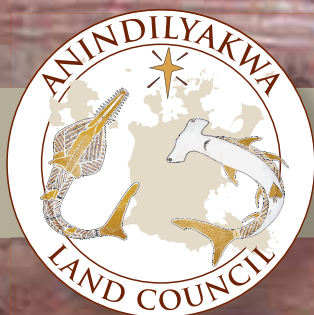


ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

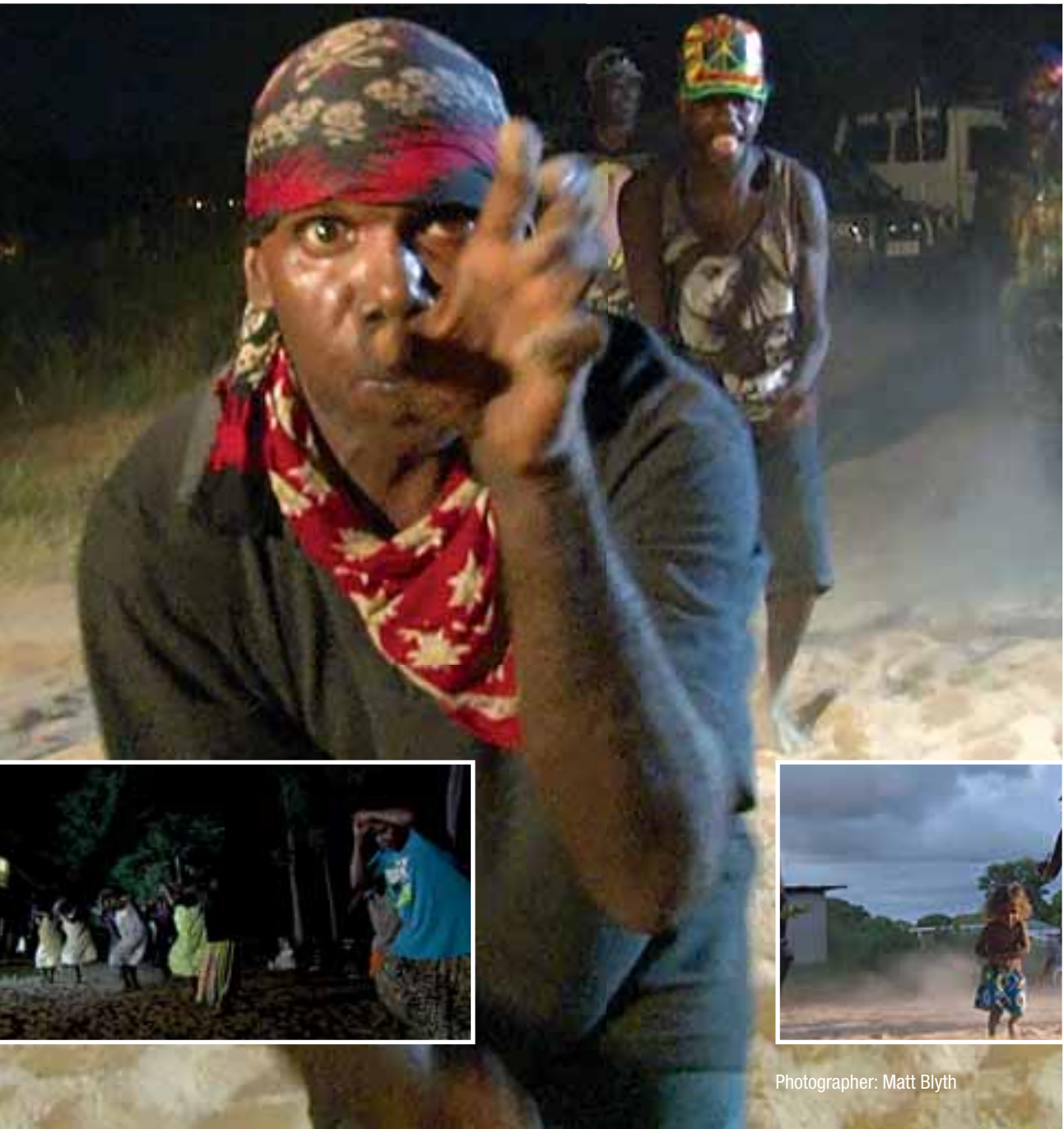


ANNUAL REPORT

2014 - 2015



PORTRAITS OF KNOWLEDGE ANGURUGU



ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL



Cave Paintings at Ayuwawa



ANNUAL REPORT

2014 - 2015

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

www.alcnt.com.au

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Beach Track at Marngkarla

Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2014/15 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

October 2015

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 *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)*, we are pleased to submit the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) 2014/15 Annual Report.

The ALC Annual Report was prepared in accordance with Section 46 of the PGPA Act. The Chairman and CEO are the accountable authority of a Land Council under the **PGPA Act**. The accountable authority is responsible for this report and has approved the report. The ALC 2014/15 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
BM	Bowden McCormack
<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
EDU	Economic Development Unit
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
PGPA	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013
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 of the Groote Archipelago	9
A Brief History of the Groote Archipelago	9
Main Communities	10
Angurugu	
Umbakumba	
Milyakburra	
The ALC Emblem	12
Chairman's Message	13
CEO's Message	15
About the ALC	17
Vision	
Enabling Legislation and Responsible Minister	
Mission Statement	
ALC Elected Members	20
Chairman Biography	
Deputy Chairman Biography	
ALC Elected Member Meetings	25
Organisational Structure	27
Output 1 Land, Sea and Natural Resource Management Support Services	30
1.1 Indigenous Ranger Employment	
1.2 Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA	
1.3 Learning on Country Program	
1.4 Administer and Issue Permits for Access to Areas in the Anindilyakwa IPA	
1.5 Raising community awareness of the ALC Rangers and Threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA	
Output 2 Land Claims and Acquisitions Support Services	42
2.1 Provide assistance as required to Indigenous claimants of land under ALRA.	
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	78
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	96
6.1	Recent Activity	
	Financial Statements	99



GROOTE ARCHIPELAGO REGION



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



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.



Mangrove Groote Eylandt



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.





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

Milyakburra

Milyakburra has a population of about 176 residents and is situated on the central eastern part of Bickerton Island, east of the mainland, between Groote Eylandt and Blue Mud Bay. Milyakburra is approximately 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 Yugwurrirringangwa (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

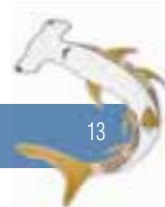
The 2014/15 financial year involved ALC delivering on the many big and difficult decisions made during the previous year. Bedding in the independence of the Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIE) and The Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation required changes were also made to the way that the Corporations were governed. ALC has also worked to improve management of the distribution of royalties to Traditional Owners through locally owned ORIC Corporations. The ALC has now entered into a new way of operating with the Corporations that fosters good communication and collaboration and increased transparency with the Corporations.



In late 2014 we commenced establishment of a new Cultural Centre in the Cyclone Shelter at Milyakburra, and in March this year we commenced design of new Cultural Centres in Alyangula, Angurugu and Umbakumba. The consultation and building processes will present facilities in each community with a strong local design and construction content.

I wish to thank GEMCO and acknowledge their continued support for the extensive anthropological and archaeological surveys being undertaken on Groote Eylandt. It is crucial that the anthropological work is undertaken while the Elders are around to provide their invaluable input. 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.

During this reporting period, the ALC has reduced its reliance on ALRA Section 64(3) monies to deliver activities, by submitting for approval by the Commonwealth a budget requiring no input of royalties funding. The ALC is now committed to working with ORIC Corporations for delivery of strategic initiatives not provided for in its funding from the Commonwealth. The ALC sees this is a major step forward in increasing the capacity of local organisations and stimulating the local economy with a substantial injection of funds at the local level.



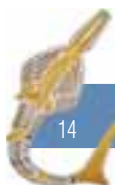
The ALC is now well placed to deliver on its functions while continuing to act as the peak organisation representing the Traditional Owners, to advocate for the priorities of the Traditional Owners and to have those priorities delivered by functional and focused Aboriginal Corporations operating in the region.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the Elected ALC members for their participation and dedication to the work of the ALC. The member's involvement in 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

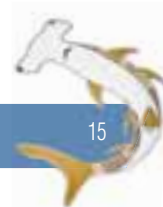
Our Chairman's message demonstrates the scale of change in the way the management of the local economy and local culture is being managed. This comes as a result of the implementation of the review and restructure implemented last financial year.

I wish to again acknowledge the leadership of the ALC Chair Tony Wurrumarrba and Deputy Chair Lionel Jaragba in leading our organisation through a period of such rapid and significant change. I am proud to say that once again the elected members representing clans across the Groote Archipelago have never failed to reach a quorum since their election in September 2012. Meetings are typically a forum for active debate leading to significant decisions.

The 2014/15 financial year ALC budget will be run predominantly from ALRA Section 64 (1) and grant monies. This breaks the 14 year habit of the ALC since its inception in 2001.

The new operating environment allows ALC to focus on supporting all Aboriginal Corporations operating across the Groote Archipelago, working collaboratively with locally owned ORIC Corporations to better coordinate strategic investments, programs and projects, matched to organisational strengths and local capacity. The ALC has this year taken a pro-active responsibility to place a high level of rigor in deciding how ALRA Section 64 (3) funds should be distributed by approving a Mining Rents and Royalties Distribution Framework and creating a Finance Committee of Elected Members to oversee, in collaboration with expert business advisors to receive, assess, and make recommendations to the full ALC Board on projects designed to stimulate the local economy, create local capacity to run communities in a post-mining economy and to gain a return on investment for the funded Indigenous organisation. Since the implementation of the Distribution Framework the ALC has presided over a rapid expansion in over 80 closely monitored on-the-ground projects over the past financial year. Substantial investments have also been made into creating "superannuation funds" to prepare for a day when there is no mining.

Design and construction of cultural centres, offices and training facilities has commenced, funded by 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.



The ALC remains 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 also 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 4 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.

During the 2014/15 financial year we have continued negotiations with GEMCO for the proposed extension of the existing mining and exploration 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 65% 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. It is intended to finalise these negotiations during the latter half of 2015.

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

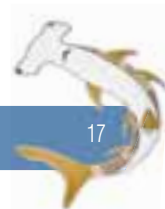
The enabling legislation of the ALC is the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (ALRA)*. There were no significant changes made to the enabling legislation, which applied to the 2014/15 reporting period. The 2014/15 Annual Report obligations are reported under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA)* requirements.

The responsible Minister for the 2014/15 reporting period is Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs.

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.

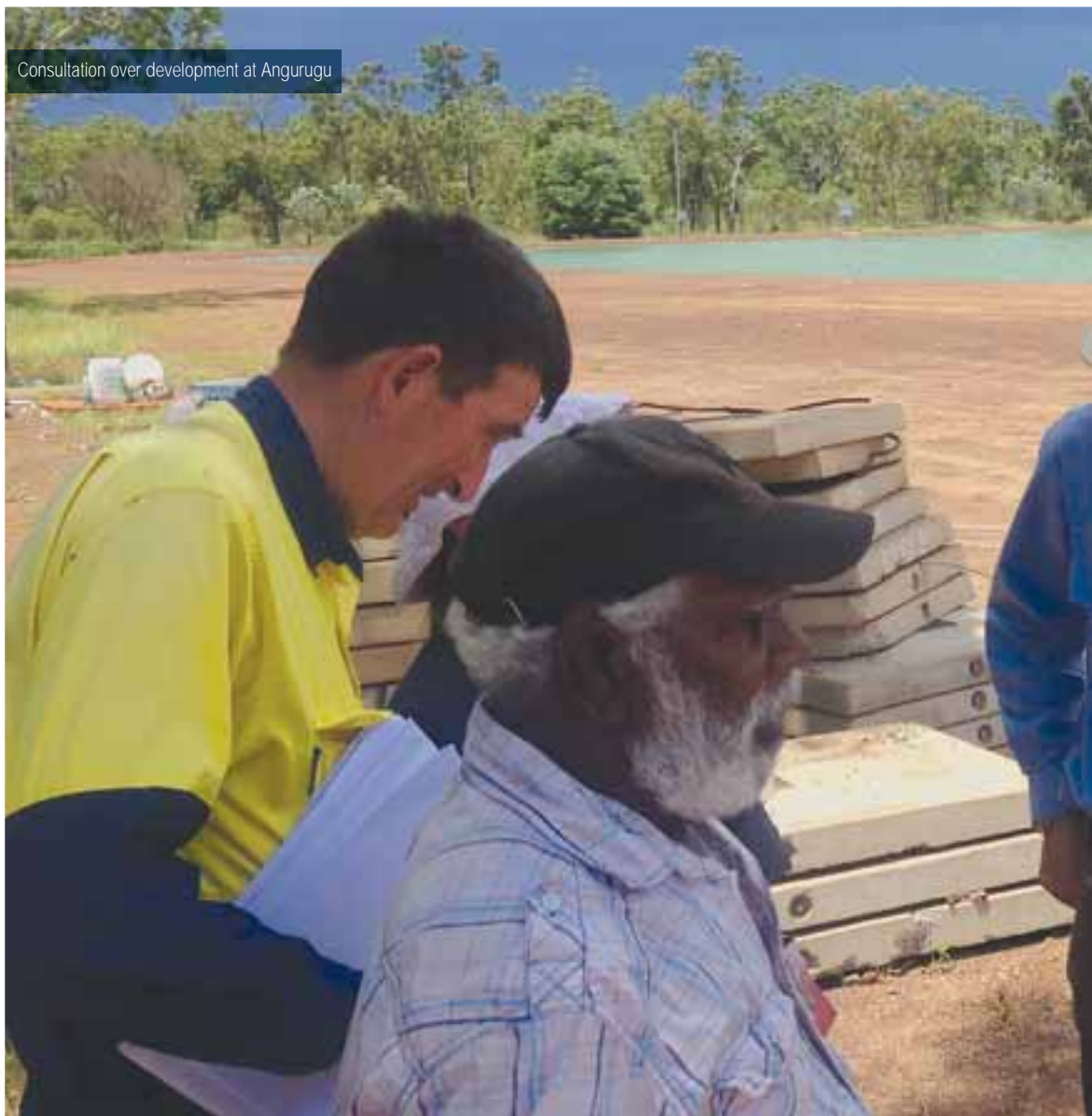


Mission Statement

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.

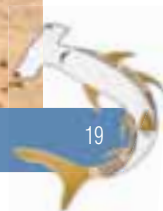
Consultation over development at Angurugu



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 to 14/1/2015
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 to 28/1/2015

The ALC is currently made up of 21 representatives, nine of whom are women.

The elected members serve a term of three years and the current term runs from September 2012 to August 2015.

The ALC 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 Wurramara clan representative.



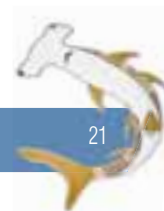
Anindilyakwa clan and community representatives:

Clan representatives:	No. of members
Amagula	2
Mamarika	2
Bara/ Murrungun	2
Jaragba	2
Wurramara	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 four vacancies on the ALC Board. One is for an Amagula clan representative, one is for a Durilla clan representative, one is for a Wurramara clan representative and one is for an Umbakumba representative.

In May 2015 the ALC submitted a Method of Choice to the Minister proposing the following representation

Clan representatives:	No. of members
Amagula	2
Mamarika	2
Bara/ Murrungun	2
Jaragba	2
Wurramara	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
Milyakburra Community	
TOTAL	25



Chairman – TONY WURRAMARRBA AO

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 2014/15 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



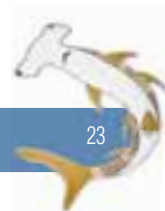
Deputy Chairman – LIONEL JARAGBA

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 2014/15 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.

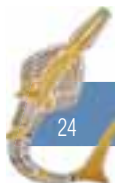
Lionel has an interest in growing the economic prosperity of the Groote Archipelago through the development of locally owned and managed enterprises. Lionel is a Director of the Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation (AAC) which is undertaking economic activities of interest to the Bara and Jaragba clans.



ALC ELECTED MEMBER MEETINGS

The ALC held 13 meetings 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:
09/07/2014	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara.	14
18/07/2014	Tony Wurramarrba, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jacob Bara.	11
23/07/2014	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara.	16
06/08/2014	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara.	12
11/08/2014	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara.	12
16/09/2014	Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Simeon Lalara, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Phillip Mamarika, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Jacob Bara, Donna Wurramarrba,	15
08/10/2014	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Alfred Mamarika, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara.	11
15/10/2014	TTony Wurramarrba, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Jacob Bara, Donna Wurramarrba.	15



Meeting Date	Attendance	Total Present Out of 23:
27/11/2014	Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Simeon Lalara, Joaz Wurraramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Melville Amagula, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika , Jenny Bara Bara, Jodie Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga.	17
28/11/2014	Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Simeon Lalara, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurraramara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Jenny Bara Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga.	12
02/02/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga, Donna Wurramarra.	13
03/02/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Donna Wurramarra.	11
11/03/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Joaz Wurraramara, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Donna Wurramarra.	13
14/04/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga.	13
07/05/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Phillip Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga.	12
17/06/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara, Phillip Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga.	13
18/06/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga.	13
25/06/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurraramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Phillip Mamarika, Jenny Bara Bara, Nesman Bara, Jennifer Yantarrnga.	14

To achieve a Board meeting quorum, 11 of the 23 members are required to attend the meeting. During the 2014/15 financial year the ALC achieved a quorum for the 18 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 Wurramarra, 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 2014/15 financial year.

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

Members of the Finance Committee as at 30 June 2015 are:

Tony Wurramarra,

Lionel Jaragba,

Nesman Bara,

Nancy Lalara,

Serena Bara,

Eric Wurramara and

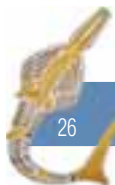
Betty Wurrawilya

The Finance Committee of the ALC held 2 meetings during the reporting period. The dates and attendance of the meetings are provided in the table below:

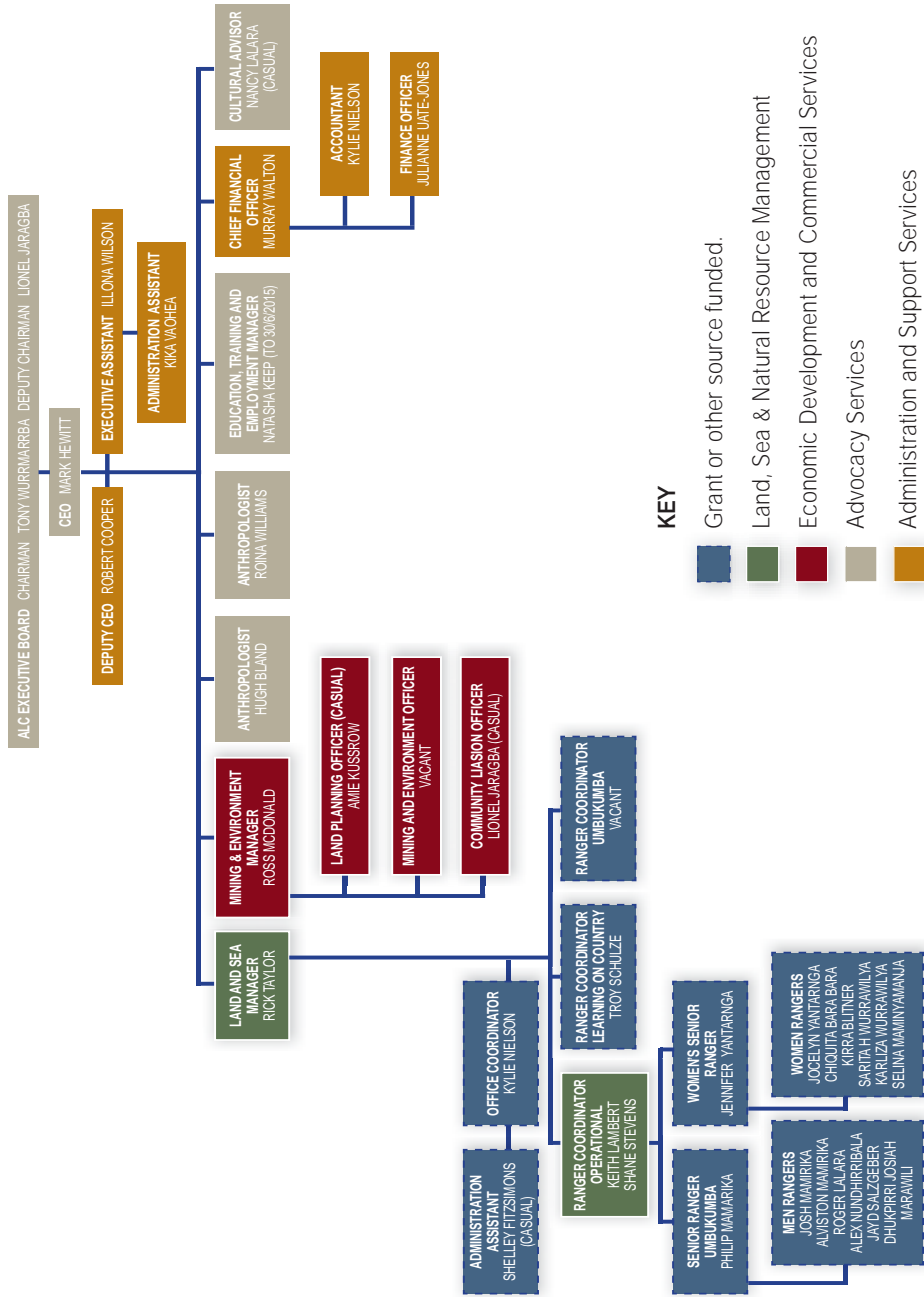
5/05/2015	Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara, Serena Bara, Eric Wurramara, Nancy Lalara
2/6/2015	Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara, Serena Bara, Eric Wurramara, Nancy Lalara

On 14 April 2015 the ALC resolved to support an IPA/Ranger Committee responsible for reviewing seasonal ranger activity, assist in planning and identifying priorities.

The ALC has previously established an Audit Committee (Output 5.5.3) with an independent Chair, a Mining Liaison Committee (Output 3.3.2) 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.



The organisational structure of the ALC during the 2014/15 financial year is provided below.



The staffing profile of the ALC during the 2014/15 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 Members and Team Leaders



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”.

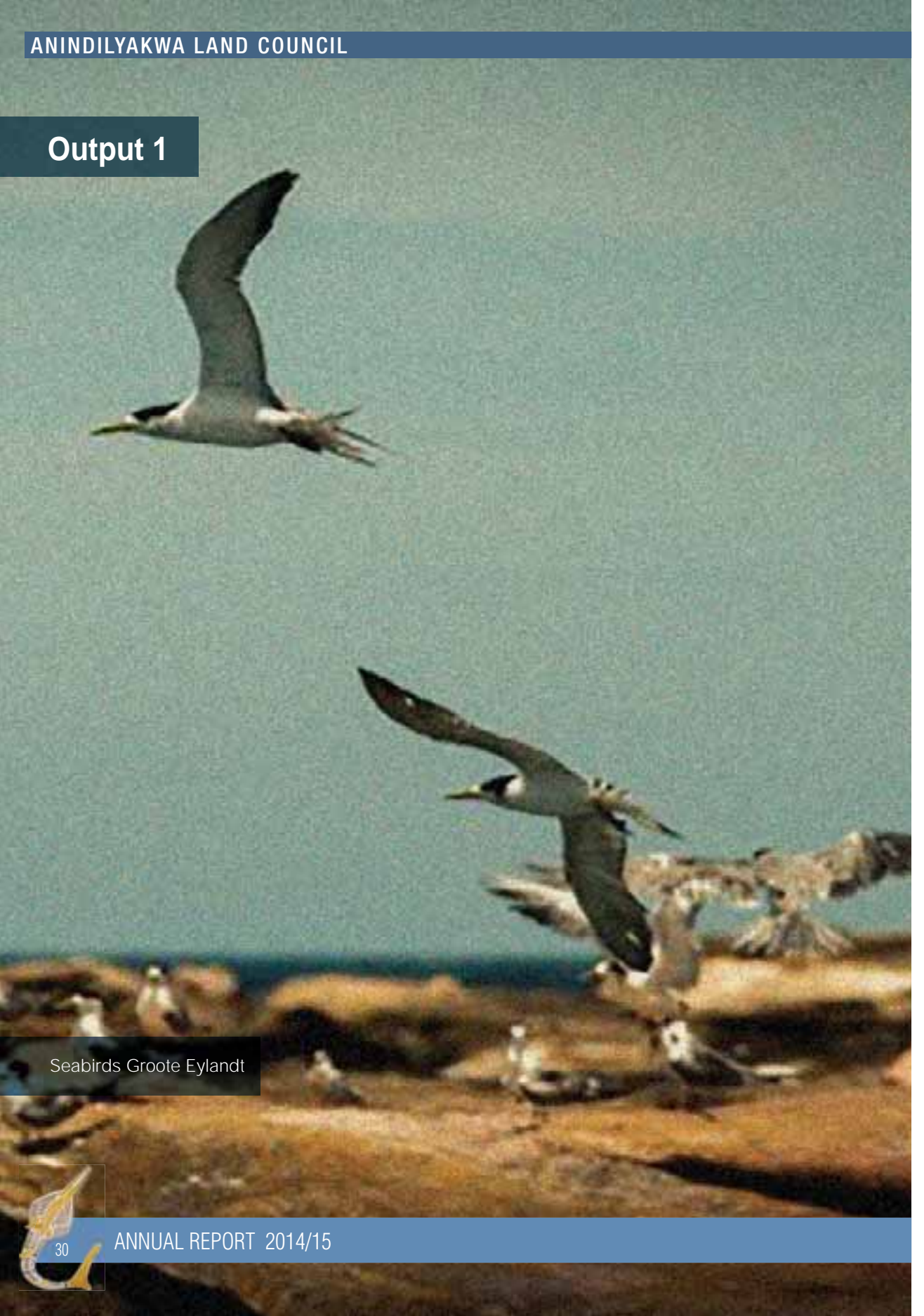
These are demonstrated by the six outputs which are described in detail in the following section of this Annual Report and which is a common reporting framework for Land Councils across the NT.



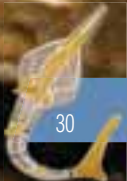
Outputs



Output 1



Seabirds Groote Eylandt



Output 1

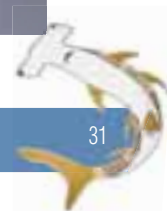
Land, Sea and Natural Resource Management Support Services

Indigenous people have cultural responsibilities to care for each other and their land and sea country. Traditional Owners are the major cultural and natural resource managers of the region, which remains one of the most pristine and biologically diverse areas in Australia. The ALC Land and Sea Management Unit works to protect and manage the biodiversity, cultural and recreational values of the Anindilyakwa Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) and surrounding sea country. Funding is provided by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) through the Working on Country (WoC) and IPA Programs to undertake this work.

Output 1.1 Indigenous Ranger Employment

During the reporting period the WoC Program funded positions for 12 Indigenous rangers. The ALC Rangers work closely with Traditional Owners to manage and care for land and sea country, and to support the protection and passing on of cultural knowledge to future generations. The ALC Rangers work in partnership with community organisations, industry and government to manage a range of projects across the Groote Archipelago.

The ALC Rangers participated in a range of training activities as part of their professional development during the reporting period including: 4WD, marine radio, first aid, occupational health and safety, chemicals, coxswains near coastal, chainsaws, fire safety and outboard motors. The ALC Rangers also participated in a 2-day Leadership and Team Building Course as part of the Young Indigenous Leaders Program.



1.1.1 Threatened Species and Biodiversity Monitoring

The ALC Rangers continued to support a University of Queensland (UQ) researcher in her study of the threatened Northern Hopping Mouse (a GEMCO funded project). Groote Eylandt is a critical refuge for this species, which has disappeared across much of its former distribution. During the reporting period the ALC Rangers supported a 3-day trip to Dalumba Bay to investigate whether this species still persists at this location (a single record of this species was recorded in this area in 2009). The ALC Rangers and UQ researchers undertook installation and checking of camera traps, Elliot traps, spotlighting and spoil identification. At least two individual northern hopping mice were recorded on camera traps.

The ALC Rangers and UQ have worked together on a long-term monitoring and research program for Northern Quolls since 2012. Groote Eylandt represents a stronghold for this species as Cane Toads, a key threatening process for Northern Quolls, remain absent from the Eylandt. The project aims to develop a better understanding of the ecology of Northern Quolls, which will allow for better management of this species by the ALC Rangers in the future. During the reporting period the ALC Rangers continued to assist UQ researchers with a range of different tasks including: taking morphological measurements, talking to student groups, taking blood samples, animal trapping and running experiments.

The ALC Rangers supported the NT Department of Land Resource Management (DLRM) Marine Division to undertake Dugong surveys by light plane. Three rangers learned the appropriate survey methodology and participated in four days of survey work. While the focus of this survey work was Dugongs, other animal sightings that were recorded consistently included: turtles, dolphins, whales, manta rays, sharks, sea snakes and crocodiles. The rangers also supported the NT DLRM Marine Division to undertake dolphin surveys by helicopter by facilitating a fuel drop to South Point.

With support from GEMCO, and in collaboration with Cumberland Ecology, the ALC Rangers undertook flora and fauna surveys within the proposed 'Eastern Leases' mining area in October for seven days.

The ALC Rangers hosted a multi-stakeholder meeting on Groote Eylandt to discuss threats to marine turtles, which was attended by representatives from the Department of Environment, NT DLRM Marine Division, Dhimurru Rangers, Borrooloola Rangers and Yiralka Rangers. The ALC Rangers liaised with NT DLRM Marine Division staff regarding a proposal to establish a collaborative long-term turtle monitoring project in the Groote Archipelago. North East Island and Dalumba Bay were identified as potential sites for monitoring Hawksbill and Green Turtles, respectively.



sportation 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.



1.1.2 Feral Animal Management

The ALC Rangers supported NT DLRM Terrestrial Division staff to undertake two weeks of cat trapping (camera traps) and mammal / reptile monitoring. The ALC Rangers supported the East Arnhem Shire Council (EASC) vet to undertake a desexing program for cats in Umbakumba. Two ALC Rangers and a Ranger Coordinator visited all homes in Umbakumba community to inform community members of the program and to collect cats. Eighteen cats were collected and desexed. The ALC Rangers undertook three nights of bait trapping for cats around Umbakumba (eight traps per night) and one night in Angurugu during the reporting period. The ALC Rangers and Learning on Country Coordinator delivered a presentation with support from the EASC vet to Angurugu school students outlining how to look after domestic cats, the importance of de-sexing cats and the threat posed to native wildlife by cats.

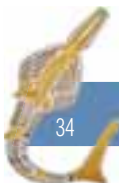




The ALC Rangers continued to maintain the acoustic monitoring devices for Cane Toads, which have been deployed at three freshwater sites at Emerald River, Umbakumba community and Bickerton Island, with support from Queensland University of Technology (QUT) researchers. The purpose of the devices is to aid with early Cane Toad detection. No Cane Toads were detected in the reporting period. The ALC Rangers and GEMCO have funded the construction of additional acoustic monitoring devices by QUT researchers, to enhance our ability to detect Cane Toad incursions before populations become established. These devices will be deployed in 2016.

During the reporting period the ALC Rangers worked with NT DLRM Terrestrial Division staff to commence the development of a robust survey methodology for night-time monitoring of water bodies for Cane Toads during the wet season.

The ALC Rangers also undertook fortnightly inspections of barges arriving at Umbakumba for Cane Toads.



1.1.3 Sea Country Management

The ALC Rangers continued to work with NT Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPIF) staff on the Snapper Research Project, which is part of a Northern Australian study on the impact of recreational fishing on snapper species. As part of this project the ALC Rangers collected Grass Emperor (30 individuals), Jew Fish (20 individuals) and Golden Snapper (30 individuals) from water around Groote Eylandt over eight days. At the ranger research facility fish were dissected and examined and the following information was recorded: length, sex, parasite assessment, DNA and age. Samples were then frozen and sent to NT DPIF.

The ALC Rangers worked with NT DPIF staff as part of the Clam Aquaculture Project during two 3-day visits to North East Island in November and May. On each visit five rangers assisted with cleaning cages, measuring clam length and repositioning clams to allow room for growth. A draft report prepared by the NT DPIF was presented to the ALC Rangers in May. The findings of this report were discussed during a meeting hosted by the rangers in May,

attended by Traditional Owners of North East Island and a representative from NT DPIF. The report indicated that the grow-out system (cages and anchorage) are well designed to support excellent growth and survival of clams, and the ability to withstand severe weather events. The report also highlighted that the site is very suitable for conducting clam grow-out operations, although very remote for regular access. This information is important for Traditional Owners considering the possibility of future aquaculture projects in the Groote Archipelago.

Spear Fishing Marngkarla Bay



Ghost nets were collected during 43 land and sea patrols undertaken by the ALC Rangers during the reporting period. Six turtles were released alive from nets as they were processed. From April ghost net data was recorded and collated using new data collection tools (tough pads) with cybertracker software. A Ghost Nets Australia representative provided training to the ALC Rangers regarding the new method for data collection. When requested, the ALC Rangers continued to provide ghost nets to the Anindilyakwa Arts Centre for use by Indigenous artists to weave into baskets and other items.

During the reporting period the rangers undertook three official search and rescue operations, as directed by NT Police.

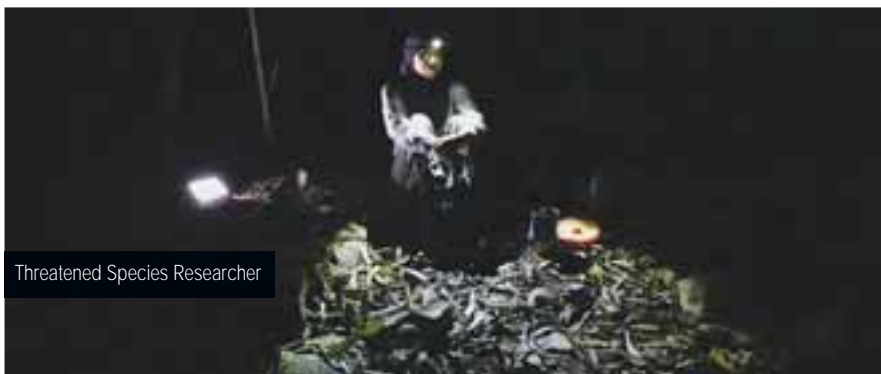
1.1.4 Biosecurity

As part of our work with the Department of Agriculture (DoA) Biosecurity Unit, the ALC Rangers commenced a program of citrus monitoring during the reporting period. Citrus plants were located in each community (Umbakumba, Angurugu, Alyangula) and invertebrates were collected and sent to the DoA for identification. Citrus monitoring was undertaken for five days, with support from DoA staff on two days.

The ALC Rangers collected marine debris as a specific work task and often during other on-country work activities. During the reporting period the ALC Rangers undertook 29 marine debris patrols. Two of these patrols were undertaken with DoA Biosecurity Unit staff in June, during which timber was assessed for signs of termites.

1.1.5 Weed Management

The ALC Rangers undertook weed control activities in Angurugu community and at the Angurugu cemetery. In addition, the ALC Rangers initiated a series of meetings with GEMCO staff to develop a collaborative whole-of-Eylandt approach to weed management. Four meetings were held between March



Threatened Species Researcher





and June. During these meetings participants undertook desktop mapping of known weed infestations, learned about and trialed new software (cybertracker sequence) to record weeds data, identified GEMCO and Anindilyakwa IPA jurisdictions of responsibility for weed treatment, and shared knowledge about weed treatment methods and weed identification.

1.1.6 Maintaining Access to Recreational Areas and Outstations

The rangers undertook regular track maintenance (clearing and removal of fallen trees) during all on-country work activities to provide access to recreational areas and outstations. Specific track clearing tasks undertaken during the reporting period included: clearing tracks to recreation areas (Jagged Head, Cave Paintings, Angurugu River Mouth and Leske Pools) to allow access, improve visibility on tracks and reduce damage to vehicles and clearing of tracks to outstations and closed areas (6-Mile Beach, Makbamunja [Marble Point track], Malkala) to allow access.

Output 1.2 Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA.

The ALC Rangers undertook regular consultations with Traditional Owners regarding the planning and review of work activities and to request permission to visit different areas of country. Traditional Owners participated in four ALC Ranger camps during the reporting period, during which Traditional Owners assisted in the planning and coordination of trip activities and the passing on of traditional knowledge to ALC Rangers and school students. Camps were held at 6-Mile Beach, Bickerton Island, Dalumba Bay and Thompson Bay.

To strengthen the Indigenous participation in management of the Anindilyakwa IPA and the planning and review of ranger work, the ALC Rangers invited the ALC Executive Board, which comprises 24 members representing all 12 clan groups in the Groote Archipelago, to undertake the role of IPA Management Committee.



The ALC Executive Board accepted this request and the first IPA Management Committee meeting is scheduled for October 2015

1.2.1 Consultations for Declaration of Sea Country IPA

The ALC Rangers commenced consultations with external stakeholders to seek written support for the extension of the Anindilyakwa IPA to include sea country. Meetings were held with the following stakeholders: Northern Territory Seafood Council, NT DLRM, Amateur Fisherman's Association, DoA Biosecurity Unit, PM&C, Northern Land Council, Northern Prawn Fisheries, NT DPIF, Australian Fisheries Management Authority, GEMCO and Dermot Smyth. The ALC Rangers aim to declare the Anindilyakwa IPA sea country in 2015/16. The ALC Rangers also attended the Dhimurru IPA Advisory Committee meeting to further develop regional ties with partner organisations and stakeholders.

1.2.2 Anindilyakwa IPA Advisory Committee

Given the extensive consultations that occurred with IPA Advisory Committee members as part of discussions relating to the declaration of IPA sea country, it was not considered necessary to hold an IPA Advisory Committee meeting during the reporting period. The next IPA Advisory Committee meeting is scheduled for May 2016.

Output 1.3 Learning on Country Program.

The Learning on Country Program (LoC) is a culturally relevant school-based Indigenous ranger facilitated program aimed at linking Australian curriculum subjects with field-based experiential learning and data collection targeting remote Indigenous students from year 4 through to year 12, and disengaged youth eligible to enrol for those years; it also provides leadership opportunities for young Indigenous people.

Key objectives of the program are:

- Increase inter-generational transmission of Indigenous knowledge and customary practice, and
- Develop strong partnerships between Ranger groups, schools and local community to deliver a culturally responsive secondary school curriculum.

The program aims to improve student learning outcomes through increased school attendance across the whole school and increased student engagement in learning. The program delivers practical activities aimed at increasing confidence and engagement of students by tapping into their existing passion for their culture, land and caring for country.

During the reporting period the Learning on Country Coordinator developed and coordinated the LoC Program through the engagement with and support from

key partners (staff from Groote Archipelago schools – Angurugu, Umbakumba, Milyakburra, Alyangula), as well as community members and other stakeholders. As part of this work the ALC Rangers supported 35 of the 45 Learning on Country (LoC) activities undertaken during the reporting period. The ALC Rangers supported these activities across 40 working days, with between one and 11 rangers participating in each activity. In total, 221 students from all four schools participated in at least one LoC activity. Umbakumba school participated in the most LoC activities (27 activities), followed by Angurugu school (25 activities), Alyangula school (13 activities) and Milyakburra school (3 activities). Some activities involved more than one school. Activities focussed on practical training (two activities), environmental issues (23 activities), cultural issues (seven activities) or both cultural and environmental issues (15 activities). As part of these activities the ALC Rangers also supported the training of students from Umbakumba, Angurugu and Alyangula schools, who completed five units in CALM Certificate I.

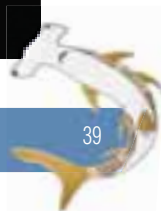
A poster highlighting key ranger-supported LoC activities was prepared and distributed to representatives of the four schools in the Groote Archipelago in December 2014.

GEMCO has provided funding to support a second LoC Coordinator position that will focus on Umbakumba school. This position will start in late 2015.

Output 1.4 Administer and Issue Permits for Access to Areas in the Anindilyakwa IPA

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 and 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.

The 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 comprised 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. During the reporting period 556 recreational area permits and 316 work area permits were issued.

1.4.1 Recreational Area Patrols and Infringement Protocols

The ALC Rangers have undertaken 41 land patrols to recreational areas during the reporting period, in conjunction with other work activities (primarily beach debris / ghost net removal, track clearing and LoC activities). As these activities were undertaken between Monday and Friday, few recreational users were checked for permits (no breaches detected). To improve the ability of the ALC Rangers to competently and professionally undertake compliance checks in recreational areas, a Permit Patrol Operational Guide and an Infringement Protocol Guide were developed.

1.4.2 Administer Entry of Domestic Animals on Groote Eylandt

The ALC Rangers continued to provide relevant information regarding the entry of domestic animals to Groote Eylandt. In addition, the ALC Rangers facilitated three meetings in May and June with key stakeholders in domestic animal management on the Eylandt (EASC vet, GEMCO) to establish a collaborative approach regarding the entry and management of domestic animals. The ALC Rangers developed a draft Groote Eylandt Domestic Animal Management Proposal for review by stakeholders in June.



Output 1.5 Output 1.5 Raising community awareness of the ALC Rangers and Threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA

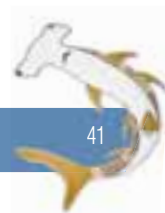
The ALC Rangers coordinated a stall at the One People One Voice festival in Umbakumba and careers day at Alyangula School. During both activities the ALC Rangers discussed different aspects of ranger work with interested community members and school children including threatened species research (Northern Quolls) and threats to biodiversity and cultural values on the Eylandt (feral cats, weeds), Cane Toad management and looking after country through ghost net and marine debris removal.

The ALC Rangers attended the Marine Turtle Symposium in Perth and presented work undertaken in the Groote Archipelago on Hawksbill Turtles. An ALC Ranger also attended the World Parks Congress in Sydney. The ALC Rangers attended the Territory Natural Resource Management conference in Darwin at which an ALC Ranger and a UQ researcher delivered a joint presentation on the collaborative Northern Quoll research project being undertaken on Groote Eylandt. All conferences provided Land and Sea Management Unit staff with an excellent opportunity to meet and share ideas with other Indigenous land and sea managers in Australia and from around the world.

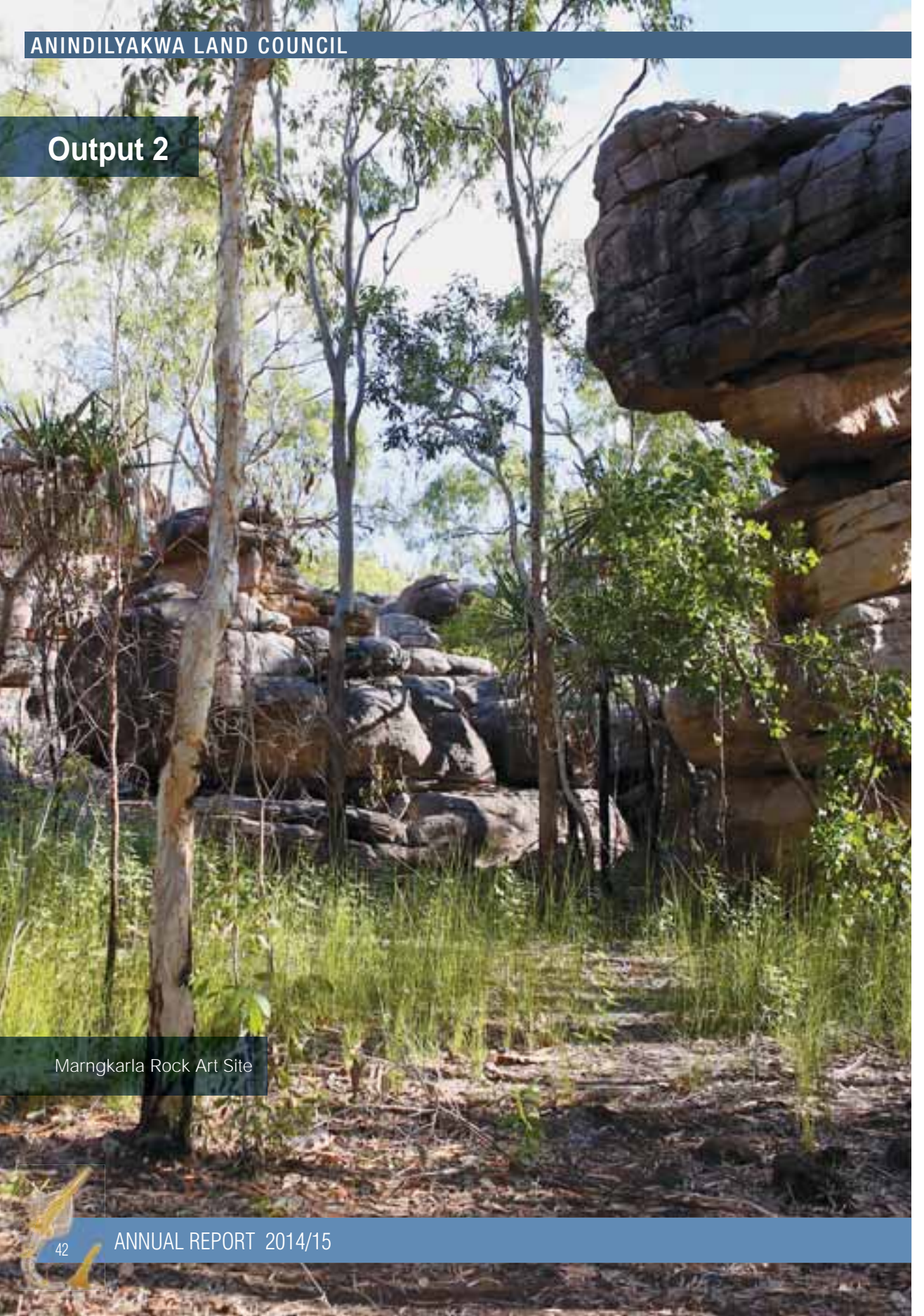
1.5.1 Digital Noticeboard Project

The ALC Rangers supported QUT researchers with the ongoing roll out of the "digital noticeboard" project – an interactive web-based learning and information tool. It is anticipated that these devices will facilitate a new platform for recording and transferring Indigenous ecological knowledge, as well as important notices and information from the ALC Rangers, in an interactive format. During the reporting period the ALC Rangers and QUT researchers developed four notices (photo-based messages with dialogue in English and Anindilyakwa) for the digital noticeboards. The topics of the notices were: Learning on Country, Croc Rescue, Cane Toad Monitoring and Ghost Net Management.

In addition to making notices the ALC Rangers delivered a noticeboard to Milyakburra School. A noticeboard was also delivered to Umbakumba School. This noticeboard has an LoC section (channel) comprising notices made of LoC activities that the ALC Rangers have supported.



Output 2



Marnngarla Rock Art Site

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 Groote 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 Groote 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 Groote Eylandt, and the waters between the mainland and Groote 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-Groote 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.



Lorraine Mamarika and Anna Louise Lalara



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.

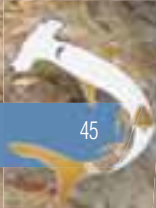
During this financial period, ALC anthropologists have worked closely with the NLC to ensure the engagement of a highly qualified lead research anthropologist to ensure the progression of the claim registration. This has occurred in response to the assessment of the Form One by an external expert and the requirement of additional research to be performed on the mainland side, under the guidance of NLC's legal team.

In the meantime the ALC has received an assessors report regarding the National Heritage listing with the Saltwater Country of Groote Eylandt being described as an, "... outstanding example of a class of cultural environments called 'marine social landscapes'". This is a very encouraging outcome that bodes well for a potential listing on the National Heritage Register.





GEMCO and Traditional Owners discussing mining



Output 3

Coming Ashore Umbakumba

Output 3

Economic Development and Commercial Services

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

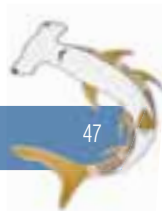
3.1.1 Township Leasing

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 was formalized at a meeting between the OTL and the ALC on 17 June 2015. The review provided 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

As at 30 June 2015 4 S19 lease applications have been received but are yet to be finalised. In addition the ALC is negotiating lease arrangements over the sites of the new offices, training rooms and cultural centres at Alyanguls, Angurugu and Umbakumba.

The ALC continues to utilise external expertise to facilitate this work

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

The ALC continues its commitment 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 Groote 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 vocational and skills based training provided to the Land and Sea Rangers.

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. As at 30 June 2015, 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



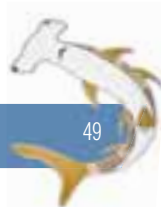
exchange program with the Martu Ranger Group from the Western Desert during March 2014 to collaborate and capacity build through sharing information. The Martu Rangers subsequently visited Groote Eylandt. The Rangers also participated in the Kimberley to Cape Network which is a growing group of organisations 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.



GEMCO and Traditional Owners discussing mining

3.2.2 Groote Eylandt Linguistics Centre

During the 2014/15 financial year, ASAC was tasked with operating 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.

During 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. 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.

3.2.4 Supporting Schooling, Employment and Training

The ALC was funded by PM&C to facilitate school attendance, employment and training pathways to employment on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island. The funding provided employment of the Education, Training and Employment Manager and Community Liaison Officers to facilitate improved school attendance and build local capacity with families and communities as well, within established governance structures to achieve improved attendance, schooling training and employment outcomes. Funding provided ensured the continuity of:

- Deployment of Community Liaison Officers in Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra to provide frontline community engagement, working with students, family and clan groups on strategies and action to improve 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 the Groote archipelago.
- Development of a draft School Community Partnership Agreement.



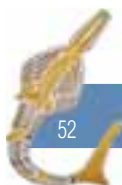
3.2.5 Community Led Social Change Initiative

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 2014/15 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
- 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.

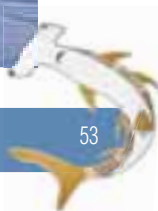
During the reporting period the ALC distributed monies to 10 locally owned Aboriginal Corporations as scheduled below:

3.2.6.1 GEBIE 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.



Spear Fishing Umbakumba



Project	Description	Approval Value
Refurbishment of Traditional Owner Housing	The refurbishments of existing GEBIE houses at Angurugu and starting a fledgling building program, for TO's, over the next twelve months. All of these dwellings will be occupied by TO's. A Pilot Project in terms of paying rent etc. (Concurrent with the urban planning process).	\$1,200,000
Development of a locally owned 4GT Network	Roll out of a 4G Microwave telecommunication network connecting all 4 communities. Free internal communication, locally owned and operated, high performance and discounted price for local community. This links into the optic fibre cable Telstra has constructed on the seabed from Numbulwar to Alyangula	\$1,800,000
Healthy Living Project	Investigation onto the feasibility of establishing a sustainable Food Subsidy Program	\$25,000
Waterparks	Investigate the potential to construct water parks at Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra	\$100,000
Kings Crossing Upgrade	Contribute to the complete upgrade of the deep sewerage system of Angurugu	\$1,100,000
Kings Crossing Upgrade	Upgrade key crossing on a critical access road to Dalumba Bay	\$45,000
Crocodile Farm Investment	ALC's business advisor Lincoln Crown conducted an extensive assessment of the luxury goods market demand for and NT supply of juvenile crocodile skins. The document recommended an initial investment of \$1M into an existing crocodile farm in the NT to "learn" the industry and recommended Groote develop a supply of mature hatchlings to more advanced production lines across the NT.	\$1,174,929
Royalty Distributions	Individual royalty payments to eligible traditional owners	\$4,557,000
Mens Toilet construction	Construction of a toilet facility at the Angurugu Mens' Shed	\$35,200
Dialysis Nurse	Employment of a community based dialysis nurse over the 2014 Christmas period	\$28,704
Tools for trade training centre	Purchase power tools for use in trade training centre	\$53,000
House construction	Building locally owned housing for traditional owners	\$2,084,969
Royalty Distributions	Individual royalty payments to eligible traditional owners	\$3,014,000
First Creek Crossing	Auspice joint funding of a project with the NT Government to upgrade the critical first creek crossing on the Umbakumba road	\$600,000



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, Waste collection, roadside maintenance, aquaculture, fishing, Territory Government and Territory Housing maintenance, daily Gemco Bus Service, GEAT daily Bus service, Scabies and Pest Control Program, Housing Renovations, mini- mart and owns commercial accommodation in Darwin.

Project	Description	Approval Value
Car Body Removal	Removal and burial of over 500 car bodies from the houses in Umbakumba and Angurugu.	\$735,261
Vehicle procurement scheme	Purchase of vehicles for Elders of each clan across the Archipelago	\$960,000
Leprechaun Resort expansion	Leprechaun Resort is located just south of the Darwin CBD and was purchased in 2013 by Aminjarrinja and initially extensively refurbished out of its own profits. The ALC received and eventually approved a grant to double the capacity of the resort	\$3,130,000
House construction	Increase in housing stock in Umbakumba and Outstations of Little Paradise, Bartalumba Bay and Malkala	\$3,000,000
Boosting repairs and maintenance	The current R & M program provided by NT Government is widely recognized as inadequate. Aminjarrinja have negotiated with NT Government an increase in service provision via a co-contribution of \$1.5M from both the ALC and the NT Government to boost resourcing by \$3M	\$1,500,00
Repairs to old school house	Heritage listed building to be utilized as a base for Groote Eylandt and Milyakburra Youth Development Unit (GEMYDU)	\$505,263
SCABIES eradication program	Working in conjunction with Dept Health, Aminjarrinja is developing an on-going program in the 3 communities to address the occurrence of scabies.	\$700,000
Old person's coordinator	Employment of an elders coordinator at Umbakumba	\$300,000



Project	Description	Approval Value
Mentor	Employment of a trade training coordinator and mentor across the communities	\$250,000
Outboard motor	Purchase of an outboard motor for the boat used by the elder ladies at Umbakumba	\$7,636
Media Unit	Establishment of a media unit for recording and preservation of Anindilyakwa culture	\$400,000
Conference room project	Acquisition of furniture for ALC conference room	\$44,000
Administration centre repairs	Replacement of windows in ALC Administration building	\$56,374
Carpark repairs	Restoration of surfaces in ALC Administration centre car park	\$220,000
Conference room project	Fit out of ALC conference room	\$58,634
Media unit	Matt Bligh, film maker, requires substantial archiving capacity to deal with film productions. Currently Anindilyakwa NITV contracted film clips are appearing weekly on national TV	\$99,707
Media unit	Media unit vehicle	\$30,000
SCABIES eradication program	Purchase of new mattresses and bedding for communities	\$150,000
Manganese Study	Investment in project to investigate local impact of Manganese	\$150,000

3.2.6.3 Anindilyakwa Services 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 2013/14 year. The establishment of ASAC was intended to enable 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.



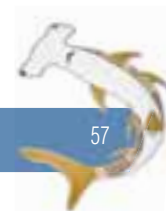
Project	Description	Approval Value
Operating Budget to 30 June 2015 including delivery of services to traditional owners	ASAC presented a detailed budget to implement services and corporate support to deliver programs in the following areas: 1. Language protection 2. Art development 3. Operationalize cultural activities in the ALC Office/Training Centres 4. Deliver the ALC funded Social Program 5. Digital Media Production	\$7,191,348
Supplementary funding request \$853,026	Financial support of One People One Voice Festival	\$133,341
Supplementary funding request \$853,026	Purchase of Art Development Manager's house at Angurugu	\$135,000
Supplementary funding request \$853,026	Purchase of a 4WD vehicle for use by GEMYDU	\$59,660
Supplementary funding request \$853,026	Purchase of an outboard motor for use by the mens' shed at Angurugu	\$8,636
Supplementary funding request \$853,026	Staff rental assistance for occupation of the Linguist's house at Alyangula	\$52,000
Supplementary funding request \$853,026	Establishment of cultural centre and linguistics knowledge bank on behalf of the ALC	\$328,025
Supplementary funding request \$853,026	Operation of Mil.yakburra cultural centre	\$136,364

3.2.6.4 Arriki Aboriginal Corporation

Project	Description	Approval Value
Jumping Crocodile Cruises	Arriki requested funds to replace its ageing tourist vessel on the Adelaide River	\$500,000

3.2.6.5 Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation

Project	Description	Approval Value
Purchase of Leading Edge Appliance Store Alyangula	This store has been a very successful non-indigenous family owned since many years. Particularly at royalty distribution time this business has seen a large amount of TO money leave the Archipelago. Amangarra are a TO group comprising Warrawilyas and Muminjamanja Traditional Owners	\$580,000
Warehouse establishment	Establishment of a Darwin warehouse for transshipping of goods en route to Grote Eylandt	\$221,468



3.2.6.6 Angabunamanja Aboriginal Corporation

Project	Description	Approval Value
Bartalumba Bay Marina	GHD Engineering Marine Division has been awarded a contract to scope and assess the business viability to inform an appropriate possible design for a Marina to be located in Bartalumba Bay	\$57,894
Airport Coffee Shop	No catering is available at the airport currently. Assessment is being carried out to construct a café at the airport	\$160,000
Groote Eylandt Housing Project	A pilot program has been launched to investigate constructing 3 staff houses for Aboriginal Corporations in Alyangula and 3 traditional owner houses on selected sites, utilizing supply of kit houses from China	\$229,250
Angurugu Childrens' Store	Application has been made to supply children's clothing and goods from China and retail in the community owned stores throughout Groote	\$46,500

3.2.6.7 Warningaakalinga Aboriginal Corporation

Project	Description	Approval Value
Angurugu Shopping Centre upgrade	Complete refurbishment of Angurugu Shopping Centre Precinct	\$898,100

3.2.6.8 Aruburabura Aboriginal Corporation

Project	Description	Approval Value
Recognition of Elders	Payments in recognition of cultural specific advice given in respect of identification of cultural sites	\$100,000

3.2.6.9 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 Bickerton Island.

Project	Description	Approval Value
Excavator	Funding to acquire an excavator for use in timber recovery and milling	\$89,500

3.2.6.10 GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation

Project	Description	Approval Value
Operational funding	Funding for 3 months operations pending approval of additional operational funding	\$150,000

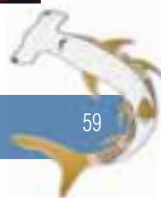
Output 3.3 Process applications for consent to explore and mine Indigenous land

3.3.1 Mining Liaison Committee Meetings

The financial year 2014/15 has seen moderate activity in the areas of mining, exploration and associated environmental management. GEMCO has now commenced their Premium Concentrate Project (PCO2) which will see approximately a 10% increase in output from the mine over the coming years. The project extracts manganese sands from otherwise waste materials and this is seen by the Land Council as a positive step to reducing the impacts of the mine at closure. GEMCO shipped approximately 4,646,356 tonnes of manganese ore from its port facilities at Milner Bay during 2014/15. Prices received for the product have remained relatively low for the year and expected to remain that way in the near future.



Traditional Owners viewing rock art at Marngkarla main gallery



GEMCO and the 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. This committee operates under the requirements set out in the GEMCO Mining Agreement (2006). The ALC Chairman, CEO and Mining and Environment Manager represent the ALC on this Committee and senior Traditional Owners and others are invited to attend Mining Liaison Committee meetings as their input is often crucial to the issues discussed. The regular meetings have fostered a better understanding between the two parties and assist in achieving mutual outcomes.

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

- Appointment of an independent Auditor for the Milner Bay Contamination Project;
- Very successful Rehabilitation season with 123.5ha seeded;
- Further Protection of vulnerable sacred sites;
- Successful undertaking of Southern Areas Cultural Surveys;
- Completion of Eastern leases EIS field work and cultural survey projects;
- Commencement of the Southern Areas Exploration Agreement working group discussions;
- Commencement of an Eastern Leases Mining Agreement working group discussions.

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 organizations. Throughout 2014/2015 there have also been several meetings held collectively with the ALC, Traditional Owners and GEMCO to discuss projects proposed by the mining company to discuss in greater detail environmental and development issues that are of concern to the Traditional Owners. Key topics during this period included, cultural site management in the main leases and Eastern leases, EIS outcomes Eastern leases and new Dam levee wall construction adjacent to Angurugu.

3.3.2 Land Disturbance And Rehabilitation

During this reporting period ALC records show approximately 225ha of native vegetation was cleared on the mining leases by GEMCO. During the same period



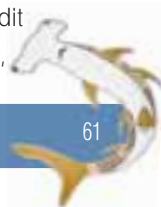
approximately 123.5 ha of rehabilitation was undertaken against a target of 120 ha. Areas not completed in the last reporting period were completed and transferred to the 2014-15 rehabilitation target. Mine rehabilitation tours previously undertaken by Traditional Owners have indicated that they are 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 moving to encourage 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 use of disturbed areas for alternate uses other than rehabilitation such as bio-fuel production, tree crops or other horticultural enterprises.

The ALC and the ALC Ranger Group have been actively working with GEMCO and other community organizations to improve weed control outcomes across the Archipelago as they are seen a major threat to the biodiversity and several joint strategy have been held 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.



3.3.3 Document Reviews

As part of the review of mining activities on Groote Eylandt, the Mining and Environment Manager of the ALC has reviewed numerous mining documents. These included the Mine Management Plans, Water Management Plans, Eastern leases EIS documents, Milner bay reports, various environmental reports and audit documents. Under the current 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. This review allows the ALC to make constructive comment and ensure that GEMCO's activities are in line with the wishes of the Traditional Owners and the ALC's policies.

3.3.4 Exploration Activities

During the 2014-15 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 though this work is expected to slow as in the coming years as GEMCO moves towards conversion of these Exploration leases to Mining Leases. Drilling not conducted during 2013-14 has been carried over the 2014-15 year. No Exploration is planned for the coming season in the Eastern Leases. Preliminary plans are in place for limited exploration in the Southern Leases if Traditional Owners formally agree to allow GEMCO to Explore in the Southern area leases.

If agreement is reached with Traditional Owners and the Land Council to allow exploration in the Southern Leases (ELA2455) this will potentially have a significant impact on the life of mining on Groote Eylandt

3.3.5 Mining Lease Fauna And Flora Surveys

GEMCO have now completed the field work for the Environmental Impact study of the Eastern Leases in preparation for the mining phase in this area. The study covered many aspects of the environment including fauna, flora, hydrology, noise and social impacts. Special attention was placed on threatened species that occur in these leases so as impacts can be minimized. The results of the survey provided



Consultations with senior men on new office and training room project

useful information on the Threatened species found in the area so mitigation strategies can be developed for their protection where possible. Environmental Offsets have also been discussed for areas where protection is not feasible.

The GEMCO PhD project on the Northern Hopping Mouse is now also complete in the field. 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. It is hoped further research on this species will occur in the future to ensure adequate management.

GEMCO is continuing with conducting annual rehabilitation success assessments of the rehabilitation areas across the site to ensure they are on the right trajectory. 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.

GEMCO also assessed the movement of fauna back into the rehabilitation areas with mixed results due to the lack of suitable habitat

3.3.6 Mine Water Management

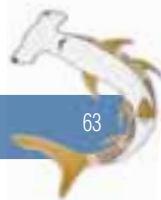
In this reporting period GEMCO has managed the mine water across the site to a high standard with no major reporting on water management issues. GEMCO has constructed several more storm water runoff drains which have improved the quality of runoff water running towards the river and elsewhere. The Eylandt experienced a very low rainfall for the past wet season which has resulted in minimal water issues for GEMCO.

GEMCO has undertaken extensive work to produce a water balance for the site which is now allowing improved management. Some minor issues occurred during the reporting period around tailings dam leakage however these were rectified soon after.

3.3.7 Milner Bay Port

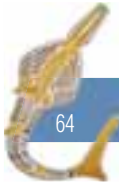
GEMCO continue to improve storm water impact from their port facility unfortunately wet season storms continue to allow manganese fines to contaminate water flowing to the Bay, the ALC continues to pursue continual improvement in this area.

GEMCO new independent auditor has now reviewed 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





Bush tucker survey near Angurugu



litres have been recovered. The ALC has now received this review and will be consulting with the Auditor and GEMCO on future outcomes to reduce this serious problem.

3.3.8 New Mining Exploration Applications

It is very important for the ALC that all new proposals for exploration are fully 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 GEMCO made application for an Exploration License over areas of ELA 2455 referred to as the Southern Leases.

During the reporting period the Land Council also received an application from Paltar Petroleum Limited for a Petroleum Exploration Permit (EP(A)245) over Groote Eylandt including Winchelsea Island. This is first Petroleum application received for the Groote Archipelago.

Two years ago 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, these leases have now been relinquished.

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 this 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 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 participated in investment workshops and worked closely with expert analysts and advisors Lincoln Crowne and Company (LCC) and EnMark Business Advisors (EnMark), 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 the advisors is to work with the ALC 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 Finance Committee And Economic Development Unit

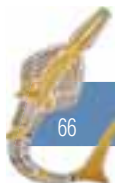
The advisors have continued to work with the Finance Committee as established in March 2015 under *Section 29A* of the *ALRA*. As at 30 June the ALC is also considering options for the establishment of an Economic Development Unit (EDU) to assume responsibility for investigating opportunities for commercial development on behalf of the ALC. Those opportunities will include both short term opportunities and strategies for addressing the need to develop a local economy for the benefit of the communities consequent upon the cessation of mining activities.

The basis for the establishment of the EDU lies in the Rents and Royalties Distribution Framework, a document developed and endorsed by the ALC in March 2015. The framework provides a blueprint for the royalty distribution process, including background information for stakeholders, guidelines for applicants, application forms and reporting templates.

It is an organic, living document which, over time, will improve the quality of decision making and, ultimately, the level of accountability to traditional owners, of those Corporations seeking to share in the social, cultural and economic future of Groote Eylandt.

3.4.3 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



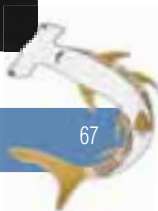
established in a hub and spoke model. The DBR precinct will be established as the hub using some infrastructure that is already established in the area to achieve better utilisation of the DBR precinct. The spokes comprise of the Milyakburra Cyclone Shelter which will be used as a multi- purpose facility 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.

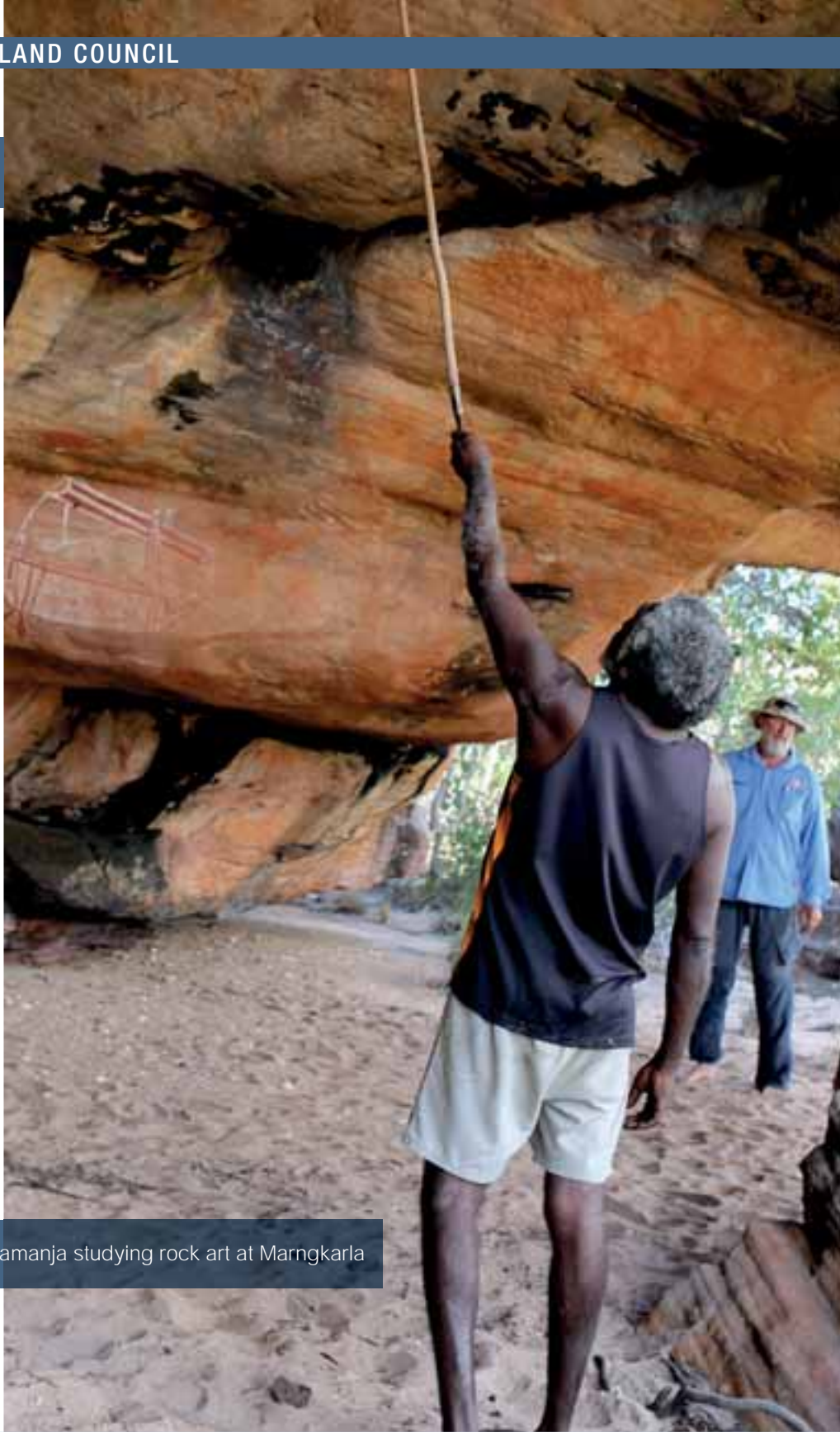
During the reporting period the ALC appointed the Project Manager and the Architect, the fit out of the Milyakburra Cyclone Shelter was commenced and a work on the consultation process and building designs commenced.

3.4.4 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 has allocated funding to complete this project and anticipates commencement in the nest financial year.



Output 4



Barnabus Maminyamanja studying rock art at Marnngkarla



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

The whole of Groote Eylandt is considered sacred and important to the Indigenous land owners of the archipelago. However, certain focal points have been highlighted for focus this year. Information is constantly being sourced from elders by the male and female staff anthropologists regarding places of high level significance that require protection and preservation. Primary focus is on those sites, songlines and places that have been historically under researched and where preservation of traditional cultural knowledge is urgently required due to elders being frail, aged or infirm.

Our secondary focus is on areas where mine lease expansion is proposed or where AAPA site certificates are sought for risk management, as has occurred with the Eastern Leases cultural surveys.

4.1.2 Advocacy For Sea Protection

In March, 2015 the NT government announced that the moratorium over seabed mining over Groote seas has just been extended for another 3 years. This is largely due to the ALC's active lobbying of the NT Government in this area. The moratorium bans all forms of mining, with a particular focus on controversial 'fracking'.

New marine studies are suggesting that the waters of the Groote archipelago are not just pristine examples of the natural marine biota but that they may also provide vital clues to climate regulation and climate change, affecting the whole of northern Australia. Further to this, baseline research will be commissioned in this important under-researched area of marine biology, in the next financial year.

4.1.3 Awareness And Consultation On Social And Development Issues, Including Gender Issues

Women's business and gender issues have come into their own with the engagement of a new Female Anthropologist. To increase the full participation and awareness of the Anindilyakwa people, with equal representation by males and females, has been goal of the ALC for some time now. The social and political landscape for the people of Groote Eylandt can only be improved with equal opportunity for, and involvement of, women in decision making processes.



The ALC regularly makes submissions to local, national and international forums and debates, expressing and representing issues of importance to the Anindilyakwa people.

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. The ALC makes submissions and representations to the Australian and the NT government on a regular basis, addressing issues of importance.

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

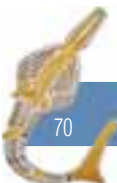
No activity in respect to this Output was undertaken during the reporting period.

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 June 2015 ALC anthropologists were alerted by David Kaus of the National Museum of Australia that a Groote Eylandt ceremony object was being offered on eBay. Following consultations with senior men this item was purchased on commercial terms.

Consultations have been conducted in May 2015 regarding the ancestral remains of 6 individuals that were removed from Groote Eylandt. The skeletal remains were mostly removed prior to 1950 by researchers engaged in comparative anatomy studies. Senior community members have instructed that repatriation of these ancestral remains be pursued and it is expected that repatriation will take place in 2015-16. The remains have been located by the Strehlow Research Centre's Repatriation Unit as part of a national repatriation program funded through the Ministry of Arts and the remains are currently being stored in Darwin at the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory.



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 was filled in late 2014 and work on the key task has now commenced.

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 have been undertaken in the south west of Groote Eylandt involving anthropology, archaeology and rock art specialists. The surveys technique was broad due to the large areas involved and the funding constraints however assistance was received from GEMCO for this important work. The surveys were 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.



Additional work will be undertaken in the latter half of the 2015 calendar year.

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.

Groote Eylandt's media unit continues to produce media clips for broadcast on NITV for promotion of the Groote Archipelago and the Anindilyakwa language and culture.

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 required to be attended by all new 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.



Adam MacFie (MAGNT) and ALC Tony Wurramarra finalising return of ancestral remains



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, 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 3.4.3, 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.

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.

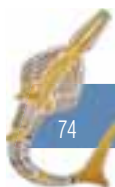
The ALC was successful in obtaining a commission by NITV for the production of four short films that capture stories of the people from Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra. The films will document stories from Elders about life in community in the past and capture perspectives from young people about 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 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 Wurramarrba 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 the 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.

The RPA has now concluded.

4.5.3 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.

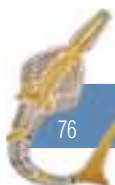
During the year the ALC reviewed its strategy in regard to youth services. It has decided to remove itself from direct involvement and instead, to auspice properly skilled corporations to deliver appropriately targeted and resourced programs where they can best meet the community requirements.

The program funding has been continued through to the end of the 2015 calendar year, and the ALC direct involvement will be wound down during that timeframe.

4.5.4 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

Rocky outcrop Groote Eylandt

Output 5

Administration and Support Services

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

The 2014/15 reporting period marked a year of significant progress in implementation and extension of the 2013 review of the ALC structure and functions. The ALC has focused on corporate governance improvements by:

- Continuing to work with Arnold Bloch Leibler (ABL) and Bowden McCormack (BM) 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.
- Increasing transparency between ALC and the ORIC Corporations by implementing reporting mechanisms beyond those required by ALRA. Planning for a review of the relationship between the major stakeholders in the hybrid economy being developed on Groote Eylandt. This will result in a series of investment workshops to be held between September and December 2015.
- Further streamlining the structure and functions of the ALC to leverage organisation efficiency.
- Providing to PM&C a transparent and comprehensive 2014/2015 Budget with clearly defined operational funding requirements to deliver the critical work of the ALC including the establishment of an Economic Development Unit.



- Increasing the frequency and quality of reporting to the Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs and PM&C.
- Implementation of the Rents and Royalties Distribution Framework to manage the distribution of S64(3) funds.
- Implementation of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, which came into effect on 1 July 2014.

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 increasing the engagement and decision making capacity of the elected members. During this financial year ALC members have increasingly asserted their capacity to assess, monitor and evaluate the service delivery of the the ALC and to assess the performance of Aboriginal Corporations in receipt of royalty derived monies.

Land Council Members attended 24 Full Meetings and Committee Meetings during the reporting period, up from 17 in the previous year.

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.

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. Section 35 prescribes the responsibility of Land Councils to the Aboriginal people for all monies received in respect of the area affected by the GEMCO operations. These monies are held in trust and are not available for other purposes of the Land Council.

During the 2014/15 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	\$20,943,288
Add Receipts:	
Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents	\$30,865,782
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with subsection 35(11)	\$408,240
Deduct Payments:	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	\$9,078,966
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	\$580,000



Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	155,144
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	10,095,858
Arirriki Aboriginal Corporation	500,000
Aruburabura Aboriginal Corporation	100,000
Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	19,737,762
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	1,795
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	898,100
Closing Balance	\$11,069,685

Section 35(3) Determinations

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

Opening Balance	\$158,480
Add Receipts:	
SSection 46 Negotiated Royalties	11,010,948
Section 46 Negotiated Rents	905,944
Section 44A Exploration Licences	80,511
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	2,266
Deduct Payments:	
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties paid to Myer Family Company as trustee for Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	11,010,948
Section 46 Negotiated Rents paid to Aboriginal people affected by privately negotiated agreement	907,216
Section 44A Exploration Licence royalties paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 48A Agreement	156,723
Closing Balance	\$83,262

Section 35(4) Determinations

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

Opening Balance	\$9,510
Add Receipts:	
Section 16 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	306,800
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	1,270
Deduct Payments:	
Section 16 Rents and Other Prescribed Amounts paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 16 Agreement	200,364
Closing Balance	\$117,216

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



Output 5.4 Administer Land Trusts.

The membership of the ALT, until 10 June 2015 was four members, namely, Murabuda Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Russell Wurrawilya and Donald Mamarika.

On 13 July the ALC was advised that the size of the ALT has been increased to 6 members, as permitted under ALRA. The 6 members appointed to the ALT at that date are Mr Lionel Jaragba, Mr Eric Wurramura, Mr Barnabus Maminyamanja, Ms Serena Bara, Ms Jennifer Yantarrangaa and Mr Phillip Mamarika

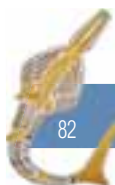
The ALT were also consulted and signed off on the GEMCO Preliminary Exploration and Cultural Survey Agreement for the Southern Areas of Groote Eylandt. The non-invasive surveys were undertaken in October/November 2013 and June/July 2014. The surveys including the ALC Cultural Survey were primarily funded 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 2014/15 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 2014/15 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 2014/15 financial year, there were no instances of fraudulent activity.

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:
15/9/2014	Mark O'Shea (Chair), Lionel Jaragba, Jacob Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Nessman Bara.
27/11/2014	Mark O'Shea Chair), Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Nessman Bara.
06/03/2015	Mark O'Shea Chair), Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Nessman Bara.
18/06/2015	Mark O'Shea Chair), Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Nessman Bara, Wayne Warrwilya.

The ALC Chair and CEO were also present at all meetings at the invitation of the Audit Committee.

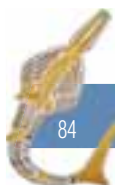
Key reviews and recommendations made by the Audit Committee during the reporting period include:

- Review of the Financial Report and Auditors closing letter for the 2013/14 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 2014 and the audit plan for 2015. 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.

During the reporting period the ALC updated its policy with regard to disclosures



of interest. On 18 June the ALC resolved to adopt a Conflict of Interest Policy with immediate effect, subject to legal review by Bowden McCormack and Arnold Block Liebler.

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 PGPA. 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 2014 to 30 June 2015.

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

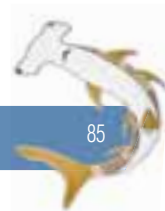
During the reporting period the ALC was not required to and did not provide any indemnity or insurance premium for any of its officers. Standard cover is provided via Comcover which includes professional indemnity cover.

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.

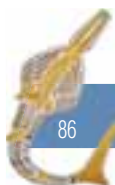
5.5.10 Delegations under S28 of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (Northern Territory) 1976

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	\$23,904.54	Management of 2014 One People One Voice Festival
Altius Advisors	\$1,500.00	Preparation of 2015 Financial Statements
Aminjarrinja Enterprises (Aminjarrinja Ent.)	\$4,959.09	Resources for 2014 One People One Voice Festival
ASAC	\$9,090.91	Resources for 2014 One People One Voice Festival
Board Accord	\$8,000.00	Governance Training Program
BorjaTec	\$2,499.43	Consulting for Office and Training Centre IT requirements
Bowden McCormack	\$8,237.75	ALC Board Governance Support
CADS Survey	\$20,195.92	Office and Training Centre survey
CO2 Australia Limited	\$15,000.00	Carbon advisory services for Indigenous Carbon Farming grant funded program
Daniel Gerich	\$727.27	Arial Vision for OPOV festival promotion
Darwin Castles	\$5,161.38	Entertainment for OPOV festival
David M Welch	\$11,775.45	Southern Areas Cultural Survey
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	\$18,000.00	ALC Review and change management
Department of Business	\$18,181.82	Dugong Resort Aerial Survey
Diplomacy	\$2,800.00	Government and media relations
EcOz Environmental Consulting	\$2,727.27	Review of GEMCO MMP
Enmark Pty Ltd	\$32,375.50	Audit Chair fees and employment contract consulting
GEBIE	\$27,090.91	Cross Cultural training
GHD PTY LTD	\$14,561.90	Project Management for Office and Training Centre project
Greta Photography	\$5,945.05	Auspice payment for Arts NT Groote Eylandt Portraits of Knowledge grant funded program
Hall, Benjamin Russell	\$4,250.00	Preparation of report for Sacred Sea Places grant
Hays Recruiting Experts	\$1,030.88	Consultant fees for ALC Finance policy and procedure development
In Depth Archaeology & Heritage Conservation	\$11,288.51	Southern Areas Archaeology
James Cook University	\$25,000.00	Research into the development, deployment and monitoring of new smart cane toad traps on Groote Eylandt
James Dodd	\$1,750.00	Entertainment for OPOV festival
John Cunningham	\$18,490.00	Consulting for GEMCO MMP
John Hartigan & Associates	\$29,673.89	General human resources and industrial relations advice
Librio Associates P/L	\$6,750.00	Advice on cultural centres, offices and training facility project
Lincoln Crowne & Company	\$261,594.86	Consultancy services on various strategic growth initiatives



Consultant	Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive)	Nature of Work Undertaken
Local Knowledge (NT) Pty Ltd	\$5,236.36	Development of a substance misuse strategy and action plan
Mamarika, Johnny	\$600.00	Consulting for Dolumba Bay Survey
Myriad Design	\$1,800.00	Fitout Valuation of: 18-20/58 McLeod St, Cairns
Northlakes Medical Centre	\$227.27	Medical report
Preston Rowe Paterson	\$3,000.00	Valuation of: 18-20/58 McLeod St, Cairns
QS Services	\$1,860.00	Preparation of a budget estimate for proposed alterations to Office and Training Centre project
Robert Powrie, Legal Consultant	\$1,075.00	Funding agreement review for Australian Literacy and Numeracy Foundation and Project Kids
Ross Tonkin associates	\$12,640.00	Preparation of principal development brief and Quantity Surveyor costing for Office and Training Centre project
SHIM Consulting Services	\$16,856.00	Southern Areas Cultural Survey
Stamp Music Australia	\$5,328.51	Preparation activities for music entertainment component with schools for OPOV festival 2014
Tanyah Nasir Consulting Services	\$61,639.74	CLSCI Rise Up Program delivery
Taylor, Stacey	\$33,065.48	IPA Coordinator



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 agreement \$4,314.80

(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

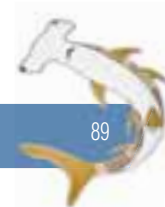
Under Section 516A of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC), Commonwealth Authorities must include a report on environmental matters. Due to the nature of the ALC operations there are minimal impacts on the environment. Itemised below are details relating to Environmentally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

The ALC has not conducted any activities during the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 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 access and 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 ongoing 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 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.
Review of GEMCO EIS report for the Eastern leases.	The ALC has reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern Leases and made comment to ensure compliance with the Traditional Owners wishes and protection of cultural and environmental attributes with the area.	It is essential for the future of Groote that all development including mining is undertaken in a manner that minimizes environmental and cultural impacts.
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.

Environmental performance reporting

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 continues to be monitored.
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 five 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 has supported the removal of wrecked car bodies from the townships of Angurugu and Umbakumba.	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 encourage to better manage their water on site and are recycling where possible.	Domestic watering is discouraged between 8am and 4pm within the town areas.



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 well managed and improvements are continually occurring to ensure development activities particularly through the ALRA Section 19 process are sustainable and with minimal impacts.

5.5.15 Work Health and Safety Act (2011)

AALC 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 organization.

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 2014/15, nor was there any notices given to the entity during the year under Part 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

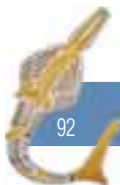
5.5.16 Disclosure requirements for Government Business Enterprise

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



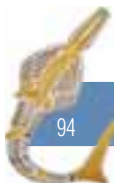
disability are faring. The first of these reports will be available in late 2014, and can be found at www.dss.gov.au.

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	1
Details of exemptions granted by Minister for Finance in regard to reporting requirements	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 7	64
Enabling legislation	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 10	13
Responsible Minister	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 11	13
Ministerial Directions	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12	67
General Policy Orders	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12	67
Work Health and Safety	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12	70-71
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 12	67-70
Information about Directors	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 13	15-16; 19
Organisational Structure	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 14	19-20
Board Committees and their main responsibilities	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 14	20
Education and performance review processes; and ethics and risk management policies	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 14	19; 56-58; 62-63
Related Entity Transactions	Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 15	64
Significant events under section 15 of the CAC Act	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (a)	9-12

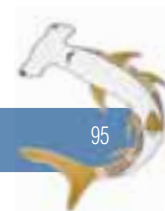


Requirement:	Reference:	Page(s)
Operational and financial results	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (b)	77 onwards (financial statements, not included)
Key changes to the authority's state of affairs or principal activities	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (c)	9-12; 19-21
Amendments to authority's enabling legislation	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 16 (d)	13
Significant judicial or administrative tribunal decisions	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 17 (a)	64
Reports made about the authority	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 17 (b)	64
Obtaining information from subsidiaries	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 18	37
Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers	Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 19	64
Disclosure requirements for Government Business Enterprises	Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 20	71
Compliance Index	Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011, Clause 21	72-75



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

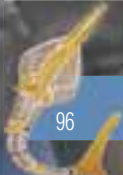
Compliance Index	Page(s)
<p>Fees Specify the total fees received for services provided by the land council:</p> <p>a. Under Part IV (Mining); and b. Under 33A for services prescribed by the regulations that it provides in performing any of its functions, whether in the reporting year or the previous year. Specify total fees received under s33B (other fees charged to the Commonwealth)..</p>	67
<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>	59- 61
<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>	59
<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>	65
<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>	20
<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>	65-66



Output 6



ALC Office Manager Illona Wilson



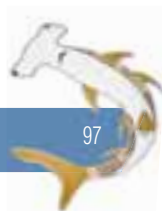
Output 6

Native Title

Output 6.1 Recent Activity

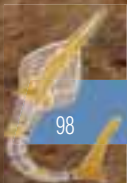
The ALC is not a Native Title representative body and the NLC holds responsibility for Native Title matters in relation to the Groote Archipelago region on behalf of the Anindilyakwa Traditional Owners. The ALC works with the NLC to progress such matters.

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





'Thrown object' rock art Ayuwawa



Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Contents

Independent Audit Report	100
Statement by Accountable Authorities and Chief Financial Officer	102
Statement of Comprehensive Income	103
Statement of Financial Position	104
Statement of Changes in Equity	105
Cash Flow Statement	106
Schedule of Commitments	107
NOTES	108





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of the Anindilyakwa Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2015, which comprise:

- Statement by the Accountable Authorities and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chair and the Chief Executive Officer of the Anindilyakwa Land Council are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the rules made under that Act. The Chair and the Chief Executive Officer are also responsible for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that 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 have 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Accountable Authority of the entity, 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.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
18 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6223 7300 Fax (02) 6223 7777

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) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Anindilyakwa Land Council as at 30 June 2015 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 2015




ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

STATEMENT BY ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITIES AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 comply with subsection 42(2) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

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


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

Signed 
Tony Whelan
Chairperson
Accountable Authority

14th September 2015

Signed 
Lionel Jaragba
Director

14th September 2015

Signed 
Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Accountable Authority

14th September 2015

Signed 
Murray Walton
Chief Financial Officer

14th September 2015



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	3A	2,675,836	3,521,370
Suppliers	3B	3,596,804	3,890,100
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	400,978	379,257
Write-down and impairment of assets	3D	9,555	-
Losses from asset sales	3E	34,533	28,541
Total expenses		6,717,707	7,819,268
Own-Source Income			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	90,000	73,500
Interest	4B	77,549	28,156
Rental income	4C	2,600	-
Non-government grants	4D	809,114	3,732,017
Other revenue	4E	445,616	559,185
Total own-source revenue		1,424,879	4,392,858
Gains			
Revenue received free of charge	4F	1,327,334	-
Total gains		1,327,334	1,327,334
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		3,965,494	3,426,410
Revenue from Government	4G	6,901,629	4,244,816
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax on continuing operations		2,936,135	818,406
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	51,983
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		-	51,983
Total comprehensive income		2,936,135	870,389

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



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6A	2,289,442	1,929,040
Trade and other receivables	6B	327,040	161,372
Total financial assets		2,616,482	2,090,412
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	7A	5,663,252	3,725,459
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7B	1,286,632	903,824
Total non-financial assets		6,949,884	4,629,283
Total assets		9,566,366	6,719,695
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8A	508,162	405,718
Other payables	8B	79,996	239,020
Total payables		588,158	644,738
Provisions			
Employee provisions	9A	272,578	305,462
Total provisions		272,578	305,462
Total liabilities		860,736	950,200
Net assets		8,705,632	5,769,496
EQUITY			
Reserves		604,160	604,160
Retained surplus		8,101,472	5,165,336
Total parent entity interest		8,705,632	5,769,496

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



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 30 June 2015

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Total equity	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance						
Balance carried forward from previous period	5,165,336	4,346,930	604,160	552,177	5,769,496	4,899,107
Comprehensive income						
(Deficit)/Surplus for the period	2,936,135	818,406	-	-	2,936,135	818,406
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	51,983	-	51,983
Total comprehensive income	2,936,135	818,406	-	51,983	2,936,135	870,389
Closing balance as at 30 June	8,101,471	5,165,336	604,160	604,160	8,705,632	5,769,496

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



CASH FLOW STATEMENT

as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from Government		6,901,629	4,334,971
Sale of goods and rendering of services		2,514,661	4,615,196
Interest		77,549	28,156
Total cash received		9,493,839	8,978,323
Cash used			
Employees		2,893,517	3,554,425
Suppliers		3,458,375	4,115,314
Net ATO payments		25,432	191,772
Total cash used		6,377,324	7,861,511
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	<u>10</u>	3,116,515	1,116,812
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Advance to Trust Accounts		-	33,656
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		29,100	3,400
Total cash received		29,100	37,056
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		2,785,212	450,023
Total cash used		2,785,212	450,023
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities		(2,756,112)	(412,967)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		360,402	703,844
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		1,929,040	1,225,196
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	<u>6A</u>	2,289,442	1,929,040

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



SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2015

BY TYPE	2015 \$	2014 \$
Commitments payable		
Other commitments		
Operating leases	30,000	-
Other	120,000	-
Total other commitments	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total commitments payable	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
Within 1 year	30,000	-
Total operating lease commitments	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Other Commitments		
Within 1 year	120,000	-
Total other commitments	<u>120,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total commitments payable	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Note:

1. Commitments were GST inclusive where relevant.
2. Operating leases included were effectively non-cancellable.
3. The above table contains \$120,000 of commitments disclosed in respect to Lincolne Crown and Company (2014: \$0) and \$30,000 in respect to Rockvale House Pty Ltd (2014: \$0). The amount represents an estimate of the entity's liability based on signed agreements.

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

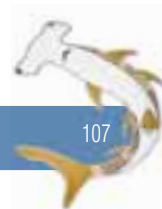


Table of contents - Notes

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	109
Note 2: Events After the Reporting Period	115
Note 3: Expenses	116
Note 4: Income	118
Note 5: Fair Value Measurements	120
Note 6: Financial Assets	123
Note 7: Non-Financial Assets	125
Note 8: Payables	127
Note 9: Provisions	128
Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation	129
Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities	130
Note 12: Related Party Disclosures	131
Note 13: Senior Executive Remuneration	134
Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors	135
Note 15: Financial Instruments	136
Note 16: Financial Assets Reconciliation	138
Note 17: Assets Held in Trust	139
Note 18: Aboriginal Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations	141



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 2014/15 financial year is Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs. The ALC is an Australian Government Statutory Authority with responsibilities under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The objectives of the council are:

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

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

The funding conditions of the ALC is laid down by the *Aboriginal Land 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 section 42 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.

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) Financial Reporting Rule (FRR) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2014; 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 dollar unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FRR, assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position 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 commitments or the schedule of contingencies note.

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.

No Accounting Standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the Standard.

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

New and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the signing of the statement by the accountable authority and chief financial officer, are not expected to have a material impact on the entity's financial statements for future reporting period(s).

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 PGP 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 2015 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 except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

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

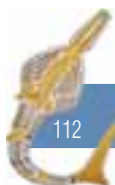
Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. 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 2015, the entity does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2014: 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:

	2015	2014
Buildings and leasehold improvements	38 - 40 yrs	39 - 40 yrs
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	3 - 20 yrs	3 - 20 yrs

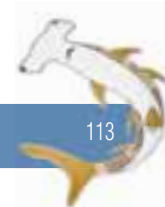
Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2015. 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

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



Note 3:

Expenses

Note 3A: Employee Benefits

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	2,245,010	3,058,650
Chairman's fees	116,481	116,001
Sitting fees	70,113	34,675
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	209,463	282,973
Leave and other entitlements	(23,883)	(27,921)
travel allowance	58,652	56,992
Total employee benefits	2,675,836	3,521,370

Note 3B: Suppliers**Goods and services supplied or rendered**

Accountancy	117,168	137,668
Administration	195,638	291,774
Advertising	4,300	8,579
Advocacy	-	-
Annual report	12,325	20,175
Audit	37,323	43,055
Audit Committee	29,955	10,947
Ceremony and funeral expenses	-	500,000
Consultancy	1,099,860	1,165,701
Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners	37,977	44,279
Contributions	564,770	150,000
Freight	42,484	37,405
General expenses	94,894	153,240
Insurances	63,106	74,376
Interest expense	201	10,450
Motor vehicle expenses	120,930	240,377
Reimbursable expenditure	-	-
Rent	99,467	32,825
Repairs and maintenance	150,402	49,592
Telephone	77,530	81,931
Training	48,777	29,734
Travel	419,802	412,322
Workers compensation	-	(1,756)
Other	379,896	397,426
Total supplier expenses	3,596,804	3,890,100

Goods supplied in connection with

Related parties	6,370	-
External parties	305,981	840,634
Total goods supplied	312,351	840,634

Services rendered in connection with

Related parties	659,888	587,554
External parties	2,585,735	2,430,842
Total services rendered	3,245,623	3,018,396

Total goods and services supplied or rendered

3,557,973	3,859,030
------------------	------------------



Other suppliers**Operating lease rentals in connection with**

Minimum lease payments	38,831	32,825
Workers compensation expenses	-	(1,756)
Total other suppliers	38,831	31,069
Total suppliers	3,596,804	3,890,100

Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation**Depreciation**

Buildings	135,097	101,866
Property, plant and equipment	265,881	277,391
Total depreciation	400,978	379,257

Note 3D: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets

Impairment of accounts receivable	9,555	-
Total write-down and impairment of assets	9,555	-

Note 3E: Loss on disposal of non-current assets

Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	(29,100)	(3,400)
Less: Book value of property, plant and equipment	63,633	31,941
Total loss on disposal of non-current assets	34,533	28,541



Note 4:

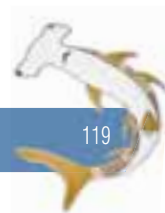
Income

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Own-Source Revenue		
<u>Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</u>		
Sale of goods in connection with		
External parties	90,000	73,500
Total sale of goods	<u>90,000</u>	<u>73,500</u>
<u>Note 4B: Interest</u>		
Other	77,549	28,156
Total interest	<u>77,549</u>	<u>28,156</u>
<u>Note 4C: Rental Income</u>		
Finance lease		
Commercial premises - external parties	2,600	-
Total rental income	<u>2,600</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Note 4D: Non Government Grants</u>		
Other Grant		
GEBIE	-	1,755,881
Specific project funding	809,114	1,927,500
Other	-	48,636
Total non-government grants	<u>809,114</u>	<u>3,732,017</u>
<u>Note 4E: Other Revenue</u>		
GEMCO Mining Agreement - external parties	125,991	130,626
Permit revenue - external parties	25,318	23,952
Other	294,308	404,607
Total other revenue	<u>445,616</u>	<u>559,185</u>
<u>Note 4F: Gains</u>		
Resources received free of charge	1,327,334	-
Total gains	<u>1,327,334</u>	<u>-</u>



Note 4G: Revenue from Government

Section 64(1)	3,753,930	1,602,700
Section 64(4)	938,100	720,176
Total revenue from Government	4,692,030	2,322,876
Other Government Grants		
<i>Commonwealth</i>		
Dept of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	2,133,899	281,187
Dept of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	-	132,060
Dept of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - Carbon farming	-	53,550
Dept of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - WOC	-	1,094,700
Dept of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - IPA	-	264,400
Dept of Health and Ageing	-	-
<i>Northern Territory</i>		
Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated	15,700	18,000
Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries	60,000	60,000
Dept of Housing, Local Government and Regional Services	-	-
Dept of Arts and Museums	-	18,043
	2,209,599	1,921,940
Total revenue from Government	6,901,629	4,244,816



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 2015

	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	5,663,252	-	-	5,663,252
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	1,286,632	-	-	1,286,632
Total non-financial assets	6,949,884	-	-	6,949,884
Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position				
	6,949,884	-	-	6,949,884
Non-financial liabilities				
Trade creditors	508,162	-	-	508,162
Other	79,996	-	-	79,996
Total non-financial liabilities	588,158	-	-	588,158
Total fair value measurements of liabilities in the statement of financial position				
	588,158	-	-	588,158

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* in 2014 and has reviewed each valuation to ensure compliance with the requirements of the 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 2015 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.

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.

<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range of inputs</u>	<u>Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value</u>
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 2015 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.



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).

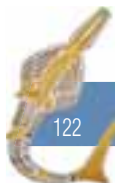
Significant unobservable input	Range of inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Remaining useful life	5 - 20 years	The longer the remaining useful life, the higher the fair value.
Residual value	0% - 10%	The higher the residual value, the higher the fair value.

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

Note 6A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash on hand or on deposit	2,289,442	1,929,040
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,289,442	1,929,040

Note 6B: Trade and Other Receivables

Goods and services receivables in connection with

External parties	230,605	70,602
Total goods and services receivables	230,605	70,602

Other receivables

Other receivables	6,152	2,666
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	99,839	88,104
Total other receivables	105,991	90,770
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	336,596	161,372

Less impairment allowance account:

Goods and services	9,555	-
Total impairment allowance account	9,555	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	327,040	161,372

Receivables are expected to be recovered in:

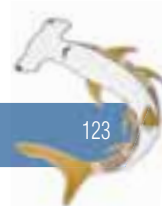
Not more than 12 months	327,040	161,372
Total trade and other receivables (net)	327,040	161,372

Receivables are aged as follows

Not overdue	261,048	99,968
Overdue by		
0 to 30 days	-	-
31 to 60 days	17,215	1,843
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	58,333	59,561
Total receivables (gross)	336,596	161,372

Impairment allowance aged as follows

Not overdue	-	-
Overdue by		
0 to 30 days	-	-
31 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	9,555	-
Total impairment allowance	9,555	-



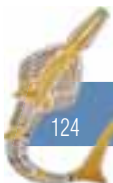
Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account:

Movements in relation to 2015

	Goods and services	Total
	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2014	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) recognised in net surplus	-	-
Amounts recovered and reversed	-	-
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	9,555	9,555
Amounts written off	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2015	9,555	9,555

Movements in relation to 2014

	Goods and services	Total
	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2013	1,705	1,705
Amounts recovered and reversed	(1,705)	(1,705)
Increase/(Decrease) recognised in net surplus	-	-
Amounts reversed	-	-
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2014	-	-



Note 7:

Non-Financial Assets

	2015 \$	2014 \$
<u>Note 7A: Land and Buildings</u>		
Buildings and leasehold improvements		
Fair value	6,147,540	4,074,650
Accumulated impairment losses	(484,288)	(349,191)
Total buildings and leasehold improvements	5,663,252	3,725,459
Total land and buildings	5,663,252	3,725,459

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

No land is held under finance lease.

No indicators of impairment found for land and buildings

Note 7B: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment

Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Fair value	2,647,266	2,390,064
Accumulated depreciation	(1,360,634)	(1,486,240)
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	1,286,632	903,824
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	1,286,632	903,824

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

No plant and equipment is held under finance lease.

No indicators of impairment were found for infrastructure, plant and equipment.

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 the 30 June 2013 by an independent valuer.

In the current year no adjustments have been made to the revaluation reserve.



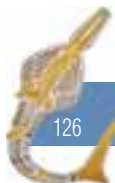
Note 7C: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment for 2015

	Building and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2014			
Gross book value	4,074,650	2,390,064	6,464,714
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(349,191)	(1,486,240)	(1,835,431)
Total as at 1 July 2014	3,725,459	903,824	4,629,283
Additions			
Purchase or internally developed	745,556	712,322	1,457,878
Donation/Gift	1,327,334	-	1,327,334
Depreciation	(135,097)	(265,881)	(400,978)
Disposals	-	(63,633)	(63,633)
Total as at 30 June 2015	5,663,252	1,286,632	6,949,884
Total as at 30 June 2015 represented by			
Gross book value	6,147,540	2,647,266	8,794,806
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(484,288)	(1,360,634)	(1,844,922)
Total as at 30 June 2015	5,663,252	1,286,632	6,949,884

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment for 2014

	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & 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)
Total as at 1 July 2014	3,667,925	837,599	4,505,524
Additions			
Purchase or internally developed	159,400	290,623	450,023
Donation/Gift	-	32,950	32,950
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	-	51,983	51,983
Depreciation	(101,866)	(277,391)	(379,257)
Disposals			
Other	-	(31,940)	(31,940)
Total as at 30 June 2014	3,725,459	903,824	4,629,283
Total as at 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)
Total as at 30 June 2014	3,725,459	903,824	4,629,283

Land, buildings and other property, plant and equipment that met the definition of a heritage and cultural item were disclosed in the heritage and cultural asset class.



Note 8:

Payables

Note 8A: Suppliers

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Trade creditors	206,435	162,052
Accrued expenses	301,728	243,666
Total suppliers payable	508,162	405,718

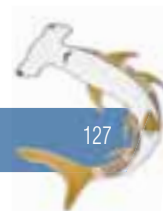
Suppliers expected to be settled

Suppliers payments expected to be settled within 12 months:

External parties	508,162	405,718
Total	508,162	405,718
Total suppliers payable	508,162	405,718

Note 8B: Other Payables

Superannuation	20,335	55,696
PAYG Withholding liability	42,283	55,981
GST payable	-	-
Credit card clearing account	14,246	29,416
Other	3,132	97,927
Total other payables	79,996	239,020
Total other payables expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	79,996	239,020
Total other payables	79,996	239,020



Note 9:

Provisions

Note 9A: Employee Provisions

Employee provisions

Leave

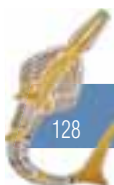
Total employee provisions**Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:**

No more than 12 months

More than 12 months

Total employee provisions

	2015 \$	2014 \$
	272,578	305,462
Total employee provisions	272,578	305,462
	227,213	242,222
	45,365	63,240
Total employee provisions	272,578	305,462



Note 10:

Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 8A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	206,435	162,052
Accrued expenses	301,728	243,666
Total suppliers payable	508,162	405,718
Suppliers expected to be settled		
Suppliers payments expected to be settled within 12 months:		
External parties	508,162	405,718
Total	508,162	405,718
Total suppliers payable	508,162	405,718
Note 8B: Other Payables		
Superannuation	20,335	55,696
PAYG Withholding liability	42,283	55,981
GST payable	-	-
Credit card clearing account	14,246	29,416
Other	3,132	97,927
Total other payables	79,996	239,020
Total other payables expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	79,996	239,020
Total other payables	79,996	239,020



Note 11:

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2015, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2014: nil).



Note 12:

Related Party Disclosures

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Loans to key management personnel

No loans were made to directors or director-related entities during the 2014-15 financial year.

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Loans to Directors and Director-Related Entities		
Loans to directors outstanding at year-end	-	-
Loans to directors during the year	-	-
Loan repayments by directors during the year	-	-

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

Key management personnel and member transactions

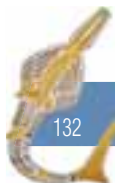
A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial and operating policies of these entities.

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.



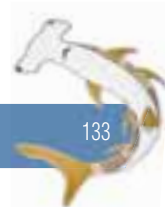
The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

Entity	Key management personnel	Note	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
				2015 \$	2014 \$	2015 \$	2014 \$
Groote Eylandt & Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	Alfred Mamarika	(i)	Purchase of goods or services	72,231	586,103	-	2,320
			Other revenue	465,626	3,713,076	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	19,737,762	23,215,101	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara Nesman Bara Phillip Mamarika Joaz Wurramarra	(ii)	Purchase of goods or services	492,722	-	-	-
			Other revenue	19,482	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	10,095,858	-	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Eric Wurramarra Joaz Wurramarra	(iii)	Purchase of goods or services	-	1,451	-	50
			Other revenue	-	1,350	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,795	822,881	-	-
Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara Jacob Bara Jody Barra Barra Archie Jaragba Phillip Mamarika Jennifer Yantarrnga	(iv)	Purchase of goods or services	88,782	-	-	-
			Other revenue	423,422	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	9,078,966	-	-	-
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara Jacob Bara Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba	(v)	Purchase of goods or services	-	-	-	-
			Other revenue	-	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	155,144	222,839	-	-
Amamgarra Aboriginal Corporation	Barnabus Maminyamanja	(vi)	Purchase of goods or services	-	-	-	-
			Other revenue	-	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	580,000	-	-	-



Arirrki Aboriginal Corporation	Simeon Lalara	(vii)	Purchase of goods or services	12,522	-	-	-
			Other revenue	-	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	500,000	-	-	-
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara Alfred Mamarika Joaz Wurramarra	(viii)	Purchase of goods or services	-	-	-	-
			Other revenue	-	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	898,100	-	-	-

- (i) ALC Member Alfred Mamarika is also a member of GEBIE
- (ii) ALC Members Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Phillip Mamarika and Joaz Wurramarra are also members of Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation
Joaz Wurramarra resigned from the ALC Board on the 14 April 2015.
- (iii) ALC Member Eric Wurramarra is also a member of Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation.
ALC member Joaz Wurramarra ceased as a director of Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation on the 2nd of July 2014.
- (iv) ALC Member Nesman Bara, Jacob Bara, Jenny Bara Bara, Jody Bara Bara, Archie Jaragba, Phillip Mamarika and Jennifer Yantarrnga are also members of Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation.
Jacob Bara resigned from the ALC Board on the 2nd February 2015.
Jody Bara Bara resigned from the ALC Board on the 28th November 2014 and Archie Jaragba resigned from the ALC Board on the 6th August 2014.
- (v) ALC Member Serena Bara, Jacob Bara, Lionel Jaragba and Archie Jaragba are also members of Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation.
Jacob Bara resigned from the ALC Board on the 2nd February 2015. Archie Jaragba resigned from the ALC Board on the 6th August 2014.
- (vi) ALC Member Barnabus Maminyamanja is also a member of Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation.
- (vii) ALC Member Simeon Lalara is also a member of Arirrki Aboriginal Corporation.
Simeon Lalara resigned from the ALC Board on the 2 February 2015
- (viii) ALC Members Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika and Joaz Wurramarra are also members of Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation
Joaz Wurramarra resigned from the ALC Board on the 14 April 2015.



Note 13:

Senior Management Personnel Remuneration

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	596,273	350,204
Performance bonuses	-	-
Other	82,326	73,011
Total short-term employee benefits	<u>678,599</u>	<u>423,215</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	53,176	38,571
Total post-employment benefits	<u>53,176</u>	<u>38,571</u>
Other long-term employee benefits		
Annual leave	38,492	49,517
Long-service leave	29,859	9,277
Total other long-term employee benefits	<u>68,351</u>	<u>58,794</u>
Termination benefits		
Voluntary redundancy payments	-	-
Total termination benefits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total senior executive remuneration expenses	<u>800,126</u>	<u>520,580</u>

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2015 is 5. The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2014 was 3.



Note 14:

Related Party Disclosures

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

Fair value of services provided

Fair value of the services provided

Total

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
	27,200	26,800
Total	27,200	26,800

No other services were provided by the ANAO.



Note 15:

Financial Instruments

Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments**Financial Assets**

Loans and receivables

Cash and cash equivalents

2,289,442 1,929,040

Trade and other receivables

227,202 73,268

Total financial assets

2,516,644 2,002,308

Carrying amount of financial assets

2,516,644 2,002,308

Financial Liabilities**At amortised cost:**

Trade creditors

508,162 405,718

Other

37,713 183,039

Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

545,875 588,757

Carrying amount of financial liabilities

545,875 588,757

Note 15B: Net Gains or Losses on Financial Assets**Loans and receivables**

Interest revenue

77,549 28,156

Net gains/(losses) on loans and receivables

77,549 28,156

There was no interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the year ending 2015 (2014: \$0).

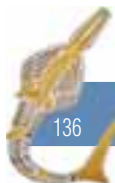
Note 15C: Credit Risk

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 (2015: \$227,202 and 2014: \$73,268).

The entity had assessed the risk of the default on payment and had allocated \$9,555 in 2015 (2014: \$0) 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 employee's debt recovery techniques that were to be applied.

The entity held no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.



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

	Not past due nor impaired 2015 \$	Not past due nor impaired 2014 \$	Past due or impaired 2015 \$	Past due or impaired 2014 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,289,442	1,929,040	-	-
Receivables for goods and services	161,210	11,864	65,991	59,561
Total	2,450,652	1,940,904	65,991	59,561

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired in 2015

	0 to 30 days \$	31 to 60 days \$	61 to 90 days \$	90+ days \$	Total \$
Receivables for goods and services	-	17,214	-	39,222	56,436
Total	-	17,214	-	39,222	56,436

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired in 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
Total	-	-	-	59,561	59,561

Trade receivables have been reduced by \$9,555 to reflect non recoverable debts. The ALC assessed the impaired receivables as bad debts and not recoverable.

Note 15D: 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 in 2015

	On demand \$	within 1 year \$	between 1 to 2 years \$	between 2 to 5 years \$	more than 5 years \$	Total \$
Supplier payables	-	508,162	-	-	-	508,162
Other payables	-	37,713	-	-	-	37,713
Total	-	545,875	-	-	-	545,875

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities in 2014

	On demand \$'000	within 1 year \$'000	between 1 to 2 years \$'000	between 2 to 5 years \$'000	more than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Supplier payables	-	405,718	-	-	-	405,718
Other payables	-	183,048	-	-	-	183,048
Total	-	588,766	-	-	-	588,766

The ALC had no derivative financial liabilities in either 2015 or 2014.

Note 15E: Market Risk

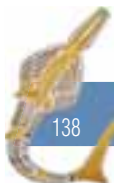
The entity held basic financial instruments that did not expose the entity to certain market risks, such as 'Currency risk' and 'Other price risk'.



Note 16:

Financial Assets Reconciliation

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Total financial assets as per statement of financial position	2,616,482	2,090,412
Less: Non-financial instrument components		
GST receivable	99,839	88,104
Total non-financial instrument components	99,839	88,104
Total financial assets as per financial instruments note	2,516,644	2,002,308



Note 17:

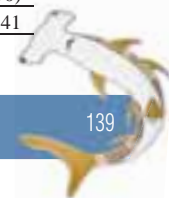
Assets Held in Trust

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.

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Section 64(3) Royalties		
As at 1 July 2014	20,943,288	11,028,759
Receipts during the year	30,865,782	37,437,852
Interest received	408,240	390,871
Total as at 30 June	52,217,310	48,857,481
Distributions made	(41,147,626)	(27,914,194)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	11,069,684	20,943,288
Negotiated Royalties		
As at 1 July 2014	-	(1)
Receipts during the year	11,010,948	12,443,616
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	11,010,948	12,443,615
Distributions made	(11,010,948)	(12,443,615)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	-	-
Negotiated Rents		
As at 1 July 2014	2,539	6
Receipts during the year	905,944	731,469
Interest received	1,450	791
Total as at 30 June	909,933	732,265
Distributions made	(907,216)	(729,726)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	2,717	2,539
Mining Lease Rents		
As at 1 July 2014	314	144,273
Receipts during the year	152,268	61,237
Interest received	1,066	440
Total as at 30 June	153,648	205,951
Distributions made	(59,362)	(205,637)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	94,285	314
Eastern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July 2014	155,941	17,947
Receipts during the year	80,511	155,737
Interest received	816	246
Total as at 30 June	237,268	173,931
Distributions made	(156,723)	(17,990)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	80,545	155,941



Gravel Royalties

As at 1 July 2014	9,196	8,990
Receipts during the year	22,949	74,163
Interest received	186	272
Total as at 30 June	32,331	83,426
Distributions made	(10,102)	(74,229)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	22,228	9,196

Taylor Street Rents

As at 1 July 2014	3,258	5,150
Receipts during the year	18,695	15,450
Interest received	43	8
Total as at 30 June	21,997	20,608
Expenses during the year	(5,686)	(2,625)
Distributions made	(14,105)	(14,725)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	2,206	3,258

Other Rents

As at 1 July 2014	-	9,850
Receipts during the year	131,584	-
Interest received	19	-
Total as at 30 June	131,603	9,850
Distributions made	(130,899)	(9,850)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	704	0

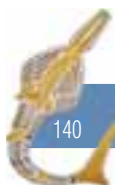
Bonds

As at 1 July 2014	-	1,196
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	-	1,196
Distributions made	-	(1,196)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June 2015	-	-

Total Assets Held in Trust

11,272,369	21,114,537
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The Council had no non-monetary assets held in trust in both the current and prior reporting periods.



Note 18:

Aboriginal Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations

Note 18A: Annual Appropriations

Monetary assets

Output group	Approved Estimates	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Actual Expenditure funded by Section 64(1)	Actual Expenditure funded by Other Sources
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land & Resource Management	143,985	132,622	11,363	132,622	(11,363)
Economic Development	674,134	749,292	(75,158)	749,292	75,158
Advocacy	1,478,130	1,484,690	(6,560)	1,484,690	6,560
Administration & Support	1,457,681	1,419,664	38,017	1,419,664	(38,017)
	3,753,930	3,786,268	(32,338)	3,786,268	32,338

The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2014-15 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.

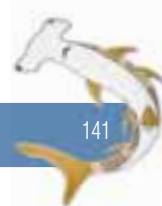
In the 2013-14 financial year, the ALC completed an organisational restructure which analysed the requirements to execute the recommendations of the Deloitte Review carried out in 2013 and to ensure that operations are resourced and structured in such a way as to effectively meet Land Council objectives. 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.

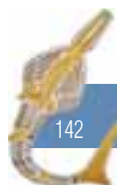
Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure

Total Actual Expenditure	3,786,268
Add Non-Budget Items:	
Depreciation	400,978
Impairment losses	-
Bad & doubtful debts expense	9,555
Expenses funded by grants	2,520,906
	6,717,707

Aboriginal Benefit Account cash release during the reporting periods:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	3,753,930	1,602,700
Section 64(4)	938,100	720,176
	4,692,030	2,322,876







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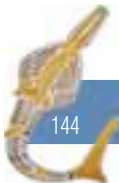
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