

ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL
Annual Report 2017-18



Anindilyakwa Land Council
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www.alcnt.com.au

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Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2017-18 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.

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





ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

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) 2017-18 Annual Report.

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

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

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

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

We, as the accountable authority of the ALC, have approved the 2017-18 Annual Report.

MR TONY WURRAMARRBA AO
Chairman
Anindilyakwa Land Council

MR MARK HEWITT
Chief Executive Officer

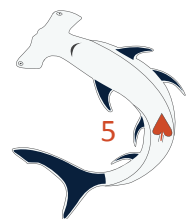


Anindilyakwa Arts Centre's bush dye collection includes organic t-shirts and luxury silk scarves and sarongs.



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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
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

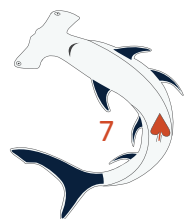
The Groote Archipelago is situated in the Northern Territory (NT) on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, approximately 640km east south east of Darwin and some 50km off the Arnhem Land coast. The Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago are referred to by their language name, Anindilyakwa.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

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

There are three Indigenous communities in the Groote Archipelago - Angurugu and Umbakumba on Groote Eylandt, and Milyakburra located on Bickerton Island. Groote



First meeting to discuss establishing a remote primary boarding college.



Archipelago is unique, and has a very diverse environment with pristine beaches, spring water swimming holes, open woodland, rainforest, red sand dunes, aqua waters, and rock art which is thousands of years old. The Groote Eylandt Mining Company (GEMCO), the majority of which is owned and operated by South 32, began operations on Groote Eylandt in 1965 to mine manganese. GEMCO established 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 named everything pertaining to the region, as well as laying down rules of marriage, kinship, and ceremonial law.

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





ALC Chairman, Tony Wurramarrba, signing the Barunga Agreement on 8 June 2018.

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

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

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

After the introduction of the ALRA, the Anindilyakwa were granted an inalienable free hold title to the islands of the Groote Archipelago to the high water mark. As a result of the "Blue Mud Bay" decision in 2008, this title now extends to the low water mark. Song lines crucial to the survival of their reincarnationist culture crisscross the sea between Groote Eylandt



and the mainland, and many sacred sites exist in the seascape. Having recently secured a mining exclusion zone from the NT Government, the Traditional Owners are now in the process of pursuing a Native Title claim, which is also being made over the seas of the Groote Archipelago, with the ultimate aim of the Anindilyakwa being able to secure sea rights in this location.

MAIN COMMUNITIES

The Anindilyakwa people primarily reside in the three townships of Angurugu, Umbakumba, and Milyakburra. There are also 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, supermarket, football oval, basketball court, library, and Linguistics Centre. The East Arnhem Regional Council (EARC) has an office in Angurugu, and runs a sport and recreation centre, a library, and aged care centre. A women's centre and safe place also operates from Angurugu. The township forms the base for many island wide services and businesses, including Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Civil and Construction (GCC), and a job services centre.

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

Umbakumba

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



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

Milyakburra

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

THE ALC EMBLEM



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

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



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



Anindilyakwa elders at a retreat in Cairns.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



We have seen an important year of progress for the Anindilyakwa people of the Groote Eylandt Archipelago.

In every aspect of our work, we have strived towards our vision to protect, maintain, and promote Anindilyakwa culture; invest in the present to build a self-sufficient future; and create pathways for our youth to stand in both worlds.

Amongst our cultural highlights this year, we have continued to build our cultural programs at our Cultural Centres to engage members of community and strengthen Anindilyakwa community life, including programs in art, sports and recreation, language, media, men's shed, and music. We have also increased our support for ceremony, and planned a number of new services to support individual members of community.

Significantly, I was proud to sign, on behalf of the Anindilyakwa people, the historic Barunga Agreement at the Barunga Festival in June 2018 – a memorandum of understanding between the Northern Territory Government and Aboriginal Northern Territorians for the development of a process to negotiate a Northern Territory treaty.

The ALC Board has demonstrated great drive and discernment in its performance this year. And I know that, going forward, the Board remains committed to leading important developments for the people of the Groote Eylandt Archipelago.

I sincerely thank the ALC Chief Executive Officer and all ALC staff for their dedication in working with the Board to achieve the progress we have made this year. We look forward to even greater success this coming year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tony Wurramarrba'.

TONY WURRAMARRBA AO
Chairman



CEO's MESSAGE



The 2017/2018 financial year has been an enormously successful year for the ALC.

I have been pleased to see the operations of the Royalty Development Unit (RDU) go from strength to strength. This year, the RDU advised the ALC Board on the distribution of \$62.8 million across 103 activities to nine Aboriginal Corporations. This included support for seven new Traditional Owner business enterprises.

The RDU also presently provides ongoing accounting services and administration support to Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation, Bartalumba Mini Mart Aboriginal Corporation, Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation, Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation, Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation, and a TO sole trader company known as Eylandt Clean-up Services.

The quality of the RDU's support, and resulting trust in these services, has led to the continued support of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust, which maintains its \$51,122,311 backing of one of the supported Aboriginal Corporations to fund a Telstra upgrade to Bickerton Island; sport and recreation upgrades; a Groote Archipelago Housing Masterplan, comprising 65 community houses over five years; Pole 13 roads; Pilot Housing Project completion; Cultural Centre fit out; renewable energy infrastructure; an Angurugu sewerage upgrade; and refurbishment of ALC properties. The ALC has worked closely with this Aboriginal Corporation this year to assist in the delivery of this much-needed infrastructure work.

Additionally, the RDU continues to be a critical development pathway for Traditional Owner leaders on the Groote Eylandt Archipelago. We have seen seven Traditional Owners go through the RDU and graduate to very significant roles, both within and outside of the ALC. These include Wayne Wurrawilya, Nesman Bara, Ida Mamarika, Basil Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Gregson Lalara, and James Durilla.

A notable highlight for the ALC's Royalty Shoppa this year has been the commencement of an initiative to distribute essential items, such as furniture and white goods, to households in need, to a value of \$5,000 per household. This initiative further demonstrates the willingness

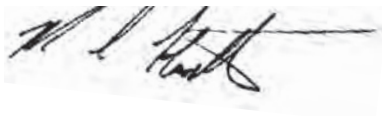


of the ALC Board to make decisions that create a tangible and positive impact for Traditional Owners on the Groote Eylandt Archipelago.

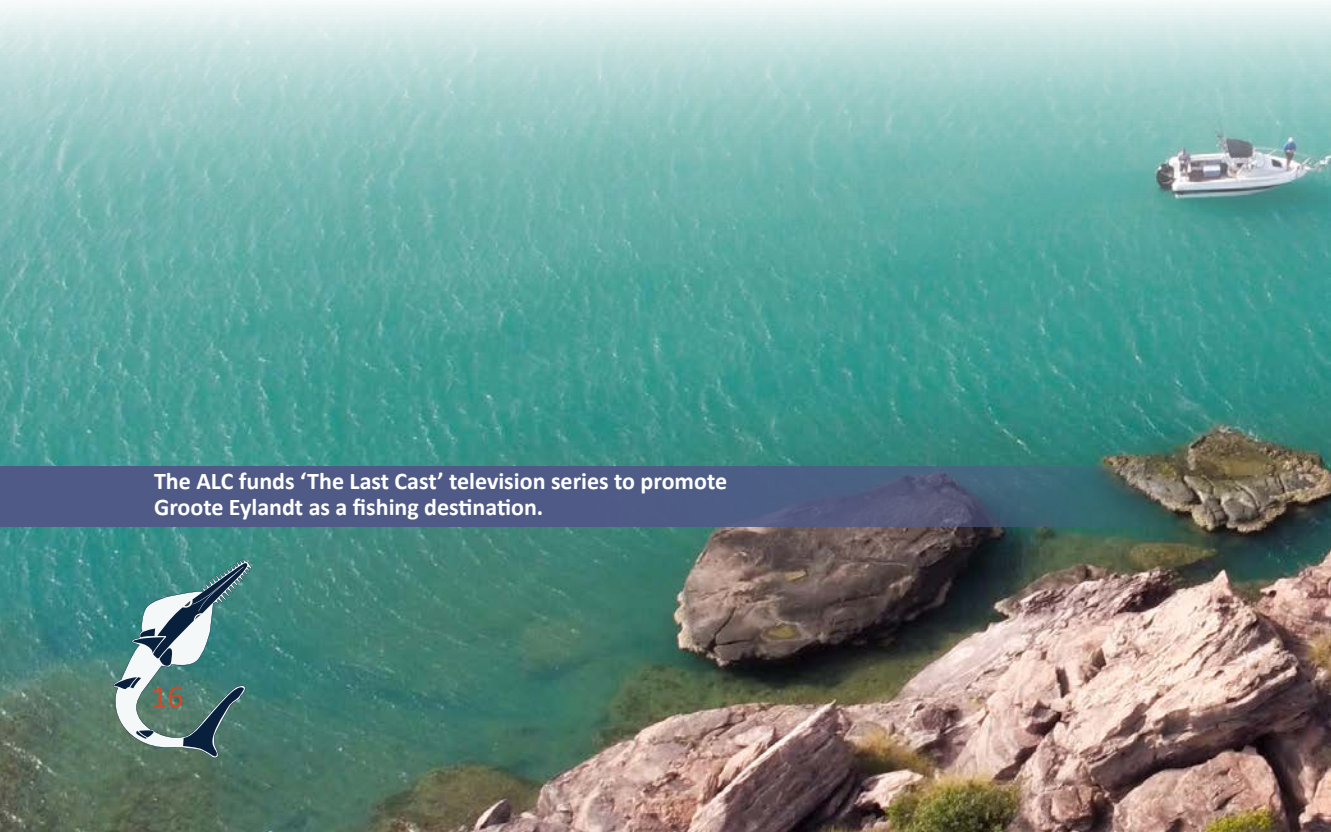
The ALC has also continued to focus on improving economic opportunities for the Anindilyakwa people, through its work with groups both on-island and off-island, including GEMCO. With the assistance of external consultants, the ALC has begun preparation of a 'Future Groote Strategy' for economic and community development on the Groote Eylandt Archipelago.

I once again commend the ALC Finance team on achieving another unqualified audit with nil reportable matters. And I sincerely thank all staff for their contribution to the important work of the ALC, in building for the future of the Anindilyakwa people.

We look forward to continuing our work with the people and organisations of the Groote Eylandt Archipelago, the Northern Territory Government, the Commonwealth Government, and other bodies around the Northern Territory and Australia, to achieve positive and real outcomes for the Anindilyakwa people.



MARK HEWITT
Chief Executive Officer



The ALC funds 'The Last Cast' television series to promote Groote Eylandt as a fishing destination.



1.2 ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

The responsible Minister for the ALC for the 2017-18 year is Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion Minister for Indigenous Affairs. The ALC is an Australian Corporate Commonwealth entity created to carry out the functions specified to it by the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (ALRA).

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



Delivering healthy eating and nutrition messages to students with the help of the EON Foundation, GEBIE and schools

2. PURPOSE STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

2.1 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Powers and statutory functions of the ALC are detailed in Sections 23(1) and 27 of the (ALRA).

2.2 PRIORITIES

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

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

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



3. MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS

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

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

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

4. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY

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

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



4.1 ALC ELECTED MEMBERS

The elected members of the ALC during the reporting period were as follows:

Member Name:	Position held:
Tony Wurramarrba	Chairman and Wurramarrba clan representative
Colleen Mamarika	Deputy Chairperson and Mamarika/Herbert clan representative
Elma Yantarrnga	Yantarrnga/Wurragwagwa clan representative
Lionel Jaragba	Jaragba clan representative
Barnabus Maminyamanja	Maminyamanja clan representative
Gregson Lalara	Lalara clan representative
Silas Bara	Bara/Murrungun clan representative
Basil Mamarika	Mamarika clan representative
Sarah Mamarika	Mamarika clan representative
Wayne Wurrawilya	Angurugu community representative
Leonard Amagula	Amagula clan representative
Daniel Amagula	Amagula clan representative
Eric Wurramara	Wurramara clan representative
Kathyanne Wurramara	Milyakburra community representative
Jonah Wurramara	Milyakburra community representative
Triston Wurramara	Wurramara clan representative
Geraint Maminyamanja	Wurrawilya / Maminyamanja clan representative
James Durilla	Wanambi/Durilla clan representative
Sheena Wanambi	Wanambi/Durilla clan representative
Jennie Bara Bara	Bara Bara clan representative
Elliott Bara	Bara/Murrungun/Jaragba clan representative
Nesman Bara	Bara/Murrungun clan representative
Glen Jaragba	Umbakumba community representative
Simone Yantarrnga	Yantarrnga/Wurragwagwa clan representative



Chairman – TONY WURRAMARRBA



Tony Wurramarrba is a well-known leader and spokesperson for the Anindilyakwa people, and has had an extensive and committed career in advocating for the priorities of the Anindilyakwa people. Tony has provided service to the ALC for over 10 years, during which time he has held positions of Chair and Deputy Chair of the ALC. In early 2012, Tony was recognised for his outstanding service to the Indigenous community of the Groote Archipelago with an Order of Australia medal. With the support of other ALC Board members, Tony has continued to advocate for the priorities of the Anindilyakwa people with all levels of government, as well as with GEMCO.

Tony continued to represent the Anindilyakwa people and the ALC on a number of Boards and forums during the 2017-18 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

Deputy Chair Colleen Mamarika



Ms Colleen Mamarika is a respected clan leader who resides at Umbakumba community, Grootte Eylandt. Colleen is a strong supporter and advocate for community led social change. Her local knowledge, communication, and liaison skills are highly sought after. Colleen studied through the Summer Institute of Linguistics Australia (SILA), graduating in linguistics. SILA trains intercultural workers in the areas of language learning, linguistics, translation, literacy, and other language related roles.

Colleen completed full time study at Nungalinga College to obtain a Certificate III in Theology and Ministry. In 2013, she was ordained as a Deacon at the Church of St Andrews Angurugu by the Bishop of Diocese. Colleen independently manages church services within the Umbakumba community. She also completed courses in home management, suicide intervention, and domestic violence.

Colleen has strong governance experience, representing Warnindilyakwa people at a number of forums and Boards. She is currently a Director and Finance Committee member of the Anindilyakwa Land Council, and has been a Councillor on the East Arnhem Regional Council.

Colleen has worked with the Remote School Attendance Strategy to promote school attendance, and has also been involved in a number of evaluation consultancies, including the Menzies School of Health with the Strong Start Bright Futures Evaluation (Evaluation of the Ngakwurralangwa College Model) in 2012, and community consultations to validate the Youth Strategy in 2011.



4.1 ALC ELECTED MEMBER MEETINGS

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

Meeting Date	Attendance	Total Present
6/07/2017	Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elliot Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Eric Wurraramara, Gregson Lalara, Jonah Wurraramara, Leonard Amagula, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya	11
26/9/2017	Tony Wurramarrba, Basil Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elliot Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Glen Jaragba, Gregson Lalara, James Durrilla, Jennie Bara Bara, Jonah Wurraramara, Kathyanne Wurraramara, Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga, Tristan Wurraramara	18
8/11/2017	Tony Wurramarrba, Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elma Yantarrnga, Glen Jaragba, Gregson Lalara, James Durrilla, Jennie Bara Bara, Leonard Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya	15
28/11/17	Tony Wurramarrba, , Basil Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elliot Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Eric Wurraramara, Glen Jaragba, Gregson Lalara, James Durrilla, Jennie Bara Bara, Jonah Wurraramara, Leonard Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga, Tristan Wurraramara, Wayne Wurrawilya	20
27/2/2018	Tony Wurramarrba, Basil Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elliot Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Eric Wurraramara, Glen Jaragba, Gregson Lalara, James Durrilla, Jennie Bara Bara, Jonah Wurraramara, Kathyanne Wurraramara, Lionel Jaragba, Nesman Bara, Sheena Wanambi, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya	19
24/4/2018	Tony Wurramarrba, Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elliot Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Eric Wurraramara, Gregson Lalara, James Durrilla, Jennie Bara Bara, Jonah Wurraramara, Leonard Amagula, Sarah Mamarika, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga	14
17/5/2018	Basil Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elliot Bara, Gregson Lalara, James Durrilla, Jennie Bara Bara, Leonard Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga, Tristan Wurraramara, Wayne Wurrawilya	13
12/6/2018	Basil Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika, Daniel Amagula, Elliot Bara, Gregson Lalara, James Durrilla, Leonard Amagula, Nesman Bara, Silas Bara, Simone Yantarrnga, Tristan Wurraramara,	11



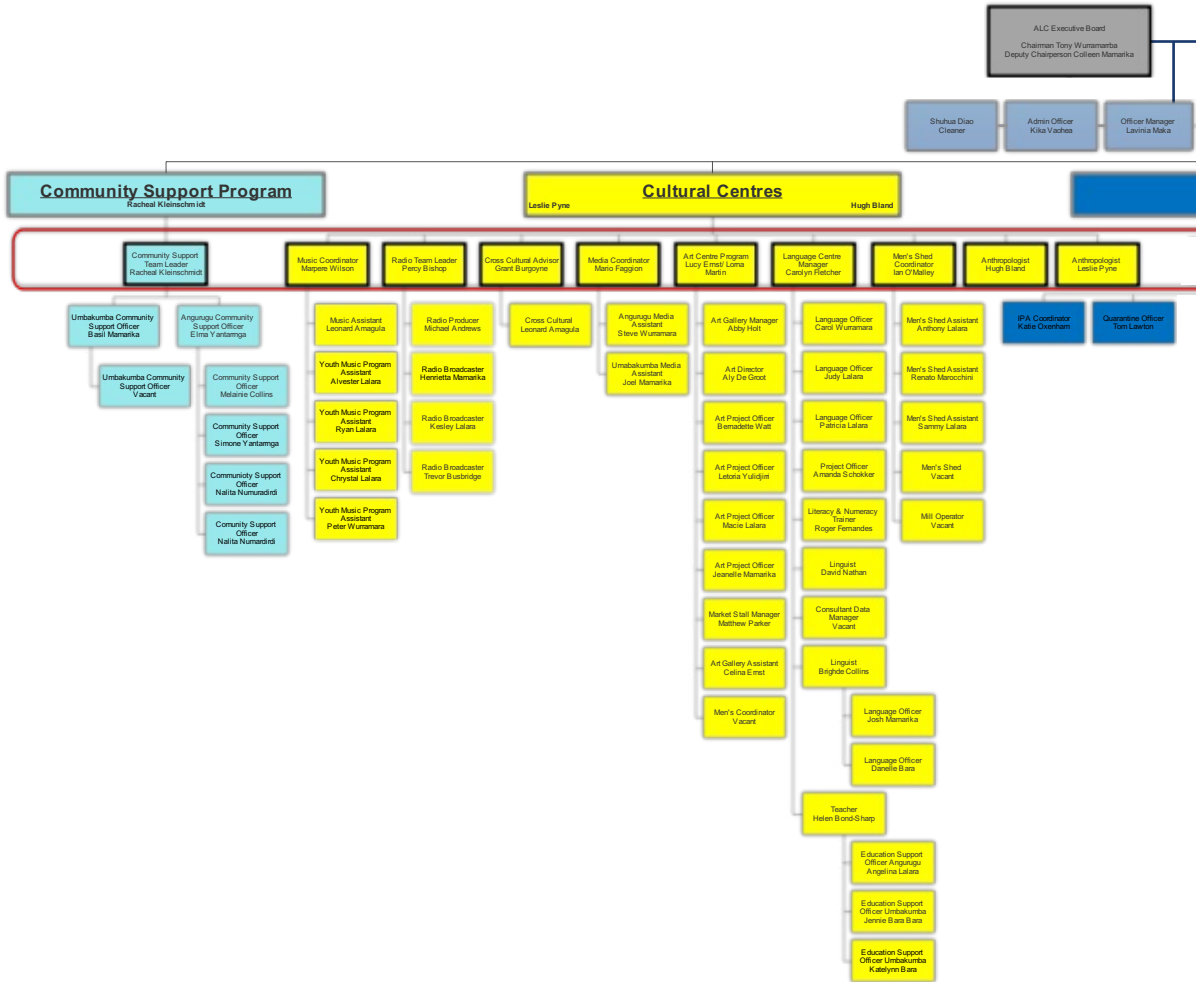


Umbakumba rangers remove a huge 'ghost net' from an eastern Grootte Eylandt beach.



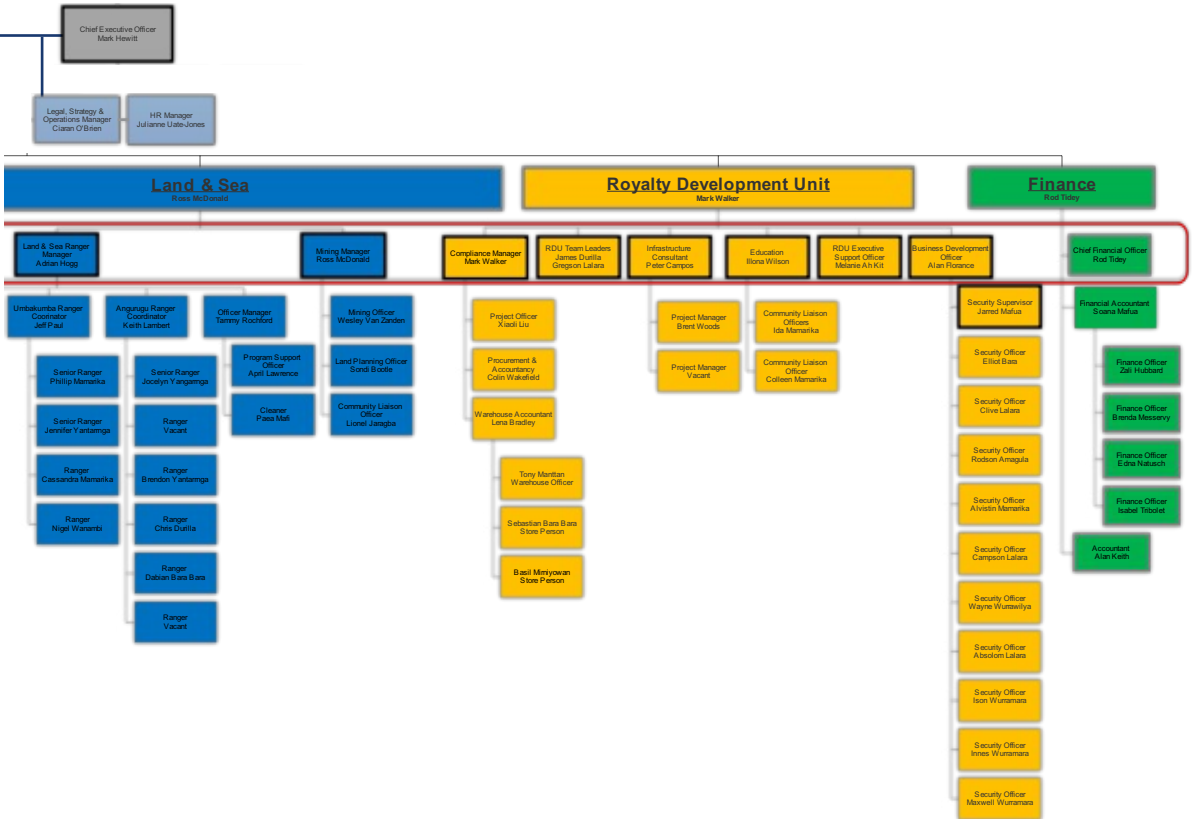
5. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

5.1 ALC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



The ALC has no subsidiaries.





5.2 STAFFING

The current staffing profile of the ALC administration includes 94 employees, of whom 42 are female, 6 are employed part-time, and 25 are employed on a casual basis. Indigenous staff make up 47% of the total number of employees. Those ALC board Members who are only paid sitting fees are excluded from these figures.

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

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

5.3 BUSINESS UNITS

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

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



10. ADMINISTRATION delivers IT, human resource, and administrative support, including property and fleet asset management to all business units.
11. LANGUAGE operates an active program for language documentation and preservation, including the development of innovative language resources.
12. ARTS administers a community arts and crafts production and engagement program that provides support for established artists, and fosters pathways for emerging artists across a range of media.
13. CULTURE is the integration of Anthropology, Language, Arts, Repatriation (Men's Shed), Multimedia, and Genealogy programs, operating collaboratively to keep Anindilyakwa culture strong.
14. MEDIA focuses on the preservation of culture through multimedia, and provides ongoing training for aspiring filmmakers and storytellers in the community.



Cultural survey of Winchelsea Island

5.4 COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES

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

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

5.5 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 Cairns.



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 and Deputy Chairman, and arranges meetings with the Board to seek direction and discuss matters of significance on the operations of the ALC.

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

Members of the Finance Committee as at 30 June 2018 are:

1. Lionel Jaragba
2. Colleen Mamarika
3. Tony Wurramarrba
4. Simone Yantarrnga
5. Basil Mamarika
6. Gregson Lalara
7. James Durilla
8. Elma Yantarrnga



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

Meeting Date	Attendance
21/09/2017	Eric Wurraramara, Simone Yantarrnga, Colleen Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Nesman Bara
22/09/2017	Simone Yantarrnga, Colleen Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Nesman Bara
19/02/2018	Simone Yantarrnga, Colleen Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga, Basil Mamarika, Gregson Lalara, Tony Wurramarra
20/02/2018	Simone Yantarrnga, Colleen Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga, Basil Mamarika, Gregson Lalara, Tony Wurramarra
21/02/2018	Simone Yantarrnga, Colleen Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga, Basil Mamarika, Gregson Lalara, Tony Wurramarra
22/02/2018	Simone Yantarrnga, Colleen Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga, Basil Mamarika, Gregson Lalara, Tony Wurramarra
23/02/2018	Simone Yantarrnga, Colleen Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga, Basil Mamarika, Gregson Lalara, Tony Wurramarra

On 14 April 2015, the ALC resolved to support an IPA/Ranger Committee responsible for reviewing seasonal ranger activity, and assisting in planning and identifying priorities, which continued in the year under report.

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 2017-18, there were no instances of fraudulent activity.

The ALC completed the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey in 2017-18. Informed by its own responses, it subsequently engaged Enmark Business Advisors to work with the ALC to develop its Risk Management Strategy and Management plan (Risk Profile) and Risk Register. This is being developed and informed by the Comcover survey questions, and the recently revised Central Land Council Risk Management Plan 2017-20, which they kindly provided.





ALC initiative Bush Fit Mob holds a fun run in Umbakumba.

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 current members of the audit committee from the ALC Board are Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga, Gregson Lalara and James Durilla.

The Audit Committee met four times during the year. The ALC Chair and CEO were also present at all 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 2016/17 financial year and passed recommendation to the ALC Board that it be accepted.
- Responses to the auditors closing letter by management were reviewed and confirmed that no matters were left to be carried forward.
- Ms Rita Bhana, Senior Director ANAO met with the ALC Chair, CEO and Audit Committee Chair in Canberra in June 2018. Developments in the activities managed by the ALC at the request of the ORIC beneficiary corporations was discussed.
- 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 the royalties distribution framework that was undertaken by the ALC's legal advisors.
- Reviewed the processes for the processing of weekly timesheets that provided efficiencies whilst maintaining strong internal control.

Mark O'Shea provided additional services to the ALC during the periods when there was temporary vacancy in the role of Chief Financial Officer.

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

Note 9 of the financial Statements details related party disclosures during the reporting period.

Note 1.18 details a Prior Period correction to a related entity.

7.3 SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES

Staff numbers increased due to the ALC taking on delivering of Art, Language and Social Programs under S27(1A) ALRA.

7.4 JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND REVIEWS BY OUTSIDE BODIES

There were no Judicial Decisions or reviews by outside bodies in 2017-18.



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 includes professional indemnity cover.

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 finance law in relation to the ALC. The 2017-18 financial year expenditure did not exceed its estimated 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 and following a program of health and safety activities and procedures, which are monitored, reviewed, and audited to achieve best practice.

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

ALC's WHS Policy Objectives:

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



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

Under Part 3 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, there were no notifiable incidents or investigations arising out of the conduct of the ALC, or undertakings by the entity reported within ALC during 2017-18, nor were 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), so is not required to separately report. However, all consultancies are listed under 8.4 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's environmental performance during the reporting period.

The ALC has not conducted any activities during the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 which have required an EPBC clearance. During the same period, the ALC has reviewed projects in relation to mining and exploration works in the South 32 areas referred to as the Eastern leases, Southern Leases, and Western Leases, as well as for Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd for an exploration project on Winchelsea Island.



Environmentally Sustainable Design reporting

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.
Working with Traditional Owners to set up sustainable tourism developments, primarily around eco-tourism.	ALC staff are engaged with Traditional Owner groups to set up remote eco camping options utilising the natural skills, knowledge, and attributes of the local people and the environment. These projects are also framed to be sustainable, and work in with existing tourism in the region.	This style of development minimises the potential impacts of tourism on the environment, and further educates both visitors and local people on the natural attributes of the Groote Archipelago, and how important these are to maintaining biodiversity both locally and nationally.
The ALC has developed a 15-year Strategic Plan, which provides a blueprint 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 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.



Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD	How it furthers or advances ESD principles
ALC is working with Government and South 32 to ensure future development is sustainable, and protects natural and cultural values.	The ALC is continuing to work with the NT Dept Environment & Natural Resources and South 32 to jointly develop Threatened Species Management plans, vegetation mapping resources, and Cane Toad Management plans.	This co-operative approach provides the greatest chance of success and best practice products being developed for future management of the archipelago.
Solar power generation	The ALC working with the community to scope small and commercial size solar farms, to offset current diesel power generation provided to the local community and homelands.	The solar projects are the beginning of a move to a more sustainable future post-mining Groote Eylandt.

Environmentally Sustainable Design

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

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



Environmental performance reporting

Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
Energy efficiency	The ALC has minimised the purchase of new vehicles, improved maintenance schedules, and factors environmental impacts into purchasing decisions and vehicle usage.	Beyond the more efficient vehicles, the number of staff able to use vehicles outside of work hours has also been reduced, as has the amount of fuel provided.
	<p>Staff are encouraged to turn off all lights, computers, and air conditioners each night.</p> <p>Louver windows have now been installed in all offices of the ALC, decreasing the need for air conditioning during the dry season.</p>	Energy efficiency continues to be an area to be monitored within ALC Offices. Currently, assessments are being conducted to determine the economic viability of energy efficient lighting, as well as solar systems to reduce energy consumption and the ALC’s contributions to emissions.
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 six 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 three years, the ALC has had involvement in and approved several projects, including housing and infrastructure, community utilities, scientific research, and mining. During this time, there have been no major environmental incidents or spills to the environment at projects directly associated with the ALC. The ALC has, however, assisted in providing management strategies or advice for minor environmental incidents at other sites across the Groote Archipelago during this reporting period.

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

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



The Royalty Shoppa warehouse at Pole 13.

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

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

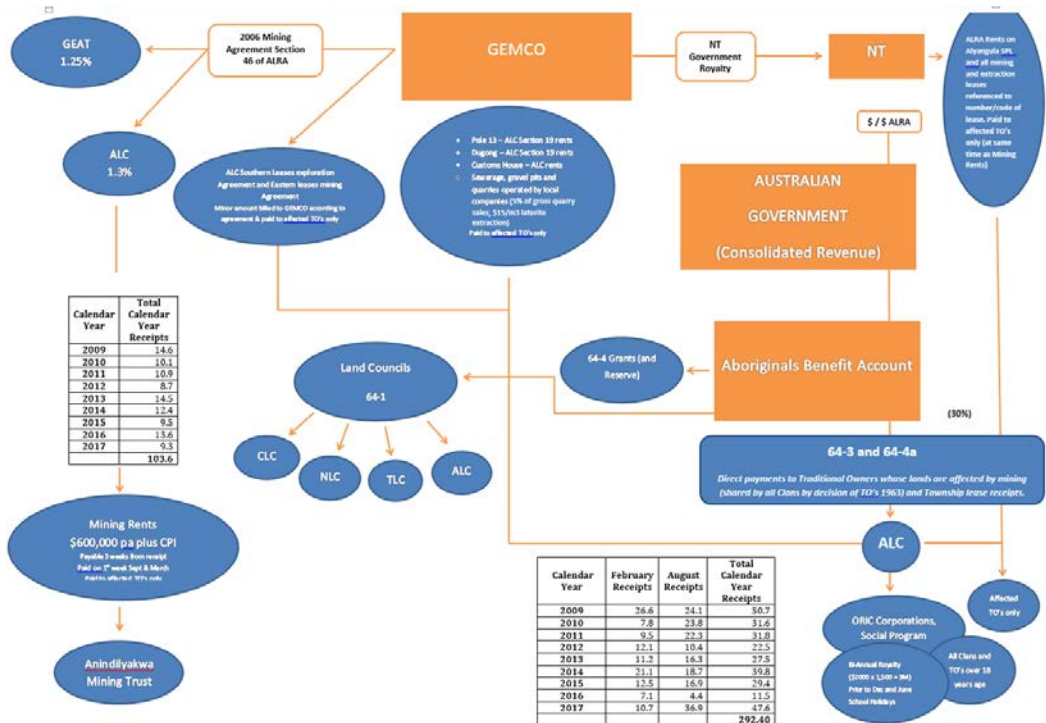
Total fees received for services provided by the Anindilyakwa Land Council under:	
(a) Part IV (Mining) GEMCO reimbursement of meeting, and other reasonable costs associated with the administration of the privately negotiated agreement	\$2,650.00
(b) Section 33A fees for services prescribed by the regulations 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



Archaeologist Annie Clarke works with a Groote team to analyse excavated materials.

8.4.2 SECTION 35 DETERMINATIONS

A detailed description of the Grootte Eylandt Mining rents and royalties Framework is provided in the Anindilyakwa Land Council Corporate Plan 2017-18 – 2020-21, which provides context to the detail following. It is concisely mapped in the table below.

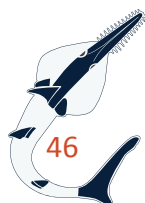


<i>Section 35(2) Determinations</i>		
<i>Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents</i>		
Opening balance held in trust 16-17		\$744,961
Add receipts		
Interest		245,361
Interest AMT Adjustment		-149,685
Returns of 64(3) funding	1,397,354	



<i>Section 35(2) Determinations Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents</i>		
Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents	65,001,480	66,398,834
Deduct payments to Aboriginal Corporations		
AMANGARRA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	2,675,875	
AMINJARRINJA ENTERPRISES ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	3,588,789	
ANGABUNUMANJA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	165,736	
ARAC	49,696,177	
GEBIE	6,596,587	
GEMYDU ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	811,848	
LAGULALYA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	607,243	
BARTALUMBA MINI MART ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	100,000	64,242,255
Balance held in trust		2,997,216

<i>Section 35(3) Determinations Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48A and/or 48D Negotiated Agreements & Exploration Licenses</i>	2017-18	2016-17
Opening Balance	6,838,396	8,968,279
Add Receipts:		
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties	20,380,963	20,373,119
Section 46 Negotiated Rents	910,839	1,219,671
Section 44A Exploration Licenses	84,422	85,049
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	148,607	44,651
Deduct Payments:		
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties paid to Myer Family Company as trustee for Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	24,719,959	(13,583,530)
Section 46 Negotiated Rents paid to Aboriginal people affected by privately negotiated agreement	957,987	(10,180,591)



<i>Section 35(3) Determinations Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48A and/or 48D Negotiated Agreements & Exploration Licenses</i>	2017-18	2016-17
Section 44A Exploration License royalties paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 48A Agreement	85,398	(88,252)
Closing Balance	2,599,883	6,838,396
Section 35(4) Determinations <i>Section 15, 16, 19 and 20 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts</i>		
Opening Balance	2,222	\$156,617
Add Receipts:		
Section 16 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	137,948	113,757
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	82	1,501
Deduct Payments:		
Section 16 Rents and Other Prescribed Amounts paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 16 Agreement	137,950	269,652
Closing Balance	2,302	2,222
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.

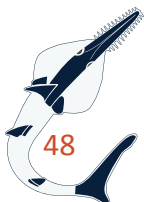
8.4.4 SECTION 29A COMMITTEES

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
ADG Engineers Pty Ltd	5,821	Water, Sewerage & Electrical design for 5 lots in Angurugu
ALC Art Centre	1,500	Copyright payment to Alfred Lalara
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	600	Pre purchase building inspection report for Angurugu property
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	424,012	General workplace advice; Yukida resource advice; Re-negotiation of GEMCO/ALC mining agreement
Australasian Point of Sale Solutions	3,318	Labour; Flights & Meals for Mario Catalano - POS installation & training
Bartalumba Mini Mart	750	BAS Lodgement reimbursement
Bellette	980	Logo design for Spotters Program
BorjaTec	3,877	Site visits - IT system
Bowden McCormack	93,554	General & Strategic Advise
CLS - Collecte Localisation Satellites	343	Satellite tag monitoring
Cox Architecture	69,780	Room to Breathe Project - Design; Drawings and Consultation
Debra Carter	280	Purchasing of household items for Bara Street
Dennis Maminyamanja	80	Assistance with NT Administrator visit
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	2,988	Gary Morton - Invasive Ant Surveillance and Training



Consultant	Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive)	Nature of Work Undertaken
EASA	1,126	Counselling sessions
Enmark Pty Ltd	199,179	Professional Services - Audit; Financial and Advisory
FYFE Earth Partners	10,128	Survey Services - 5 lot subdivision Angurugu
Human Resource Dynamics	118,472	HR Consultation Services
Hut Six	1,105	Anindilyakwa website maintenance
James Bednall	7,064	Linguistics consultancy for Ajamurnda Project
James Cook University	68,000	Development & monitoring of cane toad traps
Katherine Vet Care	521	Consultation and medication for Edna
MD Cooper & D Cooper	9,300	Social Media Management
Origin Net	1,601	Engineer - Travel Costs for 4 day engagement
Pinedrop London	4,545	Phase 1 of Ajamurnda Project
SHIM Consulting Services	21,605	Winchelsea Island Cultural Heritage Survey
SLM Corporate Pty Ltd	104,025	Miscellaneous Professional Advisory Services
Social Ventures Australia	198,618	South 32 EDC Support
Stacey, Brian	8,730	Drafting & Negotiation of Land Housing Agreement
Straker Translations	78	Translation Services
Ward Keller	825	Professional Fees - Transfer of Responsibility (Customs House)
Zakpage PTY LTD	62,000	Winchelsea Island Video



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
17BB Approval of annual report by accountable authority	Page 3
17BE Contents of annual report	Page 5
Enabling legislation	Page 17
(a) details of the legislation establishing the body;	Page 17
(b) both of the following:	Page 19
(i) a summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in the legislation;	Page 19
(ii) the purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the period;	Page 19
Responsible Minister	Page 17
Ministerial directions and government policy orders	Page 20
Annual Performance Statements	Page 52
Significant non-compliance issues with finance law	Page 37
Information about the accountable authority	Page 20
Organisational structure and location	Page 26
Statement on governance	Page 31
Related entity transactions	Page 36
Significant activities and changes affecting the entity	Page 36
Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies	Page 36
Obtaining information from subsidiaries	Page 37
Indemnities and insurance premiums	Page 37



Requirement	Page
Index of annual report requirements	Page 50
17BF Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises	Page 37
Other legislation	
Work Health and Safety	Page 38
Advertising and market research	Page 39
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	Page 39
Additional Land Council reporting requirements under S 37 ALRA.	Page 44
Fees under S33(A) and 33(B)	Page 44
Section 35 determinations	Page 45
Details of amounts paid	Page 46
Details of amounts held in trust	Page 46
Details of section 28 delegations	Page 47
Details of section 29A committees	Page 47
Details of consultants	Page 48
Financial Statements	Page 73



10. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

Introductory Statement

We, as the accountable authority of the Anindilyakwa Land Council present the 2017-18 annual performance statements of Anindilyakwa Land Council, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act). In our opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the entity, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

In addition to ALC performance outcomes detailed below, in 2017-18 the ALC contributed to the key government priorities to overcome Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander disadvantage by direction of Statutory Royalty equivalents away from cash distributions and into Aboriginal Corporations delivering services the support:

1. **Ensuring that children go to school.** A total of \$5,136,074 was directed to Education projects.
2. **Increasing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment and economic and social participation.** A total of \$20,746,699 was directed to Economic/Commercial Development Projects
3. **Making communities healthy and safe.** A total of \$4,403,059 was directed to Health targeted projects, \$5,250,000 to Housing projects, and \$5,693,372 to Public Infrastructure Projects.

2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
Objective Numbers below are a reference to their heading in the ALC corporate Plan 2017-18 to 2020-21, 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.



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

Number of paid Indigenous ranger days achieved for 2017-18 = 2,279.59 days. (The number of paid Indigenous ranger days achieved for 2016-17 = 2,673 days)

Target number of paid Indigenous ranger days = 2,923 days

The key reasons for the difference between actual and target ranger days are rangers taking leave during worktime for cultural and other reasons, including family and community issues etc.

Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA

Number of IPA Management Committee Meetings and IPA Advisory Committee Meetings

Result and Analysis

The annual IPA Advisory Committee meeting was held on 13 June 2018. The annual IPA Management Committee meeting was held on 26 June 2018.

Learning on Country Program

Number of students engaged in program and number of activities

Result and Analysis

During 2017-2018, the rangers supported 30 of the 48 Learning on Country (LOC) activities delivered by LOC staff - 2/2 in Alyangula, 12/16 in Angurugu, 3/6 in Milyakburra, and 13/24 in Umbakumba. Included in these activities were eight LOC camps facilitated by the rangers, stretching over multiple nights, with students from Umbakumba, Angurugu, Milyakburra, and Alyangula Schools. Activities focused on: (1) contemporary land management and science including feral animals/weeds and biosecurity, threats to marine life, freshwater systems, landforms and land systems, mapping and data collection, using equipment safely, Groote Eylandt biodiversity, and environmental research techniques; (2) Anindilyakwa language and culture including dreaming stories and other traditional connections to country, respecting country, Macassan history, bush food collection, and traditional and modern Anindilyakwa art forms; (3) the recent history of Groote Eylandt. Some activities covered more than one area of knowledge. Between 1 and 5 rangers were present during 33 on-country activities, eight classroom lessons/activities, and eight overnight camps. The rangers also assisted in supervising and mentoring 29 work experience students over nine days.



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
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 2017-18 financial year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rangers undertook 16 weekend permit patrols - Checked 48 permits - Of those permit holders checked, all held a current permit (i.e. 100% of visitors checked held a current recreation permit) - 299 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> <p>Production of six issues of the ALC's Ayakwa newspaper, which is widely distributed in hard copy across the Groote archipelago, and as an e-copy to stakeholders across the country. The newspaper covers all facets of the Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers' work.</p> <p>Multiple and widespread coverage in the mainstream media (including ABC, RN Radio, NT News, etc.) about false killer whale research in Groote Eylandt sea country; removal of ghost nets; and about the quarantine and biosecurity work done with the help of cane toad detection dog, Edna. Coverage in NT news of the rangers detecting and capturing an Indian palm squirrel in Alyangula. Several articles on Facebook page and in Ayakwa involving joint research undertaken between Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Using satellite tracking devices to record the movement of false killer whales around Groote Eylandt between Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources</p> <p>National television series, The Last Cast, depicted ranger work in regard to recreational fishing and protection of Groote seas, and received coverage in national print media, including the Herald Sun.</p>	



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

National television series, All4Adventure, showed collaboration of ALC anthropologists and rangers in protecting sacred sites.

Regular updates on the Anindilyakwa Land Council Facebook page, which this year, gained close to 300 new followers, and on the Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers page, which now has more than 1100 followers. The pages also post changes to recreation area status and raise community awareness of the ALC Rangers and Threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA. The creation of an Anindilyakwa Land Council Instagram page that has attracted almost 500 followers, reaching an average of 530 people each week, with close to 3000 impressions each week. The page posts daily, and includes stories relating to Anindilyakwa rangers' activities at least weekly.

Emails are 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.

Rangers created a presentation and shared their work in looking after sea country at the Territory NRM Conference 2017, educating delegates on ghost nets, marine debris, marine patrols, rescuing animals, the ongoing project with Australian Institute of Maritime Science, and the false killer whale study. They also shared via the Rangers Work Experience Program and Alyangula School's Junior Ranger Program.

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

Result and Analysis

ALC have worked with the Northern Land Council to collate existing ethnographic research materials relating to the land and waters of the Groote Archipelago. Consultant Anthropologist, Dr Scott Cane, is currently synthesising these resources into a draft Anthropology Report for the Groote Seas Native Title Application. Extensive fieldwork has now occurred to gather contemporary information about the exercise of these Native Title rights.



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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

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. Four Section 19 leases were granted in the last 12 months, being for an ALC residential area, workers' camp, and warehouse site near Alyangula, and three lease areas for the erection of microwave towers for the Land Council (Alyangula, close to Marble Point Road, and on Bickerton Island). Most new development activity across the archipelago has occurred within existing township leasing areas, and at homeland communities requiring minimal ALC input.

The ALC has now reviewed its internal systems in relation to land use agreements both past and present, 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 employment of a qualified Land Planning Officer has played 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.

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

Documents/Comments	Applicant	Project Title
Renewal Complete	GEBIE	Pole 13 Community
Renewal Complete	GEBIE	Pole 14
Extractive Minerals Agreement negotiated for Laterite gravel pit	GEBIE (DPIR permit also required)	First Creek Gravel Pit
Negotiation S19 Bartalumba Bay	Traditional Trepang Traders	Deception Bay Trepang Hachery
Ongoing proposed location	Traditional Trepang Traders	Malkala Beach Trepang Processing Plant
Awaiting Deed of Grant In escrow with NT Gov. Seeking S19 lease	Power and Water Corporation	Angurugu Sewerage Ponds



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Documents/Comments	Applicant	Project Title
Short term Gravel pit negotiated on Bickerton Island for roads upgrade – agreement in place	East Arnhem Region Council	Roads Upgrade gravel pits Bickerton
Lease Renewed	Telstra	Alyangula Telstra Tower
Progress on S19 progressing	East Arnhem Regional Council	Bickerton Landfill
Renewal Lease Complete	GEBIE	Carpentaria Circuit Housing
Renewal Lease Complete	GEBIE	Carpentaria Circuit Housing
2 Gravel Pits Negotiated along Umbakumba Road for maintenance works – Agreements not yet in place	NT Department of Infrastructure	NTG Gravel Pits Umbakumba Road
2 Lighthouse lease renewals Negotiated 2 remaining	AMSA	4 Lighthouses

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

Monitor existing agreements



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

During the 2017-18 reporting period, GEMCO conducted resource definition drilling on the Western mining leases, and some Exploration drilling in the Southern Leases. Other than environmental works, limited activity has occurred in the Eastern leases.

The development of the new agreements for the Southern and Eastern Leases and the associated land access has resulted in additional monitoring and management requirements by the ALC.

Additional requirements around environmental assessment by the Land Council and the Northern Territory Government's Small Mammal project have resulted in reducing potential impacts, and a more informed plan for the protection of sensitive areas and threatened species within the leases. The delays due to the NTG Small Mammal project requirements have slowed exploration works considerably by GEMCO in the Southern leases, and also delayed expected payments to the Traditional Owners of these areas.

It is very important for the ALC that all new proposals for exploration or mining 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 EL 2457 (Northern Groote) and EL25096 (Bickerton Island), though no Traditional Owner negotiations have commenced on these areas.

During the reporting period, the Land Council received an Exploration application from Yukida Resources to negotiate for consent over EL27521 and EL27522, being Yilikamurra (Connexion) and Akwamburrkba (Winchelsea) Island. Over the period of negotiation, Northern Manganese's (Yukida Resources) interest in Winchelsea Island and Connexion Island's lease application areas have been taken up by Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation (AAAC). AAAC, as the holder of these applications, has now negotiated a joint venture to create Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd, who are now the applicants for the Winchelsea lease. AAAC, as a locally owned indigenous corporation, currently holds 60% of the JV company.



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
<p>Meetings have been held with Traditional Owners, and the application for Winchelsea Island is now moving through the final stages of the negotiations on the exploration agreement and the ALRA process. It is expected to be finalised in the coming weeks, before being sent to DPIR and the Minister for final approvals.</p> <p>The applicant is seeking to explore for manganese as soon as all approvals are complete, and the cultural and environmental baseline studies are undertaken.</p>	
<p>Provide research and assistance and identify infrastructure requirements to enable Indigenous landowners and other Indigenous people to undertake commercial activity.</p>	<p>Narrative of activity undertaken extracted from ALC Traffic light report on RDU outputs</p>
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>The research conducted in the year identified a suite of infrastructure requirements needed to provide a foundation for successful commercial activity and enhanced social functionality. These projects need to be delivered over the next five years. The Board of the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust, which receives Royalties under the 2006 Mining Agreement (Section 46 of ALRA), agreed in June 2017 to use \$51M of its accumulations and interest to fund these important projects, targeting Housing, Communication Sustainable energy, Roads, Hygiene, and Sporting infrastructure. The absence of these facilities has long hampered economic and commercial activity. The Mining Trust board are predominantly Traditional Owners and Land Council members. Seeing these traditional owners committing their royalties to such worthwhile projects, which would otherwise have had to wait for government funding or remain unaddressed, speaks volumes about their commitment to responsible use of these resources. During 2017-18, \$4,670,786 of these funds were spent on the targeted infrastructure projects.</p>	
<p>Establish and operate the RDU</p>	<p>Narrative of activity undertaken extracted from ALC Traffic light report on RDU outputs</p>



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

The RDU provided advice to the ALC Board on the distribution of \$62,844,901 across 104 activities to nine Aboriginal organisations in the 2017-18 year from statutory royalty equivalents. This included support for seven new Traditional Owner business enterprises. It provides ongoing accounting services and administration support to Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC), Bartalumba Mini Mart Aboriginal Corporation, Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation, “Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation”, “Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation”, and a TO sole trader known as “Eylandt Clean-up Services”.

The nature and quality of the support provided has resulted in unprecedented levels of trust in these services, to the extent that in 2016-17, the independent Anindilyakwa Mining Trust agreed to contribute \$51,122,311 to one of the supported Aboriginal Corporations to fund a Telstra Upgrade to Bickerton Island, Sport and Recreation upgrades, Housing Masterplan, Pole 13 Roads, Pilot Housing Project completion, Cultural Centre Fitout, renewable energy supply, Angurugu sewerage upgrade, and refurbishment of ALC properties. These projects have all progressed during the year under report.

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.



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

The table below shows the Gender balance within the Aboriginal Corporations in the ALC's area. Women occupy 35.7% of board positions, compared with the figure last year of 38%. The ALC is working closely with six of the corporations below in the provision of services and support.

Aboriginal Corporation	FEMALE	MALE
Lagulalya	3	8
GEBIE	2	5
Aminjarrinja	0	6
Amangarra	1	7
Angabunumanja	4	3
Aruburabura	0	3
Warningakalinga	4	2
Arirrki	0	5
ASAC	7	3
Mikbamurra	5	2
GEMYDU	3	2
Angarrmarada	0	4
ARAC	1	7
Bartalumba Mini Mart	3	2
Mungwardinamanja	2	4
Nuburruamanja	2	2
Groote Eylandt Community Watch	0	4
Anindilyakwa Advancement	3	3
Totals	40	72

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 co-operation and utilisation of Groote Royalty monies as co-contribution



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
<p>Result and Analysis No accessible round for 2017-18</p>	
<p>Continue to work in partnership with industry and government stakeholders to increase training opportunities that lead to long term employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Monitor and implement agreed strategies in collaboration with Government.</p>
<p>Result and Analysis Ongoing as required</p>	
<p>Attend Mining Liaison Committee meetings, and provide accurate advice on potential environmental impacts, and benefits of potential exploration and mining licence applications</p>	<p>Meetings attended</p>
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>The financial year 2017-18 has seen moderate activity in the areas of mining, exploration, and associated environmental management. GEMCO shipped approximately 5.5 million tonnes of manganese ore from its port facilities at Milner Bay during 2017-18, which is record for shipping for GEMCO. Prices received for the product have remained at low to medium levels for the year, and are expected to remain that way in the near future.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>With the signing of the Eastern Leases Mining Agreement and Southern leases Exploration Agreement, Mining Liaison Committee Meetings are now held quarterly for these areas as well. In addition to the normal attendees from the ALC and GEMCO, Traditional Owner representatives from each clan are also invited to be part of this committee. Four meetings were held for the year, with good Traditional Owner attendance.</p>	



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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

- Further progress on the Milner Bay Contamination Project;
- Successful rehabilitation season with 90 ha seeded. While the season was reduced on the previous year, this was primarily due to post-mining areas not being available for rehabilitation at this time;
- Exploration continued in the Southern Leases, though at a reduced rate due environmental requirements;
- Ongoing discussions on potential future mining proposals in the Northern areas of Groote and near Angurugu township;
- Detailed discussions on Indigenous business opportunities going forward, such as transport issues; and
- Commenced meaningful discussions on Future Groote, Dam Closures, and Mine Closure requirements

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 frequent communication assists the ALC in maintaining an understanding of management standards on the mine site, and allows a relatively unimpeded flow of information between the two organisations. Throughout 2017/2018, there have also been several meetings held collectively with the ALC, Traditional Owners, and GEMCO, to review projects in greater detail, and hold discussions on environmental and development issues that are of concern to the Traditional Owners. Key topics during this period included the co-operative weed management across the archipelago and Traditional Owner inspection of the Milner Bay contaminated site. The ALC also supported Traditional Owners in an NLC Exploration application meeting for GEMCO over Woodah Isle, held in Buniela.

Continue to improve systems and resources to increase efficiency in these processes year by year.

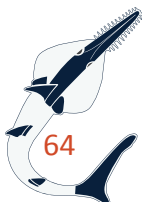
The RDU is responsible for increasing efficiency, and reducing red tape across all royalty recipient corporations

Result and Analysis

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



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
Objective 14. Advocacy Services	
Assist Aboriginal Corporations to secure economic, social, and cultural benefits for Traditional Owners, from developments taking place on the Groote Archipelago	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic 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 Traffic Light Report.
Result and Analysis Commercial based payments of \$20,746,699 in the year were provided from various royalty flows for economic development and business purposes. Investments in Infrastructure during the year totalled \$ 5,693,372, Housing 5,250,000, and Cultural Protection \$9,498,209	
Actively support the establishment of Aboriginal Corporations, businesses, and commercial entities	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
Result and Analysis There are currently 13 Aboriginal Corporations operating at varying levels of activity on the archipelago, seven of which were approved payments from Statutory Royalty equivalents in 2016-17. During the year, the RDU commenced providing Accounting and Reporting services for seven Corporations and businesses. This role is expanding. The RDU assisted three additional business to establish in 2017-18.	
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 August 2017, October 2017, December/January 2018, February/March 2018, April/May 2018, and June/July issues of the Ayakwa Newsletter were produced in the reporting period.	
Raise public awareness of the ALC’s statutory role.	Engagements with ORIC bodies and media announcements



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
Result and Analysis Ongoing as required.	
Use the RDU to:	
Strengthen the ALC's commercial advocacy and negotiating capabilities.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic 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 that support the ALC Corporate and Strategic plans.	
Negotiate agreements that provide economic and business opportunities to Traditional Owners.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
Result and Analysis. Three enterprises were established in the reporting period.	
Enter into partnership arrangements with, and support Aboriginal Corporations within the ALC region.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
Result and Analysis The "Future Grootee" initiative was commenced in 2015-16, with a view to achieving an accord between all Aboriginal Corporations accessing Statutory Royalty equivalents, and the ALC to guide applications for funding. The draft accord is currently being reworked in the lead up to prerequisite further engagement with Aboriginal Corporations, but this has not progressed as well as expected, due to competing priorities and some inter-corporation tensions.	
Assist Aboriginal Corporations to act in accordance with ORIC and other relevant legislation.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

At writing, no non-compliance with the Registrar has been identified in the reporting period, although reports to the registrar are not yet due. Those Corporations funded during the reporting period would appear to be compliant, and the ALC is directly assisting six corporations. During the year, the RDU commenced providing Accounting and Reporting services for two additional Corporations and businesses.

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

RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.

Result and Analysis

The ALC, in co-operation with Aboriginal Corporations, has worked towards achieving increasingly responsible use of the various royalty flows into the community. One means of achieving this has been introducing mechanisms by which royalty payment to individuals can be used to improve the lives of these people and their families. Also, this has been achieved by making available goods on the Island, which hitherto had to be sourced externally by individuals, often entailing expensive travel to off-Island outlets, which generally returned limited benefit to the recipients. The ALC has constructed a warehouse, and imported a range of high value domestic appliances and other items at wholesale prices. In addition, a mechanism whereby these may be obtained in advance of the bank transfers of the normal royalty payments has encouraged enthusiastic take-up. In the last royalty round, a third of the payments made to individuals were spent in this way. The system also allows for early access to these funds for household goods and groceries in an arrangement with local outlets, with restrictions on early access to irresponsible discretionary purchases, such as cigarettes. There is every indication that the following round will see this accessed more enthusiastically.

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

Completion, staffing, and commencement of programs in new Cultural centres was achieved in the year under report



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis	
<p>To support and improve the structure and functions of the ALC to leverage organisation efficiency. To provide and 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 or policy and procedures. Monitoring and evaluation of reportable incidents and remedial measures taken</p>
<p>Result</p> <p>The ALC continued to develop and implement the new Workplace Health and Safety systems and processes developed from the previous year. The following work has been undertaken as part of this process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments undertaken • Incident response and investigation development and training • NT Worksafe WHS roles and responsibilities training. • Safe work method statements are being developed • Biannual WPHS committee meetings held • Development of a Traffic Management Plan for the ALC Land & Sea Ranger Base • Updated and improved signage for ALC Land & Sea Ranger Base, including traffic signage, chemical storage, and workshop. 	
<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>No non-compliance has been identified in the reporting period.</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>



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

All such consultations were conducted with experienced legal assistance well versed in such practice.

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.

Appropriate processes developed, implemented, and reviewed.

Result and Analysis

Ongoing 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 Traffic Light Report.

Result and Analysis

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

Additionally royalty equivalent funding was provide to various entities for:

Telecommunications	2,523,000
Public Infrastructure	5,693,372
Economic Development	20,746,699
ALC Community Support Program	14,918,000
Health	4,403,059
Education	5,136,074
ORIC Staffing and Operational Expenditure	936,848
Housing	5,250,000
Cultural Protection	9,498,209
Vehicles	280,000

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

Meetings attended and chaired



2017-18 Performance Measures Result and Analysis**Result and Analysis**

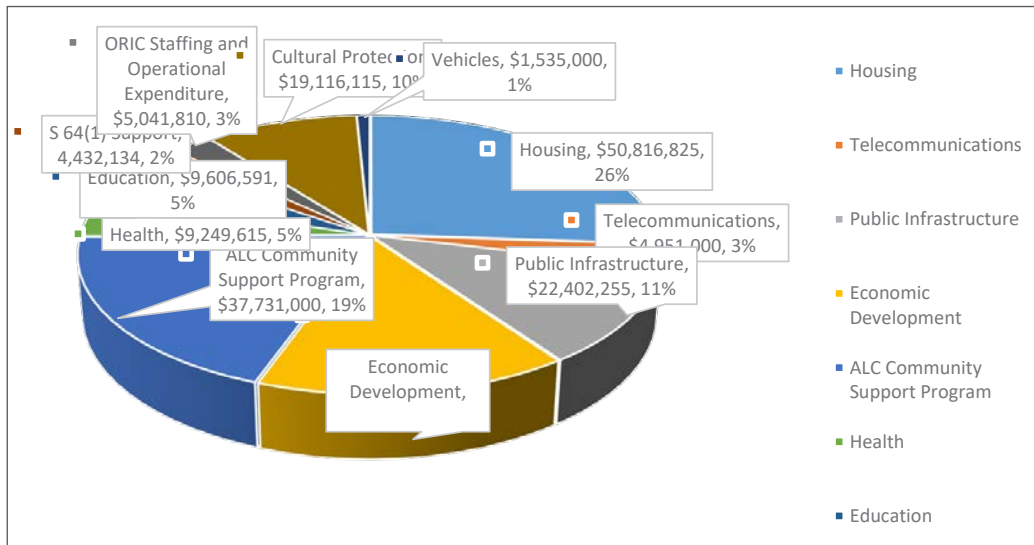
The ALC chair, Tony Wurramarrba, continued to represent the Anindilyakwa people and the ALC on a number of Boards and forums during the 2017-18 financial year, including as Chair of the reformed Education, Employment and Training forums of the Groote Archipelago; representative on the Minister for Local 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.



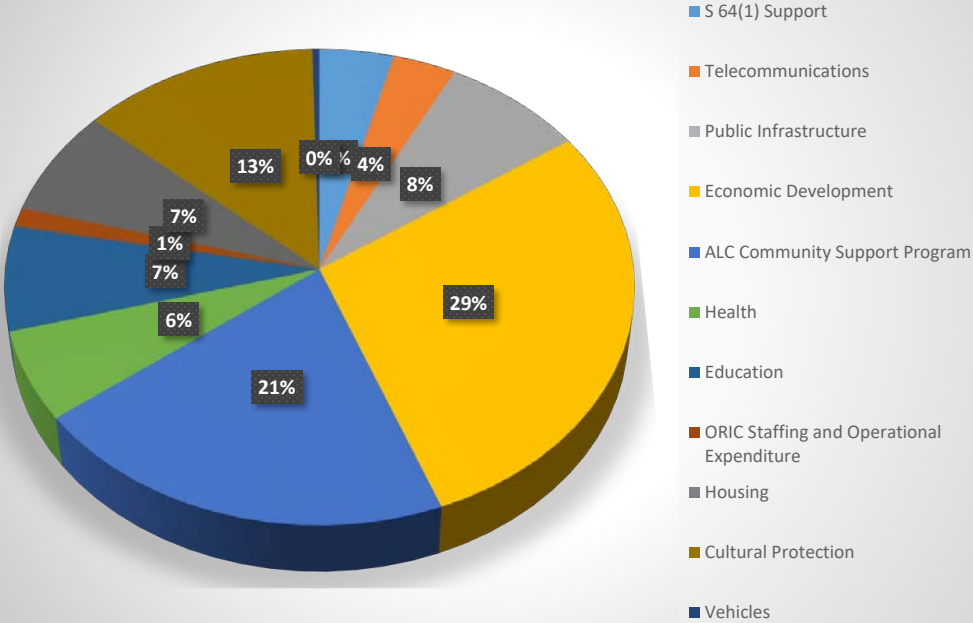
Analysis comment relative to all RDU performance measures

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, apart from an anomalous spike in 2017-18, and makes prediction of performance measures unreliable. Section 35(2) Determinations {section 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents} were \$38M in 2013-14, \$31M in 2014-15, \$27.1M in 2015-16, \$15M in 2016-17 but a high of \$65M in 2017-18.

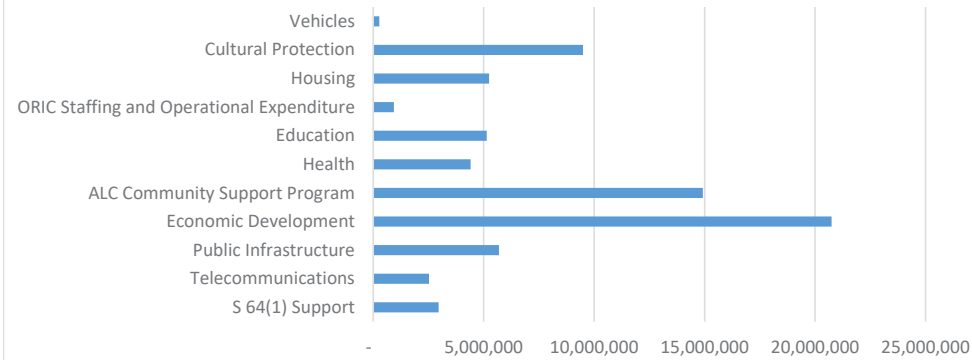
Total activities funded by Royalty equivalents over the 4 years 2014-15 to 2017-18 are graphed below, with the 2017-18 also provided.



Royalty Distribution Categories 2017-18



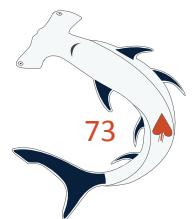
Comparative amounts 2017-18





11. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2017-18

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Indigenous Affairs

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Anindilyakwa Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2018:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Anindilyakwa Land Council as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Anindilyakwa Land Council, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2018 and for the year then ended:

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

Basis for Opinion

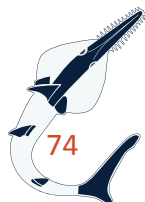
I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of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

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Anindilyakwa Land Council the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer 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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under that Act. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are also responsible for such internal control as the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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19 National Circuit, BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements


My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

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

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

Australian National Audit Office



Rita Bhana
Senior Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra
Date: 2 October 2018





**Anindilyakwa
Land
Council**

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

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 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 PGPA Act.

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

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


Tony Wurramarrba
Chairman
Accountable Authority
1 October 2018

x 
Colleen Mamarika
Deputy Chair
1 October 2018


Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Accountable Authority
1 October 2018


Soana Mafua
Acting Chief Financial Officer
1 October 2018



Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	2A	5,348,290	4,101,874
Suppliers	2B	4,689,641	4,220,236
Depreciation and amortisation	2C	667,784	645,916
Write-down and impairment of assets	2D	-	97
Total expenses		10,705,715	8,968,123
Own-Source Income			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3A	56,000	70,000
Interest	3B	113,041	51,562
Rental income	3C	49,406	22,574
Non-government grants	3D	770,848	832,224
Other revenue	3E	3,060,054	1,980,370
Total own-source revenue		4,049,349	2,956,730
Gains			
Non-current asset sales	3F	-	8,136
Total gains		-	8,136
Net contribution by services		6,656,366	6,003,257
Revenue from Government	3G	8,437,788	9,336,781
Surplus on continuing operations		1,781,422	3,333,524
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		1,781,422	3,333,524

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



Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	1,291,148	5,874,113
Trade and other receivables	4B	<u>1,162,759</u>	<u>76,043</u>
Total financial assets		<u>2,453,907</u>	<u>5,950,156</u>
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	5	13,485,902	7,758,508
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5	<u>1,417,009</u>	<u>1,514,850</u>
Total non-financial assets		<u>14,902,911</u>	<u>9,273,358</u>
Total assets		<u>17,356,818</u>	<u>15,223,514</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	6A	482,885	273,482
Other payables	6B	<u>259,608</u>	<u>339,625</u>
Total payables		<u>742,493</u>	<u>613,107</u>
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7A	<u>796,137</u>	<u>573,641</u>
Total provisions		<u>796,137</u>	<u>573,641</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,538,630</u>	<u>1,186,748</u>
Net assets		<u>15,818,188</u>	<u>14,036,766</u>
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		1,726,368	1,726,368
Retained earnings		<u>14,091,820</u>	<u>12,310,398</u>
Total entity		<u>15,818,188</u>	<u>14,036,766</u>

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



Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance						
Balance carried forward from previous period	12,310,398	8,976,874	1,726,368	1,726,368	14,036,766	10,703,242
Comprehensive income						
Surplus for the period	1,781,422	3,333,524	-	-	1,781,422	3,333,524
Total comprehensive income	1,781,422	3,333,524	-	-	1,781,422	3,333,524
Closing balance as at 30 June	14,091,820	12,310,398	1,726,368	1,726,368	15,818,188	14,036,766

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



Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from Government		8,437,788	9,207,418
Sale of goods and rendering of services		3,016,869	3,388,555
Interest		113,041	51,562
GST Received		267,958	250,195
Total cash received		<u>11,835,656</u>	<u>12,897,730</u>
Cash used			
Employees		5,666,614	4,079,219
Suppliers		4,454,670	4,035,971
Total cash used		<u>10,121,284</u>	<u>8,115,190</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>1,714,372</u>	<u>4,782,540</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		-	8,136
Total cash received		<u>-</u>	<u>8,136</u>
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		6,297,337	826,653
Total cash used		<u>6,297,337</u>	<u>826,653</u>
Net cash (used by) investing activities		<u>(6,297,337)</u>	<u>(818,517)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(4,582,965)	3,964,023
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>5,874,113</u>	<u>1,910,090</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4A	<u>1,291,148</u>	<u>5,874,113</u>

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



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 2017/18 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) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR) Financial Reporting Rule (FRR)*; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations - Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

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

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.



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.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of good 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 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

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

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Employee Benefits

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

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

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

Leave

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

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

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

Superannuation

Staff of ALC are members of approved superannuation funds which are defined contribution schemes. The liability for superannuation at 30 June 2018 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.

1.8 Leases

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

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 Fair Value Measurement

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

1.10 Cash

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

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

1.11 Financial Assets

The entity classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

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

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

Effective Interest Method

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-Maturity Investments

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

Loans and Receivables

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

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

1.12 Financial Liabilities

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

Other Financial Liabilities

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

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

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



1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in the relevant 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 2018, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2017: nil).

1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

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

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

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

Revaluations

Property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value, in accordance with *AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment* and *AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement*.

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

A comprehensive revaluation was performed as at 30 June 2016 by Maloney Field Services. This was the first revaluation that had been undertaken in relation to assets held by the council and included buildings and leasehold improvements and infrastructure, plant and equipment.

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

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

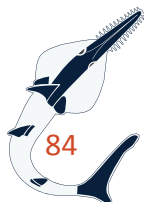
Depreciation

Depreciable 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:

	2018	2017
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 2018. 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.

De-recognition

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

1.16 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.17 Events After the Reporting Period

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

1.18 Prior Period Correction

In 2017, a receipt of \$615,000 for the Language Program from a related entity, Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation, was misclassified as income. The correct classification would have been to record the amount as a trust account receipt for the program that the Anindilyakwa Land Council was managing on behalf of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation upon their request under s27 of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. The error has been corrected resulting in the following changes to the previously reported 2017 financial statements.

Financial Statement	Line Item	Original (\$)	Adjustment (\$)	Restated (\$)
Statement of Comprehensive Income	Non-Government Grants	1,447,224	(615,000)	832,224
Statement of Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	3,948,524	(615,000)	3,333,524
Statement of Financial Position	Cash and cash equivalents	6,489,113	(615,000)	5,874,113
Statement of Financial Position	Retained Earnings	12,925,398	(615,000)	12,310,398
Statement of Changes in Equity	Surplus for the period	3,948,524	(615,000)	3,333,524
Statement of Changes in Equity	Total Comprehensive Income	3,948,524	(615,000)	3,333,524
Cash Flow Statement	Sale of goods and rendering of services	4,003,555	(615,000)	3,388,555
Cash Flow Statement	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6,489,113	(615,000)	5,874,113
Note 13: Assets Held in Trust	Cultural Programs funded by/managed for ARAC – Receipts during the year	-	615,000	615,000
Note 13: Assets Held in Trust	Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust	8,071,269	615,000	8,686,269



Note 2: Expenses

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 2A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	4,252,920	3,246,035
Chairman's fees	175,880	149,338
Sitting fees	40,268	97,446
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	414,243	324,524
Leave and other entitlements	280,979	175,601
Travel allowance	184,000	108,930
Total employee benefits	5,348,290	4,101,874

Note 2B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Accountancy	-	1,908
Administration	241,182	221,392
Advertising	-	323
Annual report	10,140	10,230
Audit - ANAO	27,600	27,600
Audit - Other Auditors	8,000	3,740
Audit Committee	40,102	35,260
Consultancy	2,080,858	1,507,617
Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners	182,449	130,216
Contributions	-	19,600
Employee Housing Costs	164,372	164,405
Freight	62,177	37,050
General expenses	21,637	31,833
Insurances	129,950	124,243
Interest expense	12	-
Motor vehicle expenses	170,016	210,903
Rent	69,832	129,131
Repairs and maintenance	77,026	230,699
Telephone	135,317	78,879
Training	72,242	56,250
Travel	934,134	953,994
Other	262,595	244,963
Total supplier expenses	4,689,641	4,220,236

Note 2C: Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation

Buildings	222,499	221,992
Property, plant and equipment	445,285	423,924
Total depreciation	667,784	645,916

Note 2D: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets

Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	97
Total write-down and impairment of assets	-	97

Note 2E: Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	42,207	38,370
Between 1 to 5 years	74,578	116,785
More than 5 years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	116,785	155,155



Note 3: Income

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Own-Source Revenue		
<u>Note 3A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</u>		
Sale of goods in connection with		
External parties	56,000	70,000
Total sale of goods	56,000	70,000
<u>Note 3B: Interest</u>		
Other	113,041	51,562
Total interest	113,041	51,562
<u>Note 3C: Rental Income</u>		
Rental income	49,406	22,574
Total rental income	49,406	22,574
<u>Note 3D: Non-Government Grants</u>		
Specific project funding	770,848	832,224
Total non-government grants	770,848	832,224
<u>Note 3E: Other Revenue</u>		
GEMCO Mining Agreement - external parties	128,807	128,224
Permit revenue - external parties	16,580	26,000
AMT Contributions	1,250,000	1,250,000
Quarantine Officer	224,553	-
Learning on Country	48,642	134,539
Reimbursement of Expenses	1,241,717	172,809
Other	149,755	268,798
Total other revenue	3,060,054	1,980,370
<u>Note 3F: Gains</u>		
Non-current asset sales	-	8,136
Total gains	-	8,136
<u>Note 3G: Revenue from Government</u>		
Section 64(1)	4,204,963	3,920,971
Section 64(4)	2,530,000	3,774,000
Total revenue from Aboriginal Benefits Account	6,734,963	7,694,971
Other Government Grants		
<i>Commonwealth</i>		
Dept of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	1,465,270	1,327,447
Dept of Communications & The Arts	100,000	-
<i>Northern Territory</i>		
Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources	5,855	4,363
Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries	60,000	60,000
Dept of Community Services	-	250,000
Dept of Housing & Community Development	71,700	-
	1,702,825	1,641,810
Total revenue from Government	8,437,788	9,336,781



Note 4: Financial Assets

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	<u>1,291,148</u>	<u>5,874,113</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,291,148</u>	<u>5,874,113</u>
Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and services receivables in connection with		
Related parties	967,629	-
External parties	<u>33,940</u>	<u>73,993</u>
Total goods and services receivables	<u>1,001,569</u>	<u>73,993</u>
Other receivables		
GST receivable	133,721	-
FBT refund	26,270	-
Credit card receivable	1,199	-
Other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>2,050</u>
Total other receivables	<u>161,190</u>	<u>2,050</u>
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	<u>1,162,759</u>	<u>76,043</u>
Less impairment allowance account:		
Goods and services	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total impairment allowance account	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>1,162,759</u>	<u>76,043</u>
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
Not more than 12 months	<u>1,162,759</u>	<u>76,043</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>1,162,759</u>	<u>76,043</u>



Note 5: Non-Financial Assets**Note 5: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Non-Financial Assets****Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Non-Financial Assets for 2018**

	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2017			
Gross book value	8,698,341	4,118,683	12,817,024
Accumulated depreciation	(939,833)	(2,603,833)	(3,543,666)
Total as at 1 July 2017	7,758,508	1,514,850	9,273,358
Additions			
Purchase or internally developed	5,989,735	307,602	6,297,337
Classification Transfers			
Transfers from Under Construction	(39,842)	39,842	-
Impairments recognised in profit & loss			
Depreciation	(222,499)	(445,285)	(667,784)
Total as at 30 June 2018	13,485,902	1,417,009	14,902,911
Total as at 30 June 2018 represented by			
Gross book value	14,648,234	4,466,127	19,114,361
Accumulated depreciation	(1,162,332)	(3,049,118)	(4,211,450)
Total as at 30 June 2018	13,485,902	1,417,009	14,902,911

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 \$Nil was applied to infrastructure, plant and equipment in 2018 (2017: \$97).

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 30 June 2016 by an independent valuer.

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



Note 6: Payables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	166,990	11,715
Accrued expenses	315,895	261,767
Total suppliers payable	482,885	273,482

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

Note 6B: Other Payables

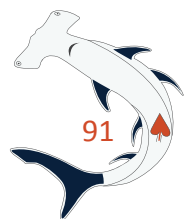
Superannuation	72,776	39,725
GST liability	-	189,361
PAYG Withholding liability	164,852	69,793
FBT Liability	-	14,223
Credit card payable	-	24,533
Other	21,980	1,990
Total other payables	259,608	339,625

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



Note 7: Provisions

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Employee Provisions		
Employee provisions		
Leave	<u>796,137</u>	<u>573,641</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>796,137</u>	<u>573,641</u>
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	<u>687,682</u>	513,238
More than 12 months	<u>108,455</u>	<u>60,403</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>796,137</u>	<u>573,641</u>



Note 8: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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

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

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	852,915	797,942
Post-employment benefits	77,682	68,942
Other long-term employee benefits	<u>144,704</u>	<u>176,075</u>
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	<u>1,075,301</u>	<u>1,042,959</u>

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2018 is 4. (2017: 4)



Note 9: Related Party Disclosures**Related Party Relationships**

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

No loans were made to directors or director-related entities during the 2017-18 financial year. (2016-17: Nil) The ALC did not provide loans to senior executives in the reporting period.

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

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

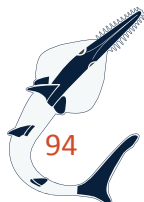
The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

Entity	Key management personnel	Note	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
				2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba Basil Mamarika Simone Yantarrnga Tony Wurramarra James Durilla	(i)	Purchase of goods or services	11,980	31,200	-	-
			Other revenue	1,766,658	57,323	967,629	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	43,896,177	11,607,866	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Kathy-anne Wurrarama Eric Wurrarama Jonah Wurrarama	(ii)	Other revenue	24,855	19,359	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	607,243	707,561	-	-
Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara Basil Mamarika	(iii)	Purchase of goods or services	10,634	146,283	-	-
			Other revenue	111,835	99,180	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	3,588,789	4,753,583	-	-
Angabunumanya Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba	(iv)	Other revenue	7,140	18,679	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	440,000	865,560	-	-
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba Basil Mamarika Simone Yantarrnga Tony Wurramarra James Durilla	(v)	Other revenue	1,250,000	1,250,000	-	-
GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	(vi)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	811,848	-	-	-
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Barnabus Maminyamanja Wayne Wurrawilya	(vii)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	2,675,875	992,223	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Ida Mamarika Nesman Bara	(viii)	Purchase of goods or services	-	121,067	-	-
			Other revenue	-	31,712	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	87,700	-	-



Note 9: Related Party Disclosures

- (i) ALC Members Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Basil Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga and James Durilla are also members of ARAC.
- (ii) ALC members Eric Wurramarra, Jonah Wurramara and Kathy-Anne Wurramara are also members of Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation.
- (iii) ALC members Nesman Bara and Basil Mamarika are also members of Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (iv) ALC member Lionel Jaragba is also a member of Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (v) ALC Members Tony Wurramarra, Lionel Jaragba, Basil Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Simone Yantarrnga and James Durilla are also members of the AMT.
- (vi) ALC member Nesman Bara is also a member of GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation.
- (vii) ALC members Barnabus Maminyamanja and Wayne Wurrawilya are also members of Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation.
- (viii) Ida Mamarika ceased as an ASAC director on the 28th of October 2016.
Nesman Bara ceased as an ASAC director on the 21st of March 2017.
ASAC ceased to be a related party during the year ended 30 June 2017.



Note 10: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2018, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2017: nil).



Note 11: Financial Instruments

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 11A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,291,148	5,874,113
Trade and other receivables	1,002,768	76,043
Total financial assets	<u>2,293,916</u>	<u>5,950,156</u>
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u>2,293,916</u>	<u>5,950,156</u>
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	482,885	273,482
Other payables	94,756	66,248
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>577,641</u>	<u>339,730</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>577,641</u>	<u>339,730</u>
Note 11B: Net Gains or Losses on Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue	113,041	51,562
Net gains on loans and receivables	<u>113,041</u>	<u>51,562</u>



Note 12: 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
 Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Note 12A: Fair Value Measurements

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Non-financial assets		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	13,485,902	7,758,508
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	<u>1,417,009</u>	<u>1,514,850</u>
Total non-financial assets	<u><u>14,902,911</u></u>	<u><u>9,273,358</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.

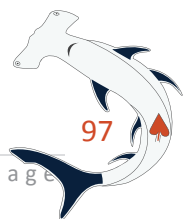
Buildings (level 3)

The fair value of the Council's buildings as at 30 June 2018 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Field Services at 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 2018 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Field Services at 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, their cost approximates their market value. The highest and best use of the infrastructure, plant and equipment approximates its current use.



Note 13: 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.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Section 64(3) Royalties		
As at 1 July	744,960	9,924,138
Receipts during the year	66,398,834	15,099,345
Interest received	285,460	135,606
Total as at 30 June	67,429,254	25,159,088
Distributions made	(64,196,806)	(24,414,128)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,232,449	744,960
Negotiated Royalties		
As at 1 July	6,789,588	-
Receipts during the year	20,380,963	21,672,286
Interest received	147,056	-
Total as at 30 June	27,317,607	21,672,286
Distributions made	(24,719,959)	(14,882,698)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	2,597,648	6,789,588
Negotiated Rents		
As at 1 July	47,893	8,964,624
Receipts during the year	910,839	1,219,671
Interest received	1,475	44,189
Total as at 30 June	960,207	10,228,484
Distributions made	(957,987)	(10,180,591)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	2,221	47,893
Mining Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	2	153,839
Receipts during the year	97,152	-
Interest received	82	468
Total as at 30 June	97,236	154,307
Distributions made	(97,234)	(154,305)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	2	2
Eastern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	914	3,654
Receipts during the year	84,422	85,049
Interest received	76	463
Total as at 30 June	85,412	89,166
Distributions made	(85,398)	(88,252)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	14	914



Gravel Royalties

As at 1 July	(80)	1,575
Receipts during the year	40,796	17,457
Interest received	-	65
Total as at 30 June	40,716	19,097
Distributions made	(40,716)	(19,177)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	(80)

Taylor Street Rents

As at 1 July	3,588	1,738
Receipts during the year	21,640	21,051
Interest received	30	29
Total as at 30 June	25,258	22,818
Distributions made	(23,980)	(19,230)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	1,278	3,588

Other Rents

As at 1 July	2,301	1,203
Receipts during the year	170,027	96,300
Interest received	960	968
Total as at 30 June	173,288	98,471
Distributions made	(130,119)	(96,170)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	43,169	2,301

Bonds

As at 1 July	71,300	-
Receipts during the year	-	71,300
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	71,300	71,300
Distributions made	-	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	71,300	71,300

Royalty Shoppa

As at 1 July	410,803	-
Receipts during the year	7,148,915	2,911,750
Interest received	23,735	16,587
Total as at 30 June	7,583,453	2,928,337
Distributions made	(7,451,261)	(2,517,534)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	132,192	410,803

Cultural Programs funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation

As at 1 July	615,000	-
Receipts during the year	4,094,982	615,000
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	4,709,982	615,000
Distributions made	(2,178,664)	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	2,531,318	615,000

Projects funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation

As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	4,561,726	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	4,561,726	-
Distributions made	(817,703)	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,744,023	-



Other Traditional Owner Funds

As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	9,216,184	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>9,216,184</u>	-
Distributions made	<u>(9,102,360)</u>	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>113,824</u>	-

Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust

<u>12,469,438</u>	<u>8,686,269</u>
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Non-Monetary assets

Assets funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation

Motor Vehicles	483,476	-
Buildings - Demountables	<u>18,000</u>	-
Total Non-Monetary Assets Held in Trust	<u>501,476</u>	-



Note 14: Aboriginals Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations**Annual Appropriations - Monetary assets**

Output group	Approved	Actual	Variance	Actual	Actual
	Estimates	Expenditure		Expenditure funded by Section 64(1)	Expenditure funded by Other Sources
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land & Resource Management	141,430	154,067	(12,637)	141,430	12,637
Economic Development	537,941	514,610	23,331	514,610	-
Advocacy	1,646,661	1,902,461	(255,800)	1,646,661	255,800
Administration & Support	1,878,931	2,059,494	(180,563)	1,878,931	180,563
	4,204,963	4,630,632	(425,669)	4,181,632	449,000

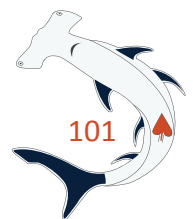
The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2017-18 financial year, carried out activities identified as priorities by the Traditional Owners of the Groote Eylandt archipelago across the four output groups that resulted in the incurrence of expenditure above the allocation of Section 64(1) funding.

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 2017-18 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 2017-18 financial year.

Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure	2018
	\$
Total Actual Expenditure	4,630,632
Add Non-Budget Items:	
Depreciation	667,784
Expenses funded by grants	1,849,138
Expenses funded by own sources	3,558,161
	10,705,715

Aboriginal Benefit Account cash release during the reporting periods:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	4,204,963	3,920,971
Section 64(4)	2,530,000	3,774,000
	6,734,963	7,694,971



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