainland has continued to progress. Following announcements by the NT Government Chief Minister that the area was to be declared "Reserved from Occupation" from any threat of mining activity, compensation has been paid by the NT Government to Northern Manganese in exchange for their leases to be relinquished over the sea country. Similarly GEMCO have in good faith indicated that they will be relinquishing their interests over this area as well.

In parallel the ALC has actively pursued National Heritage Listing over the sea country. This has now passed the first phase of acceptance by the National Heritage Commission. We are informed that this is a first, the concept of spiritual and ceremonial connections over sea country has never been seriously considered as a matter of National Heritage recognition.

The other exciting development in the 2013/14 financial year has been the commencement of negotiations with GEMCO for the proposed extension of the existing mining operation on Groote Eylandt. This is of major importance for both Anindilyakwa people and for Indigenous people across the NT. Recent levels of income into the ABA which supports the operations of all NT Land Councils and provides grants for Aboriginals residing in the NT, which is triggered by mining income across the NT, have been reaching levels over 80% from Groote Eylandt alone.



These negotiations aim to not only stabilise current levels of mining derived royalty payments to Anindilyakwa communities, but to invest those benefits into creating a viable post mining economy. This work will link to a very comprehensive and holistic agreement that jointly funds major infrastructure developments to a systematic and coordinated Mine Closure Plan, with links to the broader East Arnhem region.

The ALC is gearing up capacity to service this critical work. More anthropological work, cultural site recording, creating links from potential royalty income to viable post-mining economy businesses and building the capacity of our local businesses is building the future for Anindilyakwa People.



MARK HEWITT
Chief Executive Officer



ABOUT THE ALC

*“The Vision of the ALC is to:
Protect, maintain and promote Anindilyakwa culture;
Invest in the present to build a self-sustainable future;
Create pathways for youth to stand in both worlds.”*

Enabling Legislation and Responsible Minister

The enabling legislation of the ALC is the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (ALRA)*. There were no significant changes made to the enabling legislation, which applied to the 2013/14 reporting period. The 2013/14 Annual Report obligations are reported under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 (CAC Act)* requirements.

The responsible Minister for the 2013/14 reporting period is Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs. For the period 1 July 2013 to 18 September 2013 the former Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, The Hon. Jenny Macklin MP was the responsible Minister.

The ALC represents the Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago. 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. The statutory functions of the ALC are detailed in Section 23(1) of the *ALRA*. The ALC functions to ascertain and express the wishes and opinions of the Anindilyakwa people as to the management of the land in the Groote Archipelago, to protect interests of Traditional Owners, assist in protection of sacred sites, to consult with Traditional Owners with respect to proposals relating to use of land, to assist Traditional Owners in carrying out commercial activity and to supervise and provide administrative and other assistance for Land Trusts holding Indigenous land in the Groote Archipelago.

The ALC is responsible for land visitation to its area of control by non-indigenous people, monitoring illegal entry to lands, issuing permits for visitation rights, ranger inspections and other daily management matters. The land controlled by the ALC includes Groote Eylandt, Bickerton Island and other islands of the Groote Archipelago.

It is mandatory for all non-indigenous people visiting Groote Eylandt to hold a permit to visit non-leasehold Indigenous lands. The ALC administers this system on behalf of the Traditional Owners.



Mission Statement

To assist Indigenous people in the Groote Archipelago by:

- Enhancing their inherent rights and interests, including their rights to land, territories and resources deriving from their culture, traditions and customary laws;
- Empowering their control over developments affecting their land, territories, resources and culture;
- Providing greater unity by provision of equitable representation and an unbiased focus for political, social, economic and cultural action and research.

The goals of the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan are to:

- Protect the land and sea
- Develop best practice service delivery
- Develop a living cultural economy
- Strengthen community capacity
- Working with all partners

These goals will inform how ALC directs its mining derived income and how it partners with Indigenous organisations, governments at all levels and industry to achieve the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan.



ALC BOARD MEMBERS

The members of the Board during the reporting period are as follows:

| Member Name: | Position held: |
|-----------------------|---|
| Tony Wurramarrba | Chairman and Wurramarrba clan representative |
| Lionel Jaragba | Deputy Chairman and Jaragba clan representative |
| Donna Wurramarrba | Wurramarrba clan representative |
| Barnabus Maminyamanja | Maminyamanja clan representative |
| Simeon Lalara | Lalara clan representative |
| Nancy Lalara | Lalara clan representative |
| Elma Yantarrnga | Yantarrnga/Wurragwagwa clan representative |
| Joaz Wurramara | Wurramara clan representative |
| Serena Bara | Bara/Murrungun clan representative |
| Elaine Mamarika | Mamarika clan representative |
| Wayne Wurrawilya | Wurrawilya clan representative |
| Melville Amagula | Amagula clan representative |
| Eric Wurramara | Wurramara clan representative |
| Geraint Maminyamanja | Maminyamanja clan representative |
| Betty Wurrawilya | Wurrawilya clan representative |
| Phillip Mamarika | Mamarika clan representative |
| Jenny Bara Bara | Bara Bara clan representative |
| Jodie Bara Bara | Bara Bara clan representative |
| Nesman Bara | Bara/Murrungun clan representative |
| Archie Jaragba | Jaragba clan representative |
| Jennifer Yantarrnga | Yantarrnga/Wurragwagwa clan representative |
| Alfred Mamarika | Angurugu community representative |
| Jacob Bara | Umbakumba community representative |

The Board is currently made up of 23 representatives, nine of whom are women. The Board members serve a term of three years and the current term runs from September 2012 to August 2015.



The ALC Board membership for the current Board comprises clan representatives from the Indigenous clans within the ALC area and one community representative from each of the larger townships of Angurugu and Umbakumba. Due to the small population of the Milyakburra township only one representative was required from Milyakburra to take up membership on the Board and this position is held by a Wurrarama clan representative.

Anindilyakwa clan and community representatives:

| Clan representatives: | No. of members |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Amagula | 2 |
| Mamarika | 2 |
| Bara/ Murrungun | 2 |
| Jaragba | 2 |
| Wurrarama | 2 |
| Wurragwagwa / Yantarrnga | 2 |
| Bara Bara | 2 |
| Lalara | 2 |
| Maminyamanja | 2 |
| Wurramarrba | 2 |
| Wurrawilya | 2 |
| Durilla | 1 |
| Community representatives: | |
| Angurugu Community | 1 |
| Umbakumba Community | 1 |
| TOTAL | 25 |

There are currently two vacancies on the ALC Board one is for an Amagula clan representative and the other is for a Durilla clan representative.

The ALC has sought nominations from the clans to place a representative on the Board.



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 10 years, during which time he has held positions of Chair and Deputy Chair of the ALC. In early 2012, Tony was recognised for his outstanding service to the Indigenous community of the Groote Archipelago with an Order of Australia medal. 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.



Tony continued to represent the Anindilyakwa people and the ALC on a number of Boards and forums during the 2013/14 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 and Co-Chair of the Regional Partnership Agreement (RPA) Committee. 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.



Chairman – LIONEL JARAGBA

Lionel Jaragba is a respected leader of his clan and an advisor to the ALC on all matters pertaining to land, social and economic development. Lionel was elected as Deputy Chairman in September 2012. Lionel brings to the ALC Board a strong energy and desire to progress key priorities of the Anindilyakwa people. During the 2013/14 financial year Lionel also held the full-time position of Community Liaison Officer with the ALC. Lionel has been instrumental in working with the Elders and other community members in facilitating anthropological and land development related consultation.



During the reporting period, Lionel represented the Anindilyakwa people on a number of Boards and forums including as Director of GEBIE, a position Lionel relinquished in February 2014 as part of increasing transparency between ALC and GEBIE. Lionel also participated in the NT Government Minister for Local Government's Working Group established to provide advice on the future of local government. Lionel also represents the ALC at the RPA Committee meetings and Mining Liaison Committee meetings from time to time.

Lionel has an interest in growing the economic prosperity of the Groote Archipelago through the development of locally owned and managed enterprises. Lionel is a Director of the Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation (AAC) which is undertaking economic activities of interest to the Bara and Jaragba clans.



ALC BOARD MEETINGS:

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

| Meeting Date | Attendance | Total Present Out of 23: |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 07/08/2013 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara. | 12 |
| 11/09/2013 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Simeon Lalara, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara. | 15 |
| 16/10/2013 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Eric Wurramara, Phillip Mamarika, Jennifer Yantarrnga. | 11 |
| 18/10/2013 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jennifer Yantarrnga. | 16 |
| 13/11/2013 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara. | 17 |
| 04/12/2013 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara, Donna Wurramarrba. | 19 |
| 30/01/2014 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga. | 16 |
| 05/02/2014 | Tony Wurramarrba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga. | 15 |



| Meeting Date | Attendance | Total Present Out of 23: |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12/03/2014 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba. | 11 |
| 02/04/2014 | Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Joaz Wurramara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jennifer Yantarrnga,. | 15 |
| 27/05/2014 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Elma Yantarrnga, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jacob Bara. | 17 |
| 28/05/2014 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jacob Bara. | 15 |
| 20/06/2014 | Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara. | 14 |

To achieve a Board meeting quorum, 11 of the 23 members are required to attend the meeting. During the 2013/14 financial year the ALC achieved a quorum for the 13 meetings. Since the election of the current Board in September 2012, members have achieved a quorum at all ALC Board meetings.



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

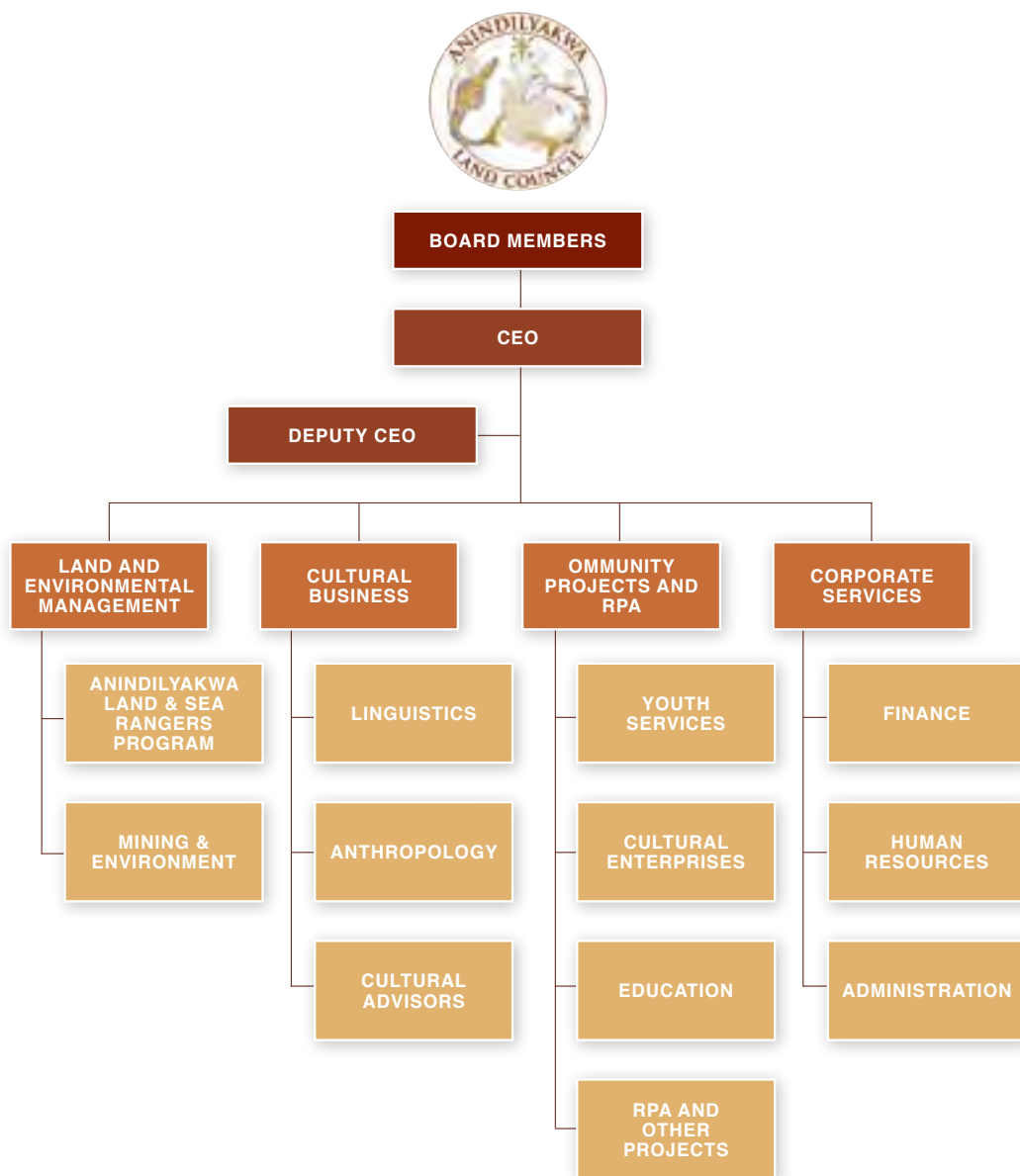
The Board provides the strategic vision and oversight of the ALC. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are held accountable for their performance by the ALC Board and the Board provides feedback to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and CEO in respect to their duties and performance. The CEO is responsible for 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, Deputy Chairman and arranges meetings with the Board to seek direction and to discuss matters of significance on the operations of the ALC. The Chairman, Tony Wurramarrba, is a non-Executive Director and the Deputy Chairman, Lionel Jaragba, is an Executive Director, also holding the position of Community Liaison Officer for the ALC during the 2013/14 financial year.

The ALC has not appointed any committee of its members, under Section 29A of the *ALRA* to assist the ALC to perform any of its functions or to exercise any of its powers. The ALC has established an Audit Committee (Output 5.5.3) with an independent Chair, a Mining Liaison Committee (Output 3.3.3) to discuss GEMCO specific matters and a Land and Sea Management Plan Advisory Committee (Output 1.2.2) to support the work of the Land and Sea Ranger Program. Ad hoc working groups meet from time to time to discuss issues of mining, tradition, culture, land management, education and economic development.

In early 2014, the ALC put in place plans to restructure the ALC. The restructure was informed by the repositioning of the ALC within its functions as defined under Section 23(1) of *ALRA* to focus on land management and taking a strategic role in driving and advocating for the achievement of the long term vision of the people of the Groote Archipelago. The ALC also sought to minimise operating reliance on funding sources not derived from *ALRA* Section 64(1) and to seek an appropriate level of funding from *ALRA* Section 64(1) to undertake the functions of the ALC. The revised structure of the ALC implemented from 1 July 2014 will reflect a structure and the functions required to undertake the critical work of the ALC to deliver obligations under the *ALRA* and to ensure that the interests and priorities of the Traditional Owners are advocated and managed.



The organisational structure of the ALC during the 2013/14 financial year is provided below.



The staffing profile of the ALC during the 2013/14 financial year included 56 employees, comprising of 30 female and 26 male, three were employed part-time and three were employed on a casual basis. Indigenous staff made up 59% of the total number of employees. The ALC also employs Indigenous Community Liaison Officers from time to time, approximately 20 during the reporting period, for project based activities.

The ALC operations are primarily located on Groote Eylandt, with the Finance operation and Deputy CEO located in Queensland.



ALC OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FRAMEWORK

Within this Annual Report the ALC reports against output groups. The outcomes sought from each output group are to:

“Enhance social, political and economic participation and equity for Indigenous people in the Land Council’s area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights and interests”.

These are demonstrated by the six outputs which are described in detail in the following section of this Annual Report and which is a common reporting framework for Land Councils across the NT.

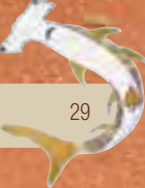


ALC Rangers in the Western Desert with Martu Rangers





Outputs



Output 1



LoC Program activity at Eight Mile Beach with Alyangula School students



Output 1

Land, Sea and Natural Resource Management Support Services

Output 1.1 Administer and issue permits for access/closures to or through Indigenous land and sea.

Aboriginal land is private land, and like any other landowner, Indigenous people have the right to grant or refuse permission to people wishing to enter onto their land.

The permit system is designed to facilitate this process by conferring on Land Councils the function of issuing permits to access and remain on Indigenous land in consultation with Traditional Owners. The permit system is also designed to help protect the privacy of Indigenous people, safeguard the natural environment, protect sacred sites, preserve Indigenous culture and promote visitor safety in what are often very remote parts of the NT.

Government employees and contractors have not been required to obtain a permit to enter Aboriginal land in the NT to perform relevant duties since 18 August 2007. Legislative changes removed the necessity to obtain permits for all those involved with the NT Emergency Response. Other visitors to Aboriginal land, however, whether for work, transit or recreational purpose, are required to have a permit and unauthorised entry can result in a fine of up to \$1,000.



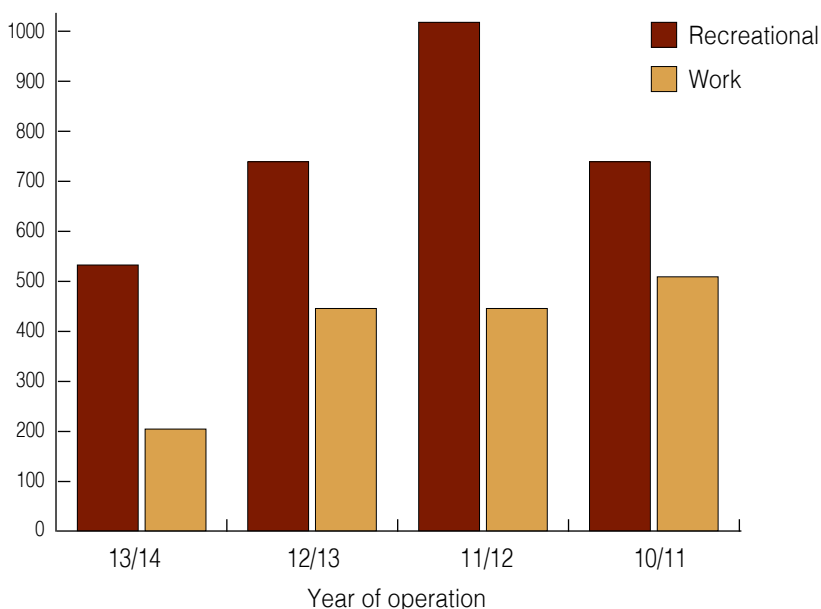
The Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers (ALC Rangers) produce visitor information in the form of pamphlets and public notices to inform the general public of changes in access to country. Recreational area and closed lands signs have been managed through the establishment of a large roadside billboard map at Alyangula that identifies areas permitted for recreational access. Closure rings are added to this billboard map at the request of Traditional Owners to define areas closed for recreational purposes in line with cultural practices and respect. A weekly email is also sent to a local database comprising of key stakeholders and local organisations advising any changes to closed lands. This practice is also for the benefit of those who do not reside in Alyangula or do not have access to the roadside billboard map. There is a cost for obtaining a recreational area permit.

The following numbers of permits have been issued over the last four years:

| Recreational Permits | 10/11 | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Quantity | 743 | 1013 | 747 | 529 |

| Work Permits | 10/11 | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Quantity | 510 | 435 | 432 | 208 |

Permits issued by ALC



The surge in permits particularly during 2011/12 are linked to the influx of contractors associated with the expansion of the GEMCO mining capacity during this period.

The ALC Rangers have regularly patrolled recreational areas by both vessel and car. Patrols of these areas are conducted weekly over the dry season during which time considerable rubbish and other debris are cleaned up. During the wet season sites have mainly been patrolled by vessel due to the impassable nature of the roads. The ALC Rangers conducted 35 land patrols and 30 sea compliance patrols over the period. The compliance of recreational users has been excellent during the reporting period with no breaches detected. Sea compliance training and joint patrols were carried out with NT Police in October 2013. The patrols have also been utilised to collect marine debris and ghost nets, for LoC activities, collecting DNA samples of fish for NT Fisheries and transportation of Indigenous people back to country. The ALC Rangers were called out four times by the NT Police to support the conduct of search and rescue activities. The three call-outs involved the use of the ALC Ranger patrol boat for recovery of missing vessels and the fourth involved a night time land search for a missing member of the community whom failed to return from a bush food camp.



ALC Rangers with Makarda II vessel



Output 1.2 Provide research and assistance as required to Indigenous landowners and other Indigenous people to manage land and sea and to undertake activities consistent with their ambitions and the sustainability of their resources.

Indigenous people have cultural responsibilities and obligations to care for each other, their land, waters and seas. Traditional Owners are the major cultural and natural resource managers of the region, providing environmental services across the remote NT for an area of land comprising about 210,000 sq. km and 2,702 km of coastline. The lands and waters remain some of the most pristine and biologically diverse land and seascapes in Australia.

Traditional Owners face the ongoing task of conserving and managing the cultural, historic and environmental values of their lands and seas in a sustainable way. They are challenged by the impacts of introduced species onto Indigenous land, including managing the spread of feral animals and weeds, and have also implemented fire management practices to help protect biodiversity and for heritage conservation.

1.2.1 ALC Rangers

The ALC Rangers provide an invaluable service to Traditional Owners in the protection and preservation of country. The ALC participates in the Working on Country (WoC) Program funded by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) which builds on Indigenous traditional knowledge to protect and manage land and sea country.

The ALC Rangers have had constant and regular consultation with Traditional Owners on a broad range of issues related to the management of land and sea country. There are three ALC Rangers whom also hold membership on the ALC Board and report back on issues that the Traditional Owners may have. Cultural exchange and mentoring of ALC Rangers by Elders has occurred during the reporting period including through the organisation of three cultural trips with Traditional Owners. The first was a women's camp at North Bay on Bickerton Island, the second a day camp at Thompsons Bay for women from Umbakumba and the third was to return ancestral remains to Chasm Island for traditional burial by Elders. The trips have provided excellent opportunities to share knowledge and for the community to contribute to the work of the ALC Rangers. The ALC Rangers, with school students, also participated in three cultural site assessments with Traditional Owners to listen to the importance and story behind Four Mile Lagoon and Thompsons Bay.





Umbakumba Women's Day at Thompsons Bay with ALC Rangers

1.2.2 Rangers Advisory Committee

The ALC Rangers have established an Advisory Committee to strengthen governance of the Land and Sea Management Plan. Advisory Committee members include representatives from NT Department of Land Resource Management (DLRM), NT Natural Resource Management (NT NRM), University of Queensland (UQ), Queensland University of Technology (QUT), GEMCO, NT Department of Education and Community Services (DECS), Department of Agriculture, Australian Fisheries Management Authority, NT Parks and Wildlife, PM&C, James Cook University, University of Tasmania, Bush Heritage Australia and NT Fisheries. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in September 2013 with several representatives involved in contributing to the Land and Sea Management Plan. Important partnerships were formed at the meeting including with NT Parks and Wildlife, NT NRM and University of Tasmania. Advice was provided on the Land and Sea Management Plan and in addressing important issues such as feral cat control. Cetacean and dugong monitoring was also established. The second meeting of the Advisory Committee occurred in June 2014 achieving further development of cane toad management with QUT and James Cook University to strategically plan the placement of cane toad recording and trapping devices. At the meeting the schedule was confirmed for the dugong and dolphin surveys with NT Fauna Division of the DLRM to occur later in the calendar year. A presentation on the LoC Program was delivered to the Advisory Committee. A brain storming



workshop was also carried out to address growing feral cat issues. An outcome of the workshop included a visit by NT Fauna Division in July 2014 to set camera traps in key locations across the island to provide images for analysis.

1.2.3 IPA Land and Sea Management Plans

The IPA Land and Sea Management Plans were updated in May 2013. The Plans are ongoing and guide the work plans of the ALC Rangers. A calendar of activities has been established and provides an important tool for monitoring the achievement of strategic outcomes. The annual calendar identifies the 50 projects on the work program, as well as training, conference and workshop dates, and annual and cultural leave of ALC Ranger employees.

Risk management and Workplace Health and Safety Plans for the ALC Rangers were completed during the 2013/14 financial year.

1.2.4 Learning on Country Program

The LoC Program commenced on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island with the appointment of a LoC Coordinator in March 2014. Since the inception of the LoC program 24 activities have been carried out, encompassing the four schools located in the townships of Angurugu, Alyangula, Umbakumba and Milyakburra. The LoC Program involves the delivery of natural and cultural resource management based education activities in both classroom based study sessions and field based activities. The LoC Program aims to increase the numbers of students progressing to further study and/or employment in related fields, to increase school attendance, reengage at-risk early school leavers, and develop and consolidate two- ways practice. The LoC Program provides for the participation of senior Traditional



LoC Program activity with Milyakburra School students



Owners in mentoring and providing expert knowledge, skills and understanding to integrate cultural practices and knowledge with mainstream school objectives in ways that affirm and strengthen each student's cultural heritage and identity. The LoC Coordinator works closely with teachers and principals across the four schools to deliver the objectives of the LoC Program.

The ALC Rangers have continued to engage with all four schools through-out the reporting period. Activities include a week-long culture and turtle tagging camp with children from all schools at North West Island. The ALC Rangers have also carried out numerous activities which provided student involvement including cane toad awareness, hopping mouse field trips, busk tucker excursions, North East Island clam monitoring, ghost net patrols, cultural site surveys, fish dissection lessons, a bush medicine camp, quoll talks, a cultural camp, a water cycle camp, a physics session involving spear throwing and using high speed cameras, and a ghost net project on Bustard Island that was filmed for broadcast on National Indigenous Television (NITV).

1.2.5 Threatened Species Management

The management of threatened species in the region continues to be an important area of work for the ALC Rangers.

The ALC Rangers have continued to assist UQ with the Northern Hopping Mouse study being conducted by a PhD student, made possible with support from GEMCO. The objectives for the 2013/14 period included to determine the abundance and distribution of the Northern Hopping Mouse from samples collected in two primary habitats, the coastal dunes and open sandy woodland, and to determine the home range of habitats and habitat use during different seasons.



Students participate in fieldwork on the Northern Hopping Mouse study



There were twenty individual recordings of Northern Hopping Mice captured at the Cave Paintings near Angurugu, as yet there has been no recent evidence of the threatened species found at other sites.

In a joint project with UQ the ALC Rangers have continued to assist research on the Northern Quoll. While the Northern Quoll population on Groote Eylandt is extremely robust and is represented in high population densities, it has been substantially reduced on the adjacent mainland and is now classed as critically endangered. The Northern Quoll is endangered as a result of cane toads, competition with other feral animals, habitat loss and direct conflict with humans. A PhD is underway to capture, mark and track a sample of 100 Northern Quolls in a 128 hectare area to determine population density, key life history events and home range. In 2013 the ALC Rangers assisted with GPS tracking, marking and recapture of the Northern Quolls. Over 100 Northern Quolls were caught, measured and released during the period and 12 GPS collars deployed. DNA samples were taken from all the pouch young and additional field work and analysis of results are continuing. It was found that the female Northern Quoll density on the Island was 0.3/hectare, making it the most dense, robust population in Australia. Furthermore, for the second consecutive year all males died after breeding and were unable to survive to the following season. It was also found that 46% of females were second and third year females and 54% were first year females.

The main focus for the first half of 2014 was to identify all Northern Quolls in the 125ha area and take morphological measurements, genetic and blood samples and to deploy GPS collars. To date there are 91 Northern Quolls in the area (slightly up from the numbers last year at this stage), 50 of which are female and 41 male. GPS collars have been deployed on 20 males and 10 females to continually collect data.

In another joint project between UQ and the ALC, research is underway to understand the impact of heavy metals and pollution on the motor control and cognitive development of the Northern Quolls. ALC Rangers have assisted with the collection of DNA and hair samples from 70 Northern Quolls. The project also carried out 33 maneuverability tests, 30 balance tests, 37 sprint performance and 38 footprint analysis.

1.2.6 Marine and Migratory Species

The ALC Rangers have continued with ongoing monitoring of turtles. Green, Loggerhead and Hawksbill Turtles were tagged in September 2013 at North West Island. The exercise was undertaken in conjunction with the LoC program and provided an excellent fieldwork learning exercise for students.



The ALC Rangers have continued to undertake monitoring of terrestrial mammals, reptiles and birds in conjunction with the NT Government and visiting scientists. During the land patrols, the ALC Rangers recorded sightings of important terrestrial mammals, birds and reptiles and have added data to the existing database. The ALC Rangers worked with the NT Fauna Division to set both physical traps and camera traps to capture native fauna as a check for populations at key sites around the island. Camera traps have also been set up to help gather data on native fauna.

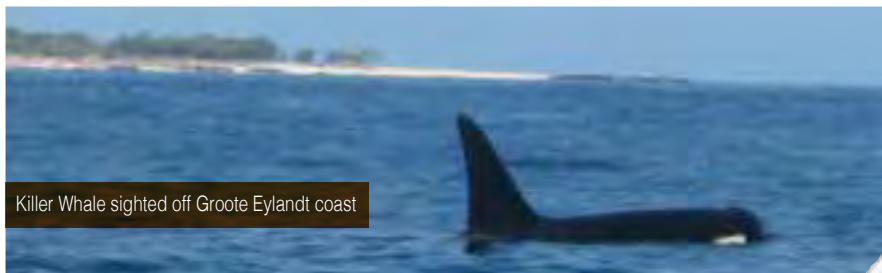
During the reporting period the first recording of a new bird, the Black Swan, was made for Groote Eylandt. In the sea country, a rare sighting of a Killer Whale was photographed off the coast of Groote Eylandt.

1.2.7 Bio-security

ALC's stringent bio-security system helps to protect the unique environment and horticultural sector, and the ALC has continued to work in close cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. The ALC Rangers collected Fruit Fly traps in July and August 2014, and in September the Department of Agriculture notified the ALC that Groote Eylandt Fruit Fly samples were no longer required due to the downgrading of the species as a bio-security threat.

The ALC Rangers continue to undertake marine debris patrols along the Groote Eylandt coast line. There were 10 marine debris patrols conducted over the period with six ute-loads of debris and 39 ghost nets collected. The processing has involved releasing animals entrapped in nets, removing them from the site and bringing them back to the ranger base. The ALC Rangers then use the World Wildlife Fund ghost net forms to enter all the required data including GPS location, measurements, colour and type of twines used in the nets. Many of the ghost nets have been provided to the Anindilyakwa Art Centre for use by Indigenous women to weave the nets into contemporary baskets and other crafts.

A termite monitoring program was undertaken at Eight Mile Beach. This involved chain sawing a number of timber logs in the intertidal zone to inspect for invasive termites and pests. No incursions were detected.



1.2.8 Weed and Fire Management

There was six days of weed management completed during the reporting period. The work concentrated on the township of Angurugu where mission grass and snake weed were the main targets. Due to the absence of grazing and the small amount of weeds, high intensity fires are a minor threat to biodiversity on Groote Eylandt. Most fire management on Groote Eylandt is carried out by Traditional Owners. The ALC Rangers therefore only carried out fire management activity, as required during the period.

ALC Rangers participated in a fire training exercise in November with CO2 Australia. Irrigation equipment was purchased for the ranger base to safe guard against fire around the perimeter of the compound.

1.2.9 Feral Animal Management

The ALC Rangers have continued to monitor and control the feral cat population on Groote Eylandt. The ALC Rangers sought to improve monitoring and control of the feral cat species by working closely with the EARC Animal Management Supervisor. The ALC Rangers has supported the EARC function to de-sex upward of 30 cats in the townships of Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra to reduce the breeding population. Camera traps have been set at three sites across Groote Eylandt to capture cat movement and to provide data on cat populations.

There were 20 temporary cane toad monitoring stations deployed in July 2013. In December 2013, there were three permanent solar powered cane toad acoustic detectors installed at Bickerton Island, Umbakumba and Emerald River. The sensors are solar powered and record continuously in stereo at 22.05 kHz. An initial download of data was performed in February 2014 to ensure that the sensors were functioning correctly and for preliminary data analysis. Automated cane toad (*Bufo marinus*) detection software was used to analyse the data at each of the three sites. No cane toad calls were detected at the sites. Only two barge inspections were carried out due to the death of the cane toad detector dog Ozzie. QUT is currently designing and developing cane toad detectors and traps and when completed 30 traps will be set up at key high risk areas including the barge landing at Alyangula, barge landing and airport at Umbakumba, and GEMCO Fly in Fly Out areas. Ongoing education to prevent the infiltration of cane toads continues to be a priority for the ALC Rangers.

The ALC Rangers have supplied the airlines operating in the region with the Animal Importation Policy. The policy includes a list of dangerous breed dogs. The ALC Rangers have supported animal management by speaking to dog owners in an ongoing exercise to de-sex dogs residing on Groote Eylandt. Fifty dogs have been de-sexed under the EARC Animal Management Program. The ALC Rangers have



approved the relocation of six dogs during the reporting period under the Domestic Dog Transportation Policy.

1.2.10 Sea Country Management

The ALC Rangers have worked collaboratively with NT Fisheries to gather scientific research and have increased co-management of the sea country through sample collection and tagging of Snapper species in large-scale tagging activities. The ALC Rangers have caught and processed otoliths, stomach content, DNA and total lengths of 20 Grassy Snapper, 20 Golden Snapper and three Black Jewfish. The samples were frozen and sent to NT Fisheries as part of the Northern Australian study on the impact of recreational fishing on snapper species.

ALC Rangers also collaborated with NT Fisheries to carry out various fish-tagging and aquaculture projects on mullet and whiting to monitor breeding habits, sexual maturity and gender. The mullet and whiting aquaculture project recommenced in April 2014.

In partnership with NT Fisheries the ALC Rangers continued to assist in developing aquaculture and conduct Giant Clam research. The ALC Rangers conducted three trips during the period to manage the Giant Clam aquaculture project at North East Island. The Giant Clams have been relocated to additional racks as they have grown in size and are in the final stages of reaching export potential.



Output 2



Site protection discussions at Umbakumba



Output 2

Land Claims and Acquisitions Support Services

Output 2.1 Provide assistance as required to Indigenous claimants of land under *ALRA*.

There were no *ALRA* Indigenous land claims made in respect to the Grootte Archipelago during the reporting period.

Output 2.2 Pursue all other appropriate avenues to achieve the acquisition of land for the benefit of the Indigenous people.

The ALC has been seeking protection for sea country surrounding Grootte Eylandt since 2009. The NLC and ALC are working co-operatively to assert the Native Title of the Traditional Owners over their sea country, including the waters around Grootte Eylandt, and the waters between the mainland and Grootte Eylandt. The Native Title claim stemmed from Traditional Owners' seeking avenues to protect the sea country from seabed mining proposals. During the reporting period the ALC has continued to engage with colleagues from the NLC on the progression of anthropological research and lodging of the application for the recognition of Native Title rights of sea country in the Numbulwar-Grootte Eylandt region.



Extensive consultation and field work was undertaken by the Land Councils to discuss this matter with Traditional Owners and meetings were held between July and November 2012 in communities in East Arnhem, Blue Mud Bay and Groote Eylandt to establish material for the Native Title claim. In December 2012, following consultations with Traditional Owners from Numbulwar and other affected coastal mainland groups, a claim authorisation meeting was held on Groote Eylandt. Traditional Owners who were identified as having primary Native Title rights and interests in the surrounding waters and Groote Eylandt attended the authorisation meeting. Applicants for both mainland and Groote Eylandt estate groups were selected and Traditional Owners authorised the filing of a Native Title claim.

A report completed in 2012 by ALC Anthropologist and Genealogist presented anthropological information which formed the basis of the Form One for the Groote Seas Native Title Claim. The ALC Anthropologist, together with NLC Anthropologists co-authored the draft Anthropological Report which has been subject to assessment by an external expert. Recommendations arising from the external assessment are currently being considered by the NLC Legal Section.

In early 2013 claim application mapping was prepared and anthropological material was provided by the ALC Anthropologist to the NLC for the claim. An expert Anthropologist was also engaged in the process to provide advice on the claim boundary proposed and on the anthropological material assembled.

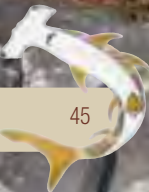
In April 2013 ALC met with Australian Government officers to discuss National Heritage Listing of the sea country of the Groote Archipelago. National Heritage Listing would provide additional and lasting protection for the cultural and environmental heritage of the Groote Archipelago. In June 2013 the NT Government announced that waters surrounding Groote Eylandt was to be declared "Reserved from Occupation" from any threat of mining activity.

In April 2014, a delegation from the National Heritage Commission led by expert Anthropologist John Avery travelled to Groote Eylandt to consult directly with senior Custodians of sea country sites on the Groote Archipelago. As a result of the April 2014 meeting the ALC Anthropologist undertook a series of field trips to Four Mile Billabong, Thompson's Bay and Mud Cod Bay with senior Custodians and Elders. The results of the latest fieldwork were submitted as the Second Supplementary Report in June 2014 which is currently being considered by the National Heritage Commission.





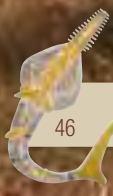
Stone arrangement east Amagula River



Output 3



ALC and Senior men inspect Milyakilyaburrangilyangamanja during Eastern Lease site protection fieldwork



Output 3

Economic Development and Commercial Services

Output 3.1 Process applications and assist in making land use agreements on Indigenous lands.

3.1.1 Township Leasing

The ALT and the ALC signed a Township Lease with the Executive Director of Township Leasing (EDTL) in 2008. The EDTL is a statutory office holder established under the *ALRA* which holds and administers township leases on behalf of the Australian Government. The Township Lease covers the township areas of Angurugu and Umbakumba on Groote Eylandt, and Milyakburra on Bickerton Island. The initial township lease was for a period of 40 years with an option to extend the lease for a further 40 years. In September 2012, members of the ALT and the ALC agreed to the additional 40 year extension on the lease.

The Office of Township Leasing (OTL) is the administrative unit that supports the EDTL to manage the implementation of the leases, works with the Consultative Forum members whom are Traditional Owners, and supports the development of business and community services opportunities within the townships.

The Township Lease has made it easier for business and private development and also provides the opportunity for community residents to purchase their homes. The OTL, on behalf of the EDTL, has now negotiated subleases for most residential and businesses in Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra. The outlook is positive for local businesses, some of which have invested in new infrastructure or upgraded their facilities since secure land tenure agreements have been in place. The EDTL has also continued to facilitate local development opportunities with community organisations for future sustainable investments in each of the townships.

A five year review of the Head Lease commenced in the reporting period and should be concluded by the end of 2014. The review provides the opportunity to improve the operation of the Head Lease and strengthen the working relationship between the OTL, the Consultative Forum and the ALC.

3.1.2 Commercial Leasing

Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation has formalised leasing arrangements for a gravel extractive operation at Umbakumba through the ALC and the NT Government. The gravel pit currently supplies gravel material for the northern part of Groote Eylandt. The development of this extractive lease has provided an additional income source for the Land Owners through *ALRA* rents and royalty payments.



During the reporting period one *ALRA* Section 19 lease was finalised which related to GEBIE. Several lease applications were received but are yet to be finalised.

There has been increasing work relating to *ALRA* Section 19 leases, both in reviewing existing leases and for proposed new leases. The ALC has engaged additional expertise in a part time capacity to assist in facilitating this work. Part of this work is to investigate the validity of existing historical lease arrangements and provide recommendation on how the arrangements can be improved to better meet the requirements of *ALRA* and the Traditional Owners.

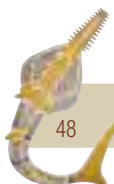
In June 2014 the ALC facilitated meetings between the Grootte Eylandt Aboriginal Trust (GEAT) and GEMCO in relation to accessing lands to the east of Angurugu community for the extension of the existing market garden and the commercial planting of tree crops. This area has mostly been mined by GEMCO however surrounding areas remain green field sites. There is also some question in relation to the availability of the unmined green field sites due to significant cultural sites in the area.

The Traditional Owners of the land and the ALC are supportive of the proposal for the extension of the market garden and tree crops as this fits with the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan, however access to the land does need to be agreed by GEMCO as it remains part of their mining lease. The discussions are continuing and it is hoped a positive agreement can be reached to allow this project by GEAT to proceed in the near future.

Output 3.2 Assist in the economic advancement of Aboriginal people through education, training and employment.

The ALC is committed to supporting and enhancing education, training and employment of Indigenous people in the region. The ALC pursues this commitment by supporting education, training and employment of employees as well as by working with Indigenous organisations, government departments and other stakeholders to pursue improved outcomes for the region. The people of the Grootte Archipelago acknowledge that mining and the income derived from it will eventually cease and that concerted efforts must be made to build a diversified local economy for the region with strong local employment.

During the reporting period the ALC supported the development of employees including supporting the Indigenous Deputy CEO in taking on a prominent role in the establishment and running of ASAC. The ALC also supported an Indigenous employee to undertake governance training delivered by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations and the staff member has also transferred to a senior



role within ASAC. The ALC also supports Indigenous employees and ALC Board members to attend forums and meetings to provide exposure to a range of matters the ALC is working on.

3.2.1 Land and Sea Rangers Program

During the reporting period, Indigenous employees made up 59% of the ALC employee profile. The Land and Sea Ranger Program provides the greatest opportunity for the ALC to train and employ Indigenous men and women. Toward the end of the financial year, the ALC Rangers had eight full time Indigenous employees and one casual Indigenous employee out of a total of 12 employees within the Land and Sea Ranger Program. The ALC Rangers participate in knowledge sharing activities throughout the financial year at conferences and through exchange programs with other Ranger groups. In July 2013, ALC Rangers attended the NT NRM workshop and in November 2013, three Rangers gave a presentation on the WoC Program at the NT NRM awards which provided a good development opportunity for the Rangers to share their experiences and insights. Rangers also attended an exchange program with the Martu Ranger Group from the Western Desert during March 2014 to collaborate and capacity build through sharing information. The Martu Rangers subsequently visited Groote Eylandt. The Rangers also participated in the Kimberley to Cape Network

which is a growing group of organisations from multiple sectors (e.g. Indigenous, agriculture, fishing, mining, tourism, environment) that are working together to support development and conservation across Northern Australia to maintain natural and cultural values and strengthen communities. Training obtained by the ALC Rangers during the reporting period included chainsaw operations, herbicide spraying, forklift operation, radio operations, laboratory techniques and fisheries compliance. Six Rangers also completed a Certificate II in Land Management.



3.2.2 Groote Eylandt Linguistics Centre

During the 2013/14 financial year, the ALC operated the Groote Eylandt Linguistics Centre (GELC). The objective of the GELC is to strengthen and promote the use of Anindilyakwa language, to develop a range of Anindilyakwa learning resources, to support the teaching of Anindilyakwa, to record and archive Anindilyakwa resources and provide translation services to agencies working in the region.

Language Officers have supported the inclusion of first language in schools by carrying out first language reading sessions once a week to students attending Angurugu School from the Families as First Teachers program through to year 4. Language Officers have translated a variety of English written children's stories into Anindilyakwa as well as a collection of local stories which are then shared with students, teachers, assistant teachers and family members of Angurugu School.

In 2014, GELC planned and delivered an Anindilyakwa culture and language course to middle school students ranging from year seven to nine. Students chose this course as an elective to learn more about Anindilyakwa culture and language. A mix of Indigenous and non- Indigenous students participated in the course which covered a range of subjects including information about local clans and moieties, marriage and family, dreaming stories, painting and, local art and craft. Students also participated in local excursions to the Anindilyakwa Art Centre at Dugong Beach Resort (DBR), Cave Paintings and Naked Pools during which they learnt about local artists, bush foods and bush medicines.

3.2.3 The Early Language and Literacy Program

The objective of the Early Language and Literacy (EL&L) Program is improving children's preparedness for schooling, early years language and literacy development, building capacity in the communities of Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra to support early childhood development and creating a pool of language and literacy resources across a range of platforms in English and Anindilyakwa. The program is delivered in partnership with GELC and the Schools, by the Australian Literacy and Numeracy Foundation (ALNF) and evaluated by Project Kids of Murdoch University. The EL&L Program was funded by PM&C during the first half of the reporting period and in the 2014 calendar year the ALC secured funding from GEBIE to continue the EL&L Program.

ALNF has continued visiting the three communities on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island to train early childhood teachers and assistant teachers in the delivery of the EL&L Program, focusing on children's syllable awareness, beginning sounds, phonemic awareness and phonograms. ALNF has performed testing with students across the Groote Archipelago and plan to write learning activities based on test results collected throughout the year, addressing student's specific learning needs.



ALNF will further mentor class teachers and assistant teachers to integrate literacy practices into their regular classroom programs and file test results from both ALNF and Project Kids on the school student achievement information system for teachers to have access to.

Assistant teachers have received training in performing picture talks in Anindilyakwa using English written stories and learnt the importance of telling stories in first language to local children. ALNF plan to relate the story-telling techniques directly to their digital resources, which were completed during this reporting period and will be publicly available.

GELC have worked in close partnership with ALNF and Project Kids to deliver the EL&L Program. Language Officers have carried out a series of EL&L Program games with students focusing on listening and concentration skills. The games include Anindilyakwa bingo and other circle games. Working with ALNF, Language Officers have also completed written translations, audio and video recordings and are creating a digital application for the Anindilyakwa Children's Dictionary and Sound Cards. These programs have been uploaded to all computers and laptops in each school across the Groote Archipelago and is available for public download through the Apple iTunes Store.

GELC has worked closely with ALNF to constantly update knowledge and skills of the EL&L Program and have supported ALNF by assisting in the delivery of workshops and mentoring with teachers and assistant teachers from schools across the Groote Archipelago. The workshops include training in the EL&L Program, knowledge and understanding of Anindilyakwa sound card use as well as effective lesson plans to implement in the classroom.

Project Kids completed the first of two trips to Groote Eylandt for the 2014 calendar year in April 2014. During the trip Project Kids carried out baseline testing with a range of students in early childhood classes in each of the 4 schools. The evaluation will inform both program specific and strategic areas for improvement to support early childhood learning and development.

3.2.4 Supporting Schooling, Employment and Training

The ALC is funded by PM&C and IS Australia, the RJCP provider for the region, to facilitate school attendance, employment and training pathways to employment on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island. The funding provides for the employment of an Education, Training and Employment Manager and Community Liaison Officers to facilitate improved school attendance and to build local capacity with families and communities as well as within established governance structures to achieve improved attendance, schooling, training and employment outcomes.





ALC Education, Training and Employment Manager Illona Wilson

The Anindilyakwa Education Board (AEB) and the Anindilyakwa Training, Employment and Economic Development Board (ATEEDB) are the result of reformed governance structures established during the 2013/14 financial year that provides greater and balanced clan group representation of Anindilyakwa people on decision making Boards. The Education, Training and Employment Manager has facilitated improved processes and engagement between local people, the Australian and NT Government and other stakeholders to advocate for the importance of, and address local issues relating to education, training and employment of Indigenous people. This has been achieved by:

- Deploying Community Liaison Officers in Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra to provide frontline community engagement, working with students, family and communities on strategies and actions to get children to school.
- Facilitating regular sessions with young mothers to promote the importance of education and foster community ownership of strategies, which are considerate of cultural factors.
- Supporting parents and community members to participate on School Councils at the four schools across Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island.
- Coordinate training for the AEB and ATEEDB to strengthen Anindilyakwa participation and decision making on the Boards as well as in community.
- Facilitating the completion of and implementation of the recommendations of the Community Led Social Change Initiative (CLSCI).
- Commencement of the development of the School Community Partnership Agreement.

3.2.5 Community Led Social Change Initiative

The CLSCI commenced in April 2013 utilising funding provided by the Australian Government to the ALC. The CLSCI provided a platform from which the communities of Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra could investigate the



reasons for poor school attendance and to provide a framework upon which action to achieve lasting, reliable and positive educational change can be built.

The majority of the CLSCI was carried out over the 2013/14 financial year, facilitated by lead Consultant Dr. Corinne Reid from Project Kids of Murdoch University. The CLSCI involved intensive consultation, carried out by Community Liaison Officers engaged by the ALC, of 670 community members representing more than 80% of households across Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island. Teachers, assistant teachers and principals also shared their views. In looking for solutions more than 200 papers were reviewed, and many expert and service interviews conducted. The final CLSCI report captures community's feedback and explores issues impeding school attendance, and provides tools and a framework to achieve the vision for intergenerational, community- led reform for the communities of Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island.

The CLSCI report provides 125 recommendations on how community members can support a changing ethic in which schools are seen as part of an effective learning community. Other recommendations focus on how community members can drive local strategies that positively influence and strengthen school attendance, engagement and learning outcomes. This includes considering:

- How to strengthen educational design and outcomes, through involvement of local children, young people and adults;
- How community involvement can improve coordination of service providers in the community to support the needs of individuals and families and improve outcomes;
- How community involvement can improve accountability of educational service providers; and



Angurugu School students



- Options for greater community involvement with government strategies on issues such as school attendance, youth and child welfare, including its potential role in informing decisions under the Remote School Attendance Strategy, Every Child Every Day, School Enrolment and Attendance Measure, and income management policies and strategies.

3.2.6 Working with Aboriginal Corporations

The ALC distributes monies, under the provisions of *ALRA Section 35(2)* and *Section 64(3)*, to Aboriginal Corporations whose members live in, or are the Traditional Owners of the area affected by mining operations, in such proportions as the ALC determines. The ALC works with the Aboriginal Corporations to pursue economic development, training and employment to build a sustainable future for the Groote Archipelago in line with the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan. The Aboriginal Corporations are required to report to the ALC on the expenditure of *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies.

As can be seen from the financial statements in the latter part of this Annual Report, while the ALC provides Aboriginal Corporations with *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies which are listed in summary within the financial statements, the specific activities of the Aboriginal Corporations are not subject to detailed financial reporting in the ALC statements. The details of the activities of the Aboriginal Corporations are provided below and in other sections of the Annual Report as an overview. Clause 18 of the Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011 is not applicable as the Aboriginal Corporations are not subsidiaries of the ALC.

During the reporting period the ALC distributed monies to GEBIE, Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation, LAC and AAC. A new Aboriginal Corporation, ASAC, was also established in June 2014. Summaries of the activities of the Aboriginal Corporations are provided below.

3.2.6.1 Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises (Aboriginal Corporation)

GEBIE was incorporated in December 2001. The objective of GEBIE is to work with governments and other organisations to foster community development, undertake infrastructure programs, and promote training, employment and economic development programs that improve the meaningful engagement, well-being and prosperity of eligible Anindilyakwa people normally residing in the communities and homelands of Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island.

During the reporting period, GEBIE was the recipient of the largest portion of *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies paid by the Australian Government to the ALC and subsequently distributed by the ALC. The monies were utilised by GEBIE to support a range of initiatives that fulfill the objectives of GEBIE and its wholly-



owned subsidiaries and joint ventures. GEBIE has a total of 21 employees with 38% Indigenous employment. GCC has 38 employees with 31% Indigenous employment and GEBIE Services, through its subcontractor IS Australia employees 56 people, with 77% Indigenous employment. During the reporting period GEBIE utilised *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies for the following programs and purposes:

- Social Program to support medical, aged care, funeral and ceremonies requirements of Traditional Owners;
- Anindilyakwa Arts Centre;
- Specific capital projects including the building of accommodation and the RJCP Centre;
- GEBIE Green Ants;
- Individual Royalty payments;
- Funding support for GEMYDU, the MJD Foundation, AFL NT program, EARC Animal Management Program;
- Operational and program specific funding for ALC. Specific programs include the GELC, Youth Strategy and One People One Voice Festival, the EL&L Program and the Digital Technologies Project.

3.2.6.2 Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation

Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation (Aminjarrinja) was established in September 2006. The objective of Aminjarrinja is to assist Indigenous residents of Umbakumba to develop and operate enterprises and to conduct and/or operate schemes that will enhance the social well-being of its members. Aminjarrinja promotes and supports business and corporate interest activities to achieve or further the economic self-determination of Umbakumba residents. Aminjarrinja employs 17 local Indigenous people, which makes up over 60% of the Aminjarrinja



workforce. Aminjarrinja runs a range of business initiatives including construction, aquaculture, mini- mart and owns commercial accommodation in Darwin.

During the reporting period Aminjarrinja utilised funds provided to it from *ALRA Section 64(3)* to undertake a wrecked car body removal program in Angurugu and Umbakumba. During the 2013/14 financial year the program involved the removal of 550 wrecked vehicles from Angurugu which included truck bodies and old machinery left as wreckage over many years. In Umbakumba 450 wrecked vehicles were removed which also included backhoes, trucks and tractors. The program employed three Indigenous people full time and an additional 4 Indigenous people part-time. Aminjarrinja has offered continued employment to those engaged in the program.



Aminjarrinja is also carrying out the construction of 10, two bedroom houses of which six will be located in Umbakumba and one each located at Malkala, Four Mile, Bartalumba Bay and Little Paradise outstations. The houses at Bartalumba Bay, Little Paradise and Four Mile will be completed by the end of September 2014. The construction of the Malkala house has commenced and construction of the houses located in Umbakumba will commence following the receipt of development approvals.

A Community Shelter is also being constructed by Aminjarrinja at Thompsons Bay. The Community Shelter will be made available for use by any community and will host specific programs for men, youth, school and church groups. It is envisaged that the facility will be used to conduct meetings, cultural activities and youth camps. Aminjarrinja has, through RJCP, provided employment and training opportunities for Indigenous people some of whom are completing a Certificate II in Construction. The project suffered a set-back when damage was caused to the building, however the project is proceeding.



3.2.6.3 *Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation*

LAC was registered under the CATSI Act 2006 in November 2010. LAC is based on Bickerton Island and was established by the Wurramara clan to develop and operate enterprises and conduct and/or operate schemes that will enhance the social well-being of its members. LAC seeks to own or manage land and other property or rights on behalf of the Wurramara people. LAC seeks to pursue businesses and corporate interests that support the economic self-determination of the Milyakburra community.

LAC owns the only supermarket on Bickerton Island, which is managed by Outback Stores. LAC also runs a business centre which provides offices and accommodation for visitors to the Bickerton Island. In December 2013, the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations placed LAC under special administration following concerns relating to the corporate governance and financial management of LAC.

The ALC was approached to provide *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies to LAC under conditions and guarantees set by the ALC and agreed to by the special administrators. The monies were utilised by LAC to repay creditors and to maintain capital assets in safe and working order.

3.2.6.4 *Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation*

In 2013, AAC carried out a pilot study to investigate the establishment of a trepang farming business on Groote Eylandt. AAC utilised *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies as seed funding to support research and feasibility of establishing aqua-culture industries in the region. The pilot study provided AAC with valuable lessons on the feasibility and requirements to set up the trepang farming business. AAC remains confident that a trepang farming business is viable for Groote Eylandt. AAC are currently seeking from ALC, a variation to the Section 19 *ALRA* lease over the site at Deception Bay. AAC is also seeking additional sources of investment into the enterprise, to enable it to proceed.



3.2.6.5 Anindilyakwa Service Aboriginal Corporation

ASAC was registered in June 2014 with a strong cultural promotion, preservation and protection mandate to provide Traditional Owners with an appropriately established organisation to drive this goal. ASAC is established under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and is eligible to receive *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies from the ALC. The ALC facilitated the establishment of ASAC during the reporting period. The establishment of ASAC enables the focused and appropriately resourced delivery of the cultural enterprise economy of the twin stream economy as defined in the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan.

Output 3.3 Process applications for consent to explore and mine Indigenous land

3.3.1 Site Protection

Site protection work during this reporting period has focused on Akwarkwama (Pretty Parrott/Airport Billabongs), the Southern Areas and the Eastern Leases.

The Akwarkwama (Pretty Parrott/Airport Billabongs) site is located close to the Angurugu Airport, within the Main Lease held by GEMCO, and was registered with the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) following fieldwork in 2011. The original protection of this seasonal wetlands area encompassed only the main billabong and it was decided to seek further instructions when it appeared that associated billabongs would be damaged by mining works. Consultations with senior Custodians and Elders confirmed the cultural significance of all the associated billabongs and these have now been included in the area subject to protection under the NT Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act.

In the Southern Areas, protection of culturally significant sites is based upon research undertaken over a number of years by expert Anthropologist Kingsley Palmer and collated in his confidential report to ALC in 2013. ALC have mapped the site information recorded by Kingsley Palmer, together with instructions from senior Custodians, to provide a regime which protects significant sites in this early phase of exploration.

The stage of mining development in the Southern Leases is for 'pick and shovel' exploration which is regarded as 'low impact' and in May 2014 ALC convened a meeting of senior Custodians and knowledgeable Elders on country at the mouth of the Amagula River to consider the site protection regime. An overview of the Southern Areas by helicopter provided Elders Danny Lalara and Murabuda Wurramarrba an opportunity to confirm these instructions.





Wurrwilya men inspect site during Archaeological Survey

ALC representatives met with GEMCO in March 2014 to discuss the conduct of an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the Eastern Leases where resource drilling has occurred. This meeting also included representatives of Hanson Bailey who are engaged by GEMCO to conduct the EIS. At the meeting GEMCO engaged the ALC Anthropologist to write the Cultural Heritage (Anthropology) Report using in-house ALC resources.

Fieldwork started in late-May with male Elders to identify, locate and record protection instructions for sites of cultural significance. Pre-fieldwork research considered a number of anthropological reports held by ALC that were based upon previous fieldwork, together with the records of several meetings between GEMCO and senior Custodians.

The current research is intended to provide the basis for the issue of an Authority Certificate by the AAPA in relation to proposed mining by GEMCO in the Eastern Leases. The fieldwork has greatly improved ALC site records for the area within the Eastern Leases and the results of the survey will be reported in 2014/15.

3.3.2 Southern Area Exploration Licence Application

GEMCO holds an Exploration Licence Application (ELA) over the southern half of Groote Eylandt, which was under a five year moratorium until January 2013. During the reporting period the ALC entered into discussions with Traditional Owners and GEMCO on future access to the southern half of Groote Eylandt.



In an effort to identify and protect cultural sites in this area the ALC reached agreement with the Land Owners to conduct anthropology, archaeology, and rock art surveys (“Cultural Surveys”) of the entire southern half of Groote Eylandt and the offshore islands. The Cultural Surveys have been conducted in the south western section of Groote Eylandt with the purpose of collecting cultural heritage information for this important area so that cultural sites can be properly protected and the associated stories captured as a permanent record for future generations. It is currently unclear what future development may occur in this region however it appears likely that GEMCO will formally seek permission to explore in selected areas. The Cultural Surveys will provide valuable information to support the preservation and protection of cultural information and sites.

GEMCO provided the ALC with financial support for the Cultural Surveys in the south west. While accompanied by Traditional Owners, GEMCO undertook preliminary non-intrusive exploration under a non-binding Access Agreement in targeted areas located in the south west of Groote Eylandt. Information from the preliminary exploration is expected to assist GEMCO in making their request for exploration in this area. With assistance from GEMCO planning is underway for the ALC to conduct further Cultural Surveys in the south eastern areas of Groote Eylandt including the adjacent Islands.

3.3.3 Mining Liaison Committee Meetings

The financial year 2013/14 has seen moderate activity in the areas of mining, exploration and associated environmental management. GEMCO completed the Groote Eylandt Expansion Project (GEEP 2) in November 2013 within its mine processing plant and the port area at Milner Bay, which has resulted in an increase of beneficiation capacity to 4.8 million tonnes per annum and ship loading capacity to 5.9 million tonnes per annum. GEMCO shipped approximately 4.95 million tonnes of manganese ore from its port facilities at Milner Bay during 2013/14. Prices received for the product have remained relatively low for the year.

GEMCO and ALC have, throughout the reporting period, met on a quarterly basis for the Mining Liaison Committee meetings, as required under the Mining Agreement. The meetings provide a good opportunity for Traditional Owner input and distribution of information on various mining related subjects. The Committee consists of three members from the ALC and three members from GEMCO. The Committee operates under the requirements set out in the GEMCO Mining Agreement (2006). The Chairman, CEO and Mining and Environment Manager represent the ALC on the Committee and senior Traditional Owners and others are invited to attend Mining Liaison Committee meetings as their input is crucial to the issues discussed. The regular meetings have fostered a better understanding between the two parties and assists in achieving mutual outcomes.



Key outcomes for the reporting period resulting from the meetings include;

- Completion of the Angurugu River Dredging project;
- Approval for new Dam 11 project;
- Protection of vulnerable sacred sites;
- Successful undertaking of Southern Areas Preliminary Exploration and Cultural Surveys;
- Commencement of Eastern Leases EIS and Cultural Survey projects;
- Moves towards development of a separate group for the writing of an Eastern Leases Mining Agreement.

In addition to the formal Mining Liaison Committee meetings, the ALC Mining and Environment Manager liaises with staff from the mine on a regular basis. This frequent communication assists the ALC in maintaining an understanding of management standards on the mine site and allows a relatively unimpeded flow of information between the two organisations. Throughout 2013/14 there were several meetings held collectively with the ALC, Traditional Owners and GEMCO to discuss in greater detail projects proposed by GEMCO, including discussing environmental and development issues that are of concern to the Traditional Owners. Key topics during this period included preliminary exploration surveys in the Southern Areas, cultural site management in the Main Leases and Eastern Leases and new dam construction.



Elders at Ernejangbujangbumanja during Eastern Lease site protection fieldwork



3.3.4 Land disturbance and rehabilitation

During this reporting period approximately 139ha of native vegetation was cleared on the mining leases by GEMCO. During the same period approximately 80.2 ha of rehabilitation was undertaken against a target of 92.4 ha. Unfortunately unseasonal weather conditions meant rehabilitation targets could not be met. GEMCO has advised that the areas not completed in the 2013/14 period will be transferred to the 2014/15 rehabilitation target. Mine rehabilitation tours undertaken by Traditional Owners have indicated that they are generally satisfied with the standard of rehabilitation that is being undertaken in recent years. In an effort to further improve rehabilitation outcomes the ALC is encouraging GEMCO to reduce the burning of cleared vegetation through alternate uses and the placement of wood material into the new rehabilitation areas as habitat. As the mine moves closer to closure there is increased discussion about the alternate uses for disturbed areas, other than for rehabilitation for example in bio-fuel production, tree crops or other horticultural enterprises.

The ALC is actively promoting improvements in weed control across the Groote Archipelago as weeds are considered a major threat to the biodiversity. A joint strategy forum was held with key stakeholders including GEMCO to foster better cooperation in weed management. This approach is proving positive with most groups and will hopefully see improvements in weed control over the coming years.

3.3.5 Document reviews

As part of the review of mining activities on Groote Eylandt, the Mining and Environment Manager has reviewed numerous mining documents. Documents reviewed include the annual Mine Management Plan, Water Management Plan, Preliminary Plans Eastern Leases EIS proposals, various environmental reports and audit documents. Under the Mining Agreement between GEMCO and the ALC, access to key documents or reports may be requested by the ALC. Documents such as the Mine Management Plans are reviewed prior to being submitted to the NT Government. The review allows the ALC to make constructive comment and ensure that GEMCO activities are in line with the wishes of the Traditional Owners and the policies of the ALC.

3.3.6 Exploration activities

During the 2013/14 reporting period GEMCO conducted exploration drilling on the mining leases and on the Eastern Leases; those being ERL 28161 and ERL 28162 (formerly EL 10115 and EL 10108). The vast majority of this work occurred on the Eastern Leases and this activity is due to continue in the coming years as GEMCO works towards the 2019 target for mining in this area. Drilling not conducted in the year due to weather conditions has been carried over the 2014/15 year. Exploration plans for the coming season are the same as last season for the Eastern Leases



and all agreements relating to sites of significance and areas with environmental importance have been updated with current survey knowledge to ensure maximum protection. Due to the time elapsed between the previous clearance survey and the proposed works this dry season the ALC has required GEMCO to undertake new clearances for threatened species for all new areas and those sites not drilled last year.

3.3.7 Mining lease fauna and flora surveys

GEMCO have now commenced an EIS of the Eastern Leases in preparation for the mining phase in this area. The study covers many aspects of the environment including fauna, flora, hydrology, noise and social impacts. Special attention is being placed on threatened species present on the leases so that impacts can be minimised.

GEMCO is also continuing to support a PhD project on the Northern Hopping Mouse. This project has been very successful in learning more about this rare and endangered species which may already be absent from other areas of Northern Australia. The ALC is grateful for this project as it will aid the management of this species by the Traditional Owners. Additional information about this project is provided in Output 1.2.



GEMCO is continuing to conduct annual rehabilitation assessments to measure the success of rehabilitation activities across the site. These surveys have been conducted for many years and provide a clear picture of the success or otherwise of each rehabilitation area. Each area is assessed against set end point criteria which provides detailed results on any short comings within an establishing area.

3.3.8 Mine water management

During this reporting period GEMCO has managed the mine water across the site to a reasonable standard with no adverse reporting on water management. GEMCO has constructed several storm water runoff catchment areas and drains which have improved the quality of runoff water running towards the river and elsewhere.



ALC and Elders inspection of Angurugu River dredging



At the request of senior Traditional Owners and following studies by GEMCO indicating the adverse impact of the mine haul road bridge on river flows and siltation in September 2013, dredging of the Angurugu River bed was conducted by GEMCO contractors to remove excess sand from a 600 metre section of river upstream from the haul road bridge. While the Traditional Owners and the ALC would have preferred improvements to the bridge to occur to address the issue, the dredging was successful and caused minimal environmental impact. It is hoped that the works will be adequate until the closure of the mine and the permanent removal of the bridge.

3.3.9 Milner Bay Port

Despite measures undertaken by GEMCO to improve storm water impact from the port facility further improvement is required. During wet season storms, water laden with manganese fines continued to flow to the bay. The ALC has persisted with pursuing continual improvement in this area.

GEMCO has in recent times engaged an independent auditor to review the remediation studies and activities proposed and previously undertaken on the hydrocarbon contamination located in the aquifers beneath the port operating area. In the 1990's it was established that some 10 million litres of fuel (diesel and petrol) had leaked from the company's tanks into the ground water and since that time only some 2 million litres have been recovered. The ALC is pleased that an independent auditor has been engaged but continues to seek a more proactive approach on attending to this serious problem.

3.3.10 New mining exploration applications

It is the duty of the ALC to ensure that all new proposals for mining exploration are appropriately communicated to the Traditional Owners and the Custodians of that country. The ALC, on receiving an ELA, establishes the correct identity of the affected Traditional Owners and ensures that all senior elders are able to attend any communication meetings. The senior elders and Custodians of the country are also consulted on the proposed works and a joint response is sought from both parties. This response and any conditions are then communicated to the applicants. Though time consuming, it is the responsibility of the ALC to ensure that this process is followed for all proposals affecting Indigenous land. Within the reporting period no ELAs were made to the ALC however it is likely that this may change in the coming reporting period.



Last year the NT Government agreed to implement Reserve status for waters of the Groote Archipelago. The holders of approved exploration leases and applications in this region have been requested to hand these back to the government as no seabed mining or exploration is to occur in this area.

This is seen as a major step forward for the protection of the cultural and environmental qualities of this sea country however the ALC is yet to receive any formal notification of the Reserve status from the NT Government.

The ALC continues to record traditional knowledge and register cultural and sacred sites across the Groote Archipelago in an attempt to protect such areas from future development.

Output 3.4 Provide research and assistance and identify infrastructure requirements to enable Indigenous landowners and other Indigenous people to undertake commercial activity.

3.4.1 Identifying opportunities for commercial activity

During the reporting period the ALC Board has actively sought business and commercial advice to inform strategic investment decisions and establish models for working with local employers including Aboriginal Corporations operating in the region and GEMCO. The ALC Board has positioned itself as taking a proactive approach to building a diversified and sustainable local economy and to maximize the benefits of the mining operations with foresight of what Traditional Owners would like to have established when mining no longer occurs in the region.

The ALC Board participated in investment workshops and worked closely with expert analysts and advisors Lincoln Crowne and Company (LCC), to carry out modelling, due diligence and pursue investments that best meet the objectives of the Indigenous people of the Groote Archipelago. The approach of LCC is to work with the ALC Board as well as identified Aboriginal Corporations within a capacity building framework to provide financial and strategic assessment and advice. The ALC is also advocating for increased collaboration between Aboriginal Corporations carrying out business in the region to facilitate the coordinated implementation of the 15 year Strategic Plan and to ensure that investments are achieving solid economic and employment benefits for Indigenous people in the region.



3.4.2 Construction of Cultural Centres, Offices and Training Facilities

The ALC has secured a capital works grant from the ABA grants program for the construction of cultural centres, offices and training facilities. The facilities will be established in a hub and spoke model. The DBR precinct will be established as the hub using some infrastructure that is already established in the area to achieve better utilisation of the DBR precinct. The spokes comprise of the Milyakburra Cyclone Shelter which will be used as a multi- purpose facility for cultural enterprise activities, and two new precincts will be constructed in Angurugu and Umbakumba.

The facilities will provide office spaces for ALC, ASAC and GEBIE employees, together with training facilities for staff and the community. The facilities will also provide the venue for the delivery of the Cultural Centres Program (CCP). The CCP includes the strategic design and development of the capital works project, the Linguistics Centre, Multi Media, the Anindilyakwa Art Centre and the EL&L Program as well as various programs, activities and operations to be carried out from and within the facilities to promote, preserve and protect Anindilyakwa culture and language.

During the reporting period the ALC appointed the Project Manager, the funding agreement for the capital works project was finalised with ABA, the construction of the Milyakburra Cyclone Shelter was completed and a small team was mobilised to carry out planning and initiate the capital works and operations of the CCP. Additional information about the CCP is provided under Output 4.5.1.

3.4.3 Next G Coverage for Umbakumba and Milyakburra

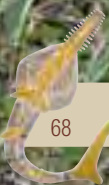
The lack of mobile connectivity in both Umbakumba and Milyakburra hampers the provision of services and the responsiveness of businesses working in the townships. The need for mobile connectivity and affordable data services is an important issue for progressing future plans, in particular for the CCP. The ALC has obtained a feasibility study conducted into establishing connectivity for Umbakumba and Milyakburra. The ALC will be seeking funding from stakeholders to assist in supporting this important project.



Output 4



Alviston Wurrawilya at Billabong for South Central Survey



Output 4

Advocacy Services

Output 4.1 Promote public awareness on issues affecting Indigenous people, their land rights and other rights.

4.1.1 Sacred Places

In late 2013, the ALC completed a report documenting sacred sea places of the Groote Archipelago as had been researched and documented by the ALC Anthropologist and Genealogist with Custodians and Elders. The report adds to the information which has come from Anindilyakwa Elders to enhance the record of land and sea requiring protection and preservation. The Sacred Sea Places Project was funded under the Australian Government Indigenous Heritage Program.

In filling the vacancy of the Anthropology position during the second half of the reporting period, the ALC has continued valuable work on registering sacred land and sea places of the Groote Archipelago and the surrounding waters. Information for the registrations is sourced from Anindilyakwa Elders and provides valuable information about the land and sea areas requiring protection and preservation.

4.1.2 Advocacy for Sea Protection.

The protection of the sea country surrounding the Groote Archipelago is a priority issue for the Traditional Owners. The ALC has pursued a number of avenues to advocate with the Australian Government, NT Government and industry on this issue. Multiple levels of protection have been sought including National Heritage Listing, seeking an IPA over the seas, working with NLC on the lodgment of a Native Title claim, and advocating for the declaration of the sea country reserve surrounding Groote Eylandt; which is hopefully now in the final stages of its implementation by the NT Government. Further information on the Native Title claim activities are provided in Output 2.2.

4.1.3 Awareness and consultation on social development issues

The ALC has carried out extensive work during the reporting period to promote the importance of education and school attendance and in supporting the efforts of the Australian Government Department of Education and NT DECS. The ALC Education, Employment and Training Manager has been instrumental in raising community awareness on this important matter. The CLSCI has also provided the platform from which community members can explore issues impeding school attendance. Further information on the activities of the Education, Employment and Training Manager and the CLSCI are provided in Output 3.2.4 and Output 3.2.5 respectively.



The ALC has also coordinated a number of workshops to explore and address cannabis use in the region. An Amarda Action Plan has been developed for the region and further information is provided in Output 4.5.5.

The Youth Services Team Leader and Mentor has also carried out workshops with community and youth service providers to develop a streamlined model for the effective delivery of youth services in the region. The workshops have highlighted the need to provide improved youth services, with better utilization of resources, stream-lining administration of funding and improved engagement of youth in the region. The LoC Program provides a good example of the ALC pursuing the introduction of a program that Indigenous people have highlighted is important to their education, employment and caring for country aspirations. Further information on the activities of the Youth Services Team Leader and Mentor is provided in Output 4.5.4.

Output 4.2 Provide advocacy and representation as appropriate to the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Council.

The ALC has a statutory responsibility to ascertain, express and represent the wishes and opinions of Anindilyakwa people and as a result, it has a significant advocacy role at the regional, national and international level. To fulfil this function, the ALC must identify issues that affect Anindilyakwa people and advocate for appropriate legislative and policy responses. The ALC makes submissions and representations to the NT and Australian Government, participates in national and international forums and debates, and monitors issues of importance to Anindilyakwa people.

To achieve its objectives of increasing the participation of Anindilyakwa people in the social, political and economic life of the NT, the ALC aims to ensure that the views and interests of local people are being communicated to decision-makers in an effective and timely manner. The ALC Board meetings are the primary forum for members to express their views and interests. The ALC is active in communicating the views of Traditional Owners to Government and other stakeholders. During the year the ALC made a number of written submissions and participated in forums to progress matters.

Key activities for the 2013/14 financial year included hosting a visit by the Governor General The Hon. Quentin Bryce in August 2013, which included visits and discussions with Elders at the aged care centre, with ALC Rangers and researchers from the Land and Sea Ranger Program, the GELC employees and MJD Foundation representatives. Governor General The Hon. Quentin Bryce also visited Umbakumba and viewed the trepang processing facility.



The ALC provided a written submission on the ALC assessment of the proposed regulations for Section 28 of *ALRA*. The submission was provided to Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion and was written in support of a Senate notice for the disallowance of the proposed regulations. The ALC submission which supported others made by Land Councils in the NT was read out in Parliament.

The ALC welcomed Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion to Groote Eylandt in March 2014 and took the opportunity to talk to the Minister for Indigenous Affairs about major projects and key initiatives for the Groote Archipelago. A key focus of the visit was on improving school attendance. The Minister for Indigenous Affairs visited key sites including the recently renovated and refurbished RJCP facilities.

The ALC tabled with the RPA Committee a proposal for stage 3 of the RPA. While the continuation of the RPA into a stage 3 is uncertain, the document provides a good framework for identifying key projects and areas for stakeholder collaboration in the region over the next five years.

The ALC met with the NT Minister for Education and the Chief Executive Officer for Education in April 2014. The key agenda items included school attendance, first language learning and literacy, the Review of Indigenous Education by Bruce Wilson and the introduction of the LoC program.

The ALC also prepared a submission during the reporting period to the Joint Select Committee on Northern Australia on key priorities for the Groote Archipelago region, particularly highlighting the ALC 15 year Strategic Plan and the desire to establish a diversified local economy on Groote Eylandt.

The ALC commenced, toward the end of this reporting period, discussion on areas of interest to GEMCO for future mining on Groote Eylandt. The discussions also included matters relating to social and economic development, environmental management and mine closure planning.

Output 4.3 Assist in the resolution of disputes with respect to land

No activity in respect to this Output was undertaken during the reporting period.



Output 4.4 Provide cultural and heritage support as appropriate to the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Council.

4.4.1 Repatriation of Cultural Objects and Ancestral Remains

In February 2014 the Strehlow Research Centre Repatriation Unit contacted ALC in relation to a collection of Groote Archipelago cultural objects that were in the possession of the Ministry of Arts in Canberra. The objects had been returned from Switzerland under a government repatriation arrangement and had already been positively identified by senior men on Groote Eylandt whom requested repatriation. Further consults in March 2014 confirmed the earlier instructions and the process of packaging and transporting the objects was initiated.

In May 2014 ALC staff and Elders travelled to Darwin to formally take possession of the repatriated objects which were then transported back to Groote Eylandt by barge. A delegation of senior men met with ALC representatives in May 2014 to formally receive these much anticipated and highly valued cultural objects.

A formal arrangement has been entered into with the Strehlow Research Centre Repatriation Unit and the National Museum of Australia to locate any other cultural objects or ancestral remains that have come from the Groote Archipelago and are now held in Australian museums or other national and international institutions. Efforts to seek repatriation of these cultural objects and ancestral remains will be ongoing and reporting of further repatriation events is anticipated for 2014/15.



ALC representatives taking receipt of objects for repatriation



4.4.2 Anindilyakwa places poster

Over the past two years considerable work has been undertaken to bring together previous valuable anthropological work by Linguist Velma Leeding and Julie Waddy to produce several maps detailing the name places and in some instances land ownership across the Groote Archipelago. The poster maps are to be made available to schools and other organisations within the ALC jurisdiction to promote the revival of use of these names by younger members of the Anindilyakwa community.

4.4.3 Genealogy database

Among Anindilyakwa people the decisions about land are reckoned through one's place in a kinship network. In order to successfully mediate disputes and negotiate over any activity on Anindilyakwa country, the ALC must look to who is responsible for that country in kinship terms. The ALC supports this end by maintaining a genealogy database and employing people to maintain it. As awareness grows of this resource, requests for ancestor charts have increased.

In the 2014/15 financial year the ALC is funded to employ a female Anthropologist whose key role will be to work with local people to maintain and improve this essential resource. This new Anthropology role is expected to be filled in late 2014.

4.4.4 Searching for cultural significance in areas under development

Areas of new development occurring on Aboriginal lands outside of township lease areas are now required to have an AAPA clearance conducted prior to any activity occurring on the site. Such clearances have been required for new gravel pits, quarries and several government projects. The ALC continues to encourage GEMCO to undertake AAPA clearances of all its active leases, which will address the risks of interfering with cultural sites.

In anticipation of further development across the Groote Archipelago the ALC is proactively working towards conducting Cultural Surveys of all areas that have not been adequately assessed for cultural values previously. The first of the surveys has been undertaken in the south west of Groote Eylandt involving anthropology, archaeology and rock art specialists. The surveying technique was broad due to the large areas involved and the funding constraints however assistance was received from GEMCO for this important work. The survey was very successful in locating many new culturally significant sites and strengthened previous anthropology for the region. The next targeted area for such surveys is the south eastern area of Groote Eylandt.



4.4.5 Preservation of Anindilyakwa language

GELC continues to provide written, audio and video recorded translations for a variety of services on Groote Eylandt and the mainland including NT Libraries, RJCP, EARC, GEAT, The National Library of Australia, local clinics and supermarkets. A major translation job was performed for NITV 'Move It Mob Style' in 2014. After video-recording was carried out with Elders telling local stories, GELC performed hours of translation work to be used as subtitling. The production will be broadcast on NITV in late 2014 and will provide broad promotion of the Groote Archipelago and the Anindilyakwa language and culture.

Working with Sub Sonic Studios in Darwin, approximately 500 cassette tapes containing recorded local songs, stories, language learning and church sermons collected over many years were digitised to protect the cultural and heritage content on the tapes. Each cassette has been transferred onto CD and also saved as an MP3 and WAV file for protection and ease of access to the resources. The digitisation of the tapes further simplifies public access to the content in the future.

GELC continues to sell Anindilyakwa CDs of clan song and church songs, books, dictionaries, DVD's and church resources from the Language Centre, Arcade Shoppa and Anindilyakwa Art Centre located at the DBR precinct, providing the local community and visitors with Anindilyakwa culture and language resources.

4.4.6 Cross cultural courses

ALC encourages and supports increasing awareness and understanding of the ancient Anindilyakwa law by providing newcomers, governments and contractors with cross cultural awareness and training courses. The courses are offered to GEMCO employees and others engaged with Groote Eylandt including personnel from education, health, local government, and contractors and consultants employed by the ALC. It is mandatory for all ALC employees to attend the training. The ALC also delivers a 'reverse' cross cultural course for Indigenous employees, as requested by employers on the Groote Archipelago.

4.4.7 Supporting funerals and ceremonies.

Funerals and cultural ceremonies play an important part in the daily life of the Anindilyakwa people. Small cultural ceremonies, are performed as part of everyday life and are continually practised by the Anindilyakwa people. The cultural events take the form of singing, dancing and story-telling of song lines that link the Anindilyakwa people to their ancestral beings to ensure that those remaining on country maintain a strong connection to their past, their ancestors and their country. The cultural events assist the Anindilyakwa people to preserve their culture and pass it down to future generations.



The ALC continued to support funerals and ceremonies during this reporting period, by securing a grant from the ABA. The ALC engaged GEBIE to administer the funds and deliver this service. Mining derived income, including *ALRA Section 64(3)* monies provided through the GEBIE Social Program also contributed to participation in funerals and ceremonies. The support ensures that Anindilyakwa people are able to widely continue to practice an essential part of the living Anindilyakwa culture.

Output 4.5 Facilitate targeted Indigenous community development initiatives as appropriate with the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Council.

4.5.1 Cultural Centres Program

The CCP includes the strategic design and development of the capital works project discussed in Output 3.4.2, the Linguistics Centre, Multi Media, the Anindilyakwa Art Centre and the EL&L Program as well as various programs, activities and operations to be carried out from and within the facilities to promote, preserve and protect Anindilyakwa culture and language.

The CCP will provide:

- repositories of cultural knowledge and language, and safe keeping places for artefacts;
- Places for knowledge transfer and creative production;
- Promotion of understanding, engagement and participation in a broad range of cultural, knowledge, language, arts, music, performance, and digital media programs and services;
- Innovative approaches to digital content creation, preservation and skills acquisition;
- New employment opportunities especially for young people. Engagement in knowledge work and the creative industries will be established to offer pathways for young people to employment both on Groote Archipelago and off the island.
- Core programs which will include a wide range of cultural and educational activities which are aimed at the whole community, from young children to first time youth involvement, families and Elders;
- Support to developing artists and experimentation with the use of new media;
- Engagement with schools and other service providers to develop programs and resources to engage children in learning, language and literacy, creation and maintenance of an extensive living archive of language, linguistics and history;
- Development of new resources, performances and exhibitions.





ALC Digital Media and Programs Coordinator Matthew Blyth



The CCP will provide a place for the local community to come together, develop their skills, to share knowledge, and in particular for young people to reinforce their unique Anindilyakwa identity. These places will have state of the art technology to enable young people to share their knowledge and identify with the broader world through a range of cultural enterprises.

During the second half of the financial year, the ALC commenced strategic planning and building local capacity for the CCP. The ALC employed a Project Manager, Digital Media and Programs Coordinator and an Administration and Community Liaison Officer to undertake the following activities:

- Plan and initiate the capital works project for the cultural centres, offices and training facilities.
- Carry out strategic planning, community consultation and scoping of the CCP.
- Network, engage and plan for training, workshops and establishing school to work pathways to build local capacity for the CCP.
- Research and scope information and communication technology, media, digital archiving and other systems requirements.
- Develop operational plans for the facilities commencing with the Milyakburra facility.
- Continuing to partner with QUT on the Digital Technologies project.

The ALC was successful in obtaining a commission by NITV for the production of four short films that capture stories of the people from Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra. The films will document stories from Elders about life in community in the past and capture perspectives from young people about life in community today. The production of the films provides the Digital Media and Programs Coordinator with a platform to build community capacity, to harness interest in film making and other media techniques, to document and capture important records for posterity and to promote the development of the CCP within community as well as beyond.

4.5.2 Portraits of Knowledge

The Groote Eylandt Portraits of Knowledge is a project developed and led by photographer Greta Costello in partnership with Angurugu School. The project is funded in part by the NT Department of Arts and Museum, assisted by the Australian Government through Australia Council for the Arts and is administered by the ALC. Greta also self-funded a portion of the project, and received in-kind support and donations from individuals and businesses which included the provision of digital cameras for ongoing use at Angurugu school. The project grew from theoretical research conducted by Greta, in 2012, which highlighted the power





Photographer: Josh Mamarika. Portraits of Knowledge Program



of the photographic medium to express cultural and personal identity and which underpins the Portraits of Knowledge project. The project also has strong links to the vision of the ALC to promote, preserve and protect Anindilyakwa culture. The development of the project commenced in 2013 when Greta established contact with Groote Eylandt and worked with Angurugu school staff and students, the ALC and members of the Angurugu community to design an appropriate photography workshop program. Greta returned to Groote Eylandt in 2014 to run the workshops which explored with students a range of photographic techniques. The workshop included a school portraits session which captured students reflecting something about their identity and character. Students were also provided with disposable cameras to photograph a variety of subject matter including family, landscapes at Jagged Head and North East Island during a LoC Program excursion and documentary imagery of life around community.

In addition to the school workshops, the most enthusiastic students assisted Greta in photographing portraits of community members and families outside of class time. The portraits were created in Angurugu, Umbakumba and at the Anindilyakwa Art Centre at the DBR precinct involving a cross section of the community and intends to form a platform from which future photographic projects can build.

A selection of the images will be exhibited during the One People One Voice Festival in August 2014. The imagery has also been archived and made available to the communities of Groote Eylandt for their future reference. In addition, some of the student's imagery has been shortlisted for the NT Heritage Photography Competition and will be exhibited at the NT Library in Darwin in August 2014. A selection of the photographs taken by Greta and the students are included in this Annual Report.

4.5.3 Regional Partnership Agreement

The ALC, the Australian Government, NT Government, EARC and GEMCO are signatories to the RPA stage 2 (2009-2014). The ALC has continued to play an active role in advancing the initiatives within the agreement to remove indigenous disadvantage in the region. The ALC Chairman Tony Wurramarra is a Co-Chair of the RPA Committee and ALC has provided representation on the sub-committees and working groups of the RPA. The focus areas of the RPA cover a range of infrastructure, social and economic development initiatives.

Key milestones achieved during the reporting period include:

- Completion of the Amarda Action Plan to address substance misuse.
- Continued implementation of the Youth Strategy.
- Completion of Community Safety Plans for Angurugu and Umbakumba.



- GCC has been awarded the tender to build two, two-unit duplexes for government employee housing at Angurugu.
- Trade Training Centres in Angurugu and Umbakumba were completed and have been built to cyclone shelter specifications.
- A tender was awarded to construct the Trade Training Centre at Alyangula.
- Separate AEB and ATEEDB have been established as sub-committees to the Regional Partnership Committee.
- New fluoridation and chlorination plants and accompanying water supply infrastructure were completed at both Angurugu and Umbakumba in August 2013.
- The cyclone shelter at Milyakburra was completed in June 2014.
- The Partnership continues to be supported through the RPA Secretariat based within PM&C.
- Support received from GEMCO for arterial road maintenance.

The ALC also tabled with the RPA committee a proposal for RPA stage 3 which prioritises infrastructure, social and economic development initiatives for the medium term.

4.5.4 Youth Services Coordination Unit and the Youth Strategy

The ALC is funded by PM&C through the Youth in Communities program to run the Youth Services Coordination Unit. The Youth Services Team Leader and Mentor runs the Unit and engages Indigenous casual employees as required to progress the work of the Unit. The Unit is charged with coordinating the implementation of the Anindilyakwa Youth Strategy, coordinating the Youth Steering Committee and liaising with youth service providers and government departments through a range of forums including the inter-agency forum for NT and Australian government departments to progress the Anindilyakwa Youth Strategy.

Key milestones and activities carried out during this reporting period include:

- Securing funding from multiple sources and coordinating broad based community involvement in the organisation of the One People One Voice Festival in Umbakumba held in August 2014.
- Completing of the Armada Action Plan to address substance misuse.
- Developing, in consultation with community and stakeholders, a good governance model and strategies to provide coordinated and effective youth services for the Groote Archipelago.
- Seeking opportunities to provide local employment, youth leadership development and community input into a range of strategies.



- Facilitating the introduction of the LoC Program into the four schools on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island.
- Progressing infrastructure planning specific to youth needs including securing funding to commence feasibility studies into prioritised needs.
- Advocating for the establishment of Next G connectivity in Umbakumba and Milyakburra.
- Facilitating initiatives and programs in community to strengthen and promote culture and youth identity.
- Facilitating a resolution to the ownership, maintenance and utilisation of the Angurugu and Umbakumba AFL Clubrooms and ovals.

4.5.5 Amarda Action Plan

The ALC worked with a range of partners from NT Health (including Alcohol and Other Drugs workers), Australian Government Department of Health, DECS and NT Police to address the high rates of substance misuse, particularly cannabis use, on the Groote Archipelago. Consultant Daniel Suggit was engaged by the ALC to facilitate the development of the Amarda Action Plan with community and stakeholders. Strategies and areas for action have been defined within the Amarda Action Plan, which purposefully addresses the Australian Government priorities of jobs, schooling and community safety.

The strategies and actions are:

- Reform the model of substance use service through the adoption of best practice approaches in close consultation with the Indigenous community to support local delivery of cannabis rehabilitation, counselling, care planning, harm minimization and promotion and education services for adults, young people and children.
- Prioritising the safety and wellbeing of children and young people around cannabis use and its early socialisation in communities through the delivery of effective promotion and education campaigns and counselling services and activities. This includes collaboration between health, education, child protection, police, youth services and community leadership sectors around children's wellbeing in relation to cannabis use.
- Workplace reform including workplace education and counselling such as reduction and quit programs to be developed, trialed and evaluated by Indigenous people. Strategies should focus on increasing Indigenous participation and productivity in the workplace as well employee retention.

The Amarda Action Plan also addresses the requirements to provide leadership, governance, capacity and accountability in the implementation the Amarda Action Plan, and to monitor and evaluate the strategies and actions.



Output 5



Output 5

Administration and Support Services

Output 5.1 Maintain an efficient and effective system of corporate governance.

The 2013/14 reporting period marked a year of great advancement in the corporate governance of the ALC. In October 2013, a review of the ALC structure and functions was completed by Deloitte. The scope of the review included assessment of governance, management and decision making, structure and resources, service delivery and other areas deemed relevant. The ALC continued to work with Deloitte, following the completion of the review to set ALC on a path to implement the review recommendations. The ALC has taken charge of driving corporate governance improvements by:

- Working with Arnold Bloch Leibler (ABL) to provide clarity on the application of *ALRA* to the ALC operations, within the context of some of the findings and recommendations of the review.
- Creating greater transparency between ALC and GEBIE including ceasing the automatic appointment of the ALC Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Board of GEBIE and creating reporting mechanisms between the organisations for funds provided.
- Carrying out a mapping and gap analysis of the ALC structure against responsibilities and deliverables aligned to the *ALRA* and the vision of the Traditional Owners as defined in the 15 year Strategic Plan.
- Defining and establishing an optimal structure and functions for the ALC to meet its objectives.
- Providing to PM&C a transparent and comprehensive 2014/2015 Budget Estimates which clearly defined operational funding requirements to deliver the critical work of the ALC which sought to correct a historic reliance by ALC on GEBIE to meet its operational funding shortfall.
- Planning for the transfer, to an alternate organisation, of particular functions that met the priorities of the Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago but which had a service delivery focus and which required *ALRA Section 64(3)* funds to operate.

Throughout the corporate governance reform process the ALC provided feedback and progress reports to the Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs and PM&C. During the reporting period the ALC put in place a range of measures to support the ALC on delivering on the functions and priorities of the ALC within the provisions of operational funds provided from *ALRA Section 64(1)*



and grants. While the ALC is able to request from Aboriginal Corporations funds to support the delivery of initiatives identified by the ALC, the reliance on such monies has diminished.

The ALC has continued to implement operational governance improvements including commissioning the creation of additional financial policies in January 2014, maintaining and updating established financial, human resources and other policies, systems and procedures. The ALC has established a statutory reporting calendar which continues to be updated to assist with resource allocation, planning and timely reporting of statutory and other organisational reporting requirements.

During the reporting period the ALC also met with the Australian Government Department of Finance as part of the roll-out of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

Output 5.2 Enhance the capacity of Indigenous people to direct and manage the activities of the Land Council.

The ALC has continued to build strong corporate governance at the ALC Board member level to enhance the capacity of the Board to operate within the roles and responsibilities of the Board and within a strong governance framework. A focus this year has been on building an increased level of rigor and analysis into the decision making of ALC Board. During this financial year ALC Board members have increasingly asserted their role to assess, monitor and evaluate the capacity and capability of the ALC to deliver on the requirements of the ALC and to assess the performance of Aboriginal Corporations in receipt of royalty derived monies.

During the reporting period Board members participated in a Rise Up workshop, delivered by Tanyah Nasir Consulting Services. The workshop focused on empowerment, participation in meetings and decision making. The Board members also participated in workshops on investment modelling delivered by LCC. The Board also invited ABL and LCC to Board meetings to support the Board in working through a number of matters with clear guidance and assessment of the legal, governance and commercial context within which the ALC operates.

The ALC Board members began a review and update of the method of choice for membership to the ALC which will define the terms and conditions upon which members are selected and hold office. The method of choice will be provided to the Minister for Indigenous Affairs for approval as required under *ALRA* Section 29. The document will be used to guide the next election for selecting the members of the ALC, due to occur in September 2015.



During this reporting period the ALC Board also worked on the written rules for the convening and conduct of meetings of the Board. The rules will define code of conduct, roles and responsibilities of members and officers involved in the organisation and running of meetings, conflict of interests and attendance. The rules will be provided to the Minister for Indigenous Affairs for approval as required under *ALRA Section 31(7)*.

The ALC also supports Indigenous employees and ALC Board members to attend forums and meetings to provide exposure to a range of matters the ALC is working on. Officers of the ALC periodically hold community meetings or attend forums organised by other agencies to share information and to provide opportunities for Anindilyakwa people to provide input on the work of the ALC.

Output 5.3 Administer and distribute statutory, negotiated and other payments.

The ALC is a body corporate for the receipt and subsequent distribution of monies received by virtue of statutory, negotiated and other miscellaneous agreements.

In an effort to ensure all distributions are fair and the recipients are correct, every six months Traditional Owner clan lists associated with the payment of Negotiated Mining Rents, *ALRA* rents and other payments are refined with the assistance of key clan members from each family group. This refinement results in a more accurate and fair distribution. On completion of these payments key clan members are now requested to sign the distribution list for their clan or family group to confirm that they were fully consulted on the distribution and satisfied with the outcome.

In recent years the ALC has assisted the Traditional Owners of certain areas with gaining a royalty or commission for materials taken from their lands and any other commercial use of their lands. These funds are paid directly to the ALC and depending on the sums involved the monies may be distributed soon after receipt or every six months in the case of the Negotiated Mining rents. The ownership and correct recipients of these funds is determined by the ALC with senior Elders and during clan meetings held to discuss approval for the project. The royalty system has encouraged the Land Owners to make areas or resources available for commercial use across the Groote Archipelago and in return receive some financial benefit which was not always the case in the past.

In an effort to minimise adverse social effects of royalty distributions, such as disruption to school attendance, ALC Board members have elected for individual royalty distributions to be carried out during the major school holiday breaks in July and December, reinforcing the communities' desire to support improved educational outcomes for the younger generations.



Assets held in trust for and on behalf of the Traditional Owners are reconciled on a periodical basis. Individual distributions are calculated with reference to pre-agreed entitlements dependent on the nature of the payment and are authorised by the clan Leaders of each Traditional Owner group. Distributions are made using electronic payment methods to ensure the equitable provision and security of payments to each entitled individual. Reconciliations following distributions are performed to ensure that all payments have been made in accordance with the advised distribution and that no amounts remain held in trust by the ALC that require further follow up.

5.3.1 Amounts held in trust

Amounts paid to the ALC and held in trust at the end of the year are as described in Note 18 to the Financial Statements. The mining operation concerned is the GEMCO.

5.3.2 Section 35 Determinations

The ALC is a body corporate for the receipt and subsequent distribution of monies received pursuant to the *ALRA*. These monies are held in trust and are not available for other purposes of the Land Council.

During the 2013/14 financial year, the ALC made the following determinations under *Section 35 of ALRA*:



Section 35(2) Determinations

Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Opening Balance | \$11,028,759 |
| Add Receipts: | |
| Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents | \$37,437,852 |
| Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with subsection 35(11) | \$390,871 |
| Deduct Payments: | |
| Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation | \$3,653,373 |
| Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation | \$222,839 |
| Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation | \$23,215,101 |
| Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation | \$822,881 |
| Closing Balance | \$20,943,288 |

Section 35(3) Determinations

Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48A and/or 48D Negotiated Agreements & Exploration Licenses

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Opening Balance | \$6 |
| Add Receipts: | |
| Section 46 Negotiated Royalties | \$12,443,616 |
| Section 46 Negotiated Rents | \$731,469 |
| Section 44A Exploration Licenses | \$173,683 |
| Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11) | \$1,037 |
| Deduct Payments: | |
| Section 46 Negotiated Royalties paid to Myer Family Company as trustee for Anindilyakwa Mining Trust | \$12,443,615 |
| Section 46 Negotiated Rents paid to Aboriginal people affected by privately negotiated agreement | \$729,726 |
| Section 44A Exploration License royalties paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 48A Agreement | \$17,990 |
| Closing Balance | \$158,480 |

Section 35(4) Determinations

Section 15, 16, 19 and 20 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Opening Balance | \$163,114 |
| Add Receipts: | |
| Section 16 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts | \$135,400 |
| Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11) | \$712 |
| Deduct Payments: | |
| Section 16 Rents and Other Prescribed Amounts paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 16 Agreement | \$289,716 |
| Closing Balance | \$9,510 |

During the reporting year, there were no determinations made by the Minister under Section 35(6).



Output 5.4 Administer Land Trusts.

The current membership of the ALT is made up of four members, namely, Murabuda Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Russell Wurrawilya and Donald Mamarika. There have been no changes in membership of the ALT during the reporting period. During the reporting period the ALT executed an *ALRA* Section 19 Lease for GEBIE, at the direction of the ALC following confirmation that the relevant Traditional Owners had given their consent.

The ALT were also consulted and signed off on the GEMCO Preliminary Exploration and Cultural Survey Agreement for the Southern Areas of Groote Eylandt. The non-invasive surveys were undertaken in October/November 2013 and June/July 2014. The surveys including the ALC Cultural Survey were primarily funded by GEMCO.

Output 5.5 Legislative obligations, compliance Issues and statutory reporting requirements.

5.5.1 Statutory reporting – general

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) is requested by the Minister for Indigenous Affairs to perform the annual audit of ALC Financial Statements. The purpose of the audit is for the ANAO to express an opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2006) made by the Minister for Finance (FMOs) and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations). The financial statements for the 2013/14 financial year have been audited and an unqualified audit opinion has been issued by the ANAO.

Separate to the Annual Report, *CAC Act* bodies are required, on an annual basis, to report on legislative compliance and financial sustainability to the Minister for Finance and the body's responsible Minister. The Compliance Report requires the Directors to report whether the body and its Directors have complied with the *CAC Act* legislation for the retrospective financial year at the time of lodgment of the report and whether the body's costs are forecast to be within estimates of external receipts for the prospective financial year at the time of lodgment of the report. The report is to be provided to the Minister for Finance and to the body's responsible Minister by the 15th October.

The ALC reported no instance of non-compliance of the *CAC Act* for the 2013/14 financial year. It is reasonably expected that 2014/15 financial year expenditure will not exceed its estimated receipts.



5.5.2 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 which 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 the 2013/14 financial year, the ALC recorded one incident of fraudulent activity. Under expert legal advice the ALC undertook and completed an investigation into the matter with reference to the Fraud Control Guidelines and other relevant policies and procedures established by the ALC. The ALC is satisfied that the matter was appropriately dealt with, which included notification to PM&C, the Audit Committee and relevant authorities.



5.5.3 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. An Audit Committee Charter was developed in 2012 which outlines the objectives and functions of the Committee. 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 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 independent Audit Chair (Mark O'Shea of Enmark, Chartered Accountants) and five ALC Board members. Members of the ALC senior management are invited to attend relevant Audit Committee meetings. In addition to the Audit Committee meetings the Audit Chair, also met with ANAO during the reporting period.

The Audit Committee meeting dates and member attendance is as follows:

| Meeting Date | Member Attendance: |
|--------------|---|
| 11/09/2013 | Mark O'Shea (Chair), Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Simeon Lalara, Jacob Bara. |
| 30/01/2014 | Mark O'Shea (Chair), Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Nesman Bara. |
| 06/05/2014 | Mark O'Shea (Chair), Lionel Jaragba, Jacob Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Nesman Bara. |

The ALC CEO was also present at all 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 2012/13 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.
- Payroll and purchasing delegations and authority levels and procedures were discussed and recommended for approval by the ALC Board.



- Report of the Audit Committee to the ALC Board in respect of activities of the committee, and the review of the Audit Committee Charter was tabled and recommended to the ALC Board.
- Review of the audit process for 2013 and the audit plan for 2014. Meetings held with representatives of the ANAO and contracted auditor, Merit Partners.

5.5.4 Related entity transactions

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.

Note 13 to the Financial Statements provide details of related parties and related party transactions.

5.5.5 Insurance

Comcover is the Australian Government's self-managed fund for insurable risks. This agency covers agencies within the government sector, including those which operate under the *CAC Act* and the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. All ALC general liabilities, property, plant and equipment are accordingly insured through Comcover. Reviews are conducted regularly to ensure the ALC maintains sufficient cover for all of its assets and liabilities.

5.5.6 Details of exemptions granted by the Minister for Finance to the ALC

The ALC has not sought an exemption of any form from the Minister for Finance for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

5.5.7 Details of relevant Judicial Decisions and reviews by outside bodies

During the financial year there were no judicial decisions or decisions of an administrative tribunal that had a significant impact on the operations of the ALC. The ALC applies all decisions of the Remuneration Tribunal. There have been no other reports about the authority made by the Auditor- General, a Parliamentary Committee, the Commonwealth Ombudsman or the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.



5.5.8 Details of indemnities and insurance premiums for officers

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.

5.5.9 Disclosure requirements for Government Business Enterprise

The ALC is not a Government Business Enterprise (GBE) and therefore Clause 20 of the Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011 is not applicable.

5.5.10 Delegations under S28 of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (Northern Territory) 1976

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

5.5.11 Details of consultants engaged

| Consultant | Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive) | Nature of Work Undertaken |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| AFL Northern Territory Ltd | \$57,068.18 | Management of 2014 One People One Voice Festival |
| Altius Advisors | \$14,950.00 | Preparation of Financial Management Practices Manual |
| Appleby Consulting Pty Ltd | \$28,963.92 | Southern Areas Cultural Survey |
| Baker & McKenzie | \$600.00 | Seabed advocacy |
| Benjamin Russell Hall | \$8,465.22 | Preparation of report for Sacred Sea Places grant |
| Blakeconsults | \$1,500.00 | Advice on Cultural Centres project |
| CO2 Australia Limited | \$30,000.00 | Carbon advisory services for Indigenous Carbon Farming grant funded program |
| Corinne Reid Clinical Psychologist | \$45,728.00 | Consulting for Community Led Social Change Initiative grant funded program |
| David M Welch | \$13,689.69 | Southern Areas Cultural Survey |
| Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu | \$78,525.15 | ALC review and change management |
| Diplomacy | \$26,350.02 | Government and media relations |
| First Class Graphic Design | \$2,125.00 | Development of logo for 2014 One People One Voice Festival |
| GEBIE Services Pty Ltd | \$11,283.22 | Community Liaison Officer's for the Community Liaison & Social Change Initiative grant funded program |
| GEMYDU | \$15,000.00 | Studio recording and film workshops for Youth in Communities grant funded program |
| Greta Photography | \$18,043.00 | Auspice payment for Arts NT Groote Eylandt Portraits of Knowledge grant funded program |



| Consultant | Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive) | Nature of Work Undertaken |
|---|--|--|
| Kim Finlay | \$6,930.00 | Assist the Land & Sea Ranger Program in the planning of 2013/14 activities |
| Kim San Kylie Lee | \$980.45 | Traffic Safety DVD |
| Librio Associates Pty Ltd | \$1,000.00 | Advice on cultural centres, offices and training facility project |
| Lincoln Crowne & Company | \$210,173.92 | Consultancy services on various strategic growth initiatives |
| Local Knowledge (NT) Pty Ltd | \$6,854.55 | Development of a substance misuse strategy and action plan |
| Maitree House Productions | \$1,200.00 | Production and supply of One People One Voice Festival & bands DVD's |
| Malouf Management Services Pty Ltd | \$44,985.73 | Local government reform study |
| Midena & Co | \$9,734.00 | Local government reform study |
| Murdoch University | \$46,175.00 | Evaluation of the EL&L Program |
| Queensland University of Technology | \$100,000.00 | Digital Technologies project |
| Rachel Rollins | \$1,200.00 | Feral cat management plan for Land & Sea Ranger Program |
| Robert Powrie Legal Consultant | \$675.00 | Review of One People One Voice Festival risk management plan |
| Sarah Harrison | \$654.55 | Movie nights for youth as part of Youth in Communities grant funded program |
| SHIM Consulting Services | \$25,284.00 | Southern Areas Cultural Survey |
| Tanya Nasir Consulting Services | \$119,792.72 | CLSCI Rise Up Program delivery |
| The Australian Literacy & Numeracy Foundation | \$230,750.00 | Deliver the EL&L Program |
| The Perfect World - David Hansen | \$2,800.00 | Editing of the Traffic Safety DVD |
| Thomson Lawyers | \$114.00 | General human resources and industrial relations advice |
| Xavier Hoenner | \$5,250.00 | Indigenous Protected Area Sea Country research, planning & literature review |
| Xin Li | \$4,800.00 | Traffic Safety DVD |



5.5.12 Fees

Total fees received for services provided by the Anindilyakwa Land Council under:

(a) Part IV (Mining)

| | |
|---|---------|
| GEMCO reimbursement of meeting and other reasonable costs associated with the administration of the privately negotiated agreements | \$2,665 |
|---|---------|

(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

5.5.13 Ministerial directions; General Policy Orders; Freedom of Information

Under the Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12, the ALC must report on any Ministerial directions, General Policy Orders and Freedom of Information requests received. During the reporting period the ALC did not receive any Ministerial directions, General Policy Orders or Freedom of Information requests.

5.5.14 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Section 516A

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 environmental performance during the reporting period.

The ALC has not conducted activities during the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 which have required an EPBC clearance. During the same period the ALC has reviewed other referrals in relation to mining exploration proposals in the ALC region.



Environmentally Sustainable Design reporting

| Activity | How it accords with the principles of ESD | How it furthers or advances ESD principles |
|--|--|--|
| 'Permit to Clear' form required for green field development sites. | This form aims to ensure that developers and contractors acting for the ALC take into account all aspects of ESD prior to beginning work. | 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. |
| Maintenance of detailed procedures for management of ALRA Section 19 applications. | 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. | The procedures, in dealing with ALRA Section 19 developments, ensures that all aspects are considered prior to any project being approved. |
| Involvement in consultation for Angurugu Sewage Ponds operating issues. | ALC staff engaged with NT Government Power & Water staff and their consultants to ensure the interests of the local people and environment were foremost in minimizing impacts from the plant and activity was in line with the aims of the community. | This involvement has made government more aware of the cultural issues and environmental standards necessary to protect both cultural and environmental assets on the Groote Archipelago. This has also raised awareness within the ALC of the need to liaise with government agencies undertaking work in the region. |
| The ALC is currently looking at Carbon Farming options via fire abatement projects. | The ALC has now conducted training with the ALC Rangers and carried out assessment of Indigenous Carbon Farming options on the Groote Archipelago. | A reduction in CO2 will benefit all and will support a sustainable future for the local economy. |
| The ALC has developed a 15 year Strategic Plan which provides a blue print for sustainable living on the Groote Archipelago post mining. | 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 in establishing sustainable income generation. | The aim is for the economy of the Groote Archipelago to be self-sustaining and operate by the principles of ESD. |
| Large scale Solar power generation | The ALC in partnership with GEMCO are currently scoping a commercial size solar farm to offset some of the current diesel power generation provided to the local community and the mine. | The solar plant is the beginning of a move to a more sustainable future post mining on Groote Eylandt. |



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.

| Theme | Steps taken to reduce effect | Measures to review and improve reducing the effect |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Energy efficiency | The ALC has minimised the purchase of new vehicles, improved maintenance schedules and factors environmental impacts into purchasing decisions and vehicle usage. | Beyond the more efficient vehicles the number of staff able to use vehicles outside of work hours has also been reduced as has the amount of fuel provided. |
| | Staff are encouraged to turn off all lights, computers and air conditioners each night. | This is an area which could be further improved. |
| Waste | All printing paper purchased is of the recycled type. Shredded paper is taken by several staff as mulch in their gardens. | These initiatives are relatively easily achieved and will continue. |
| | The ALC has for the past two years maintained a system of recycling all printer cartridges through Planet Ark. | 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. |
| | The ALC supported the removal of wrecked car bodies from the townships of Angurugu and Umbakumba. Output 3.2.6.2 contains further information. The project was undertaken with consideration of environmental impacts including draining of all hydrocarbons and removal of batteries for recycling. Cars were crushed and placed in landfill in compliance with government regulation. | The ALC is investigating ways to reduce car wrecks including improved maintenance of vehicles. |
| Water | Water is not metered in Alyangula however care is taken not to waste this resource. | Sprinklers are manually operated only when the ALC grounds require watering. |
| | The mine site through discussions with the ALC have been encouraged to better manage their water on site and are recycling where possible. | Domestic watering is discouraged between 8am and 4pm within the town areas. |



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

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 12 months 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 enhanced with more experienced staff and improved controls in place for development activities particularly through the *ALRA Section 19* process and the thorough review of proposals.

5.5.15 Work Health and Safety Act (2011)

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, 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 safety progress to establish realistic objectives for the organisation and the 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 no notifiable incidents or investigations arising out of the conduct of the ALC or undertakings by the entity reported within ALC during 2013/14, nor was there any notices given to the entity during the year under Part 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

5.5.16 Disclosure requirements for Government Business Enterprise

The ALC is not a Government Business Enterprise (GBE) and therefore Clause 20 of the Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011 is not applicable.

5.5.17 Disability reporting requirements

Since 1994, Australian Government departments and agencies have reported on their performance as policy adviser, purchaser, employer, regulator and provider under the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. In 2007/08, reporting on the employer role was transferred to the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the



Service Report and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at www.apsc.gov.au. From 2010/11, departments and agencies have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by the National Disability Strategy 2010-2020, which sets out a ten year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation and create a more inclusive society. A high level two-yearly report will track progress against each of the six outcome areas of the Strategy and present a picture of how people with disability are faring. The first of these reports will be available in late 2014, and can be found at www.dss.gov.au.

5.5.18 Compliance Index for the Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011

| Requirement: | Reference: | Page(s) |
|---|--|----------------|
| Approval by Directors | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 6 | 3 |
| Details of exemptions granted by Minister for Finance in regard to reporting requirements | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 7 | 91 |
| Enabling legislation | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 10 | 18 |
| Responsible Minister | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 11 | 18 |
| Ministerial Directions | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12 | 94 |
| General Policy Orders | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12 | 94 |
| Work Health and Safety | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12 | 97-98 |
| Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12 | 94-97 |
| Information about Directors | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 13 | 22-23; 26 |
| Organisational Structure | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 14 | 26-27 |



| Requirement: | Reference: | Page(s) |
|---|--|------------------------|
| Board Committees and their main responsibilities | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 14 | 26 |
| Education and performance review processes; and ethics and risk management policies | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 14 | 26; 83-85; 89-91 |
| Related Entity Transactions | Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 15 | 91 |
| Significant events under section 15 of the CAC Act | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (a) | 13-17 |
| Operational and financial results | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (b) | 104 onwards |
| Key changes to the authority's state of affairs or principal activities | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (c) | 13-17 |
| Amendments to authority's enabling legislation | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (d) | 18 |
| Significant judicial or administrative tribunal decisions | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 17 (a) | 91 |
| Reports made about the authority | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 17 (b) | 91 |
| Obtaining information from subsidiaries | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 18 | 54 |
| Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers | Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 19 | 92 |
| Disclosure requirements for Government Business Enterprises | Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 20 | 92 |
| Compliance Index | Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 21 | 99-101 |



5.5.19 Compliance Index for the Aboriginal Land Rights
(Northern Territory) Act 1976.

| Compliance Index | Page(s) |
|--|---------|
| <p>Fees Specify the total fees received for services provided by the land council:</p> <p>a. Under Part IV (Mining); and b. Under 33A for services prescribed by the regulations that it provides in performing any of its functions, whether in the reporting year or the previous year. Specify total fees received under s33B (other fees charged to the Commonwealth).</p> | 94 |
| <p>Section 35 Determinations Include details of payments by the Council under Sec. 35 (2) or (3) and any determinations made by the Minister under Sec. 35 (6) made during the reporting year. Details of payments made by determination or otherwise under 35(2), 35(6), 35(4), 35(4B), 35(11), and 67B (6) must be provided and include, the recipient of the amount; the subsection under which the amount was paid; and the total of the amount paid.</p> | 86-87 |
| <p>Details of amounts held in trust In respect of amounts paid to the Council and held in trust at the end of the year; provide details of the amount paid to Council and the year it was paid, the amount held in trust, and the mining operation concerned.</p> | 86; 152 |
| <p>Delegations If there is a delegation under s28, particulars of activities during the year related to any delegated functions or activities must be provided.</p> | 92 |
| <p>Committees If a committee has been appointed under s29A to assist the Council in relation to the performance of any of its functions or the exercise of any of its powers, detailed information of its activities must be included.</p> | 26 |
| <p>Consultants Specify each consultant engaged by council during the year and the amount paid to each consultant. In order for comprehensive information to be reported details of the nature of work undertaken the total cost of the consultancy and the reasons why a consultant was required could be included in addition to the details required by this provision.</p> | 92-93 |



Output 6



Meeting at Amagula River Mouth to discuss Southern Areas Site Protection



Output 6

Native Title

Output 6.1 Recent Activity

The ALC is not a Native Title representative body and the NLC holds responsibility for Native Title matters in relation to the Groote Archipelago region on behalf of the Anindilyakwa Traditional Owners. The ALC works with the NLC to progress such matters.

The ALC has been working with the NLC on the lodgment of a Native Title claim on the sea country surrounding the Groote Archipelago. Details of the Native Title claim are provided in Output 2.2.





Uwarpatena Cave Painting Site.



Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Independent Audit Report | 106 |
| Statement by the Members, Chief executive and chief financial officer | 108 |
| Statement of Comprehensive Income | 109 |
| Balance Sheet | 110 |
| Statement of Changes in Equity | 111 |
| Cash Flow Statement | 112 |
| NOTES | 113 |





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Anindilyakwa Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2014, which comprise: a Statement by the Members, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Statement of Financial Position; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Members' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The members of the Anindilyakwa Land Council are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Anindilyakwa Land Council's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Anindilyakwa Land Council's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENTS OF AUSTRALIA
1 Wellington Street Canberra ACT 2600
Phone (02) 6262 1000 Fax (02) 6262 1001



Independence

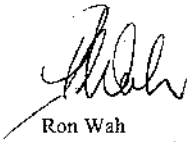
In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Anindilyakwa Land Council:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Anindilyakwa Land Council's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Ron Wah
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
16 September 2014



ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

for the year ended 30 June 2014

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997, as amended.

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

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



Tony Wurramarrba

Director

16 September 2014



Lionel Jaraba

Director

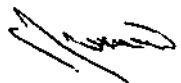
16 September 2014



Mark Hewitt

Chief Executive

16 September 2014



Murray Walton

Chief Financial Officer

16 September 2014



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2014

| | Notes | 2014 \$ | 2013 \$ |
|--|-------|------------|------------|
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Employee benefits | 3A | 3,521,370 | 3,651,423 |
| Supplier | 3B | 3,890,100 | 3,280,256 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 3C | 379,257 | 367,079 |
| Write-down and impairment of assets | 3D | - | 12,393 |
| Loss on disposal of non-current assets | 3E | 28,541 | - |
| <i>Total expenses</i> | | 7,819,268 | 7,311,163 |
| LESS: | | | |
| OWN-SOURCE INCOME | | | |
| Own-source revenue | | | |
| Sale of goods and rendering of services | 4A | 73,500 | 172,290 |
| Interest | 4B | 28,156 | 5,090 |
| Rental income | 4C | - | 5,187 |
| Non government grants | 4D | 3,732,017 | 2,539,566 |
| Other revenue | 4E | 559,185 | 245,174 |
| <i>Total own-source revenue</i> | | 4,392,858 | 2,967,306 |
| <i>Net cost of services</i> | | 3,426,410 | 4,343,857 |
| Revenue from Government | 4F | 4,244,816 | 4,175,478 |
| <i>Surplus / (Deficit) on continuing operations</i> | | 818,406 | (168,378) |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | | |
| Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss | | | |
| Increase in asset revaluation surplus | | 51,983 | 552,177 |
| <i>Total other omprehensive income</i> | | 51,983 | 552,177 |
| <i>Total comprehensive income</i> | | 870,389 | 383,799 |

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



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2014

| | Notes | 2014 \$ | 2013 \$ |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6A | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 |
| Trade and other receivables | 6B | 161,372 | 164,081 |
| <i>Total financial assets</i> | | 2,090,412 | 1,389,277 |
| Non-Financial Assets | | | |
| Land and buildings | 7A | 3,725,459 | 3,667,925 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 7B | 903,824 | 837,599 |
| Other Non-Financial Assets | 7D | - | 36,740 |
| <i>Total non-financial assets</i> | | 4,629,283 | 4,542,264 |
| Total Assets | | 6,719,695 | 5,931,541 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Payables | | | |
| Suppliers | 8A | 405,718 | 478,012 |
| Other payables | 8B | 239,020 | 215,906 |
| Total payables | | 644,738 | 693,918 |
| Provisions | | | |
| Employee provisions | 9A | 305,462 | 338,516 |
| Total provisions | | 305,462 | 338,516 |
| Total Liabilities | | 950,199 | 1,032,434 |
| Net Assets | | 5,769,496 | 4,899,107 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Reserves | | 604,160 | 552,177 |
| Retained surplus | | 5,165,336 | 4,346,930 |
| Total Equity | | 5,769,496 | 4,899,107 |

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



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period ended 30 June 2014

| | Retained earnings | | Asset revaluation surplus | | Total Equity | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Opening balance | | | | | | |
| Balance carried forward from previous period | 4,346,930 | 4,515,308 | 552,177 | - | 4,899,107 | 4,515,308 |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | |
| (Deficit)/Surplus for the period | 818,406 | (168,378) | - | - | 818,406 | (168,378) |
| Revaluation adjustment | - | - | 51,983 | 552,177 | 51,983 | 552,177 |
| <i>Total comprehensive income</i> | 818,406 | (168,378) | 51,983 | 552,177 | 870,389 | 383,799 |
| Closing balance at 30 June | 5,165,336 | 4,346,930 | 604,160 | 552,177 | 5,769,496 | 4,899,107 |

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



CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period ended 30 June 2014

| | Notes | 2014 \$ | 2013 \$ |
|---|-------|------------|------------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Receipts from Government | | 4,334,971 | 4,398,779 |
| Sales of goods and rendering of services | | 4,615,196 | 3,492,513 |
| Interest | | 28,156 | 5,090 |
| <i>Total cash received</i> | | 8,978,323 | 7,896,382 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Employees | | 3,554,425 | 3,704,603 |
| Suppliers | | 4,115,314 | 3,410,600 |
| Net ATO payments | | 191,772 | 96,498 |
| <i>Total cash used</i> | | 7,861,511 | 7,211,713 |
| <i>Net cash from operating activities</i> | 10 | 1,116,812 | 684,669 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Advance to Trust Accounts | | 33,656 | 125,843 |
| Proceeds from sale of non-current assets | | 3,400 | - |
| <i>Total cash received</i> | | 37,056 | 125,843 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | | 450,023 | 130,334 |
| <i>Total cash used</i> | | 450,023 | 130,334 |
| <i>Net cash used by investing activities</i> | | (450,023) | (4,491) |
| <i>Net increase in cash held</i> | | 703,844 | 680,178 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period | | 1,225,196 | 545,018 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period | 6A | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 |

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



Table of contents - Notes

| | | |
|----------|---|-----|
| Note 1: | Summary of Significant Accounting Policies | 114 |
| Note 2: | Events After the Reporting Period | 126 |
| Note 3: | Expenses | 127 |
| Note 4: | Income | 130 |
| Note 5: | Fair Value Measurements | 132 |
| Note 6: | Financial Assets | 136 |
| Note 7: | Non-Financial Assets | 138 |
| Note 8: | Payables | 141 |
| Note 9: | Provisions | 142 |
| Note 10: | Cash Flow Reconciliation | 143 |
| Note 11: | Contingent Assets and Liabilities | 143 |
| Note 12: | Members Remuneration | 144 |
| Note 13: | Related Party Disclosures | 145 |
| Note 14: | Senior Executive Remuneration | 147 |
| Note 15: | Remuneration of Auditors | 148 |
| Note 16: | Financial Instruments | 149 |
| Note 17: | Financial Assets Reconciliation | 151 |
| Note 18: | Assets Held in Trust | 152 |
| Note 19: | Aboriginal Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations | 155 |



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 2013/14 financial year is Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs. For the period 1 July 2013 to 18 September 2013 the former Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, the Hon. Jenny Macklin MP was the responsible Minister. The ALC is an Australian Government Statutory Authority with responsibilities under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

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

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.

To develop a viable economic base for Indigenous people of the Archipelago.

The funding conditions of the ALC is laid down by the *Aboriginal Land Right (NT) Act 1976*, and any special purpose grant guidelines. Accounting for monies received from the Aboriginal Benefits Account is subject to conditions approved by the 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 clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

The Anindilyakwa Land Council is a statutory authority formed within the provisions of Sections 21 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act*. It is a not-for-profit entity. The Anindilyakwa Land Council receives appropriations from the Aboriginal Benefits 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) Finance Minister's Orders (FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2011; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations 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 thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executory contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates 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.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

In the current year, ALC adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current reporting period. The adoption of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in any material changes to Council's accounting policies.



Other new standards, revised standards, interpretations and amending standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact, and are not expected to have a future financial impact on the entity.

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The following new standards, revised standards, interpretations and amending standards were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the sign-off date, which are expected to have a financial impact on the entity for future reporting periods:

| Accounting Standard | Summary of changes | Effective date | Likely impacts |
|--|---|----------------|--|
| FAIR VALUE | | | |
| AASB 1031 Materiality | AASB 1031 (reissued) is an interim standard that cross-references to other AASs and the Framework for the Preparation of Financial Statements (Dec 2013) (the Framework) that contain guidance on materiality. Note: References to AASB 1031 in AASs are progressively being removed by the AASB, and once this is completed, AASB 1031 will be withdrawn. | 1 January 2014 | Minimal (if any). |
| AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments [PART B only] | Amends particular AASs: - to remove references to AASB 1031, and - to make minor editorial amendments. | 1 January 2014 | See above. |
| AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [Part C Materiality] | Continues to remove references to AASB 1031 from particular AASs. | 1 January 2014 | See above. |
| BUDGETARY REPORTING | | | |
| AASB 1055 <i>Budgetary Reporting</i> | Requires reporting of budgetary information by not-for-profit entities within the General Government Sector (however, comparative information is not required). In particular:- original budget presented to Parliament;- variance of actuals from budget; and- explanations of significant variances. | 1 July 2014 | New requirement to report budgetary information and explain significant variances between budget and actuals at the individual entity level. |



| Accounting Standard | Summary of changes | Effective date | Likely impacts |
|---|---|----------------|---|
| CONSOLIDATION and JOINT ARRANGEMENTS | | | |
| AASB 2011-7 (NFP) Amendments to <i>Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards</i> [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 & 17] [for not-for-profit entities] | Amendments to AASs for not-for-profit (NFP) entities arising from the issuance of the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements suite of Standards. See footnote 5 in Changes to Standards Relevant to 2013-14 Financial Statements. | 1 July 2014 | Minimal (if any). |
| AASB 2013-8 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities – Control and Structured Entities</i> [AASB 10, AASB 12 & AASB 1049] | Amends AASs to provide guidance in assisting NFP entities to apply AASB 10 and AASB 12. The guidance does not amend or deviate from the principles underlying the AASs, but rather, it illustrates the principles. | 1 Jan 2014 | See above. |
| OTHER AMENDING STANDARDS | | | |
| AASB 2012-3 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> [AASB 132] | The amendments clarify: - the meaning of “currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off”; and - that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. | 1 Jan 2014 | Minimal impact likely. |
| AASB 2013-3 <i>Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</i> | Amends AASB 136 to disclose additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal; and to disclose the discount rates that have been used in the current and previous measurements if the recoverable amount of impaired assets based on fair value less costs of disposal was measured using a present value technique. | 1 Jan 2014 | Minimal impact likely (focus is on disclosure). |
| AASB 2013-5 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities</i> [AASB 1, AASB 3, AASB 7, AASB 10, AASB 12, AASB 107, AASB 112, AASB 124, AASB 127, AASB 132, AASB 134 & AASB 139] | Amends AASs to define an “investment entity” and require that, with limited exceptions, an investment entity not consolidate its subsidiaries, but rather, measure them at fair value through profit or loss. New disclosure requirements are also introduced. | 1 Jan 2014 | Minimal impact likely. |
| AASB 2014-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards</i> [Part A Annual Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles – 1 Jul 2014] | Amends 11 AASs, in particular, it amends: - AASB 13 to include clarification on short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate in the Basis of Conclusions, amongst another amendment to this AAS (scoping of the ‘portfolio exception’); and - AASB’s 116 and 138 in relation to the revaluation method and proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation/amortisation. The other AASs amended are AASB’s 2, 3, 8, 9 (Dec 2009 & Dec 2010), 124, 137, 139 and 140. Editorial corrections were also made to the Framework, 7 Standards and 1 Interpretation. | 1 Jul 2014 | Minimal (if any) as the amendments provide clarification on issues. |



| Accounting Standard | Summary of changes | Effective date | Likely impacts |
|---|---|----------------|--|
| OTHER AMENDING STANDARDS | | | |
| AASB 2014-1 Amendments to <i>Australian Accounting Standards</i> [Part B Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to AASB 19)] | <p>Amends AASB 119 to provide a practical expedient in relation to the requirements for contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service.</p> <p>It clarifies that if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, instead of attributing the contributions to the periods of service.</p> | 1 Jul 2014 | Minimal (if any). |
| INTERPRETATIONS | | | |
| Interp. 21 <i>Levies</i> | Clarifies the circumstances under which a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government should be recognised, and whether that liability should be recognised in full at a specific date or progressively over a period of time. | 1 January 2014 | Minimal (if any). |
| FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS | | | |
| AASB 2010-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)</i> [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127] | <p>The requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities were added to AASB 9. The existing requirements for the classification of financial liabilities and the ability to use the fair value option have been retained. However, where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is accounted for as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). - The remaining change is presented in profit or loss. <p>If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.</p> | 1 Jan 2015 | May have a significant impact on the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. Final outcome will need to be considered once the project is completed. |
| AASB 2013-9 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments [PART C only]</i> | <p>Adds Chapter 6 Hedge Accounting and makes consequential amendments to AASB 9 and numerous other AASs.</p> <p>Additionally, the amending AAS defers the mandatory application date of AASB 9 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.</p> | 1 Jan 2015 | See above. |
| AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [Part E Financial Instruments] | Amends various AASs to reflect the AASB's decision to defer the mandatory application date of AASB 9 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 ; as a consequence of Chapter 6; and to amend reduced disclosure requirements. | 1 Jan 2015 | See above. |



| Accounting Standard | Summary of changes | Effective date | Likely impacts |
|---|---|----------------|--|
| SUPERANNUATION | | | |
| AASB 1056 <i>Superannuation Entities</i> | <p>AASB 1056 replaces AAS 25 Financial Reporting by Superannuation Plans and applies to large superannuation entities regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority and to public sector superannuation entities.</p> <p>In relation to the matters it specifically addresses, AASB 1056 applies in place of the requirements of other AASs. On matters that AASB 1056 does not specifically address, the other AASs apply.</p> | 1 July 2016 | Minimal (if any). |
| FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS | | | |
| AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> | <p>AASB 9 incorporates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities, and the recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, in addition to the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets (representing the first phase of a three phase project to replace AASB 139); and - hedge accounting (representing the third phase). | 1 Jan 2017 | May have a significant impact on the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. Final outcome will need to be considered once the project is completed. |

Other new standards, revised standards, interpretations and amending standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the future reporting period are not expected to have a future financial impact on the entity.

1.5 Revenue

- a) the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- b) the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.



Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from Government when the entity gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Funding received or receivable from agencies (appropriated to the agency as a CAC Act body payment item for payment to this entity) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection or a loan.

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.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government entity as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the entity is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick 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 Anindilyakwa Land Council are members of approved superannuation funds which are defined contribution schemes. The liability for superannuation at 30 June 2014 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.

1.8 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where an asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.9 Fair Value Measurement

The entity deems transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.



1.10 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.

1.11 Financial Assets

The entity classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- a) held-to-maturity investments; and
- b) loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis.

Held-to-Maturity Investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.



Financial assets carried at amortised cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets carried at cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other 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 yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

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).

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. 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 2014, the entity does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2013: nil).



1.14 Acquisition of Assets

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. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

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.

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the balance sheet, 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 'makegood' provisions and there has therefore been no cost included in the value of the ALC's leasehold improvements.

Revaluations

Property, plant and equipment 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, property, plant and equipment were carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations were conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets did not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depended upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

A comprehensive revaluation was performed as at 30 June 2013 by Maloney Field Services. This was the first revaluation that had been undertaken in relation to assets held by the council and included buildings and leasehold improvements and infrastructure, plant and equipment.



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

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date was eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset was restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment 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:

| | 2014 | 20132 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | 40 years | 40 years |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 3 to 20 years | 3 to 20 years |

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2014. 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.



1.16 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; and
- Income tax expense exemption from 1 July 2000.

Note 2

Events After the Reporting Period

The Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation (ASAC) was established on the 1st of July 2014 under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act) 2006 to pursue the priorities and strategies of the Anindilyakwa people including in respect to the promotion, preservation and protection of culture and language, and the delivery of community social services. Pursuant to Section 35(2) of *ALRA* the ALC is able to distribute Section 64(3) monies to ASAC to pursue the objectives of the Aboriginal Corporation.

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



Note 3

Expenses

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 3A: Employee benefits | | |
| Wages and salaries | 3,058,650 | 3,177,224 |
| Chairman's fees | 116,001 | 116,950 |
| Sitting fees | 34,675 | 74,940 |
| Superannuation: | | |
| Defined contribution plans | 282,973 | 294,262 |
| Leave and other entitlements | (27,921) | (53,180) |
| Travel allowance | 56,992 | 41,228 |
| <i>Total employee benefits</i> | 3,521,370 | 3,651,423 |
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 3B: Supplier | | |
| Goods and services | | |
| Accountancy | 137,668 | 44,190 |
| Administration | 291,774 | 222,313 |
| Advertising | 8,579 | 7,093 |
| Advocacy | - | 50,870 |
| Annual report | 20,175 | 19,569 |
| Audit | 43,055 | 79,800 |
| Audit Committee | 10,947 | 55,169 |
| Ceremony and funeral expenses | 500,000 | 600,000 |
| Consultancy | 1,165,701 | 664,036 |
| Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners | 44,279 | - |
| Contributions | 150,000 | - |
| Freight | 37,405 | 31,162 |
| General expenses | 153,240 | 224,093 |
| Insurances | 74,376 | 51,610 |
| Interest expense | 10,450 | 12 |
| Motor vehicle expenses | 240,377 | 251,073 |
| Reimbursable expenditure | - | 4,994 |



| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Rent | 32,825 | 86,053 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 49,592 | 53,193 |
| Telephone | 81,931 | 139,418 |
| Training | 29,734 | 32,132 |
| Travel | 412,322 | 396,371 |
| Workers compensation | (1,756) | - |
| Other | 397,426 | 267,115 |
| <i>Total supplier expenses</i> | 3,890,256 | 3,280,268 |
| Goods supplied in connection with | | |
| External parties | 840,634 | 795,475 |
| | 840,634 | 795,475 |
| Services rendered in connection with | | |
| Related parties | 587,554 | 608,868 |
| External parties | 2,430,842 | 1,789,872 |
| | 3,018,396 | 2,398,740 |
| <i>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</i> | 3,859,030 | 3,194,215 |
| Other suppliers | | |
| Operating lease rentals in connection with | | |
| Minimum lease payments (rent) | 32,825 | 86,053 |
| Workers compensation | (1,756) | - |
| | 31,069 | 86,053 |
| <i>Total suppliers</i> | 3,890,100 | 3,280,268 |
| Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation | | |
| Depreciation | | |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | 101, 866 | 137,458 |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 277,391 | 229,621 |
| <i>Total depreciation</i> | 379,257 | 367,079 |



| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|---------|--------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 3D: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets | | |
| Asset write-downs and impairments from: | | |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment | - | 12,393 |
| <i>Total write-down and impairment of assets</i> | - | 12,393 |
| Note 3E: Loss on disposal of non-current assets | | |
| Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment | (3,400) | - |
| Less: Book value of property, plant and equipment | 31,941 | - |
| <i>Total loss on disposal of non-current assets</i> | 28,541 | - |



Note 4

Income

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|------------|-----------|
| OWN-SOURCE REVENUE | \$ | \$ |
| Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services | | |
| Fee for service other - external parties | 73,500 | 172,290 |
| <i>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</i> | 73,500 | 172,290 |
| Note 4B: Interest | | |
| Other | 28,156 | 5,090 |
| <i>Total interest</i> | 28,156 | 5,090 |
| Note 4C: Rental Income | | |
| Operating lease: | | |
| Commercial premises - external parties | - | 5,187 |
| <i>Total rental income</i> | - | 5,187 |
| Note 4D: Non Government Grants | | |
| Other Grants | | |
| GEBIE | 1,755,881 | 309,920 |
| Specific project funding | 1,927,500 | - |
| Reimbursement of expenses | - | 2,193,283 |
| Other | 48,636 | 36,364 |
| <i>Total royalties</i> | 3,732,017- | 2,539,566 |
| Note 4E: Other Revenue | | |
| GEMCO Mining Agreement - external parties | 130,626 | 160,758 |
| Permit revenue - external parties | 23,952 | 36,810 |
| Other | 404,607 | 47,605 |
| <i>Total other revenue</i> | 559,185 | 245,174 |



| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT | \$ | \$ |
| Note 4F: Revenue from Government Receipts from the ABA | | |
| Section 64(1) | 1,602,700 | 1,602,700 |
| Section 64(4) | 720,176 | 720,176 |
| | 2,322,876 | 2,322,876 |
| Other Government Grants | | |
| <i>Commonwealth</i> | | |
| Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet | 281,187 | 64,079 |
| Dept of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs | 132,060 | 648,581 |
| Dept of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - Carbon farming | 53,550 | - |
| Dept of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - WOC | 1,094,700 | 734,919 |
| Dept of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - IPA | 264,400 | 245,000 |
| Dept of Health and Ageing | - | 56,273 |
| <i>Northern Territory</i> | | |
| Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated | 18,000 | 33,750 |
| Dept of Primary Industries, Fisheries and Mines | 60,000 | - |
| Dept of Housing, Local Government and Regional Services | - | 33,784 |
| Dept of Arts and Museums | 18,043 | 20,000 |
| | 1,921,940 | 1,836,386 |
| <i>Total revenue from Government</i> | 4,244,816 | 4,175,478 |



Note 5

Fair Value Measurements

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

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Note 5A: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period by hierarchy for assets in 2014

| Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Fair value | Level 1 inputs | Level 2 inputs | Level 3 inputs |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Non-financial assets | | | | |
| Buildings | 3,725,459 | - | - | 3,725,459 |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 903,824 | - | - | 903,824 |
| <i>Total non-financial assets</i> | 4,629,283 | - | - | 4,629,283 |
| <i>Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position</i> | 4,629,283 | - | - | 4,629,283 |

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year, nor between levels 2 and 3.

ALC's policy is to recognise transfers in and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques used to derive fair values for level 2 and level 3 valuations

ALC adopted AASB13 Fair Value Measurement for the first time this financial year and has reviewed each valuation to ensure compliance with the requirements of the new standard. There have been no changes in valuation techniques as a result of this review.



Specific valuation techniques used to value Council assets comprise:

Buildings

The fair values of buildings were independently determined by Maloney Field Services at 30 June 2013. Management performed an internal assessment of the fair values at 30 June 2014 which supports the carrying amounts. In undertaking the valuations, the valuer has made reference to the following:

Depreciated replacement cost

Reference asset replacement costs for buildings assets were compiled for asset valuations by reference to actual costs incurred for some of the subject assets, for similar asset improvements constructed within the Region, and also supported by reference to available data prepared and provided by construction cost consultants and quantity surveyors.

Valuation assumptions

Typically most assets will be replaced with a modern equivalent, providing up to date facilities if total replacement for the asset is required.

When comparing the subject and base costing assets, consideration has been given to location; land size and shape; zoning; aspect; land topography; services; and design; construction; and general condition of improvement components.

Accumulated depreciation

The depreciation rates applied for the valuation process are generally based on a gradual deterioration in the assets over time, but also account for abnormal adverse depreciation with accelerated depreciation in rates being applied if considered appropriate. Where there has been refurbishment works completed, the depreciation rate has been adjusted to account for the improved condition of the asset.

When considering the estimated remaining life of each of the assets, consideration has been given to the construction; present age; condition; serviceability; climate conditions, and present and potential utilisation. Investigations have been made into the lifespan of the assets to better understand the factors influencing sustainable physical, functional, and economic asset life-expectancy. This has been combined with general information set down in the Local Government Asset Accounting Manual and Maloney Field Services' Total Useful Life Schedule.

Life expectancy

The valuation as assessed is based on the asset life expectancy. The remaining life of the asset has been determined by inspection and reference to its general physical condition, design, and economic and functional utility. Obsolescence as well as physical depreciation has been considered.



There is no market for ALC's buildings as these are held to provide essential services to the community. As the ALC buildings are of a specialist nature and there is no active market for the assets, fair value has been determined on the basis of replacement with a new asset having similar service potential including allowances for preliminaries and professional fees. Considerations in the calculations have been the type and the size of the structure, construction materials used, level of finish, fixtures installed within, and the location of the asset.

While the unit rates based on square metres can be supported by market evidence (level 2), the estimates of residual value, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition that are used to calculate accumulated depreciation comprise unobservable inputs (level 3). Where these other inputs are significant to the valuation the overall valuation has been classified as level 3. The valuation's sensitivity to these inputs is summarised below.

| Significant unobservable input | Range of inputs | Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Condition ratings | 100%-0% | The higher the condition rating, the lower the fair value. |
| Remaining useful life | 40 years | The longer the remaining useful life, the higher the fair value. |
| Residual value | None | The higher the residual value, the higher the fair value. |

Infrastructure, plant and equipment (level 3)

Infrastructure, plant and equipment are measured at fair value. A previous valuation was performed by Maloney Field Services at 30 June 2013. Management performed an internal assessment of the fair values at 30 June 2014 which supports the carrying amounts.

Depreciated replacement cost

Reference asset replacement costs for infrastructure and plant and equipment assets were compiled for asset valuations by reference to actual costs incurred for some of the subject assets.

Valuation assumptions

Typically most assets will be replaced with a modern equivalent, providing up to date facilities if total replacement for the asset is required.

Accumulated depreciation

The depreciation rates applied for the valuation process are generally based on a gradual deterioration in the assets over time, but also account for abnormal adverse depreciation with accelerated depreciation in rates being applied if considered appropriate. Where there has been refurbishment works completed, the depreciation rate has been adjusted to account for the improved condition of the asset.



When considering the estimated remaining life of each of the assets, consideration has been given to the construction; present age; condition; serviceability; climate conditions, and present and potential utilisation. Investigations have been made into the lifespan of the assets to better understand the factors influencing sustainable physical, functional, and economic asset life-expectancy. This has been combined with general information set down in the Local Government Asset Accounting Manual and Maloney Field Services' Total Useful Life Schedule.

Life expectancy

The valuation as assessed is based on the asset life expectancy. The remaining life of the asset has been determined by inspection and reference to its general physical condition, design, and economic and functional utility. Obsolescence as well as physical depreciation has been considered.

The estimates of residual value, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition that are used to calculate accumulated depreciation comprise unobservable inputs (level 3).

| Significant unobservable input | Range of inputs | Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Remaining useful life | 5 - 20 years | The longer the remaining useful life, the higher the fair value. |
| Residual value | 0% - 10% | The higher the residual value, the higher the fair value. |

Changes in fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The changes in level 3 assets with recurring and non recurring fair value measurements are detailed in Note 7 (Non-financial assets). There have been no transfers between level 1, 2 or 3 measurements during the year.

Valuation processes

Council's valuation policies and procedures are set by the executive management team which comprises the Chief Executive Officer and Director of Finance. They are reviewed annually taking into consideration an analysis of movements in fair value and other relevant information. ALC's current policy for the valuation of property, plant and equipment (recurring fair value measurements) is set out in note 1.15. Non-recurring fair value measurements are made at the point of reclassification based on advice from a registered valuer.



Note 6

Financial Assets

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 6A: Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |
| Cash on hand or on deposit | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 |
| <i>Total cash and cash equivalents</i> | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 |
| Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables | | |
| Goods and Services: | | |
| Goods and services - related entities | - | 33,656 |
| Goods and services - external parties | 70,602 | 131,876 |
| <i>Total receivables for goods and services</i> | 70,602 | 165,533 |
| Other receivables: | | |
| Other receivables | 2,665 | 254 |
| GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office | 88,104 | - |
| <i>Total other receivables</i> | 90,770 | 254 |
| <i>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</i> | 161,372 | 165,786 |
| Less impairment allowance account: | | |
| Goods and services | - | (1,705) |
| <i>Total impairment allowance account</i> | - | (1,705) |
| <i>Total trade and other receivables (net)</i> | 161,372 | 164,081 |
| Receivables are expected to be recovered in: | | |
| No more than 12 months | 161,372 | 164,081 |
| <i>Total trade and other receivables (net)</i> | 161,372 | 164,081 |
| Receivables are aged as follows: | | |
| Not overdue | 99,968 | 147,845 |
| Overdue by: | | |
| 0 to 30 days | - | - |
| 31 to 60 days | 1,843 | 2,251 |
| 61 to 90 days | - | 8,551 |
| More than 90 days | 59,561 | 7,139 |
| <i>Total receivables (gross)</i> | 161,372 | 165,786 |



| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|------|--------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| The impairment allowance account is aged as follows: | | |
| Overdue by: | | |
| 31 to 60 days | - | - |
| 61 to 90 days | - | - |
| More than 90 days | - | 1,705 |
| <i>Total impairment allowance account</i> | - | 11,112 |

| Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account: | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|
| | Goods and services | Total |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Movements in relation to 2013 | | |
| Opening balance | 1,705 | 11,112 |
| Amounts written off | - | - |
| Amounts recovered and reversed | (1,705) | (1,220) |
| Increase/decrease recognised in net surplus | - | - |
| Amounts reversed | - | (3,120) |
| Impairment losses recognised on receivables | - | 1,705 |
| Amounts written off | - | (6,772) |
| <i>Closing balance</i> | - | 1,705 |

| Movements in relation to 2013 | | |
|---|--------------------|---------|
| | Goods and services | Total |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Opening balance | 11,112 | 11,112 |
| Amounts recovered and reversed | (1,220) | (1,220) |
| Amounts reversed | (3,120) | (3,120) |
| Impairment losses recognised on receivables | 1,705 | 1,705 |
| Amounts written off | (6,772) | (6,772) |
| <i>Closing balance</i> | 1,705 | 1,705 |



Note 7

Non-Financial Assets

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 7A: Land and Buildings | | |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements: | | |
| Fair value | 4,074,650 | 3,915,250 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (349,191) | (247,325) |
| <i>Total buildings and leasehold improvements</i> | <i>3,725,459</i> | <i>3,667,925</i> |
| <i>Total land and buildings</i> | <i>3,725,459</i> | <i>3,667,925</i> |

No land or buildings were expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Note 7B: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment | | |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment: | | |
| Fair value | 2,390,064 | 1,994,900 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (1,486,240) | (1,157,301) |
| Total infrastructure, plant and equipment | 903,824 | 837,599 |
| <i>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment</i> | <i>903,824</i> | <i>837,599</i> |

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

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. On 30 June 2013, an independent valuer conducted the revaluations.

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. The last comprehensive revaluation was performed on 30 June 2013 by an independent valuer.

In the current year an adjustment has been made to the revaluation reserve to reflect the recognition of newly identified assets.



Note 7C: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment

| | Buildings and leasehold improvements | Infrastructure, plant and equipment | Total |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| As at 1 July 2013 | | | |
| Gross book value | 3,915,250 | 1,994,900 | 5,910,150 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (247,325) | (1,157,301) | (1,404,626) |
| <i>Net book value 1 July 2013</i> | <i>3,667,925</i> | <i>837,599</i> | <i>4,505,524</i> |
| Additions: | | | |
| By purchase | 159,400 | 290,623 | 450,023 |
| By donation/gift | | 32,950 | 32,950 |
| Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income | | 51,983 | 51,983 |
| Depreciation expense | (101,866) | (277,391) | (379,257) |
| Disposals | - | (31,940) | (31,940) |
| <i>Net book value 30 June 2014</i> | <i>3,725,459</i> | <i>903,824</i> | <i>4,629,283</i> |
| Net book value as of 30 June 2014 represented by: | | | |
| Gross book value | 4,074,650 | 2,318,473 | 6,393,123 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (349,191) | (1,414,649) | (1,763,840) |
| <i>Net book value 30 June 2014</i> | <i>3,725,459</i> | <i>903,824</i> | <i>4,629,283</i> |



Note 7C (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment

| | Buildings and leasehold improvements | Infrastructure, plant and equipment | Total |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| As at 1 July 2012 | | | |
| Gross book value | 3,854,810 | 1,926,383 | 5,781,193 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (480,337) | (1,098,370) | (1,578,707) |
| <i>Net book value 1 July 2012</i> | 3,374,473 | 828,013 | 4,202,486 |
| Additions: | | | |
| By purchase | 90,878 | 39,456 | 130,334 |
| Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income | 340,033 | 212,144 | 552,177 |
| Impairments recognised in the operating result | - | (12,393) | (12,393) |
| Depreciation expense | (137,458) | (229,621) | (367,079) |
| <i>Net book value 30 June 2013</i> | 3,667,925 | 837,599 | 4,505,524 |
| Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by: | | | |
| Gross book value | 3,915,250 | 1,994,900 | 5,910,150 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (247,325) | (1,157,301) | (1,404,626) |
| <i>Net book value 30 June 2013</i> | 3,667,925 | 837,599 | 4,505,524 |

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|----------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 7D: Other Non-Financial Assets | | |
| Prepayments | - | 36,740 |
| <i>Total other non-financial assets</i> | - | 36,740 |
| Total other non-financial assets - are expected to be recovered in: | | |
| No more than 12 months | - | 36,740 |
| <i>Total other non-financial assets</i> | - | 36,740 |

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.



Note 8

Payables

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 8A: Suppliers | | |
| Trade creditors | 162,052 | 386,125 |
| Accrued expenses | 243,665 | 91,887 |
| Total suppliers payables | 405,718 | 478,012 |
| Suppliers payables expected to be settled within 12 months: | | |
| External parties | 405,718 | 478,012 |
| <i>Total</i> | 405,718 | 478,012 |
| <i>Total suppliers payables</i> | 405,718 | 478,012 |
| Settlement was usually made within 30 days. | | |
| Note 8B: Other payables | | |
| Superannuation | 55,696 | 24,074 |
| PAYG withholding liabilities | 55,981 | 53,605 |
| GST payable | - | 87,144 |
| Credit card clearing account | 29,416 | - |
| Other | 97,927 | 51,084 |
| <i>Total other payables</i> | 239,020 | 215,906 |
| Total other payables expected to be settled in: | | |
| No more than 12 months | 239,020 | 215,906 |
| <i>Total other payables</i> | 239,020 | 215,906 |



Note 9

Provisions

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Note 9A: Employee Provisions | \$ | \$ |
| Employee provisions | | |
| Leave | 305,462 | 338,516 |
| <i>Total employee provisions</i> | 305,462 | 338,516 |
| Employee provisions are expected to be settled in: | | |
| No more than 12 months | 242,222 | 250,577 |
| More than 12 months | 63,240 | 87,939 |
| <i>Total employee provisions</i> | 305,462 | 338,516 |



Note 10

Cash Flow Reconciliation

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents as per: | | |
| Cash flow statement | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 |
| Balance sheet | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 |
| <i>Difference</i> | - | - |
| Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities: | | |
| Net cost of services | (3,426,410) | (4,343,856) |
| Add revenue from Government | 4,244,816 | 4,175,478 |
| Adjustments for non-cash items | | |
| Depreciation / amortisation | 379,257 | 367,079 |
| Impairment of assets | - | 12,393 |
| Bad debt expense | (1,543) | - |
| Donated assets | (32,950) | - |
| Loss on disposal of non-current assets | 28,541 | - |
| Changes in assets / liabilities | | |
| (Increase) / decrease in net receivables | (29,403) | 199,906 |
| Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions | (33,054) | (53,180) |
| Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables | (72,295) | 329,237 |
| Increase / (decrease) in other payable | 23,114 | 34,351 |
| (Increase) / decrease in prepayments | 36,740 | (36,740) |
| <i>Net cash from operating activities</i> | 1,116,812 | 684,669 |

Note 11

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2014, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2013: nil).



Note 12

Members Remuneration

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | No. | No. |
| The number of non-executive members of the entity included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands: | | |
| \$0 to \$29,999 | 15 | 26 |
| \$30,000 to \$59,999 | 3 | 2 |
| \$60,000 to \$89,999 | 2 | 5 |
| \$90,000 to \$119,999 | 1 | - |
| \$120,000 to \$149,999 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Total</i> | 23 | 35 |
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Total remuneration received or due and receivable by members of the entity</i> | 700,595 | 744,868 |

Remuneration of executive members is included in Note 13: Senior Executive Remuneration.



Note 13

Related Party Disclosures

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Loans to key management personnel

Loans were made to the following directors and director-related entities. Loans to Members were made by way of an advancement of pay. Due to the short term nature of the advances, no interest is charged.

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Loans to directors outstanding at year-end | - | (182) |
| Loans to directors during the year | - | 19,430 |
| Loan repayments by directors during the year | - | 21,612 |

The ALC did not provide loans to senior executives in the reporting period.

Key management personnel and member transactions

A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or 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.



Note 13

Related Party Disclosures (continued)

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 | Key management personnel | Note | Related party transactions | Transaction value year ended 30 June | | Balance outstanding as at 30 June | |
|--|---|-------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | 2014 \$ | 2013 \$ | 2014 \$ | 2013 \$ |
| Groote Eylandt & Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation | Tony Wurramarrba | (i) | Purchase of goods or services | 586,103 | 607,679 | 2,320 | 1,058 |
| | Jacob Bara | | | | | | |
| | Elaine Mamarika | | Other revenue | 3,713,076 | 2,571,163 | - | 39,392 |
| | Alfred Mamarika | | | | | | |
| | Lionel Jaragba Serena Bara | | Section 64(3) royalty distributions | 23,215,101 | 23,260,850 | - | - |
| Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation | Lionel Jaragba Serena Bara Jacob Bara | (ii) | Purchase of goods or services | - | - | - | - |
| | | | Other revenue | - | - | - | - |
| | | | Section 64(3) royalty distributions | 222,839 | 200,200 | - | - |
| Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation | Eric Wurramara Joaz Wurramara | (iii) | Purchase of goods or services | 1,451 | 1,891 | 50 | 2,005 |
| | | | Other revenue | 1,350 | - | - | - |
| | | | Section 64(3) royalty distributions | 822,881 | 130,728 | - | - |

(i) These members also served on the board of the Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation ("GEBIE"). Tony Wurramarrba, Elaine Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba and Serena Bara resigned from the GEBIE Board on 20 February 2014.

(ii) These members are also on the board of the Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation.

(iii) These members also served on the board of the Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation ("LAC"). Joaz Wurramara ceased as a director of the LAC on 2 July 2014.



Note 14

Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 14A: Senior Executive Remuneration Expenses for the Reporting Period

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Short-term employee benefits: | | |
| Salary | 350,204 | 194,083 |
| Other | 73,011 | 25,333 |
| <i>Total short-term employee benefits</i> | 423,215 | 219,416 |
| Post-employment benefits: | | |
| Superannuation | 38,571 | 18,440 |
| <i>Total short-term post-employment benefits</i> | 38,571 | 18,440 |
| Other long-term benefits: | | |
| Long-service leave | 9,276 | 1,172 |
| Annual leave accrued | 49,517 | 2,010 |
| <i>Total other long-term employee benefits</i> | 58,794 | 3,182 |
| <i>Total senior executive remuneration expenses</i> | 520,580 | 241,038 |

1. Note 14A is prepared on an accrual basis.

2. Note 14A excludes acting arrangements and part-year service where total remuneration expensed as a senior executive was less than \$195,000.

Note 14B: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Substantive Senior Executives during the Reporting Period

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2014

| Average annual reportable remuneration ¹ | Substantive senior executives No. | Reportable salary ² \$ | Contributed superannuation ³ \$ | Total reportable remuneration \$ |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements): | | | | |
| Less than \$195,000 | 2 | 103,893 | 10,845 | 114,738 |
| \$195,000 to \$224,999 | 1 | 215,429 | 16,881 | 232,310 |
| <i>Total number of substantive senior executives</i> | 3 | | | |



Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2013

| Average annual reportable remuneration ¹ | Substantive senior executives | Reportable salary ² | Contributed superannuation ³ | Total reportable remuneration |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | No. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements): | | | | |
| Less than \$195,000 | 1 | 44,670 | 4,351 | 49,021 |
| \$195,000 to \$224,999 | 1 | 219,416 | 18,440 | 237,856 |
| <i>Total number of substantive senior executives</i> | 2 | | | |

1. This table reports substantive senior executives who received remuneration during the reporting period. Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band.
2. 'Reportable salary' includes the following: a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column); b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' for tax purposes); c) exempt foreign employment income; and d) salary sacrificed benefits.
3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average cost to the entity for the provision of superannuation benefits to substantive senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period.
4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries. There were no reportable allowances paid during the reporting period.
5. 'Bonus paid' represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. The 'bonus paid' within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the entity during the financial year. There were no bonuses paid during the reporting period.

Note 14C: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Other Highly Paid Staff during the Reporting Period
Average annual reportable remuneration paid to other highly paid staff in 2014

There were no other highly paid staff who received reportable remuneration greater than \$195,000 in the reporting period (2013: none).

**Note 15
Remuneration of Auditors**

Financial statement audit services were provided free of charge to the entity by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO).

| | 2013 | 2013 |
|--|--------|--------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Fair value of the services provided | | |
| Financial statement audit services | 26,800 | 37,200 |
| <i>Total</i> | 26,800 | 37,200 |

No other services were provided by the ANAO.



Note 16

Financial Instruments

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments | | |
| Financial Assets | | |
| Loans and receivables: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 |
| Trade and other receivables | 73,268 | 164,081 |
| <i>Total</i> | 2,002,308 | 1,389,277 |
| <i>Carrying amount of financial assets</i> | 2,002,308 | 1,389,277 |
| Financial Liabilities | | |
| At amortised cost: | | |
| Trade creditors | 405,718 | 478,012 |
| Other | 183,039 | 75,158 |
| <i>Total</i> | 588,757 | 553,170 |
| <i>Carrying amount of financial assets</i> | 588,757 | 553,170 |
| Note 15B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets | 2013 | 2013 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Loans and receivables | | |
| Interest revenue | 28,156 | 5,090 |
| <i>Net gain from loans and receivables</i> | 28,156 | 5,090 |
| <i>Net gain from financial assets</i> | 28,156 | 5,090 |

There was no interest income from financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss in the year ending 2014 (2013: \$0).



Note 16C: Credit Risk

The ALC was exposed to minimal credit risk as loans and receivables were cash and trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk was the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount was equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2014: \$73,268 and 2013: \$164,081). The entity had assessed the risk of the default on payment and had allocated nil in 2014 (2013: \$1,705) to an impairment allowance account. The entity managed its credit risk by undertaking background and credit checks prior to allowing a debtor relationship. In addition, the entity had policies and procedures that guided employees debt recovery techniques that were to be applied.

The entity held no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

| | Not past due or impaired | | Past due or impaired | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,929,040 | 1,225,196 | - | - |
| Receivables for goods and services | 11,864 | 147,845 | 59,561 | 17,941 |
| <i>Totals</i> | 1,940,904 | 1,373,041 | 59,561 | 17,941 |

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2014

| | 0 to 30 days | 31 to 60 days | 61 to 90 days | 90+ days | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Receivables for goods and services | - | - | - | 59,561 | 59,561 |
| <i>Total</i> | - | - | - | 59,561 | 59,561 |

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2013

| | 0 to 30 days | 31 to 60 days | 61 to 90 days | 90+ days | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Receivables for goods and services | - | 2,251 | 8,551 | 5,434 | 16,236 |
| <i>Total</i> | - | 2,251 | 8,551 | 5,434 | 16,236 |



Note 16D: Liquidity Risk

The ALC's financial liabilities were payables. The exposure to liquidity risk was based on the notion that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This was highly unlikely due to government funding and mechanisms available to the entity and internal policies and procedures put in place to ensure there were appropriate resources to meet its financial obligations.

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2014

| | On demand \$ | within 1 year \$ | 1 to 2 years \$ | 2 to 5 years \$ | >5 \$ | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| Supplier payables | - | 405,718 | - | - | - | 405,718 |
| Other payables | - | 183,048 | - | - | - | 183,048 |
| <i>Total</i> | - | 588,766 | - | - | - | 588,766 |

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2013

| | On demand \$ | within 1 year \$ | 1 to 2 years \$ | 2 to 5 years \$ | >5 \$ | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| Supplier payables | - | 478,012 | - | - | - | 478,012 |
| Other payables | - | 75,158 | - | - | - | 75,158 |
| <i>Total</i> | - | 553,170 | - | - | - | 553,170 |

The entity had no derivative financial liabilities in either 2014 or 2013

Note 16E: Market Risk

The entity held basic financial instruments that did not expose the entity to certain market risks, such as 'Currency risk' and 'Other price risk'.

Note 17

Financial Assets Reconciliation

| | | 2014 \$ | 2013 \$ |
|---|-------|------------|------------|
| Financial assets | Notes | | |
| <i>Total financial assets as per balance sheet</i> | | 2,090,412 | 1,389,277 |
| Less: non-financial instrument components | | | |
| Prepayments | 5B | - | 36,740 |
| GST receivable | | 88,104 | - |
| <i>Total non-financial instrument components</i> | | 88,104 | 36,740 |
| <i>Total financial assets as per financial instruments note</i> | | 2,002,308 | 1,352,537 |



Note 18

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 Asset Held in Trust.

| Section 64(3) Royalties | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period</i> | 11,028,759 | 13,003,226 |
| Receipts during the year | 37,437,852 | 21,607,467 |
| Interest received | 390,871 | 9,843 |
| Available for distribution | 48,857,481 | 34,620,536 |
| Distributions made | (27,914,194) | (23,591,778) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 20,943,288 | 11,028,759 |
| Negotiated Royalties | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | (1) | - |
| Receipts during the year | 12,443,616 | 13,027,459 |
| Interest received | - | - |
| Available for distribution | 12,443,615 | 13,027,459 |
| Distributions made | (12,443,615) | (13,027,460) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | - | (1) |
| Negotiated Rents | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | 6 | 200,261 |
| Receipts during the year | 731,469 | 600,000 |
| Interest received | 791 | 0 |
| Available for distribution | 732,265 | 800,261 |
| Distributions made | (729,726) | (800,255) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 2,539 | 6 |



| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|------------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Mining Lease Rents | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | 144,273 | 163,439 |
| Receipts during the year | 61,237 | 144,271 |
| Interest received | 440 | 0 |
| Available for distribution | 205,951 | 307,710 |
| Distributions made | (205,637) | (163,437) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 314 | 144,273 |
| Eastern Lease Rents | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | 17,947 | 40,046 |
| Receipts during the year | 155,737 | 167,553 |
| Interest received | 246 | - |
| Available for distribution | 173,931 | 207,599 |
| Distributions made | (17,990) | (189,651) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 155,941 | 17,947 |
| Gravel Royalties | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | 8,990 | 93,085 |
| Receipts during the year | 74,163 | 6,625 |
| Interest received | 272 | - |
| Available for distribution | 83,426 | 99,710 |
| Distributions made | (74,229) | (90,719) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 9,196 | 8,990 |
| Taylor Street Rents | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | 5,150 | 17,593 |
| Receipts during the year | 15,450 | 19,674 |
| Interest received | 8 | - |
| Available for distribution | 20,608 | 37,267 |
| Expenses during the year | (2,625) | - |
| Distributions made | (14,725) | (32,116) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 3,258 | 5,150 |
| Other Rents | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | 9,850 | 9,850 |
| Receipts during the year | - | - |
| Interest received | - | - |
| Available for distribution | 9,850 | 9,850 |
| Distributions made | (9,850) | - |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 0 | 9,850 |



| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Bonds | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | 1,196 | 1,196 |
| Receipts during the year | - | - |
| Interest received | - | - |
| Available for distribution | 1,196 | 1,196 |
| Distributions made | (1,196) | - |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | 0 | 1,196 |
| Funds Returned from Bank | | |
| Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period | (0) | 16,660 |
| Receipts during the year | - | 1,365 |
| Interest received | - | - |
| Available for distribution | (0) | 18,025 |
| Distributions made | - | (18,025) |
| <i>Total amount held at the end of the reporting period</i> | (0) | - |
| <i>Total Assets Held in Trust</i> | 21,114,537 | 11,216,171 |

Non-monetary assets

The entity had no non-monetary assets held in trust in both the current and prior reporting period.



Note 19

Aboriginal Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations

Monetary assets

| Output Group | Approved Estimates \$ | Actual Expenditure \$ | Variance \$ | Actual Expenditure funded by Approved Estimates (including Section 64(1)) | Actual Expenditure funded by Other Sources |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| Land & Resource Management | 186,936 | 333,956 | (147,020) | 186,936 | 147,020 |
| Economic Development | 342,199 | 792,633 | (450,434) | 342,199 | 450,434 |
| Advocacy | 1,354,593 | 2,415,718 | (1,061,125) | 1,354,593 | 1,061,125 |
| Administration & Support | 896,286 | 1,656,849 | (760,563) | 896,286 | 760,563 |
| | 2,780,014 | 5,199,157 | (2,419,142) | 2,780,014 | 2,419,142 |

The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2013-14 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. The variance in expenditure is attributed to the Regional Partnership Agreement, the operations of the Linguistics Centre, the establishment of a Cultural Centre Program, maintenance of lands and roads to cultural and recreational areas, human resource management activities, and other costs relating to the resourcing and operations of the ALC. The additional expenditure, represented as the unfavourable variances when compared to the 2013-14 Approved Estimates, is funded through alternate sources.

In the 2013-14 financial year, the ALC completed an organisational restructure which analysed the requirements to execute the recommendations of the Deloitte Review carried out in 2013 and to ensure that operations are resourced and structured in such a way as to effectively meet Land Council objectives. The ALC undertook a systematic, thorough and progressive approach to map, rationalise and identify critical areas of activity to develop the 2014-15 Budget Estimates. The ALC was successful in securing additional recurrent Section 64(1) funding to meet its operational requirements and therefore it is anticipated the reliance on additional funding sources will reduce in the 2014-15 financial year.



Reconciliation to Operating Expenses

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Total Actual Expenditure | 5,199,157 |
| Add Non-Budget Items: | |
| Depreciation | 379,257 |
| Impairment losses | - |
| Bad & doubtful debts expense | (1,543) |
| Expenses funded by grants | 2,242,397 |
| | 7,819,268 |

Aboriginal Benefit Account cash release during the reporting periods:

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Section 64(1) | 1,602,700 | 1,556,000 |
| Section 64(4) | 720,176 | 183,092 |
| | 2,322,876 | 1,739,092 |

Creative Commons licence



With the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms and where otherwise noted, all material presented on this site is provided under a <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/> licence.

The details of the relevant licence conditions are available on the Creative Commons website (accessible using the links provided), as is the <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>

The document must be attributed as the Anindilyakwa Land Council 2013/14 Annual Report.

Third party copyright for publications

This Organisation has made all reasonable effort to:

- Clearly label material where the copyright is owned by a third party, and
- Ensure that the copyright owner has consented to this material being presented in this publication.

