

ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

2015 - 2016

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Beach Track at Marnngkarla

Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2015/16 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 2016

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) 2015-16 Annual Report.

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

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

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

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

We as the accountable authority of the ALC have approved the 2015-16 Annual Report.

MR TONY WURRAMARRBA
Chairman

MR MARK HEWITT
Chief Executive Office

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



Mardayin ceremony at Numbulwar in 2016



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1. ACRONYMS

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

Anindilyakwa Land Council does not have any subsidiaries.

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

THE REGION

The Groote Archipelago is situated in the Northern Territory (NT) on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, approximately 640km east south east of Darwin and some 50km off the Arnhem Land coast. The Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago are referred to by their language name, Anindilyakwa. The Groote Eylandt airport is a 25 minute flight south from Nhulunbuy on the Gov 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.



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 visitor 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 modern historical impact on the Anindilyakwa people came from the arrival of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society (CMS), first in an exploratory expedition in 1911 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 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, radi station and aged care services. An Aboriginal Corporation, Aminjarrinja Enterprises has a strong presence in Umbakumba and has established a construction business, trepang farming business and a mini mart in Umbakumba.

There are four homeland centres, or outstations, associated with Umbakumba, these are Thompsons Bay, 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. Resident 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 log 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 Groot 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

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. This Act of the 1976 Australian parliament gave recognition to what we as Aboriginal People always knew. We have responsibility for our Lands and Seas through our spiritual connection to it since the beginning of time. Our ancestors have passed on to us the deep knowledge of how our country came into being and how we are part of that. With every breath we take we are conscious that we are responsible for the care of our country.



In my lifetime and in over 13 years of leadership I have witnessed the slow awakening of Anindilyakwa People to take destiny into our own hands. In the 100 years of contact with European culture we have been overwhelmed by impositions on us as an ancient and intact people. Yet here we still are, speaking our own language and still practicing our ceremonies despite the controls and demands that have been placed upon us by another and highly dominant culture that believes it knows better than us.

And so it has been for us here in the Anindilyakwa Land Council. It has been a slow and at times a very difficult process for us as Anindilyakwa People, to wake up and regain our identity as to who we really are and what makes us special. To decide for ourselves and do the things we must do in order to stand in this modern world.

We as a Board know what we must do. We consider things carefully and make wise decisions. We are very patient and are now seeing the path that lies in front of us and the results of our decisions that are unfolding before us.

We are doing this ourselves and the wisdom of my father and his ancestors is behind us at every moment

TONY WURRAMARRBA AO

Chairman



CEO's MESSAGE

The following are a list of key achievements of the ALC and as a result of the joint collaboration, guidance and instruction with the Chairman and with the full support of the ALC Board.

Land Management and Anthropology

Two major expeditions in July and August 2015 took place to the South East of Groote Eylandt to Marnngkarla and Dalumba Bay areas. Over 60 Traditional Owners were able to access areas of deep cultural significance with some older people revisiting the area for the first time in over 60 years. A huge amount of information was gathered. For example over 127 new rock art sites were documented for the first time

A further coastal survey in November in the South East took place to record additional cultural sites in all the coastal islands.

Prior to the signing of the Eastern Leases Mining Agreement an intensive recording of sites of cultural significance took place during the year with appropriate custodial guidance

Over May and June in 2016 over 1500 Traditional Owners from East Arnhem land and the Groote Archipelago assembled at Numbulwar on the Mainland to conduct what is recognized as probably the largest "Mardayan" teaching ceremony held in the last decade. At this regionally important ceremony responsibility for the conduct of the event is passed on and at this Mardayan our Chairman, Tony Wurramarrba took a very senior role.

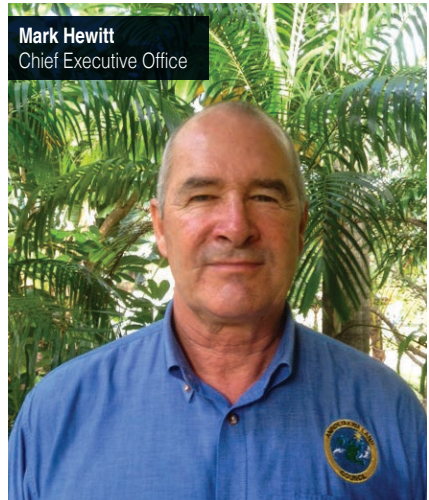
Ongoing groundwork has been occurring to establish the foundation for a substantial Native Title claim over the sea-country of the Groote Archipelago.

Agreement was entered into between the ALC and the Australian Institute of Marine Science to jointly fund a comprehensive benchmark scientific study of the sea-waters surrounding the Groot Archipelago. This will include an ethnographic study of contemporary marine resource exploitation and the cultural knowledge that informs these practices

Governance

There has been extensive work with the 4 ALC Board on informed decision making to ensure maximum change within community, assisted by expert legal advice

Establishment of ALC Finance Committee



Establishment of Royalties Development Unit (RDU)

Established Traditional Owner Team Leaders as managers of the RDU

Sourcing and appointment of two new independent and prominent trustees for the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust

Establishment of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation

Key local initiatives

Have driven ALC Board directed local economic development and increased social services in close collaboration with ORIC's

Over 80 individual projects have being funded out "on-the-ground" with 35 completed, 27 underway and 8 not yet completed

Cultural Centres construction funding renegotiated with PM&C, redesigned and estimated to come in on funding target and about to go out to a 2nd tender. Land clearances and transfers mostly complete and due to be built by end of 2017

Public recognition from both Australian Government Minister for Indigenous Affairs and NT Chief Minister for the establishment of the Royalties Development Unit and the finalization of new Minin and Exploration Agreements with South 32

Negotiated with Australian/territory governments to co-fund fund a police station in Angurugu, First Creek Crossing and sewerage upgrade to Angurugu

Development of Housing and Recreation Facilities Master-Plan for all the Groote Archipelago communities

External relationships

Positive and collaborative relationship with Minister for Indigenous Affairs with regular face to face meeting together with Chairman, Board Members and the CEO

Led two rounds of "Future Groote" workshops with all ORIC corporations

Working with ORIC's to deliver change:

- Created the "Royalty Development Unit" to assist and enable all ORIC's across the Groote Archipelago



Positive media

- Worked closely with journalists to develop 2 positive lead articles in The Australian newspaper
- Collaborated with GEMCO in the broad media coverage of Mining Agreement Signing Ceremony generation of large signing ceremony

Relationship with Gemco:

Led negotiations for the signoff of –

- Amended 2006 Mining Agreement
- Eastern Leases Mining Agreement
- Eastern Leases Haul Road Agreement
- Southern Leases Exploration Agreement
- Economic Development Framework Agreement

Key benefits

- Potential for significant increase in mine lif
- Significant “upfront money” to be invested into local business developmen
- Doubling of royalties payable through ALC into the future
- New clean royalty calculation method with projected increased income
- Historical inter generational impact for both Groote and NT Territory Indigenous People via Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA). It should be noted that typically 75% of income flowing in the Northern Territory ABA stems from royalties derived from mining on Groote Eylandt

Financial Management

Delivered a historical first FY2014/15 “clean audit” without one reportable matte

Working with RDU Team implemented and extensive regime of rigor and transparency in the distribution and monitoring of S64-3 royalty monies

Development of on-going annual royalty commitments package comprising boosting services in the following areas:

Traditional Owner Bi-Annual Royalty Distributions (Development of “Shopping List”)

Social Program

Cultural Programs

Education program

Commencement of Bus and Bickerton ferry services



Elders Retreat
Healthy Homes project
Umbakumba workplace mentoring and Aged Care coordination
Suicide prevention
Nutrition program
School tutoring
Sport and recreation programs
Housing management for royalty built houses
Multimedia
Wholesale telecommunication network operational costs



MARK HEWITT
Chief Executive Office

1.2 ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

The responsible Minister for the ALC for the 2015-16 year is Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion Minister for Indigenous Affairs. The ALC is an Australian Commonwealth corporate entity created to carry out the functions specified to it by the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (ALRA)*.

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

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

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

Groote Archipelago has approx 1600 Aboriginal residents, in communities ranging in size from small family outstations to communities.



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

- There are seven homeland centres, or outstations associated with Angurugu, these are Ananja, Bartalumba Bay, Emerald River, Leske Pools, Little Paradise, Malkala and Yenbakwa.
- There are four homeland centres, or outstations, associated with Umbakumba, these are Thompsons Bay, 4 Mile, Salt Lake and Six Mile.

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

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



Mardayin ceremony at Numbulwar in 2016

2.0 PURPOSE STATEMENT

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

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

2.1. STATUTORY FUNCTIONS UNDER SECTION 23 (ALRA)

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



2.2. POWERS UNDER SECTION 27 (ALRA)

Section 27 of ALRA provides a broad power that:

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

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

2.3. FUNCTIONS UNDER SECTION 23 (ALRA)

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

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

Section 23 of ALRA specifies the functions of a Land Council

- To ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginals living in the area of the Land Council as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land.
- To protect the interests of traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council.



- To assist Aboriginals in the taking of measures likely to assist in the protection of sacred sites on land (whether or not Aboriginal land) in the area of the Land Council.
- To consult with traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council with respect to any proposal relating to the use of that land.
- To negotiate with persons having estates or interests in that land with a view to the acquisition of those estates or interests by the Land Trust; and until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a view to the use by Aboriginals of the land in such manner as may be agreed between the Land Council and those persons (where the Land Council holds in escrow a deed of grant of land made to a Land Trust).
- To negotiate with persons desiring to obtain an estate or interest in land in the area of the Land Council (where the land is held by a Land Trust, on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aboriginals interested in the land, where the land is the subject of an application then on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aboriginals interested in the land).
- To assist Aboriginals in the area of the Land Council to carry out commercial activities (including resource development, the provision of tourist facilities and agricultural activities), in any manner that will not cause the Land Council to incur financial liability or enable it to receive financial benefit
 - For land that is a community living area and in the area of the Land Council to assist the owner of the land, if requested to do so, in relation to any dealings in the land (including assistance in negotiating leases of, or other grants of interests in the land);
 - In carrying out its functions with respect to any Aboriginal land in its area, a Land Council shall have regard to the interests of, and shall consult with, the traditional Aboriginal owner (if any) of the land and, in particular, shall not take any action, including, but not limited to, the giving of consent or the withholding of consent, in any matter in connexion with the land by a Land Trust, unless the Land Council is satisfied that
 - (a) the traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land understand the nature and purpose of the proposed action and, as a group, consent to it; and
 - (b) any Aboriginal community or group that maybe affected by the proposed action has been consulted and has adequate opportunity
- To assist Aboriginals claiming to have a traditional land claim to an area of land within the area of the Land Council in pursuing the claim, in particular, by arranging for legal assistance for them at the expense of the Land Council.
- To negotiate, and enter into (access) agreements.



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

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

2.3. PRIORITIES

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

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

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

3. MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS

must include the following:

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

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



4. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY

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

ALC ELECTED MEMBERS

The elected members of the ALC during the reporting period up until the election held on 13 September 2015 were 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
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

Moving into the 2015/2016 financial year, the ALC board had been reduced to 14 representative four of whom are women.



Fifteen ALC clan members were nominated and duly elected on 13 September 2015, and a further two at the first meeting of the new board on 28 September 2015. Other clan and community representative vacancies were progressively filled at scheduled meetings held.

Member Name:	Position held:
Tony Wurramarrba	Chairman and Wurramarrba/Bara Bara clan representative
Ida Mamarika	Deputy Chair and Angurugu community representative
Lionel Jaragba	Bara/Murrungun/Jaragba clan representative
Barnabus Maminyamanja	Maminyamanja clan representative
Nancy Lalara	Lalara clan representative
Dyson Lalara	Lalara clan representative
Debbie Durilla	Wanambi/Durilla clan representative
James Yantarrnga	Yantarrnga/Wurragwagwa clan representative
Basil Mamarika	Mamarika/Herbert clan representative
Wayne Wurrawilya	Angurugu community representative
Geraldine Amagula	Amagula clan representative
Eric Wurramara	Wurramara clan representative
Geraint Maminyamanja	Wurrawilya/Maminyamanja clan representative
Colleen Mamarika	Mamarika/Herbert clan representative
Nesman Bara	Bara/Murrungun/Jaragba clan representative
Elliot Bara	Bara/Murrungun/Jaragba clan representative
Simone Yantarrnga	Yantarrnga/Wurragwagwa clan representative
Kathyanne Wurramara	Milyakburra community representative
Jonah Wurramara	Milyakburra community representative
Tristan Wurramara	Wurramara Clan representative
Vacant	Amagula clan representative
Vacant	Umbakumba community representative
Jenny Bara Bara	Wurramarrba/Bara Bara clan representative
Sheena Wanambi	Wanambi/Durilla clan representative
Glen Jaragba	Umbakumba community representative

The ALC is currently made up of 21 representatives, seven of whom are women one of whom is the Deputy Chair. The elected members serve a term of three years and the current term runs from September 2015 to September 2018.



Anindilyakwa clan and community representatives:

Clan Representatives	No. of members	
Amagula	2	
Wanambi/Durilla	2	
Bara/Murrungun/Jaragba	3	
Lalara	2	
Mamarika/Herbert	2	
Wurrawilya/Maminyamanja	2	
Wurramara	2	
Wurramarrba/Bara Bara	2	
Wurragwagwa/Yantarrnga	2	
Sub-total	19	
Community Representatives		
	Male	Female
Umbakumba	1	1
Angurugu	1	1
Milyakburra	1	1
Sub-total	6	
TOTAL	25	

There are currently five vacancies on the AL Board. Two is for Amagula clan representatives, one is for a Lalara clan representative, one is for a Yantarrnga clan representative and one for an Umbakumba community representative

In May 2015 the ALC submitted a Method of Choice to the Minister proposing the following representation. The approved Method of Choice will be used at the next elections to be held in September 2018.

Clan Representatives	No. of members
Amagula	2
Mamarika	2
Bara/Murrungun	2
Jaragba	2
Wurramara	2
Wurragwagwa/ Yantarrnga	2
Bara Bara	2
Lalara	2
Wurramarrba	2
Wurrawilya	2
Durilla	1
Sub-total	23

Community Representatives	No. of members
Angurugu Community	1
Umbakumba Community	1
Milyakburra Community	1
Sub-total	3
TOTAL	26



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.



Newly Appointed Deputy Chair – IDA MAMARIKA

Ida Mamarika is a respected clan leader who resides at Angurugu. Ida was elected as Deputy Chairperson to the ALC in September 2015; the first female executive to take up a deputy chair position in 25 years since the ALC was established. Ida brings to the ALC Board a strong energy and desire to progress key priorities of the Anindilyakwa people.

During the reporting period, Ida has represented the Anindilyakwa people on a number of Boards and forums including as a Director of ASAC, GEMYDU, the AMT and ARAC.



Ida also participated in the Community Led Social Change Initiative conducted across the Groote Archipelago in 2014, as a Community Liaison Officer. Her involvement along with other local consultants were critical to the success of this project; comprehensively door knocking more than 80% of homes and interviewing more than 670 adult community members (76%) to provide an unprecedented window into the view, concerns and aspirations of residents for their children and their communities.

Ida is a strong supporter and advocate for change at the local level, she provides a level of translation to her peers to ensure comprehension. Ida aspires a better standard of living for her people and for local economy growth for life after mining. Ida currently works in a full-time capacity within the Royalty Development Unit of the ALC, and as a Community Liaison Officer with the Remote School Attendance Scheme.



4.1 ALC ELECTED MEMBER MEETINGS

The ALC held 14 meetings during the reporting period. The dates and attendance of the meetings are provided in the table below:

Meeting Date	Attendance	No. of elected members
		No. present
17/08/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja.	14
		8
19/08/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara.	14
		9
01/09/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Betty Wurrawilya, Nesman Bara.	14
		12
10/09/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Alfred Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara.	14
		10
28/09/2015	Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Wayne Wurrawilya, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Debbie Durilla, Colleen Mamarika, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, James Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga.	17
		12
06/10/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Wayne Wurrawilya, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Colleen Mamarika, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Kathyanne Wurramara, Tristan Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Glen Jaragba.	23
		15
14/10/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Nancy Lalara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Geraldine Amagula, Debbie Durilla, Dyson Lalara, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, James Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramara, Tristan Wurramara, Jonah Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Glen Jaragba, Elvis Bara.	24
		22
18/11/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Wayne Wurrawilya, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Elliot Bara, Colleen Mamarika, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramara, Tristan Wurramara, Jonah Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara.	24
		15

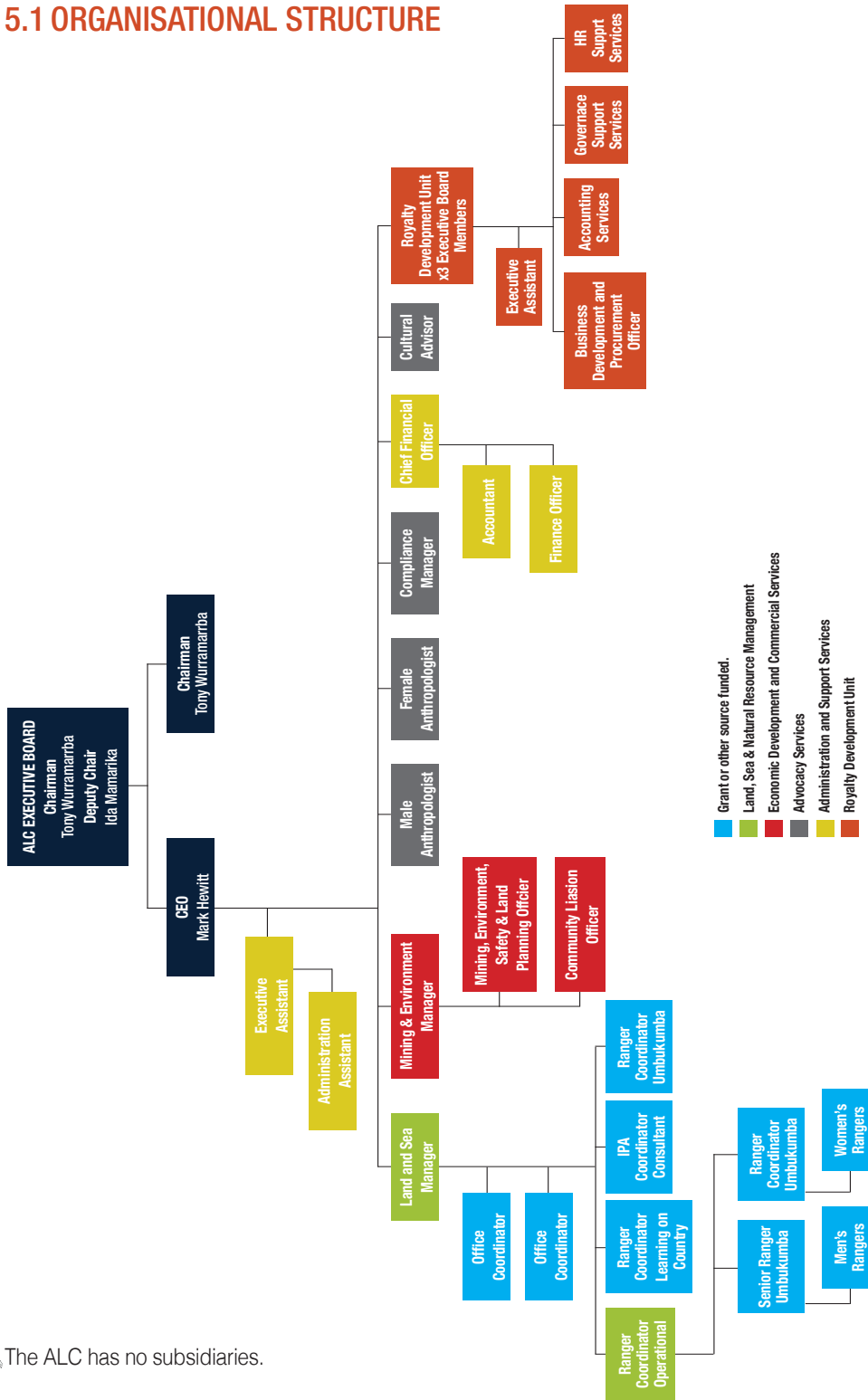


Meeting Date	Attendance	No. of elected members
		No. present
23/11/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Elliot Bara, Colleen Mamarika, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, James Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramara, Jonah Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Daniel Amagula.	24
		16
17/02/2016	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Barnabus Maminyamanja, Wayne Wurrawilya, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Elliot Bara, Ida Mamarika, Wesley Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramara, Jonah Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara.	22
		14
18/03/2016	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Debbie Durilla, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, James Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramara, Tristan Wurramara, Jonah Wurramara, Sheena Wanambi, Glen Jaragba.	21
		15
22/04/2016	Tony Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Geraint Maminyamanja, Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Elliot Bara, Colleen Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Kathyanne Wurramara, Tristan Wurramara, Jonah Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Glen Jaragba, Daniel Amagula, Gregson Lalara.	22
		16
27/05/2016	Lionel Jaragba, Eric Wurramara, Colleen Mamarika, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Wesley Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Daniel Amagula.	22
		12
30/05/2016	Tony Wurramarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Eric Wurramara, Colleen Mamarika, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Wesley Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Glen Jaragba, Gregson Lalara.	22
		13

To achieve a Board meeting quorum, a minimum of half the number of elected members are required to attend the meeting. During the 2015/16 financial year the ALC achieved a quorum for 14 meeting held. Since the election of the current Board in September 2015, members have achieved a quorum at all ALC Board meetings.



5.1 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



The ALC has no subsidiaries.



5.2. STAFFING

The current staffing profile of the ALC administration includes 51 employees of whom 6 are employed part-time and 11 employed on a casual basis. Indigenous staff make up 59% of the total number of employees. If the ALC board Members who are only paid sitting fees are excluded the percentage is 47%.

4 specialist committees are included in the organisational structure, as follows

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

5.3 BUSINESS UNITS

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

1. ANTHROPOLOGY: identifies and consults with Traditional Owners in order to secure and protect their rights in land.
2. LAND AND SEA: hosts and provides support for land and sea Ranger Groups.
3. MINING AND ENVIRONMENT: provides advice to enable Aboriginal people to understand and consent to (or refuse) proposals to develop, explore/mine for minerals or petroleum products on their land.
4. GOVERNANCE/COMPLIANCE: provides policy and strategic support to the CEO and Chairman and all branches
5. FINANCE: delivers financial support and management to the CEO, Chairman and all branches
6. ROYALTY DEVELOPMENT: facilitates the effective use of monies by recipient ORIC corporations.
7. ADMINISTRATION: delivers IT, human resource and administrative support, including property and fleet asset management to all branches



5.4 LOCATIONS AND OFFICES

The ALC operations are primarily located on Groote Eylandt. The main office is at the township of Alyangula, with the Finance team and some RDU officers located in Cairn

6. STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE

The Board provides the strategic vision and oversight of the ALC. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are held accountable for their performance by the ALC Board and the Board provides feedback to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and CEO in respect to their duties and performance. The CEO is responsible for the implementation of the vision and strategies endorsed by the Board and is responsible for the total operating efficiency and effectiveness of the ALC. The CEO consults regularly with the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and arranges meetings with the Board to seek direction and to discuss matters of significance on the operations of the ALC. The Chairman Tony Wurramarrba, is a non-Executive Director and the Deputy Chairman, Ida Mamarika, is an Executive Director, also holding the position of Development Unit Team Leader for the ALC during the 2015/16 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 2016 are:

Tony Wurramarrba,

Lionel Jaragba,

Nesman Bara,

Basil Mamarika

Wayne Wurrawilya,

Eric Wurramara and



The Finance Committee of the ALC held 6 meetings during the reporting period. The dates and attendance of the meetings are provided in the table below:

Meeting Date:	Member Attendance:
04/08/2015	Tony Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Basil Mamarika, Nesman Bara
27/01/2016	Tony Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Basil Mamarika
15/02/2016	Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara , Eric Wurramara, Basil Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya
17/03/2016	Ida Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Eric Wurramara, Lionel Jaragba
21/04/2016	Tony Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Basil Mamarika, Eric Wurramara
25/05/2016	Lionel Jaragba, Basil Mamarika, Eric Wurramara, Ida Mamarika, Wayne Wurrawilya, Nesman Bara

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 an Audit Committee with an independent Chair, a Mining Liaison Committee to discuss GEMCO specific matters and a Land and Sea Management Plan Advisory Committee 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 ALC Board provides the strategic vision and oversight of the ALC. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are appointed by the ALC Board and are held accountable for their performance by the ALC Board.

The ALC Board appoints the Chief Executive Officer who has day-to-day responsibility for administrative operations. The CEO works closely with the Chairman and the Board. The CEO is responsible for the leadership and management of the organisation, implementing Full Council decisions including policies, driving the ALC's strategic direction, setting priorities and enforcing sound corporate governance.



6.1. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FRAUD CONTROL

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

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

During 2015/16 there were no instances of fraudulent activity.

7. 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:
10/9/2015	Mark O'Shea, Lionel Jaragba, Alfred Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Serena Bara.
17/11/2015	Mark O'Shea, Lionel Jaragba, Ida Mamarika, Nesman Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya
2/3/2016	Mark O'Shea, Lionel Jaragba, Ida Mamarika, Nesman Bara
13/7/2016 (14/6/2016 meeting postponed)	Mark O'Shea, Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara (video link) Wayne Wurrawilya

The ALC Chair and CEO were also present at 3 of the four 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 2014/15 financial year an passed recommendation to the ALC Board that it be accepted.
- Responses to the auditors closing letter by management were reviewed and confirmed that n matters were left to be carried forward.
- Meeting with ANAO in Canberra in December 2015 for a review of the audit process during 2015 and assisting with background information for the ANAO tender process.
- The ALC Board extended the appointment of Mark O'Shea, as Chair of the Committee, in December 2015 for a period of three years.
- 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.
- Providing recommendations to the ALC for the process for the review of Section 35C information provided by the ORIC corporations.



7.1. CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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

7.2. RELATED ENTITY TRANSACTIONS

There were no related entity transactions during the reporting period. The ALC does not have related entities.

7.3. SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES

There were no significant activities or changes affecting the ALC during the reporting period

7.4. JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND REVIEWS BY OUTSIDE BODIES

There were no judicial decisions or reviews by outside bodies during the reporting period.

7.5. OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM SUBSIDIARIES

The ALC does not have any subsidiaries.

7.6. INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS

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

The ALC unlike the other ALRA land Councils is remotely located. The Central Land Council is based in the substantial Alice Springs Township, the Northern land Council is based in Darwin city as is the Tiwi land Council whose operations are more easily accessed on the Tiwi Islands. This has a substantial impact on the work of the ALC. This includes access to and cost of provision of services based only in these larger (or road accessible) towns in particular affecting travel and communications access, the costs of providing core services especially accessing those services based in mainland Northern Territory.



7.7. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

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

7.8. SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES WITH FINANCE LAW

During the reporting period there was no significant issue reported or reportable to the responsible Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the PGPA Act that relates to non-compliance with the financial law in relation to the CLC. The 2015/16 financial year expenditure did not exceed its estimate receipts.

8. OTHER LEGISLATION

8.1. WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

ALC is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for employees, clients, contractors and visitors. This will be achieved by management and employees working together, 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 2015/16, nor was there any notices given to the entity during the year under Part 10 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

8.2. ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

The ALC is not a Commonwealth Department (defined as a department of State of the Commonwealth; or a department of the parliament; or an agency within the meaning of the Public Service Act 1999) and is not required to separately report. However all consultancies are listed under 8.3 ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

8.3. ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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

The ALC has not conducted any activities during the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 which have required an EPBC clearance. During the same period the ALC has reviewed referrals in relation to mining proposals in the South 32 area referred to as the Eastern leases formerly EL28161 & EL28162 these have now been converted to mining leases.



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.



Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD	How it furthers or advances ESD principles
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 th difficulties and pressure to minimise costs the ALC has strived for high standards in environmenta and energy conscious design and materials where possible.

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

Environmental performance reporting

Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
Energy efficienc	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 efficien 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. Louver windows have now been installed in all offices o the ALC decreasing the need for air conditioning during the dry season.	This is an area which continues to be monitored.



Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
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 encouraged to better manage their water on site and are recycling where possible.	Domestic watering is discouraged between 8am and 4pm within the town areas.

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.

8.4. ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
(Section 37 ALRA reporting)

8.4.1 Fees under s33(a) and 33(b)

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	\$318,000
(b) Section 33A fees for services prescribed by the regulations that it provides in performing any of its functions, or exercising any of its powers, under ALRA, whether in the reporting year or the previous year	Nil
(c) Section 33B for others fees charged to the Commonwealth for the reasonable expenses incurred by the ALC in providing services prescribed by the regulations	Nil



Section 35(2) Determinations Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents		
Opening balance 15-16		\$11,069,684
Add receipts		
Interest	\$509,459	
Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents	\$26,633,642	\$27,143,101
		\$38,212,785
Deduct payments		
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation Business Travel to China	\$17,000	
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation Warehouse Purchase & installation	\$663,980	
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation White Goods Purchase	\$300,000	\$980,980
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation 4G Network	\$2,254,000	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Bus and Water Taxi	\$442,750	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Centrelink Building Roof	\$70,000	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Funeral Vehicle	\$72,500	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Hostel Project set up and 1 year costs	\$3,500,000	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Housing Renovations	\$500,000	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Internet in Communities	\$28,000	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Renal Support Services	\$366,666	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Renal Support Services	\$61,315	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Scabies	\$600,000	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Scabies Nurse	\$100,000	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Uni of QLD Maganese Contamination Research	\$150,000	



Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation Uni of QLD Maganese Research on Animals	\$75,000	\$8,220,231
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Business Travel to China	\$53,100	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Coffee shop stage 1 (Business development costs)	\$4,000	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Drawdown from Coffee Shop Project	\$59,400	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Drawdown from housing project	\$72,525	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Drawdown from housing project	\$1,584,496	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Drawdown from housing project + Furniture	\$1,393,000	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Dugong Housing Village (Business development costs)	\$8,000	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Dugong Housing Village (Project managment costs)	\$20,000	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Dugong Housing Village (Project managment costs)	\$121,364	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Past salaries and financial managemen	\$255,000	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation Pilot Housing Project (Stage 1 40% deposit)	\$499,131	\$4,070,016
Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation (\$2,000 * Individual to 1,507 TO's)	\$3,014,000	
GEBIE (\$2,000 * Individual to 1,521 TO's)	\$3,042,000	
GEBIE 3 year animal management program	\$310,629	
GEBIE Cairns Office (Lot purchase	\$990,000	
GEBIE First Creek Crossing Upgrade	\$600,000	
GEBIE GEL Tourism	\$242,299	
GEBIE South East (Dalumba) Cultural Survey	\$56,000	
GEBIE T/O Royalty	\$3,078,000	
GEBIE Various	\$1,314,649	\$12,647,577
GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation (Finance Meeting minutes 4.8.2015)	\$150,000	



GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation 12 Months Operating Costs	\$1,333,650	
GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation Harmony	\$550,000	
GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation Rental Assistance	\$60,000	\$2,093,650
Ingurra Aboriginal Corporation Security Service	\$250,000	\$250,000
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation Interim Caretaker	\$12,855	\$12,855
Yinumanggra Aboriginal Corporation Support	\$500	
Yinumanggra Aboriginal Corporation Support	\$1,929	
Yinumanggra Aboriginal Corporation Support	\$10,909	\$13,338
		\$28,288,647
Closing Balance		\$9,924,138

Section 35(3) Determinations Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48A and/or 48D Negotiated Agreements & Exploration Licenses	
Opening Balance	\$83,262
Add receipts	
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties	\$10,956,943
Section 46 Negotiated Rents	\$4,378,884
Section 44A Exploration Licenses	\$143,275
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	\$2,184
Deduct Payments:	
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties paid to Myer Family Company as trustee for Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	\$1,996,901
Section 46 Negotiated Rents paid to Aboriginal people affected by privately negotiated agreement	\$4,378,884
Section 44A Exploration License royalties paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 48A Agreement	\$220,484
Closing Balance	\$8,968,279



Section 35(4) Determinations Section 15, 16, 19 and 20 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	
Opening Balance	\$177,216
Add receipts	
Section 16 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	\$158,743
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	\$454
Deduct Payments:	
Section 16 Rents and Other Prescribed Amounts paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 16 Agreement	\$119,797
Closing Balance	\$156,617

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

8.4.3 Section 28 Delegations

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

8.4.4 Section 29A Committees

The ALC has only one Committee under Section 29A of the ALRA. See detail of Finance committee at 6. STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE.



8.4.5 Details Of Consultants Engaged

Consultant	Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive)	Nature of Work Undertaken
Amanda Lalara	300	Traditional Dance Instructor
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	467,404	Re-negotiation of GEMCO/ALC mining agreement
Australian Government IBA	76,425	Royalty Development Unit
Board Accord	9,000	ALC Good Governance Program
Bowden McCormack	116,920	General & Strategic Advice
Challenge Networks	17,500	Groote Eylandt Mobile Solution
IS Australia	9,680	Community Liason Officer for PACE program
Department of Land Resource Management	27,273	Vegetaion Mapping - Groote Archipelago
Diplomacy	34,067	Communication & Government relation advice
Enmark Pty Ltd	107,739	ALC Audit Committee
Flight Centre	1,364	Festival Assistance
Frank Mirniyowan	450	Traditional Dance Instructor
GEBIE	909	Grant Burgoyne - Cross Cultural Training
GHD Pty Ltd	169,739	Planning & Engineering
Gilbert & Tobin	17,088	Tendering Process - Groote Telco Infrastructure
Katie Hagebols	1,000	Land & Sea Rangers Community Booklet
Hays Recruiting Experts	9,874	Staff Recruitment
Human Resource Dynamics	34,103	HR consulting
In Depth Archaeology	59,496	Archaeology Fieldwork & Consultation
Jacobson Yantarrnga	450	Traditional Dance Instructor
James Cook University	68,000	Research for development & monitoring of cane toad traps
John Hartigan & Associates	450	HR & IR Consulting Services
Johnny Mamarika	800	SE Cultural Survey
Land Services	5,782	Land Services Map
Ron Levy	12,000	Payments under s35 of the Land Rights Act
Lincoln, Crowne & Company	124,687	Complex Royalty Negotiations & Financial Modelling
Low Consulting	2,000	Telecommunications network project



Consultant	Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive)	Nature of Work Undertaken
Maloney Field Services	14,740	Asset Valuation Services
Maria Woodgate	1,073	Review of Eastern Leases Hydrology
McQueens Solicitors	1,815	Mining Agreement
MGI Cairns Pty Ltd	800	Auditing & Assurance
Millstream Productions	400	Data Management for Media Projects
Myriad Design	1,100	Tenancy Fitout Report
NT Geotechnics	995	Land Suitability Assessment - Dugong Beach Resort
NT Police, Fire & Emergency Services	456	Working with Children Assessments
Opteon FNQ	1,200	Pre-Purchase valuation report (56-62 McLeod Street)
Rich & Co Pty Ltd	10,370	Valuation of Eylandt Automotive
Richardson Yantarrnga	300	Traditional Dance Instructor
Robert Powrie Legal Consultants	20,140	Mining Agreement
Simone Yantarrnga	300	Traditional Dance Instructor
SLM Corporate Pty Ltd	152,845	Royalty Report & consultation for GEMCO matter
Stratford Tax & Accounting	1,200	Bookkeeping & Secretarial Services
Tanyah Nasir Consulting Services	21,509	3 Day Rise Up Program
Stacey Taylor	101,925	Coordination of IPA program
Territory Property Consultants	1,000	Desktop Assessment Part NTP
Ward Keller	12,524	Professional advice - leasing & development
Wildcard Wildcaught Pty Ltd	30,000	South East Cultural Survey



9. INDEX OF ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The annual report for a corporate Commonwealth entity for a reporting period must provide an index of the mandatory annual report requirements from sections 17BE and 17BF of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, identifying where relevant information can be found in the annual report.

Requirement	Page number
17BB Approval of annual report by accountable authority	Page 1
17BE Contents of annual report	
Enabling legislation	7
(a) details of the legislation establishing the body;	19
(b) both of the following:	19
(i) a summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in the legislation;	20
(ii) the purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the period;	20
Responsible Minister	17
Ministerial directions and government policy orders	22
Annual Performance Statements	22
Significant non-compliance issues with finance I	37
Information about the accountable authority	23
Organisational structure and location	31
Statement on governance	32
Related entity transactions	36
Significant activities and changes affecting the entit	36
Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies	36
Obtaining information from subsidiaries	36
Indemnities and insurance premiums	36
Index of annual report requirements	50
17BF Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises	37



Other legislation	
Work Health and Safety	37
Advertising and market research	38
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	38
Additional Land Council reporting requirements under S 37 ALRA.	42
Fees under S33(A) and 33(B)	42
Section 35 determinations	43
Details of amounts paid	48
Details of amounts held in trust	97
Details of section 28 delegations	47
Details of section 29A committees	47
Details of consultants	48
Financial Statements	63



10. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

Introductory Statement

We, as the accountable authority of the Anindilyakwa Land Council present the 2015-16 annual performance statements of Anindilyakwa Land Council, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). In our opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the entity, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

2015-16 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
Objective Numbers below are a reference to their heading in the ALC corporate Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19 under which the strategies and activities reported on are listed.	
Objective 13.1 Protect Land and Sea	
Indigenous Ranger Employment Program.	Number of paid ranger days. Program operated as per funding agreement with PM&C.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>Number of paid Indigenous ranger days achieved for 2015/16 = 2,665 days Target number of paid Indigenous ranger days = 2,923 days</p> <p>The key reasons for the difference (-8.8%) between actual and target ranger days are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Ranger Coordinator left on 15 September 2015 and this position was not filled until 1 November 2015. This resulted in a reduced capacity to coordinate on-ground operations and delayed further recruitment of rangers. - A violent disturbance on 6 November 2015 in Angurugu resulted in the deaths of two people in Angurugu, which negatively affected the attendance of rangers. In particular, one ranger was significantly affected by the community violence and did not attend work since that time 	
Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA.	Number of IPA Management Committee Meetings and IPA Advisory Committee Meetings.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>1 IPA Management Committee meeting was held on 22 February 2016 with 18 members in attendance.</p> <p>The IPA Advisory Committee meeting was postponed to 2016/17. The ALC plan to undertake the next IPA Advisory Committee meeting once approval for dedication of IPA Sea Country is achieved. This will ensure all sea country stakeholders can participate meaningfully in this meeting.</p>	
Learning on Country Program.	Number of students engaged in program and number of activities.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>Two Learning on Country Coordinators facilitated 94 Learning on Country Program activities during the reporting period in collaboration with Angurugu, Umbakumba, Alyangula and Milyakburra Schools. In total, 341 students from the four schools were engaged as part of the LoC Program.</p>	



Administer and Issue Permits for Access to Areas in the Anindilyakwa IPA.	Number of Recreation Permits sold. Number of Recreation Permits checked and proportion of individuals (of those checked) holding a current Recreation Permit.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>For the 2015-16 financial year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rangers undertook 9 weekend permit patrols - Checked 26 permits - Of those permit holders checked, 1 person did not have a current permit (i.e. 96% of visitors held a current recreation permit) - 659 Recreation Area Permits were sold. 	
Raising community awareness of the ALC Rangers and Threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA.	Number of media products produced (e.g. picture booklets, videos, media announcements, digital noticeboard stories).
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>The following media products were produced during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPA Plan of Management, which is updated and expanded to incorporate sea country management - IPA 'Community' Plan of Management, which is a community-friendly version of the revised IPA Plan of Management - Three picture books including: (1) Ghost Nets and Turtle Rescue, (2) How We Manage Recreation Areas and (3) weed management by the ALC Rangers. - Picture books and the IPA Community Plan of Management were distributed at IPA Management Committee and will be available to other stakeholders at relevant forums (e.g. IPA Advisory Committee meeting). - Three digital noticeboard stories including: scientific trapping methods of small mammal and two Learning on Country Program reports (and site information) on field trips to 'Bickerton Rockhole' and 'Cave Paintings'. Digital noticeboards are located at Umbakumba school, Angurugu school, ALC Ranger Base and Milyakburra school. - Emails sent regularly to individuals and organisations on Groote Eylandt to identify changes to recreation area status (i.e. open/closed) and provide a summary of the work done by ALC rangers at recreation areas. 	



Objective 13.2 Land Claims and Acquisitions Support Services

Pursue all appropriate avenues to achieve the acquisition of land for the benefit of Indigenous people	Report on Native Title claim Progress.
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Result and Analysis

ALC have worked with NLC to collate existing ethnographic research materials relating to the land and waters of the Groote Archipelago. Consultant Anthropologist Dr Scott Cane is currently synthesizing these resources into a draft Anthropology Report for the Groote Seas Native Title Application. Fieldwork that is intended to gather contemporary information about the exercise of these Native Title rights is scheduled for 3-9 October 2016 in the Southeast of Groote, including Dalumba Bay and Marnngkala areas.

Objective 13.3. Economic Development and Commercial Services

Process applications and assist in making land use agreements on Indigenous lands.	Number of Section 19a agreements issued.
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Result and Analysis

With the increase in economic development across the archipelago in the past 12 months the ALC has been involved in numerous non mining land use projects. While no Section 19 leases were actually granted in the last 12 months several applications were received and Traditional Owner meetings conducted. Most new development activity across the archipelago has occurred within existing township leasing areas and required minimal ALC input.

The ALC been reviewing its internal systems in relation to land use agreements both past and present and ensuring going forward that all applications, leases and agreements are dealt with appropriately for the benefit of all stakeholders and the requirements under the legislation. The recently employed Mining & Environment Officer is playing an important role in ensuring all future land use agreements are of the highest standard and interests of the Land Trust and Traditional Owners are protected.

It is likely that the additional work required to be undertaken on land use agreements in the future will put strain on other requirements within the Mining & Environment section of the Land Council and this will need to be monitored.

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

Documents Comments	Applicant	Project title
Awaiting approval	Aminjarinja Enterprises	S19 Thompson Bay Cultural Camp
Under consideration	Traditional Trepang Traders	S19 Bartalumba Bay Trepang
Currently withdrawn	Aminjarinja Enterprises	S19 Salt Lake - Trepang Farming Harvesting
In escrow with NT Gov	Power and Water	S19 Angurugu Sewerage Ponds
AAPA Certificate Applied For	Angabunamanja Aboriginal Corporation	S19 5 x Dwelling's near Dugong Beach
Requires updated survey plan otherwise complete	Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	S19 Warehouse - Pole 12
Lease for Negotiation & Renewal	Telstra	S19 Telstra Tower
Discussions required with EASC	East Arnhem Shire Council	S19 Bickerton Island Landfill
Gravel Pit request	GEBIE Civil & Construction	New Gravel Pit First Creek EMP
Gravel Pit request	Angabunamanja Aboriginal Corporation	New Gravel Pit Bartalumba Bay Road EMP



Process applications for consent to explore and mine on Indigenous land.	Monitor existing agreements.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>During the 2015-16 reporting period GEMCO conducted resource definition drilling on the Western mining leases. Other than environmental works limited activity has occurred in the Eastern leases. With the Traditional Owners of the Eastern leases providing consent for future mining on these lands in February 2016 applications have now been put to the NT Department of Mines & Energy by GEMCO for these EL's to be converted to Mining Leases ML 31219 & ML 31220. Mining is not expected to commence in the Eastern Leases for several years. Mining Agreements have now been negotiated by the Land Council with GEMCO for these leases on behalf of and in agreement with the Traditional Owners.</p> <p>In February 2016 the Traditional Owners of the Southern areas of Groote Eylandt provided consent to allow GEMCO to explore in the Southern leases (EL2455). An Exploration Agreement has now been negotiated by the Land Council with GEMCO for these leases on behalf of and in agreement with the Traditional Owners. Plans have been provided by GEMCO for exploration in the areas west of the Amagula River in the Southern Leases in the near future.</p> <p>The development of these new agreements and the associated land access will result in additional monitoring and management requirements by the ALC which will likely strain the current resources available within the ALC to undertake this work effectively. The recent employment of an experienced Mining & Environment Officer has meant the ALC has been able to step up our environmental monitoring of mining activities however with the additional requirements around land use agreements and the new exploration & Mining agreements have taken up remaining resources and we are now looking for efficiencies going forward to ensure all essential work is undertaken in a timely and quality manner.</p> <p>Many of the requirements around environmental assessment did not occur in the previous mining or exploration agreements and it is hoped these new requirements will result in reducing potential impacts and a more informed plan for the protection of sensitive areas within the leases.</p> <p>It is very important for the ALC that all new proposals for exploration or mine 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 requested an extension to their application for an Exploration License over areas of ELA 2455 referred to as the Southern Leases which has now been consented and also applications for EL 2457 (Northern Groote) and EL25096 (Bickerton Island) however no negotiations have commenced on these areas.</p> <p>The Land Council had also previously received an application from Paltar Petroleum Limited for a Petroleum Exploration Permit (EP(A)245) over land areas of Groote Eylandt including Winchelsea Island however these have recently been withdrawn.</p> <p>Northern Manganese have also made application to negotiate for consent over EL27521 and EL27522 being Yilikamurra and Akwamburkba Islands.</p>	
Provide research and assistance and identify infrastructure requirements to enable Indigenous landowners and other Indigenous people to undertake commercial activity.	Narrative of activity undertaken extracted from ALC Traffic light report on RDU outputs.



Result and Analysis

No RDU activity undertaken in this area during the reporting period.

Establish and operate the RDU.

Narrative of activity undertaken extracted from ALC Traffic light report on RDU outputs.

Result and Analysis

The RDU advised on bids against \$27M in S64(3) receipts and interest in the reporting period. This resulted in the payments made under Section 35(2) Determinations - Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents above. These predominantly had an understanding of direct outcomes benefiting the Groote Archipelago more directly than payments made without such understandings.

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

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

Result and Analysis

Baseline gender balance established for subsequent reporting.

ORIC	FEMALE	MALE
Lagulalya	3	4
GEBIE	2	6
Aminjarrinja	0	6
Amangarra	2	7
Angabunumanja	2	4
Aruburabura	0	3
Warningakalinga	0	5
Arirrki	2	5
ASAC	5	3
Mikbamurra	6	1
GEMYDU	4	1
Yinumarrangwa	3	2
Angarrmarada	0	4
ARAC	2	5
Totals	31	56

Continue to seek funding from PM&C to facilitate school attendance, employment and training pathways to employment on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island.

Number of Applications submitted. Report on the extent of inter-organisational cooperation and utilisation of Groote Royalty monies as co-contribution.

Result and Analysis

No accessible round for 2015-16.

Continue to work in partnership with industry and government stakeholders to increase training opportunities that lead to long term employment opportunities.

Monitor and implement agreed strategies in collaboration with Government.



Result and Analysis

On going as required.

Attend Mining Liaison Committee meetings, and provide accurate advice on potential environmental impacts and benefits of potential exploration and mining licenc applications.

Meetings attended.

Result and Analysis

The financial year 2015/16 has seen moderate activity in the areas of mining, exploration an associated environmental management. GEMCO shipped approximately 4.9 million tonnes of manganese ore from its port facilities at Milner Bay during 2015/16. Prices received for the product have remained historically low levels for the year and expected to remain that way in the near future.

GEMCO and the ALC have, throughout the reporting period, met on a quarterly basis for the Mining Liaison Committee meetings, as required under the 2006 Western leases Mining Agreement. These meetings provide a good opportunity for Land Council 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;

- Further progress on the Milner Bay Contamination Project;
- Successful Rehabilitation season with 116 ha seeded;
- Employment of Mining & Environment Officer to support Mining & Environment Manager
- Successful undertaking of South Eastern Areas Cultural Surveys with substantial financia support GEMCO;
- Commencement of talks on Drilling and potentially future Mining proposals near Angurugu township;
- Detailed discussions on Indigenous business opportunities going forward;
- Completion and Traditional Owner consent for the Southern Areas Exploration Agreement negotiations, and
- Completion and Traditional Owner consent for the Eastern Leases Mining Agreement negotiations.

In addition to the formal Mining Liaison Committee meetings, the ALC Mining and Environment Manager and Officer liaise with staff from the mine on a regular basis. This frequen 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 tw organizations. Throughout 2015/2016 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 the Southern Exploration and Eastern Mining Leases negotiation meetings.



Continue to improve systems and resources to increase efficiency in these processes year by year	The RDU is responsible for increasing efficiency an reduction in red tape across all royalty recipient corporations.
Result and Analysis This activity only actively commenced in early 2016-17.	
Objective 14. Advocacy Serviceses	
Assist Aboriginal Corporations to secure economic, social and cultural benefits for Traditional Owners fro developments taking place on the Groote Archipelago.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report.
Result and Analysis See narrative above under "Process applications for consent to explore and mine on Indigenous land".	
Empower Traditional Owners to carry out commercial activities and build sustainable enterprises.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report.
Result and Analysis Commercial based payments of \$326,738 in the year were provided to Aboriginal Corporations to establish small business. These projects are not complete at the end of the reporting period.	
actively support the establishment of Aboriginal Corporations, businesses and commercial entities.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report.
Result and Analysis There are currently 12 Aboriginal Corporations operating at varying levels of activity on the archipelago. 9 of which were approved payments from Statutory Royalty equivalents in 2015-16.	
provide up to date information on issues affecting Traditional Owners through the ALC's "Ayakwa Newsletter" and other publications.	Number of publications.
Result and Analysis During the reporting period there were 3 Issues of the Ayakwa. November 2015, December 2015 and January 2016.	
raise public awareness of the ALC's statutory role.	Engagements with ORIC bodies and media announcements.
Result and Analysis On going as required.	
Use the RDU to:-	
strengthen the ALC's commercial advocacy and negotiating capabilities.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report.
Result and Analysis The RDU now has a number of Aboriginal Corporations seeking funding for Commercial and other activity from Statutory Royalty Equivalents. The ALC's capacity under RDU allows for a greater range of activities to be considered and influenced by the ALC in particular those tha support the ALC Corporate and Strategic plans.	
Negotiate agreements that provide economic and business opportunities to Traditional Owners.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report.
Result and Analysis No measurable activity this period.	



Enter into partnership arrangements with, and to support Aboriginal Corporations within the ALC region.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report."
Result and Analysis	
These agreements are currently under negotiation under a "Future Groote" in initiative the results of which are expected in early 2016-17.	
Assist Aboriginal Corporations to act in accordance with ORIC and other relevant legislation.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report."
Result and Analysis	
At writing noncompliance has been identified in the reporting period	
assist Aboriginal people to achieve greater community development by facilitating access to leadership and governance programs, resources, infrastructure and government services, and economic and social development.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report."
Result and Analysis	
<p>The RDU processes resulted in Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation being funded \$2,254,000 for "4G 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 cabl Telstra has constructed on the seabed from Numbulwar to Alyangula This corporation also received \$872,500 for a water Taxi service. Neither project will be complete until subsequent reporting period(s).</p> <p>This organisation also received funding of \$28,000 for satellite WIFI for the community of Umbakumba. This project is complete.</p> <p>Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation received \$680,980 for Business travel to China to attend trade fair, investigate bulk import of whitegoods and the Construction of warehouse for community. These projects are complete.</p>	
Objective 15. Administration and support services	
To support and improve service delivery of ALC business.	Reports from HR, Compliance Finance units and the RDU.
Result and Analysis	
ALC Anthropologists have begun working from the recently refurbished Angurugu field office. The field office allows better coordination with CLOs and more meaningful commun engagement, and will provide ready access for clan group members to update their genealogical data held by ALC.	



<p>To support and improve the structure and functions of the ALC to leverage organisation efficiency. To provide an operate within a safe working environment in accordance with the Work Health & Safety Act (Cwlth) 2011.</p>	<p>Dedicated Staff member responsible for Workplace health and safety. Production of policy and procedures. Monitoring and evaluation of reportable incidents and remedial measures taken.</p>
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>In the first and second quarter of 2016 a full internal review of ALC Work Place Health and Safety systems and processes was undertaken by Wesley South (ALC Workplace Health and Safety Officer) and Phoebe Kitto (HR Consultant). The following work has been undertaken as part of this process:</p> <p>Risk assessments undertaken:-</p> <p>Safe work method statements are being developed</p> <p>WPHS committee has been reformed</p> <p>A WPHS handbook is to be reissued to all staff</p> <p>A new induction process has been implemented</p> <p>Wesley South has been nominated as WPHS officer</p> <p>All staff will be provided with refresher training on incident reporting for WPHS on 2 September</p> <p>All incident reports will be reviewed by the WPHS manager and processed according to the Incident Reporting Policy Review Process</p> <p>HR Dynamics will continue to provide ongoing support and auditing as required.</p>	
<p>To strictly comply with ALRA, the NTA and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act (Cwlth) 2013 (PGPA).</p>	<p>Best practice legal advice and engagement at board meetings. Expert staff familiar with all aspects of the pieces of legislation. Implementation of 2014 Deloitte review.</p>
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>At writing noncompliance has been identified in the reporting period. The ALC's inaugural 4 year corporate plan 2015/16 - 2018/19 was submitted late after Dept. of Finance feedback on the initial draft was accepted.</p>	
<p>To ensure consultations with Traditional Owners adopt best practice.</p>	<p>RDU and senior legal counsel are charged to provide expert and detailed advice in TO language prior to all decision being taken. Evidenced by Minutes.</p>
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>All such consultation were conducted with experienced legal assistance well versed in such practice.</p>	
<p>To facilitate and provide relevant information at all ALC meetings and ensure that Traditional Owner decisions are made in accordance with local traditional decision making processes.</p>	<p>Appropriate processes developed, implemented and reviewed.</p>



Result and Analysis

On going as required.

To assist Aboriginal people to achieve greater community development by facilitating access to leadership and governance programs, resources, infrastructure and government services, and economic and social development.

RDU reportable outcomes extracted from "Red Light Report".

Result and Analysis

AS per the same (final) field under Objective 13.3. Economic Development and Commercial Services.

Additionally funding was provide to:-

Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation for:-

Hostel Project set up and 1 year costs Education Hostel in Cairns for Groote Eylandt children. \$3,500,000 Complete

Delivery of on-island renal support service. \$366,666 in progress

Housing Renovations. \$500,000 in progress

House to house scabies eradication program, including general cleaning and some furniture replacement - \$600,000 ongoing

Nurse for the above program. \$100,000 ongoing

University of Queensland conducting large scale study on possible effects of manganese on cognitive development of pre and post natal early childhood development. 150,000 ongoing

University of Queensland conducting research into the effects of Manganese on animals. 75,000 ongoing.

Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation was provided \$3,602,252 for Construction of kit homes for the community. In progress.

Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation was provided \$310,629 for on-island vet to oversee animal management. In progress

GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation was provided \$1,333,650 for Operational costs for expanded holistic youth services Ongoing and 610,000 for Harmony in our Communities Music program. In progress.

To encourage and support ALC Board members to attend, facilitate and if requested, chair forums and meetings.

Meetings attended and chaired.

Result and Analysis

On the 29th of April 2016, members of the ALC Executive Board met with the then Shadow Minister of the Northern Territory Government, Mr Michael Gunner MLA.

Mr Gunner held the Shadow portfolios of Major Projects, Northern Australia Development, Shadow Treasurer, Police, Fire and Emergency Services, and Open and Transparent Government Business.

On the 25th November 2015, members of the ALC Executive Board met with the Honourable Peter Chandler, MLA; Minister for Education; Transport; Infrastructure; Essential Service and Veterans Support. Minister Chandler also represented the Community Champions program; part of a wider NT Government effort to advance economic development in remote communities.



Analysis comment relative to all RDU performance measures

A significant focus for the ALC over the period of the plan is facilitating the responsible and sustainable use of Statutory Royalty Equivalents. These flows are dependent on the extent of mining activity, ore prices and currency exchange all of which vary widely. Mine operators consider such information where known as “Commercial in Confidence” and tend not to provide predictions to this level. Those performance measures in the table in the Performance Statement that are dependent on Statutory Royalty Equivalent fund flows are designed to reflect and cater for this variability. This currently shows a significant downward trend and makes predictions of performance measures unreliable. Section 35(2) Determinations (section 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents) were \$38M in 2013/14, \$31M in 2014/15 and \$27.1M in 2015/16.



11. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-16

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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 2016, 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; and
- Notes comprising Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

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 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors and 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 and is also responsible for such internal control as the Directors and Chief Executive Officer determine 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

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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.

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.

Australian National Audit Office



Jodi George
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
23 September 2016





**Anindilyakwa
Land
Council**

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ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

STATEMENT BY ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITIES AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 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 Mamarika

Chairman

Accountable Authority

23rd September 2016

Signed

Ida Mamarika

Deputy Chair

23rd September 2016

Signed

Mark Hewitt

Chief Executive Officer

Accountable Authority

23rd September 2016

Signed

Murray Walton

Chief Financial Officer

23rd September 2016

Anindilyakwa Land Council



anindilyakwa.com.au



Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	3A	3,177,094	2,675,836
Suppliers	3B	3,825,993	3,596,805
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	661,339	400,978
Write-down and impairment of assets	3D	11,136	9,555
Losses from asset sales	3E	-	34,533
Total expenses		<u>7,675,562</u>	<u>6,717,707</u>
Own-Source Income			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	96,000	90,000
Interest	4B	62,716	77,549
Rental income	4C	2,600	2,600
Non-government grants	4D	1,043,904	809,114
Other revenue	4E	1,042,943	445,616
Total own-source revenue		<u>2,248,163</u>	<u>1,424,879</u>
Gains			
Revenue received free of charge	4F	-	1,327,334
Non-current asset sales	4F	1,000	-
Total gains		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,327,334</u>
Net contribution by services		<u>5,426,399</u>	<u>3,965,494</u>
Revenue from Government	4G	6,301,802	6,901,629
Surplus on continuing operations		<u>875,403</u>	<u>2,936,134</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		1,122,208	-
Total comprehensive income		<u>1,997,611</u>	<u>2,936,134</u>

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6A	1,910,090	2,289,442
Trade and other receivables	6B	460,109	327,040
Total financial assets		<u>2,370,199</u>	<u>2,616,482</u>
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	7	7,624,781	5,663,252
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7	1,467,939	1,286,632
Total non-financial assets		<u>9,092,720</u>	<u>6,949,884</u>
Total assets		<u>11,462,919</u>	<u>9,566,366</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8A	259,064	508,162
Other payables	8B	102,573	79,996
Total payables		<u>361,637</u>	<u>588,158</u>
Provisions			
Employee provisions	9A	398,039	272,577
Total provisions		<u>398,039</u>	<u>272,577</u>
Total liabilities		<u>759,676</u>	<u>860,735</u>
Net assets		<u>10,703,243</u>	<u>8,705,631</u>
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		1,726,368	604,160
Retained earnings		8,976,874	8,101,471
Total entity		<u>10,703,242</u>	<u>8,705,631</u>

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



Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance						
Balance carried forward from previous period	8,101,471	5,165,336	604,160	604,160	8,705,631	5,769,496
Comprehensive income						
Surplus for the period	875,403	2,936,135	-	-	875,403	2,936,135
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	1,122,208	-	1,122,208	-
Total comprehensive income	875,403	2,936,135	1,122,208	-	1,997,611	2,936,135
Closing balance as at 30 June	8,976,874	8,101,471	1,726,368	604,160	10,703,242	8,705,631

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



Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from Government		6,301,802	6,901,629
Sale of goods and rendering of services		1,979,419	2,514,661
Interest		<u>62,716</u>	<u>77,549</u>
Total cash received		<u>8,343,937</u>	<u>9,493,839</u>
Cash used			
Employees		3,108,531	2,893,517
Suppliers		4,000,605	3,458,375
Net GST paid		<u>(77,948)</u>	<u>25,433</u>
Total cash used		<u>7,031,188</u>	<u>6,377,325</u>
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	<u>10</u>	<u>1,312,749</u>	<u>3,116,514</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		<u>1,000</u>	29,100
Total cash received		<u>1,000</u>	<u>29,100</u>
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		<u>1,693,101</u>	2,785,212
Total cash used		<u>1,693,101</u>	2,785,212
Net cash used by investing activities		<u>(1,692,101)</u>	<u>(2,756,112)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(379,352)	360,402
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>2,289,442</u>	1,929,040
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	<u>6A</u>	<u>1,910,090</u>	<u>2,289,442</u>

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



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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 2015/16 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 ALC is a statutory authority formed within the provisions of Sections 21 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976*. It is a not-for-profit entity. The ALC receives appropriations from the 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 2015; 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 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.



Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards**Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

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

All other standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods are not expected to have a future material impact on the Land Council's financial statements. Additional transparency is anticipated pertaining to the application of *AASB 124 Related Parties Disclosures* reporting requirements.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when:

- 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 GainsResources Received Free of Charge

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

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

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Employee Benefits

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

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

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

Leave

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

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

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

Superannuation

Staff of ALC are members of approved superannuation funds which are defined contribution schemes. The liability for superannuation at 30 June 2016 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.



Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

The ALC does not have any finance leases.

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 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.

1.10 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.



Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

1.11 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).

1.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

As at 30 June 2016, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2015: nil).

1.13 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.



Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**1.14 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 2016 by Maloney Field Services.

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:

	2016	2015
Buildings and leasehold improvements	40 years	40 years
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	3 - 20 years	3 - 20 years

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2016. 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.



Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**1.15 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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<u>Note 3A: Employee Benefits</u>		
Wages and salaries	2,530,138	2,245,010
Chairman's fees	128,156	116,481
Sitting fees	86,916	70,113
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	252,883	209,463
Leave and other entitlements	125,461	(23,883)
Travel allowance	53,540	58,652
Total employee benefits	<u>3,177,094</u>	<u>2,675,836</u>

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

Accountancy	29,040	117,168
Administration	190,088	195,638
Advertising	105	4,300
Annual report	12,190	12,325
Audit	39,610	37,323
Audit Committee	74,816	29,955
Consultancy	1,632,948	1,099,860
Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners	156,936	37,977
Contributions	46,332	564,770
Freight	39,978	42,484
General expenses	53,770	94,894
Insurances	64,957	63,106
Interest expense	320	201
Motor vehicle expenses	148,035	120,930
Rent	73,084	99,467
Repairs and maintenance	196,746	150,402
Telephone	95,834	77,530
Training	41,952	48,777
Travel	503,070	419,802
Other	426,182	379,896
Total supplier expenses	<u>3,825,993</u>	<u>3,596,805</u>



Note 3: Expenses (continued)

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation		
Buildings	233,552	135,097
Property, plant and equipment	427,787	265,881
Total depreciation	661,339	400,978
Note 3D: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets		
Impairment of accounts receivable	-	9,555
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	11,136	-
Total write-down and impairment of assets	11,136	9,555
Note 3E: Loss on disposal of non-current assets		
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(29,100)
Less: Book value of property, plant and equipment	-	63,633
Total loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	34,533
Note 3F: Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within 1 year	32,149	150,000
Between 1 to 5 years	166,156	-
More than 5 years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	198,305	150,000

Note:

1. Commitments were GST inclusive where relevant.
2. Operating leases included were effectively non-cancellable.
3. The above table contains \$198,305 of commitments disclosed in respect to GEBIE (2015: \$0). The amount represents an estimate of the entity's liability based on signed agreements.



Note 4: Income

	2016	2015
Own-Source Revenue	\$	\$

Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services**Sale of goods in connection with**

External parties	96,000	90,000
Total sale of goods	96,000	90,000

Note 4B: Interest

Other	62,716	77,549
Total interest	62,716	77,549

Note 4C: Rental Income

Rental income	2,600	2,600
Total rental income	2,600	2,600

Note 4D: Non Government Grants

Specific project funding	1,043,904	809,114
Total non-government grants	1,043,904	809,114

Note 4E: Other Revenue

GEMCO Mining Agreement - external parties	126,224	125,991
Permit revenue - external parties	32,291	25,318
AMT Contributions	240,656	-
S.E. Cultural Survey	111,072	-
Learning on Country	236,882	-
Other	295,818	294,307
Total other revenue	1,042,943	445,616

Note 4F: Gains

Resources received free of charge	-	1,327,334
Non-current asset sales	1,000	-
Total gains	1,000	1,327,334

Resources received free of charge represents buildings gifted to the ALC in 2015.

Note 4: Income (continued)

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 4G: Revenue from Government		
Section 64(1)	3,892,762	3,753,930
Section 64(4)	814,000	938,100
Total revenue from Government	<u>4,706,762</u>	<u>4,692,030</u>
Other Government Grants		
<i>Commonwealth</i>		
Dept of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	1,410,040	2,133,899
<i>Northern Territory</i>		
Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated	-	15,700
Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries	60,000	60,000
Dept of Community Services	125,000	-
	<u>1,595,040</u>	<u>2,209,599</u>
Total revenue from Government	<u>6,301,802</u>	<u>6,901,629</u>



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

	2016	2015	Category (Level 1, 2 or 3)	Valuation Method
	\$	\$		
Non-financial assets				
Buildings	7,624,781	5,663,252	3	Depreciated replacement cost
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	<u>1,467,938</u>	<u>1,286,632</u>	3	Market based valuation direct comparison basis
Total non-financial assets	<u><u>9,092,719</u></u>	<u><u>6,949,884</u></u>		
Non-financial liabilities				
Trade creditors	259,064	508,162		
Other	<u>102,574</u>	<u>79,996</u>		
Total non-financial liabilities	<u><u>361,638</u></u>	<u><u>588,158</u></u>		

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.

Buildings (level 3)

The fair value of the Council's buildings as at 30 June 2016 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Field Services at the 30 June 2016, who is a certified practicing valuer and with relevant experience in the valuation of property. The fair value measurement for buildings has been categorised as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs of the valuation technique.

Infrastructure, plant and equipment (level 3)

The fair value of the Council's infrastructure, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2016 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Field Services at the 30 June 2016, who is a certified practicing valuer and with relevant experience in the valuation of infrastructure, plant and equipment. The fair value measurement for infrastructure, plant and equipment has been categorised as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs of the valuation technique.

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



Note 6: Financial Assets

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Note 6A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	1,910,090	2,289,442
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,910,090	2,289,442
Note 6B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and services receivables in connection with		
Related parties	18,706	-
External parties	408,371	230,605
Total goods and services receivables	427,077	230,605
Other receivables		
Other receivables	2,254	6,152
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	30,778	99,838
Total other receivables	33,032	105,990
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	460,109	336,595
Less impairment allowance account:		
Goods and services	-	9,555
Total impairment allowance account	-	9,555
Total trade and other receivables (net)	460,109	327,040
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
Not more than 12 months	460,109	327,040
Total trade and other receivables (net)	460,109	327,040
Receivables are aged as follows		
Not overdue	416,641	261,048
Overdue by		
0 to 30 days	-	-
31 to 60 days	17,129	17,215
61 to 90 days	2,340	-
More than 90 days	23,999	58,333
Total receivables (gross)	460,109	336,596
Impairment allowance aged as follows		
More than 90 days	-	9,555
Total impairment allowance	-	9,555
Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account:		
	2016 \$	2015 \$
As at 1 July	9,555	-
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	-	9,555
Amounts recovered and reversed	(9,555)	-
Total as at 30 June	-	9,555



Note 7: Non-Financial Assets**Note 7: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Land and Buildings and Infrastructure****Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Land and Buildings and Infrastructure for 2016**

	Building and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2015			
Gross book value	6,147,540	3,038,754	9,186,294
Accumulated depreciation	(484,288)	(1,752,121)	(2,236,409)
Total as at 1 July 2015	5,663,252	1,286,633	6,949,885
Additions			
Purchase or internally developed	1,184,240	508,861	1,693,101
Revaluations and impairments recognised in equity	1,010,841	111,367	1,122,208
Impairments recognised in profit & loss	-	(11,136)	(11,136)
Depreciation	(233,552)	(427,787)	(661,339)
Total as at 30 June 2016	7,624,781	1,467,939	9,092,720
Total as at 30 June 2016 represented by			
Gross book value	8,342,621	3,647,846	11,990,467
Accumulated depreciation	(717,840)	(2,179,908)	(2,897,748)
Total as at 30 June 2016	7,624,781	1,467,938	9,092,719

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Land and Buildings and Infrastructure for 2015

	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2014			
Gross book value	4,074,650	2,390,065	6,464,715
Accumulated depreciation	(349,191)	(1,486,240)	(1,835,431)
Total as at 1 July 2015	3,725,459	903,825	4,629,284
Additions			
Purchase or internally developed	2,072,890	712,322	2,785,212
Depreciation	(135,097)	(265,881)	(400,978)
Disposals			
Other	-	(63,633)	(63,633)
Total as at 30 June 2015	5,663,252	1,286,633	6,949,885
Total as at 30 June 2015 represented by			
Gross book value	6,147,540	3,038,754	9,186,294
Accumulated depreciation	(484,288)	(1,752,121)	(2,236,409)
Total as at 30 June 2015	5,663,252	1,286,633	6,949,885

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.

An impairment of \$11,136 was applied to infrastructure, plant and equipment in 2016 (2015: \$0).

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. The last comprehensive revaluation was performed on the 30 June 2016 by an independent valuer.

In the current year the following adjustments have been applied to the revaluation reserve: Leasehold Improvement \$1,010,841 (Increment), Boats \$179,225 (Increment), Motor Vehicles \$67,857 (Decrement).



Note 8: Payables

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Note 8A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	44,309	206,435
Accrued expenses	214,755	301,727
Total suppliers payable	259,064	508,162
Suppliers expected to be settled		
Suppliers payments expected to be settled within 12 months:	259,064	508,162
Total suppliers payable	259,064	508,162

Payments are usually made within 30 days of month end.

Note 8B: Other Payables

Superannuation	40,907	20,335
PAYG Withholding liability	51,171	42,283
Credit card clearing account	6,403	14,246
Other	4,092	3,132
Total other payables	102,573	79,996
Total other payables expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	102,573	79,996
Total other payables	102,573	79,996



Note 9: Provisions

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 9A: Employee Provisions		
Employee provisions		
Leave	<u>398,039</u>	<u>272,577</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>398,039</u>	<u>272,577</u>
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	328,321	227,212
More than 12 months	<u>69,718</u>	<u>45,365</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>398,039</u>	<u>272,577</u>



Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per		
Cash flow statement	1,910,090	2,289,442
Statement of financial position	<u>1,910,090</u>	<u>2,289,442</u>
Variance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from/(used by) operating activities		
Net (cost of)/contribution by services	(5,426,399)	(3,965,494)
Revenue from Government	6,301,802	6,901,629
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	661,339	400,978
Impairment of assets	11,136	-
Bad debt expense	-	9,555
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	(1,000)	34,533
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Assets		
(Increase)/Decrease in net receivables	(133,069)	(184,778)
Liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in employee provisions	125,461	(32,884)
Increase/(Decrease) in suppliers payables	(249,099)	112,000
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables	<u>22,578</u>	<u>(159,025)</u>
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	<u>1,312,749</u>	<u>3,116,514</u>



Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2016, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2015: 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 2015-16 financial year. (2014-15: Nil)

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

Key management personnel and member transactions

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

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



Note 12: Related Party Disclosures (continued)

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

Entity	Key management personnel	Note	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
				2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$
Groote Eylandt & Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	Alfred Mamarika	(i)	Purchase of goods or services	20,047	72,231	1,232	-
			Other revenue	284,262	465,626	3,987	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	12,647,577	19,737,762	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara Nesman Bara Phillip Mamarika Joaz Wurramarra Jennifer Yatarnga Ida Mamarika	(ii)	Purchase of goods or services	15,378	492,722	-	-
			Other revenue	54,920	19,482	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	10,095,858	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Eric Wurramarra Jonah Wurramarra Kathy-anne Wurramarra	(iii)	Purchase of goods or services	-	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	12,855	1,795	-	-
Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara Basil Mamarika	(iv)	Purchase of goods or services	282,003	88,782	-	-
			Other revenue	-	423,422	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	8,235,231	9,078,966	-	-
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara Lionel Jaragba	(v)	Other revenue	22,579	-	14,719	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	4,070,016	155,144	-	-
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Barnabus Maminyamanja	(vi)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,000,176	580,000	-	-
Arirrki Aboriginal Corporation	Dyson Lalara	(vii)	Purchase of goods or services	-	12,522	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	500,000	-	-
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara Alfred Mamarika	(viii)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	898,100	-	-



Note 12: Related Party Disclosures (continued)

- (i) ALC Member Alfred Mamarika is also a member of GEBIE. Alfred Mamarika ceased as an ALC director on the 10th of September 2015.
- (ii) ALC Members Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Phillip Mamarika, Jennifer Yatarnga and Ida Mamarika are also members of ASAC.
- (iii) ALC members Eric Wurramarra, Jonah Wurramara and Kathy-Anne Wurramara are also members of Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation.
- (iv) ALC members Nesman Bara and Basil Mamarika are also members of Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (v) ALC members Serena Bara and Lionel Jaragba are also members of Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (vi) ALC member Barnabus Maminyamanja is also a member of Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation.
- (vii) ALC member Dyson Lalara is also a member of Arirrki Aboriginal Corporation.
- (viii) ALC Members Serena Bara and Alfred Mamarika are also members of Warningakalinga.



Note 13: Senior Management Personnel Remuneration

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	583,433	596,273
Other	59,900	82,326
Total short-term employee benefits	<u>643,333</u>	<u>678,599</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	52,869	53,176
Total post-employment benefits	<u>52,869</u>	<u>53,176</u>
Other long-term employee benefits		
Annual leave	75,920	38,492
Long-service leave	59,122	29,859
Total other long-term employee benefits	<u>135,042</u>	<u>68,351</u>
Total senior executive remuneration expenses	<u>831,244</u>	<u>800,126</u>

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2016 is 3. (2015: 5)



Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

	2016	2015
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	<u>27,600</u>	<u>27,200</u>
Total	<u>27,600</u>	<u>27,200</u>

No other services were provided by the ANAO.



Note 15: Financial Instruments

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,910,090	2,289,442
Trade and other receivables	429,331	227,202
Total financial assets	2,339,421	2,516,644
Carrying amount of financial assets	2,339,421	2,516,644
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors	259,064	508,162
Other	51,402	37,713
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	310,466	545,875
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	310,466	545,875
Note 15B: Net Gains or Losses on Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue	62,716	77,549
Net gains/(losses) on loans and receivables	62,716	77,549

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 and other receivables.

The entity had assessed the risk of the default on payment and had allocated \$0 in 2016 (2015: \$9,555) 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.

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.

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: 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.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Section 64(3) Royalties		
As at 1 July	11,069,684	20,943,288
Receipts during the year	26,642,278	30,865,782
Interest received	509,459	408,240
Total as at 30 June	<u>38,221,421</u>	<u>52,217,310</u>
Distributions made	<u>(28,297,283)</u>	<u>(41,147,626)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>9,924,138</u>	<u>11,069,684</u>
Negotiated Royalties		
As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	4,378,884	11,010,948
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>4,378,884</u>	<u>11,010,948</u>
Distributions made	<u>(4,378,884)</u>	<u>(11,010,948)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Negotiated Rents		
As at 1 July	2,717	2,539
Receipts during the year	10,956,943	905,944
Interest received	1,866	1,450
Total as at 30 June	<u>10,961,526</u>	<u>909,933</u>
Distributions made	<u>(1,996,901)</u>	<u>(907,216)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>8,964,625</u>	<u>2,717</u>
Mining Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	94,285	314
Receipts during the year	153,811	152,268
Interest received	363	1,066
Total as at 30 June	<u>248,459</u>	<u>153,648</u>
Distributions made	<u>(94,620)</u>	<u>(59,362)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>153,839</u>	<u>94,285</u>
Eastern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	80,545	155,941
Receipts during the year	143,275	80,511
Interest received	318	816
Total as at 30 June	<u>224,138</u>	<u>237,268</u>
Distributions made	<u>(220,484)</u>	<u>(156,723)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>3,654</u>	<u>80,545</u>



Note 16: Assets Held in Trust (continued)

Gravel Royalties

As at 1 July	22,228	9,196
Receipts during the year	2,632	22,949
Interest received	-	186
Total as at 30 June	<u>24,860</u>	<u>32,331</u>
Distributions made	<u>(23,285)</u>	<u>(10,102)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>1,575</u>	<u>22,228</u>

Taylor Street Rents

As at 1 July	2,206	3,258
Receipts during the year	16,788	18,695
Interest received	38	43
Total as at 30 June	<u>19,032</u>	<u>21,997</u>
Expenses during the year	<u>(7,576)</u>	<u>(5,686)</u>
Distributions made	<u>(9,718)</u>	<u>(14,105)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>1,738</u>	<u>2,206</u>

Other Rents

As at 1 July	704	-
Receipts during the year	2,300	131,584
Interest received	91	19
Total as at 30 June	<u>3,095</u>	<u>131,603</u>
Distributions made	<u>(1,892)</u>	<u>(130,899)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>1,203</u>	<u>704</u>

Bonds

As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	-	-
Distributions made	-	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	-

Total Assets Held in Trust

19,050,772	11,272,369
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The Council had no non-monetary assets held in trust in both the current and prior reporting periods.

Note 17: Aboriginal Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations**Note 17A: Annual Appropriations****Monetary assets**

Output group	Approved	Actual	Variance	Actual	Actual
	Estimates	Expenditure		Expenditure	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	funded by	funded by
				Section 64(1)	Other
				\$	Sources
					\$
Land & Resource Management	122,970	150,170	(27,200)	150,170	27,200
Economic Development	395,684	636,984	(241,300)	636,984	241,300
Advocacy	1,787,962	2,032,820	(244,858)	2,032,820	244,858
Administration & Support	1,586,146	1,474,087	112,058	1,474,087	-
	3,892,762	4,294,061	(401,299)	4,294,061	513,358

The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2015-16 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 2015-16 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 would reduce in the 2015-16 financial year.

Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure

Total Actual Expenditure	4,294,061
Add Non-Budget Items:	
Depreciation	661,339
Expenses funded by grants	2,720,162
	<u>7,675,562</u>

Aboriginal Benefit Account cash release during the reporting periods:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	3,892,762	3,753,930
Section 64(4)	814,000	938,100
	<u>4,706,762</u>	<u>4,692,030</u>





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