



ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL
Annual Report 2018-19



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



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Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2018-19 Annual Report does not contain material of a culturally sensitive nature. However, Aboriginal people should be aware that there may be some references to deceased people.





ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

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

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the **Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (ALRA)** and the **Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)**, we are pleased to submit the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) 2018-18 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 2018-19 Annual Report.

MR TONY WURRAMARRBA AO
Chairman
Anindilyakwa Land Council

MR MARK HEWITT
Chief Executive Officer

Sharna Warramurra with her basket for exhibition



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ACRONYMS

ALC	Anindilyakwa Land Council
ALRA	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>
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	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
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
LDMA	Local Decision Making Agreement
NLC	Northern Land Council
NT	Northern Territory
NTA	<i>Native Title Act (1993)</i>
ORIC	Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
PGPA	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
RDU	Royalty Development Unit
RPA	Regional Partnership Agreement
TO	Aboriginal Traditional Owner



INTRODUCTION TO ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

THE REGION

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

The ALC, unlike the other ALRA Land Councils, is remotely located. The Central Land Council is based in the 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 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 Coolstrurd, who arrived on the ship, "The Arnhem", in 1623. Van Coolstrurd was followed by Abel Tasman in 1644, and then by Matthew Flinders in 1803, during his circumnavigation of Australia.

The first major modern historical impact on the Anindilyakwa people came from the arrival of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society (CMS); first in an exploratory expedition in 1917, and soon after again in 1921, with the establishment of a trading store and mission at Emerald River. Subsequent to the flooding effects of a cyclone during the monsoonal season of 1943, and the RAAF's



requirements for the use of the airstrip during World War II, the mission was moved inland to what is now known as the township of Angurugu.

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

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

After the introduction of the ALRA, the Anindilyakwa were granted an inalienable free hold title to the islands of the Groote Archipelago to the high water mark. As a result of the “Blue Mud Bay” decision in 2008, this title now extends to the low water mark. Song lines crucial to the survival of their reincarnationist culture crisscross the sea between Groote Eylandt and the mainland, and many sacred sites exist in the seascape. Having recently secured a mining exclusion zone from the NT Government, the Traditional Owners are 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.



Drone shot from Clean Up Groote Eylandt Day 2019



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.



Amatheia & Mervin broadcasting live from Angurugu Radio

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

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



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Minister Wyatt with land council chairs. Tony Wurramarrba 3rd from left

The 2018/19 financial year has been highly rewarding.

Following the elections in September 2018, I was delighted to accept the nomination of the ALC Board to return as chairman.

One of my key priorities for the past financial year has been reforms to the Aboriginal Benefits Account (ABA) and the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (NT). With proper management, the ABA has the potential to foster significant economic, cultural and social development for Aboriginal people living in the Northern Territory. Together with the Northern, Central and Tiwi Land Councils we have been pursuing greater Aboriginal control of the ABA, with direct involvement of the Land Councils in designing the appropriate entity to administer ABA grants, and to strategically invest ABA monies so as to grow those funds for our future. I am continuing in my role on the ABA steering committee, and look forward to seeing a greater impact of that money on the ground in our communities.

I would like to thank the ALC Board for their commitment to protecting, maintaining and promoting Anindilyakwa culture, to building an economically sustainable future on the Groote Archipelago, and to creating opportunities for our youth to thrive in both worlds. I would also like to thank the ALC Chief



Executive Officer and all ALC staff for their dedication and hard work over the past year. In particular, I am proud to have seen the significant increase in local employment in the Land Council, with Anindilyakwa people now making up over 80% of Land Council employees.

I look forward to the year ahead, and the continued success of the ALC as we strive to build the future of the Groote Archipelago.



TONY WURRAMARRBA AO
Chairman

CEO's MESSAGE

The triennial elections for the ALC Board Members were held in late September 2018. The election was conducted in accordance with the Ministerially approved Method of Choice which provides for representation on the Board from each Clan and each of the three communities. The process was supervised by the Northern Territory Electoral Commission, as the Australian Electoral Commission were unavailable due to the "Super Saturday" by-Election commitments.

The process resulted in the highest number of nominations (41) for any previous election as well as the highest voter turnout on record. There were 26 Nominations by Women. 25 Board members were elected of whom 14 were women.



Minister Wyatt and Land Council CEOs. Mark Hewitt (ALC) far right



The Chairperson Tony Wurramarrba was returned by his Clan and voted in by the board members as Chairperson, unopposed.

In a few years the ALC has now grown substantially with the Preserving Culture Department's concerted efforts to stabilize Anindilyakwa Culture with radio, media, language, men's and women's art, music and men's shed activities. The Community Support Program is now the single point of contact within the community to assist in a very large range of programs designed to make an immediate support for all Traditional Owners.

One of the most significant milestones for the ALC this year was to enter into a "Local Decision Making Agreement" with the Northern Territory Government. This landmark agreement provides for a transition to local control over housing, economic development, health, education, law justice and rehabilitation, local government and a sustainable long-term power solution. This is an enormous step for Anindilyakwa People towards self-determination and empowerment.

The ALC's Royalty Development Unit is now working closely with the community to rollout the implementation of these agreements in an agreed timeframe.

Most developed is the 5-year implementation of our community controlled Groote Archipelago Housing Masterplan (through the Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation). We are working closely with the NT Department of Housing and Local Government to build and manage our own designed high standard housing across all our communities. Jointly funded from our own royalties and government allocations we are on schedule to finally "fix" housing within all our settlements.

To summarize we are developing our own mine, seafood export industry, alternative to custody correctional facility on island, independent residential school, reclaiming control over local government, health and planning for more sustainable sources of power post-mining.

The other major piece of work has been the completion of the "Future Groote Strategy" developed after the signing of the 2016 South 32 Mining and Exploration Agreements to plan for a post-mining economy across the Groote Archipelago. This extensive piece of work details a range of pathways for Traditional Owners to develop a sustainable local economy after all mining activity ceases on Groote Eylandt. This has now been the platform to commence a local collaboration to implement the strategy with all Groote indigenous corporations, Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust and Gemco.

The ALC's Royalty Development Unit continues to support a host of local Aboriginal Corporations including Bartalumba Mini Mart, Yimadumanja Alyangula Coffee Shop, Lagulalya on Bickerton Island, Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation, Nuburumanja Aboriginal Corporation. Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation with its myriad projects, including The Royalty Shoppa & Warehouse, Town Camp, Car Scheme, Boat Scheme, etc. As well as other service providers such as Eylandt Clean Ups helping to keep communities and outstations neat, safe & tidy, and the dynamic Bush Fit Mob crew



engaging local youth in schools and communities across the archipelago in sport, health, fitness, and greater well being.

During 2018/19 the delivery of key infrastructure projects throughout the Archipelago of royalty built homes at Angurugu, Malkala, Four Mile and Bartalumba Bay was commenced. Of particular note was the completion of ALC Cultural Centres and the locating of our key cultural programs at Milyakburra, Umbakumba and Angurugu. We also completed the construction of renewable solar energy facilities at the Satellite Communities of Bartalumba Bay and Little Paradise. We have commenced detailed planning and delivery of an Angurugu Sport and Recreation Hall, BMX tracks in all communities, securing land and contracts to construct ALC staff housing, Umbakumba Men's Shed and music recording studio, aquaculture infrastructure, remote road upgrades and oval upgrades throughout Angurugu, Umbakumba, Milyakburra and surrounding satellite communities respectively.

On a final note and of historical importance, during 2018/19 the ALC successfully secured the written agreement of Indigenous Affairs Minister Scullion to transfer the Township Headleases currently held by the Executive Director of Township Leases for Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra back to a Groote Traditional Owner controlled entity.

ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

The responsible Ministers for the ALC for the 2018-19 were Senator The Hon. Nigel Scullion

Minister for Indigenous Affairs until the 2019 federal election and Minister for Indigenous Australians the Hon Ken Wyatt AM MP from 29 May 2019. The ALC is an Australian Corporate Commonwealth entity created to carry out the functions specified to it by the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (ALRA).

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



MARK HEWITT
Chief Executive Officer

ALC Language centre activities



PURPOSE STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

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

Under this Act, the ALC responsible for assisting Aboriginal peoples of the Groote Archipelago of the Northern Territory to acquire and manage traditional lands and seas..

Section 27 of ALRA provides a broad power that:

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

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



FUNCTIONS UNDER SECTION 23 (ALRA)

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

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

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

- To ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginals living in the area of the Land Council as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land.
- To protect the interests of traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council.
- To assist Aboriginals in the taking of measures likely to assist in the protection of sacred sites on land (whether or not Aboriginal land) in the area of the Land Council.
- To consult with traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council with respect to any proposal relating to the use of that land.
- To negotiate with persons having estates or interests in that land with a view to the acquisition of those estates or interests by the Land Trust; and until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a view to the use by Aboriginals of the land in such manner as may be agreed between the Land Council and those persons (where the Land Council holds in escrow a deed of grant of land made to a Land Trust).
- To negotiate with persons desiring to obtain an estate or interest in land in the area of the Land Council (where the land is held by a Land Trust, on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aboriginals interested in the land, where the land is the subject of an application then on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aboriginals interested in the land).
- To assist Aboriginals in the area of the Land Council to carry out commercial activities (including resource development, the provision of tourist facilities and agricultural activities), in any manner that will not cause the Land Council to incur financial liability or enable it to receive financial benefit.



- For land that is a community living area and in the area of the Land Council—to assist the owner of the land, if requested to do so, in relation to any dealings in the land (including assistance in negotiating leases of, or other grants of interests in, the land).
- In carrying out its functions with respect to any Aboriginal land in its area, a Land Council shall have regard to the interests of, and shall consult with, the traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of the land and any other Aboriginals interested in the land and, in particular, shall not take any action, including, but not limited to, the giving of consent or the withholding of consent, in any matter in connection with land held by a Land Trust, unless the Land Council is satisfied that:

(a) the traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land understand the nature and purpose of the proposed action and, as a group, consent to it; and

(b) any Aboriginal community or group that may be affected by the proposed action has been consulted and has had adequate opportunity to express its view to the Land Council.

The reference in paragraph (1)(e) to an estate or interest in land includes a reference to a licence in respect of that land.

- To assist Aboriginals claiming to have a traditional land claim to an area of land within the area of the Land Council in pursuing the claim, in particular, by arranging for legal assistance for them at the expense of the Land Council.
- To negotiate, and enter into (access) agreements.
- To compile and keep a register recording the names of the members of the Land Council and a register recording the names of the members of the Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area and descriptions of each area of such Aboriginal land.
- To supervise, and provide administrative or other assistance for, Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area.
- Such other functions as are prescribed by regulations.
- With the approval of the Minister, perform any functions that may be conferred on it by a law of the Northern Territory, including: the protection of sacred sites access to Aboriginal land schemes for the management of wildlife on Aboriginal land

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



PRIORITIES

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

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

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

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS

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

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

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



INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY

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

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

ALC ELECTED MEMBERS

In September 2018 the ALC held its triennial election for the ALC Board with the results as shown:

CLANS REPRESENTATIVES	
Clan	Successful candidates
Mamarika	Joel Mamarikalda - Mamarika
Wurragwagwa/ Yantarrnga	Elma Yantarrnga - Jennifer Yantarrnga
Wurrawilya	Cherelle Wurrawilya - Kitisha Watson
Amagula	Thomas Amagula - Leonard Amagula
Bara/Murrungun	Sue Bara - Silas Bara
Jaragba	Annette Jaragba - Lucina Jaragba
Wurramara	Eric Wurramara - Kathyanne Wurramara
Bara Bara	Jenny Bara Bara - Leilani Bara Bara
Lalara	Gregson Lalara
Maminyamanja	Elma Maminyamanja - Kerrina Maminyamanja
Wurramarrba	Tony Wurramarrba - Scott Wurramarrba
Durilla	James Durilla
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES	
Community	Successful candidates
Milyakburra	Kierinson Wurramara
Angurugu	Serena Bara
Umbakumba	Nesman Bara



During the course of the year here there were the following resignations:-

Gregson Lalara 13/02/2019

Jennifer Yantarrnga 13/02/2019

Annette Jaragba 15/05/2019

Lucina Jaragba 15/05/2019

Kathyanne Wurramara 15/05/2019

Kerrina Maminyamanja 22/05/2019

Leonard Amagula 12/06/2019

And the following casual vacancies filled:-

Cassandra Lalara 15/05/2019

Jason Yantarrnga 18/06/2019

Archie Jaragba 18/06/2019

Lionel Jaragba 22/05/2019



Chairman – TONY WURRAMARRBA

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

Tony continued to represent the Anindilyakwa people and the ALC on a number of Boards and forums during the 2018-19 financial year, including as Chair of the reformed Education, Employment and Training forums of the Groote Archipelago; representative on the Minister for Local Government's Working Group, established to provide advice on the future of Local Government; Member of the Mining Liaison Committee; ALC Representative on the Machado Joseph Disease (MJD) Foundation Board;. Tony also held a Director position on the Board of GEBIE to February 2014. Tony is also on the Board of Directors for the Northern Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency and Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation.



Deputy Chair - THOMAS AMAGULA

Thomas Amagula lives in the Alyangula township on Groote Eylandt. He was elected to the ALC Board at the September 2018 Election and voted in as the Deputy Chair at the new Board's inaugural meeting. Thomas has a background working in Ranger services both in Gove as executive support officer for Dhimurru Rangers and was involved in establishing the Ranger Program on Groote Eylandt, youth development and juvenile diversion, sport coaching, repatriation of human remains from Europe and North America, Land Use agreements and a number of years in mining and rehabilitation of mine sites on Groote Eylandt. In these roles and has gained a clear understanding of the impacts and opportunities that mining on Aboriginal land has on nearby communities from a number of perspectives. Thomas's year as a trustee on the

Board of the Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust (GEAT) focussed his attention on providing for the post mining environment and ensuring that the royalty flows during the mine's operation are managed to



guarantee the Island communities' continued security and independence and this will be a principal focus of his time on the ALC Board. He has already attend meetings of the Aboriginals Benefit Account Advisory Committee (ABAAC) as a proxy for the ALC Chair that advises the Minister for Indigenous Australians on Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) payments for projects that will benefit Aboriginal people living in the Northern Territory. Thomas also worked in the Gumatj Gulkula Regional Training Centre in Gove, worked for Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation at Umbakumba leading up to his election and from that experience moved into the role of Workforce Development Officer with the ALC engaging Groote Eylandt residents in pathways to employment. Thomas is currently Deputy Chairman of Miwatj Health. Thomas' principal goal is to establish a sustainable future for Groote Eylandt People.

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

Meeting Date	Attendance	Total Present
21/08/2019	Nesman Bara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Simone Yantarrnga, Kathyanne Wurramarrba, Jennie Bara Bara, Sarah Mamarika, Linda Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika (Dep Chairman), Elma Yantarrnga.	9
10/09/2018	Nesman Bara, Eric Wurramara, Wayne Wurrawilya, Colleen Mamarika, Linda Mamarika, Jennie Bara Bara, Sarah Mamarika, Simone Yantarrnga, Basil Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Leonard Amagula, Silas Bara, James Durilla, Gregson Lalara.	14
8/10/2018	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Maminyamanja, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, James Durrilla, Ida Mamarika, Joel Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Kititsha Watson, Serena Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Gregson Lalara, Annette Jaragba, Kerrina Maminyamanja, Eric Wurramara, Kathyanne Wurramara, Jenny Bara Bara and Leilani Bara Bara.	20
15/10/2018	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Sue Bara, Lucina Jaragba, Eric Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Gregson Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Joel Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitisha Watson, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara.	16
12/11/2018	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Silas Bara, Leonard Amagula, Lucina Jaragba, Eric Wurramara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitisha Watson, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara.	14
3/12/2018	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Eric Wurramara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, James Durrilla, Joel Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitisha Watson, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara.	16
13/02/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Eric Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, James Durrilla, Joel Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara.	17



Meeting Date	Attendance	Total Present
12/03/2019	Thomas Amagula, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Eric Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, James Durrilla, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kieronson Wurramara.	12
16/04/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Silas Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, James Durrilla, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara.	12
15/05/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Leonard Amagula, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Cassandra Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, James Durrilla, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitisha Watson, Serena Bara.	13
22/05/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Eric Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, James Durrilla, Joel Mamarika, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara.	17
12/06/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Sue Bara, Silas Bara, Eric Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara, Kitisha Watson, Nesman Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Elma Yantarrnga, Lionel Jaragba, Serena Bara, Cassandra Lalara.	17
18/06/2019	Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitisha Watson, Sue Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Nesman Bara, Kieronson Wurramara, Eric Wurramara, Joe Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Silas Bara, Archie Jaragba, Jason Yangtarrnga, Thomas Amagula, Tony Wurramarrba.	18

Senior Ranger Jocelyn Yantarrnga sorting marine debris



STAFFING

The staffing profile of the ALC administration as at the end of 2018-19 is detailed in the employee data tables. Those ALC board Members who are only paid sitting fees are excluded from these figures.

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

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

BUSINESS UNITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

All Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2018-19)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full Time	Part Time	Total Male	Full Time	Part Time	Total Female	Full Time	Part Time	Total Indeterminate	
NSW	0	0	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Qld	4	1	5	11	0	11	-	-	-	16
SA	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Tas	1	0	1	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
Vic	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
WA	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
ACT	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0
NT	31	18	49	28	13	41	-	-	-	90
External Territories	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Overseas	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Total	36	19	55	40	14	54	-	-	-	109

All Non-Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2018-19)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full Time	Part Time	Total Male	Full Time	Part Time	Total Female	Full Time	Part Time	Total Indeterminate	
NSW	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Qld	1	0	1	1	0	1	-	-	-	2
SA	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Tas	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Vic	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
WA	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
ACT	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
NT	15	3	18	10	3	13	-	-	-	31
External Territories	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Overseas	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Total	16	3	19	11	3	12	-	-	-	31



INFORMATION ABOUT EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Information about remuneration for key management personnel

Name	Full Time Position title	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits Superannuation contributions	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances		Long service leave	Other long-term benefits		
Mark Hewitt	CEO	\$245,078	\$23,200	\$103,680	\$25,203	\$4,843	\$0	\$0	\$402,004
Tony Wurramarrba	Chairman	\$147,301	\$0	\$46,612	\$24,337	\$4,186	\$0	\$0	\$222,436
Rodney Tidey	CFO	\$139,750	\$0	\$33,433	\$13,338	\$280	\$0	\$0	\$186,801
Mark Walker	Manager Compliance and Royalty development	\$158,746	\$0	\$37,126	\$16,452	\$9,230	\$0	\$0	\$221,554
Ross McDonald	Manager Mining and Environment	\$128,697	\$0	\$55,516	\$12,861	\$7,019	\$0	\$0	\$204,093

NOTE: Executive Classifications are not as clearly identifiable where APS classifications are not applicable. This listing therefore also includes staff who may be classifiable as 'Senior Executives' and 'other highly paid staff'.



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*.



ALC Language centre activities



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.

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 2019 were:

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

The Finance Committee of the ALC held 22 meetings during the reporting period. The dates and attendance of the meetings are provided in the table below:

Meeting Date	Attendance
3/09/2019	Basil Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika and Lionel Jaragba
5/09/2019	Basil Mamarika, Colleen Mamarika and Lionel Jaragba
8/10/2018	Finance Committee Members elected : Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Joel Mamarika and James Durrilla.
10/10/2018	Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla.
15/10/2018	Tony Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Joel Mamarika and James Durrilla.
21/01/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Joel Mamarika and James Durrilla.



Meeting Date	Attendance
22/01/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Joel Mamarika and James Durrilla.
23/01/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla.
24/01/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Serena Bara, Kitisha Watson, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla.
12/03/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla.
27/05/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga,Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla
28/05/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga,Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla
29/05/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga,Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla.
30/05/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga,Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba and James Durrilla.
19/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara and James Durrilla.
20/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba,Scott Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara and Thomas Amagula.
21/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba,Ida Mamarika, Kieronson Wurramara and Scott Wurramarrba.
22/08/2019	Tony Wurramarrba,Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Kieronson Wurramara, Serena Bara and James Durrilla.
23/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga,Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara.
26/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga,Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba, Kieronson Wurramara.
27/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga,Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba.
28/08/2019	Elma Yantarrnga,Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Scott Wurramarrba, Tony Wurramarrba.



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.

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 behavior and ethics in the workplace. The ALC is continually working to improve systems, policies, and procedures to improve risk management and fraud control.

During 2018-19, there were no instances of fraudulent activity.

The ALC completed the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey in 2018-19.

A completely revised Risk Management Strategy and Management plan was under development at the end of the reporting period in response to recent expansion in ALC activity. It's introduction will occur at the beginning of 2019-20.



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. In February 2019, the ALC Board approved a new Charter for the Audit 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 also works towards ensuring objectivity and reliability of externally published financial information and performance reporting. The Audit Committee does not have executive powers, supervisory functions or decision making authority. The role of the Audit Committee is of oversight and review. The Audit Committee has the authority to request information of the ALC CEO and to discuss any matter with external auditors.

The Audit Committee comprises an independent Audit Chair (Mark O'Shea of Enmark, Chartered Accountants) and five members sourced from the ALC Board and other community members. Members of the ALC senior management are invited to attend relevant Audit Committee meetings. In addition to the Audit Committee meetings, the Audit 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, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula and Scott Warramarrba. These members were appointed subsequent to the election of the new ALC Board in the latter half of 2018.

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

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

- Review of the Financial Report and Auditors closing letter for the 2017/18 financial year and passed recommendation to the ALC Board that it be accepted.
- Responses to the auditors closing letter by management were reviewed and confirmed that no matters were left to be carried forward.
- Report of the Audit Committee to the ALC Board in respect of activities of the committee, and the new 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 delegations for approval of expenditure that was developed for managing Sec 64(1) funds, managed funds on behalf of ORIC entities and specific grant funds.
- Initiated an external review of the Community Support Program for which management of the program was undertaken by the ALC during the second half of the financial year.



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.

RELATED ENTITY TRANSACTIONS

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

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES

There were no significant changes or changes in 2018-19

JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND REVIEWS BY OUTSIDE BODIES

There were no Judicial Decisions or reviews by outside bodies in 2018-19

OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM SUBSIDIARIES

The ALC does not have any subsidiaries

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

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



INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS

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

SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES WITH FINANCE LAW

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 2018-19 financial year expenditure did not exceed its estimated receipts.

OTHER LEGISLATION

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

ALC's WHS Policy Objectives:

- Introduce a culture throughout the organisation to provide safe work practices and ensure a safe working environment.
- Develop and implement a risk management system that is accurate and consistent within the industry, to identify and eliminate unsafe work practices.
- Develop ALC leader's capabilities to impact safety, and to be visible and accountable for safety.
- Educate the ALC leaders to influence safety behaviour within the workplace.
- To comply with all relevant laws, standards, and codes of practice. The organisation shall identify, and have access to all legislation and other requirements that are directly applicable to the safety issues relevant to the activities, products, and services of each workplace.



- Encourage a safe culture through effective consultation and communication with employees, contractors, and stakeholders.
- Identify and provide necessary safety training for all employees.
- Strive to continually improve all processes, to ensure a more effective and sustainable approach to safety within the organisation.
- Monitor the health of workers, and their fitness for work.
- Monitor and review the effectiveness of safety measures that have been implemented.
- Annually review the organisation's safety progress to establish realistic objectives for the organisation and its workplaces, to ensure continual improvement.
- Effectively implement and monitor this policy and its objectives within the organisation.

Under Part 3 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011, there were no notifiable incidents or investigations arising out of the conduct of the ALC, or undertakings by the entity reported within ALC during 2018-19, nor were there any notices given to the entity during the year under Part 10 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

The ALC has expanded significantly over the past 2 years and commissioned a Work Health and Safety audit by APTAS (Aptitude Training and Safety) towards the end on 2018-19. This was received in early July 2019, resulted in a number of recommendations which the ALC has fully accepted and will implement during 2019-2020.

ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH.

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

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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

The ALC has not conducted any activities during the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 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.
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.
	Staff are encouraged to turn off all lights, computers, and air conditioners each night. Louver windows have now been installed in all offices of the ALC, decreasing the need for air conditioning during the dry season.	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.



Recording genealogies at the Language Centre





Recording genealogies at the Language Centre

ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 37 ALRA reporting)

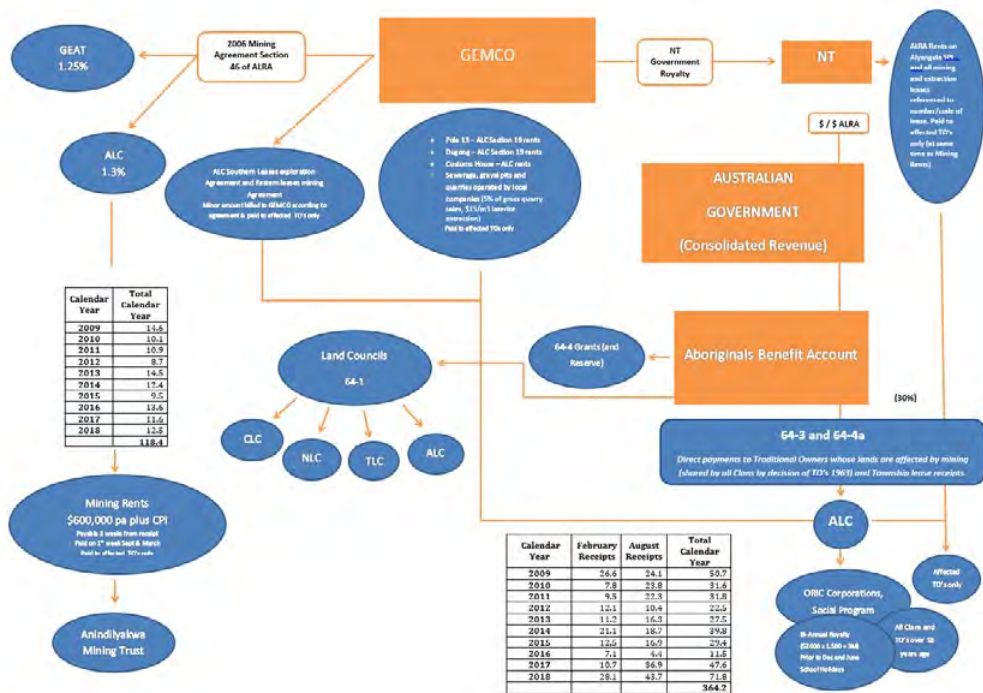
FEES UNDER S33(A) AND 33(B)

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.	\$7,738
(b) Section 33A fees for services prescribed by the regulations that it provides in performing any of its functions, or exercising any of its powers, under ALRA, whether in the reporting year or the previous year.	Nil
(c) Section 33B for others fees charged to the Commonwealth, for the reasonable expenses incurred by the ALC in providing services prescribed by the regulations.	Nil

SECTION 35 DETERMINATIONS

A detailed description of the Grootte Eylandt Mining rents and royalties Framework is provided in the Anindilyakwa Land Council Corporate Plan 2017-19 – 2021-22, which provides context to the detail following. It is concisely mapped in the on the right.





Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents

Opening balance held in trust 17-18		2,997,216
Add receipts		
Interest	359,343	
Interest adjustment	235,233	
Subsection 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents	86,038,537	89,630,329
Deduct payments to Aboriginal Corporations S 35(2)		
AMINJARRINJA ENTERPRISES ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	6,446,400	
ARAC	74,431,798	
GEBIE	1,940,200	
ARIRRKI ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	450,000	
ANINDILYAKWA SERVICES ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	1,050,000	
Yimadumanja ABORIGINAL CORPORATIO	604,907	
ANINDILYAKWA HOUSING ABORIGINAL CORPORATIO	1,000,000	
ARNHEM LAND PROGRESS ABORIGINAL CORPORATIO	143,470	
MIWATJ HEALTH ABORIGINAL ABORIGINAL CORPORATIO	200,000	
Warningakalinga Solar power and insulation of Angurugu store	1,472,566	
MUNGWARDINAMANJA ABORIGINAL CORPORATIO	280,817	
Lagulalya ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	565,500	88,585,658
Balance held in trust		1,044,671



Section 35(3) Determinations Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48A and/or 48D Negotiated Agreements & Exploration Licenses	2018-19
Opening Balance	2,599,883
Add Receipts:	
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties	25,825,017
Section 46 Negotiated Rents	919,930
Section 44A Exploration Licenses	173,066
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	176,354
Deduct Payments:	
Section 46 Negotiated Royalties paid to Myer Family Company as trustee for Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	26,086,096
Section 46 Negotiated Rents paid to Aboriginal people affected by privately negotiated agreement	918,682
Section 44A Exploration License royalties paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 48A Agreement	83,988
Closing Balance	2,605,484
Section 35(4) Determinations Section 15, 16, 19 and 20 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	
Opening Balance	2,301
Section 16 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	137,948
Other rents 2017-18	170,027
Interest	960
Less Distributions	130,119
	43,170
Add Receipts:	
Section 16 Rents & Other Prescribed Amounts	328,251
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with Section 35(11)	1,497
Deduct Payments:	
Section 16 Rents and Other Prescribed Amounts paid to Aboriginal people affected by Section 16 Agreement	280,517
Closing Balance	92,400
During the reporting year, there were no determinations made by the Minister under Section 35(6).	



SECTION 28 DELEGATIONS

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

SECTION 29A COMMITTEES

The ALC has only one Committee under Section 29A of the ALRA. See detail of Finance committee at 13. STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE

DETAILS OF CONSULTANTS ENGAGED

Consultant	Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive)	Nature of Work Undertaken
ADG Engineers (Aust) Pty Ltd Total	\$5,500.00	Site Service Plan for Umbakumba Ranger Base
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers Total	\$390,646.00	General workplace advice; General Employment Advice; Winchelsea Project; Miscellaneous Commercial Advice
Bowden McCormack Total	\$130,923.00	General & Strategic Advice
CLS - Collecte Localisation Satellites Total	\$732.00	False Killer Whale Satellite Tag Program
Complete Tenant Management Total	\$5,000.00	Drafting of MMP Documents for Winchelsea Project
Cox Architecture Total	\$22,920.00	Room to Breathe Project - Milyakburra
David M Welch Total	\$6,800.00	Rock Art Survey & Report - Field Work & Report Writing
Diplomacy Total	\$3,175.00	Media & Stakeholder Relations Advice
EASA Total	\$971.87	EAP Counselling Sessions
Ecological Management Services Pty Ltd Total	\$21,000.00	Northern Hopping Mouse & Fauna Surveys
Enmark Pty Ltd Total	\$117,810.45	Professional Services - Audit; Financial & Advisory
FYFE Earth Partners Total	\$11,030.00	Engineering Survey Works



Consultant	Amounts Paid to Consultants (GST exclusive)	Nature of Work Undertaken
Geoff Browne Marine Services Total	\$900.00	Annual Marine Surveys
Human Resource Dynamics Total	\$2,637.50	HR Consultation Services
Hut Six Total	\$481.36	Website Hosting
James Bednall Total	\$33,294.55	Linguistic Consultancy for Ajamurnda Project
James Cook University Total	\$68,000.00	Cane Toad Project
Kym Brennan Total	\$4,545.45	Geological Survey Consultation
MD Cooper & D Cooper Total	\$23,228.00	Social Media Management
NAILSMA Total	\$6,243.64	Cyber Tracker Set-up & Trainer
NT Electoral Commission Total	\$5,553.10	ALC Board Elections - September 2018
Pinedrop London Total	\$27,272.73	Linguistic Consultancy for Ajamurnda Project
PKF Hacketts Total	\$5,250.00	Fringe Benefits Tax Advice
Quadrant Australia PL INV 337 OSKO Total	\$3,000.00	Geological Survey Consultation
SLM Corporate Pty Ltd Total	\$5,000.00	Professional Advisory Services
Stacey, Brian Total	\$7,200.00	Local Decision Making Consultation
The University of Sydney Total	\$30,000.00	Groote Eylandt Repatriation Project - archaeological research
Ward Keller Total	\$7,600.14	Professional Fees - Removal of Escrow & advice on Angurugu Sewerage Ponds





Cultural Centre used for training

INDEX OF ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

List of Requirements – corporate Commonwealth entities

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE	Contents of annual report		
17BE(a)	ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER Page 16	Details of the legislation establishing the body	Mandatory
17BE(b)(i)	17BE(b)(i) INTRODUCTION TO ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL Page 17	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation	Mandatory
17BE(b)(ii)	PURPOSE STATEMENT Page 18	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(c)	ENABLING LEGISLATION AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER Page 16	The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the reporting period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers	Mandatory



PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(d)	MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS Page 21	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(e)	MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS Page 21	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(f)	MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ORDERS Page 21	Particulars of non-compliance with: (a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or (b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(g)	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS Page 51	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule	Mandatory
17BE(h), 17BE(i)	SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES WITH FINANCE LAW Page 37	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(j)	17BE(j) INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY Page 22	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(k)	ALC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE Page 27	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	Mandatory
17BE(ka)	STAFFING Page 28	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender;	Mandatory
17BE(l)	LOCATIONS AND OFFICES Page 32	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	Mandatory
17BE(m)	STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE Page 32	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory



PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	RELATED ENTITY TRANSACTIONS Pages 36 & 91	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST): (a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and (b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(p)	SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES Page 36	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(q)	JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND REVIEWS BY OUTSIDE BODIES Page 36	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(r)	COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES Page 31	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(s)	OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM SUBSIDIARIES Page 36	An explanation of information not obtained from a subsidiary of the entity and the effect of not having the information on the annual report	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(t)	INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS Page 37	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs)	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(ta)	INFORMATION ABOUT EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION Pages 30 & 90	Information about executive remuneration	Mandatory
17BF	Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises		
17BF(1) (a)(i)	DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES Page 36	An assessment of significant changes in the entity's overall financial structure and financial conditions	If applicable, mandatory



PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BF(1)(a)(ii)	N/A	An assessment of any events or risks that could cause financial information that is reported not to be indicative of future operations or financial conditions	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(b)	N/A	Information on dividends paid or recommended	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(c)	N/A	Details of any community service obligations the government business enterprise has including: (a) an outline of actions taken to fulfil those obligations; and (b) an assessment of the cost of fulfilling those obligations	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(2)	N/A	A statement regarding the exclusion of information on the grounds that the information is commercially sensitive and would be likely to result in unreasonable commercial prejudice to the government business enterprise	If applicable, mandatory
Other Legislation			
	ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 37 ALRA reporting) Page 43	ADDITIONAL LAND COUNCIL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 37 ALRA reporting)	
	OTHER LEGISLATION Pages 37-41	WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY, ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH, ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	



Cultural Centre used for training



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

Introductory Statement

We, as the accountable authority of the Anindilyakwa Land Council present the 2018-19 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 2018-19 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 that support:

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

Analysis comment relative to all RDU performance measures

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

The Board rely on measures in:

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

To board members, these measures are the important, real, and relevant indicators. Conversely, there is little appetite to divert Royalty funds into formal evaluation, measurement, or assessment exercises, when such funds are felt to be better used elsewhere in actual service delivery. Projects thus funded



are managed via payments to Aboriginal Corporations, whose performance is daily assessed by their target constituents and members, with negative feedback never restrained where performance is considered to be unsatisfactory. Understandably, attempts to obtain the Corporations' engagement with external assessors generally results in expressions of frustration. Activities performed by the ALC under Funding from Grant programs or via S 64(1) ALRA are subject to their own performance measures, and are included in the statements below. Setting performance measures against these activities is also problematic due to the highly variable and unpredictable nature of royalty tied inflows.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity has therefore always been an issue, with the inability to attach reporting conditions on funded projects outside those imposed under 35(C) ALRA and has always required the ALC to reassert the fact that Royalty Equivalent projects are funded via unconditional Payments to Aboriginal Corporations that are "Private Monies" as determined by the Australian Government Solicitor. It is envisaged the using Social Ventures Australia under the voluntary "FUTURE GROOTE ACCORD" will provide some Monitoring and Evaluation of Royalty funded activity in future years and this will put much of the angst with which the ALC annually deals, over both Annual Reporting and Corporate planning, essentially to bed.

Those performance measures in the table in the Performance Statement that are dependent on Statutory Royalty Equivalent fund flows are designed to reflect and cater for this variability which makes prediction of performance measures unreliable. Section 35(2) Determinations {section 64(3) Statutory Royalty Equivalents} were \$38M in 2013-14, \$31M in 2014-15, \$27.1M in 2015-16, \$15M in 2016-17, \$65M in 2017-18 and \$86M in 2018/19.



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Objective Numbers below are a reference to their heading in the ALC corporate Plan 2018-19 to 2021-22, under which the strategies and activities reported on are listed.

Program 10.1 Manage Land

The Land and Sea Management unit works to protect and manage the biodiversity, cultural, and recreational values of the Anindilyakwa Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) and surrounding sea country.

Ranger Program Funded under S 64(4) by PM&C.	Number of paid ranger days. As per funding agreement with PM&C. Narrative on impact of ranger activity on environment and community.
--	---

Result and Analysis

Number of paid Indigenous ranger days achieved for 2018-19 = 2,103.

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 26 June 2019. The rangers provided an overview of work completed in 2018-19 and the proposed work plan for 2019-20. The meeting was attended by 6 ALC Board members and 2 external stakeholders, with input provided by another 2 external stakeholders. Good feedback was provided by the Board members. The annual IPA Management Committee meeting was held on 27 June 2019, and attended by 7 Board members. The proposed ranger work plan for 2019-20 was discussed in further detail, and the Board members approved the plan with some minor modifications.

Learning on Country Program.	Number of students engaged in program and number of activities.
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Result and Analysis

During 2018-2019, the rangers worked closely with the two learning on country programs on Groote as they were redeveloped under a new funding agreement through the NLC and NT Schools. Memorandum of Understandings were signed in February 2019 and the recommencement of the LoC program started on Groote and Bickerton Islands. The rangers assisted in a number of LoC activities with the Angurugu, Alyangula and Umbakumba Schools. In May 2019 the rangers hosted a flora and fauna survey camp at Salt Lake and invited students from the LoC program to attend and learn about methods of trapping and monitoring wildlife.

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.
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2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

For the 2018-19 financial year:

- Rangers undertook 13 weekend permit patrols
- Of those permit holders checked, all held a current permit (i.e. 100% of visitors checked held a current recreation permit)

399 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).

Result and Analysis

The following media products were produced during the reporting period:

The rangers created 5 x videos and 1 x booklet about the natural resource management work they have undertaken. The Rangers prepared a voice over in language for an video about fish surveys and sea country habitat mapping the rangers undertook in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Marine Science. The rangers received multiple and widespread media coverage (including ABC, RN Radio, NT News, etc.) regarding the northern hopping mouse surveys undertaken; we also had media coverage regarding ghost nets; and about the quarantine and biosecurity work done with the help of cane toad detection dog, Edna. The Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Ranger Facebook page has continued to grow in popularity and now has over 1500 followers. The rangers continue to maintain community awareness about land access and changes to recreation area closures via the Facebook page, Anindilyakwa webpage and notice board.

The Land and Sea Rangers attended 2 x GEGSFC kids fishing clinics in this reporting period. Rangers engaged over 60 x children and presented about marine debris and biosecurity. Rangers supported the local fishing club and its members by letting Quality Marine use the use of the ranger shed for the GEGSFC annual marine safety boat servicing program in April.

Mining Expansion.

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

Result and Analysis

Within the reporting period GEMCO maintained high levels of production however no mining expansion beyond normal planning was undertaken by the company.

Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd was granted EL 27521 during the 2018-19 period to conduct exploration over an area of Winchelsea Island. The company submitted their MMP for proposed exploration during the next financial year.

No other mining was undertaken or planned within the ALC jurisdiction.



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Program 10.2 Acquire Land

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

Report on Native Title Claim Progress.

Progress of Sea rights claim.

Result and Analysis

The ALC is working with the NLC to have Professor Scott Cane's Groote Seas Connection Report peer-reviewed by anthropological and legal experts to ensure it is as comprehensive as possible before filing the native title claim in the Federal Court. Scott recently completed some additional fieldwork to address discrete gaps in his research relating to the far northwest portion of the claim area. Scott's draft report is currently being reviewed by Professors Howard and Frances Morphy, who are providing their comments.



ALC Language centre activities



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Program 10.3 Economic Development and Commercial Services

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

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

Number of Section 19a agreements issued.



Senior Ranger Jocelyn Yantarrnga sorting marine debris



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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
Lease Registered 5 July 2019	GEBIE	Pole 13 Community
Lease Registered 5 July 2019	GEBIE	Pole 14
Negotiation S19 Bartalumba Bay, ongoing	Traditional Trepang Traders	Deception Bay Trepang Hatchery
S19 lease negotiations ongoing for Trepang Hatchery	Traditional Trepang Traders	Malkala Beach Trepang Processing Plant
Awaiting Deed of Grant In escrow with NT Gov. Negotiating S19 lease terms with PWC ongoing	Power and Water Corporation	Angurugu Sewerage Ponds
Short term Gravel pit negotiated on Bickerton Island for roads upgrade	East Arnhem Region Council	Roads Upgrade gravel pits Bickerton
Lease renewal negotiations ongoing	Telstra	Alyangula Telstra Tower
S19 Landfill negotiation progressing	East Arnhem Regional Council	Bickerton Landfill
2 Gravel Pits Negotiated along Umbakumba Road for maintenance works – Agreements not yet in place	NT Department of Infrastructure	NTG Gravel Pits Umbakumba Road
1 additional Lighthouse lease renewal Negotiated (Connexion Island) 1 remaining (North East Island)	AMSA	4 Lighthouses
S19 Lease agreements signed for Telstra Hill, Marble Point and Bickerton Towers	ARAC	Telecommunications Towers
Pole 7 S19 Lease Agreement executed	ARAC	Construction of a workers camp and ALC staff housing
5 short term gravel pits being negotiated along Yanbaka Road, negotiations ongoing	EARC	Yanbakwa Road Gravel Agreement



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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

Monitor existing agreements

Result and Analysis

During the 2018-19 reporting period, GEMCO conducted resource definition drilling on the Western mining leases, and limited Exploration drilling in the Southern Leases. Other than environmental works, limited activity has occurred in the Eastern leases. As GEMCO progress their main leases to the south of the Emerald River meetings have been held with Traditional Owners around the positioning of access points and culturally important areas. These meetings will continue later in 2019.

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. GEMCO has from their environmental work determined to remove certain areas of sensitive lands in the southeast of the Southern Leases. This decision was welcomed by the Land Council. 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. This mammal project has recently been completed, potentially freeing the way for increased exploration over the next 12 months.

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. In advance of exploration proposed east of the Amagula River GEMCO requested a meeting with Traditional Owners on a river crossing in sensitive area. The meeting was unable to provide a conclusive response and a further meeting is planned later in 2019.

Within the reporting period, GEMCO requested a meeting with Traditional Owners to negotiate their application for an Exploration License over areas of EL 2457 (Northern Groote) and EL25096 (Bickerton Island), these meetings were well attended by Traditional Owners and after consideration both applications were refused consent and placed back into moratorium for the next 5 years.

During the reporting period EL 27521 was granted and is held by Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd. 100% of the shares in Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd are currently held by Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation (AAAC). It is intended that AAAC will, following a series of commercial steps, hold 60% of the shares in Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd and thus remain the majority shareholder. AAAC, as a locally owned Indigenous corporation.

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

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



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

Projects commenced in 2017-18 as a result of research carried previously have progressed with 3 Houses completed, work on subdivisions commenced, sport and recreation facilities upgrades commenced, accommodation facilities for contractors commenced, completion, fit out, occupation and operation of cultural centers completed. Initial expenditure of \$1.4M on upgrading Telstra facilities was also completed. In total \$11,115,163.34 over and above the \$4,670,786 reported in 2017-18 was expended.

Establish and operate the RDU.

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

Result and Analysis

The RDU provided advice to the ALC Board on the distribution of \$88,585,658 across 105 activities to 13 Aboriginal organisations in the 2018-19 year from statutory royalty equivalents and negotiated royalties. This included support for eight Traditional Owner business enterprises. It provides ongoing accounting services and administration support to Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC), Bartalumba Mini Mart Aboriginal Corporation, Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation, "Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation", "Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation", and a TO sole trader known as "Eylandt Clean-up Services".

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

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



2018-19 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 42% of board positions, compared with the figure last year of 35.7%. The ALC is working closely with seven of the corporations below in the provision of services and support.

Aboriginal Corporation	FEMALE	MALE
Lagulalya	5	7
GEBIE	3	4
Aminjarrinja	0	6
Amangarra	0	9
Angabunumanja	3	3
Aruburabura	0	3
Warningakalinga	4	2
Arirrki	0	5
ASAC	7	0
Mikbamurra	5	2
GEMYDU	3	1
Angarrmarada	0	3
ARAC	2	6
Bartalumba Mini Mart	3	2
Mungwardinamanja	2	4
Nuburumanja	2	2
Groote Eylandt Community Watch	0	4
Anindilyakwa Advancement	3	3
Yimadumanja	3	6
Anindilyakwa Housing (AHAC)	5	3
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College	6	2
Totals	56	77

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.



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

Result and Analysis

PM&C funding has been directly provided to schools on the Island. In addition \$425,500 in Royalty Equivalents was provide to Local schools to supplement staff resources.

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

Monitor and implement agreed strategies in collaboration with Government.

Result and Analysis

Ongoing as required.

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

Meetings attended.



Result and Analysis

The financial year 2018-19 has seen moderate activity in the areas of mining, exploration, and associated environmental management. GEMCO shipped approximately 5.93 million tonnes of manganese ore from its port facilities at Milner Bay during 2018-19. 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.

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 required 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.

With the signing of the Eastern Leases Mining Agreement and Southern leases Exploration Agreement, Mining Liaison Committee Meetings are now held concurrently with the Western Leases Mining Liaison Committee meeting. In addition to the normal attendees from the ALC and GEMCO, Traditional Owner representatives from each clan are also invited routinely to be part of this committee. Four meetings were held for the year, with regular Traditional Owner attendance.

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

- Further progress on the Milner Bay Contamination Project;
- Successful rehabilitation season with 58 ha seeded. While the season was reduced on the previous year, this was primarily due to dam rehabilitation being delayed and post-mining areas not being available for rehabilitation at this time;
- Exploration continued in the Southern Leases, though at a much reduced rate due environmental requirements;
- Ongoing discussions on potential future mining proposals near Angurugu township and associated noise and dust concerns;
- As a follow up to research undertaken by the University of Queensland for the Land Council significant consultations have been undertaken between the ALC and GEMCO on the mitigation of dust issues particularly in Angurugu; and
- Meaningful discussions have been held on Future Groote and Dam Closure designs ahead of Traditional Owner negotiation meetings

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 2018/2019, 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 tailings dam facilities and proposed mining areas adjacent to sensitive vegetation areas on site.



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>During the year, the RDU commenced providing Accounting and Reporting services for six Corporations and businesses. This role is expanding.</p>	
<p>Objective 14. Advocacy Services</p>	
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.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>See narrative above under “Process applications for consent to explore and mine on Indigenous land”</p>	
Empower Traditional Owners to carry out commercial activities and build sustainable enterprises.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>Commercial based payments of \$ 7,892,577 in the year were provided from various royalty flows for economic development and business purposes. Investments in Infrastructure during the year totalled \$17,290,000, Housing \$4,037,144, and Cultural Protection \$10,026,163.</p>	
Actively support the establishment of Aboriginal Corporations, businesses, and commercial entities.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
<p>Result and Analysis</p> <p>There are currently 21 Aboriginal Corporations operating at varying levels of activity on the archipelago, 13 of which were approved payments from Statutory Royalty equivalents or negotiated royalties in 2018-19.</p>	
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

The ALC ceased production of “Ayakwa Newsletter” finding that it was less accessible and less acceptable than electronic and social media, as most Groote Eylandt people have mobile phones and are extensive users. The ALC has set up and operates a number of project focused Facebook pages at:

<https://www.facebook.com/gelanguagecentre>

<https://www.facebook.com/AR102.9FM>

<https://www.facebook.com/RU106.3FM>

[facebook.com/ayangkidarrbalangwamedia](https://www.facebook.com/ayangkidarrbalangwamedia)

There are now 12 videos at <https://www.anindilyakwa.com.au/media/videos>

1. Cooking Up Yams
2. Culture on Country – Cooking up Stingray
3. Hanging Rock @ Marble Point
4. Queensland Education Program 2016
5. Anindilyakwa Land Council Cultural Centre’s Update
6. Stories from Marngkala; one of Australia’s pre-eminent ‘contact’ rock art sites
7. One people One Voice Festival Highlights
8. Stories from Pelican’s Nest (compressed)
9. Umbakumba’s Fred and Marjorie Gray
10. Groote Eylandt Songmen and Dancers at 2014 Barunga Festival
11. Dinjamala Mamarika*
12. Najiwarra_Amagula_1974_Lions_Club

9 videos at <https://vimeo.com/channels/1427295>

1. ALC Housing
2. Groote Culture
3. Sports & Rec
4. Community Support Program
5. ALC Corp
6. Groote Eylandt College
7. ALC Mining Project
8. Royalty Shoppa
9. ALC Vehicle Procurement

Raise public awareness of the ALC’s statutory role.

Engagements with ORIC bodies and media announcements.

Result and Analysis

Ongoing as required.



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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. The ALC signed up to the NT Governments Local decision making Agreement (LDMA). The results of this will be measured in 2019-20 and thereon.	
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 Groote" initiative was commenced in 2015-16, with a view to achieving an accord between all Aboriginal Corporations accessing Statutory Royalty equivalents, and the ALC to guide applications for funding. The ALC Developed the "Future Groote Accord" and "Future Groote Strategy" in the year where it and Aboriginal Corporations and organisations agreed to a number of principles and cooperative arrangements directed to supporting economic and social developments on the archipelago. Work to achieve universal sign up to the accord continues.	
Assist Aboriginal Corporations to act in accordance with ORIC and other relevant legislation.	RDU reportable outcomes extracted from Traffic Light Report.
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.	
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 This year saw the introduction of the INDUE card to provide access to that element of direct royalty distributions that are provided to Traditional Owners' personal accounts. This constitutes less than 10% of royalty distributions. Normally access was only available during school holidays to avoid the impact on school attendance that this caused in the past. The INDUE card enables access to these funds prior to the end of term but for specific types of purchases. Any unused amount are paid into the recipients' accounts under the usual timing. This arrangement has been well received by householders and carers.	



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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

The ALC staffing has increased significantly in the year under report from 69 Ongoing and 25 Non-Ongoing to 109 Ongoing and 31 Non-Ongoing. This is due to unincreasing staff engaged to deliver functions under S 27(1A) ALRA.

“A Land Council may, on the request of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporation that has received an amount of money from the Council under this Act, provide administrative or other assistance to the corporation”.

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.

Dedicated staff member responsible for Workplace Health and Safety. Production or policy and procedures. Monitoring and evaluation of reportable incidents and remedial measures taken.

Result and Analysis

The ALC has expanded significantly over the past 2 years and commissioned a Work Health and Safety audit by APTAS (Aptitude Training and Safety) towards the end on 2018-19. This was received in early July 2019, resulted in a number of recommendations which the ALC has fully accepted and will implement during 2019-2020.

To strictly comply with ALRA, the NTA, and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act (Cwlth) 2013 (PGPA).

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.

Result and Analysis

No non-compliance has been identified in the reporting period.

To ensure consultations with Traditional Owners adopt best practice.

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.

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.



2018-19 Performance Measures Result and Analysis

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 Program 10.3 Economic Development and Commercial Services.

Additionally royalty equivalent funding was provide to various entities for:

Telecommunications	2,000,000
Public Infrastructure	17,290,000
Economic Development	7,892,577
ALC Community Support Program	36,620,556
Health	7,263,000
Education	8,861,218
Housing	4,037,144
Cultural Protection	10,026,163

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

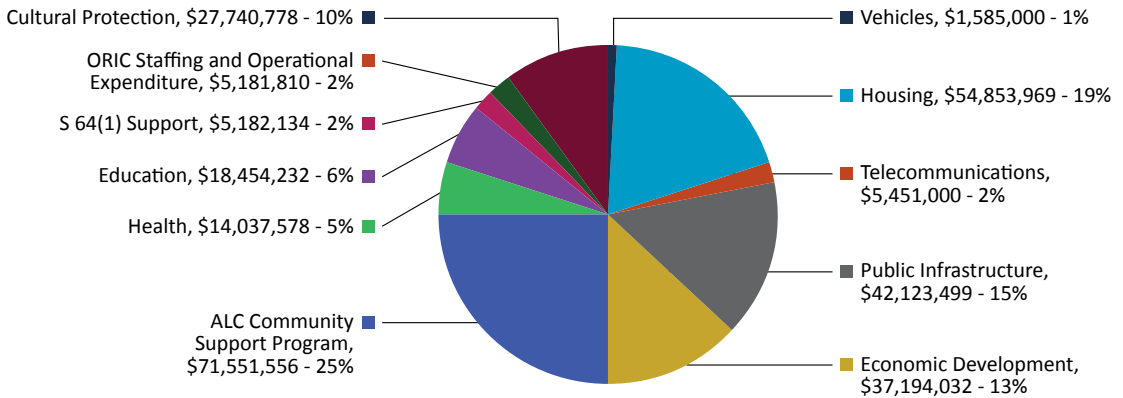
Meetings attended and chaired.

Result and Analysis

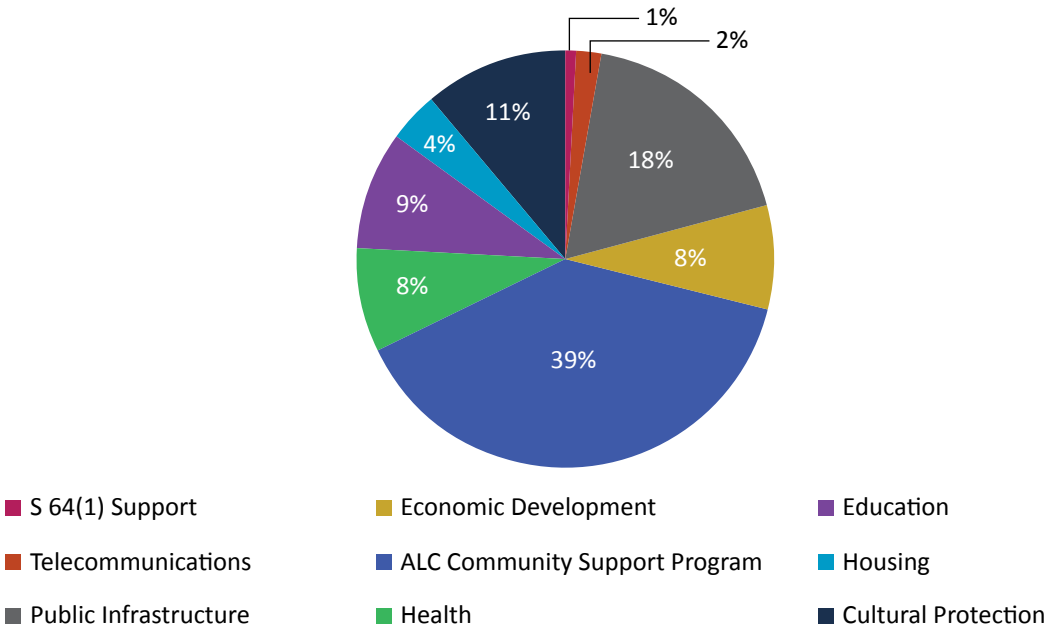
The ALC Chair, Tony Wurramarrba, represented the ALC and Anindilyakwa people on a number of forums and organisations in the 2018-19 Financial Year. In particular, Tony continued in his role as a director of Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation, Winchelsea Mining, the Machado Joseph Disease (MJD) Foundation, the North Australia Aboriginal Justice Agency and the Aboriginal Benefit Account Advisory Committee. Tony also participated in and/or chaired forums such as the Mining Liaison Committee, Joint Steering Committee on Remote Housing, Future Groote Strategy Working Group, and the Working Group for the Groote Archipelago Local Decision Making Agreement for Local Government.



Total activities funded by Royalty equivalents over the 5 years 2014-15 to 2018-19 are graphed below, with the 2018-19 also provided. Of the \$86M is S64(3) in 2018-19 less than 10% was distributed as payments into TO's bank accounts and then only at the commencement of School holidays. The increasing use of INDUE cards will reduce this percentage still further as well as providing a boost to those local business accessible to INDUE card holders.



Royalty distribution categories 2018-19





ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018-19

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Indigenous Australians

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Anindilyakwa Land Council ('the Entity') for the year ended 30 June 2019:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2019 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;
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements


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

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

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

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

Australian National Audit Office



Rita Bhana
Senior Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
25 September 2019





**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 2019 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 Wurramarra
Chairman
Accountable Authority
24 September 2019

Thomas Amagnla
Deputy Chair
24 September 2019

Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Accountable Authority
24 September 2019

Rodney Tidley
Chief Financial Officer
24 September 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2019



Expenses			
Employee benefits	2A	4,980,726	5,348,290
Suppliers	2B	3,901,685	4,689,641
Depreciation and amortisation	2C	<u>634,394</u>	<u>667,784</u>
Total expenses		<u>9,516,805</u>	<u>10,705,715</u>
Own-Source Income			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3A	116,000	56,000
Interest	3B	135,103	113,041
Rental income	3C	18,909	49,406
Non-government grants	3D	284,503	770,848
Other revenue	3E	<u>2,199,600</u>	<u>3,060,054</u>
Total own-source revenue		<u>2,754,115</u>	<u>4,049,349</u>
Gains			
Gains from sale of assets	3F	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Total gains		<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cost of services		<u>6,761,190</u>	<u>6,656,366</u>
Revenue from Government	3G	<u>6,149,163</u>	<u>8,437,788</u>
(Deficit)/Surplus on continuing operations		<u>(612,027)</u>	<u>1,781,422</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	5	<u>156,991</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other comprehensive income		<u>156,991</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		<u>(455,036)</u>	<u>1,781,422</u>

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2019



	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>4A</u>	1,434,541	1,291,148
Trade and other receivables	<u>4B</u>	542,669	1,162,759
Total financial assets		<u>1,977,210</u>	<u>2,453,907</u>
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	<u>5</u>	13,486,656	13,485,902
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>5</u>	1,609,724	1,417,009
Total non-financial assets		<u>15,096,380</u>	<u>14,902,911</u>
Total assets		<u>17,073,590</u>	<u>17,356,818</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	<u>6A</u>	490,223	482,885
Other payables	<u>6B</u>	244,338	259,608
Total payables		<u>734,561</u>	<u>742,493</u>
Provisions			
Employee provisions	<u>7A</u>	975,877	796,137
Total provisions		<u>975,877</u>	<u>796,137</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,710,438</u>	<u>1,538,630</u>
Net assets		<u>15,363,152</u>	<u>15,818,188</u>
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		1,883,359	1,726,368
Retained earnings		<u>13,479,793</u>	<u>14,091,820</u>
Total equity		<u>15,363,152</u>	<u>15,818,188</u>

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2019



	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance						
Balance carried forward from previous period	14,091,820	12,310,398	1,726,368	1,726,368	15,818,188	14,036,766
Comprehensive income						
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(612,027)	1,781,422	-	-	(612,027)	1,781,422
Revaluation Adjustment	-	-	156,991	-	156,991	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(612,027)	1,781,422	156,991	-	(455,036)	1,781,422
Closing balance as at 30 June	13,479,793	14,091,820	1,883,359	1,726,368	15,363,152	15,818,188

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

Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2019

2019

2018



	Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from Government		6,149,163	8,437,788
Sale of goods and rendering of services		3,246,320	3,016,869
Interest		135,103	113,041
GST Received		-	267,958
Total cash received		<u>9,530,586</u>	<u>11,835,656</u>
Cash used			
Employees		4,956,043	5,666,614
Suppliers		3,668,323	4,454,670
GST and Other Payables		93,456	-
Total cash used		<u>8,717,822</u>	<u>10,121,284</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>812,764</u>	<u>1,714,372</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		<u>1,500</u>	-
Total cash received		<u>1,500</u>	-
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		<u>670,871</u>	<u>6,297,337</u>
Total cash used		<u>670,871</u>	<u>6,297,337</u>
Net cash (used by) investing activities		<u>(669,371)</u>	<u>(6,297,337)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		143,393	(4,582,965)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>1,291,148</u>	<u>5,874,113</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4A	<u>1,434,541</u>	<u>1,291,148</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 Ministers for the 2018/19 financial year are Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs and the Hon. Ken Wyatt AM, Minister for Indigenous Australians. The ALC is an Australian Government Statutory Authority with responsibilities under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The objectives of the council are:

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

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

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

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR)*; and
- 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.

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 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.

Refer to Note 1.10 and Note 12A regarding the first time adoption of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*.



1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- a) the amount of revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured;
- b) the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- c) the entity retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods; and
- d) the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. 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. 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.

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 ALC 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 non-corporate Commonwealth entities (appropriated to the non-corporate Commonwealth entity as a corporate Commonwealth entity 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 2019 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.

1.8 Leases

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



1.9 Cash

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

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

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

1.10 Financial Assets

With the implementation of AASB 9 Financial Instruments for the first time in 2019, the ALC classifies its financial assets as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

Comparatives have not been restated on initial application.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

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

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

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

Effective Interest Method

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

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

1.11 Financial Liabilities

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

Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

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

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

1.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

As at 30 June 2019, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2018: nil).



1.13 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

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

Revaluations

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

A desktop valuation was performed as at 30 June 2019 by JLL Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd.

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciable 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:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
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 2019. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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



Derecognition

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

1.14 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.

1.15 Events After the Reporting Period

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



Note 2: Expenses

	2019	2018
Note 2A: Employee Benefits	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	4,196,833	4,252,920
Chairman's fees	175,880	175,880
Sitting fees	61,569	40,268
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	364,528	414,243
Leave and other entitlements	68,081	280,979
Travel allowance	113,835	184,000
Total employee benefits	4,980,726	5,348,290

Note 2B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Administration	396,898	241,182
Advertising	4,817	-
Annual report	9,820	10,140
Audit - ANAO	28,200	27,600
Audit - Other Auditors	4,400	8,000
Audit Committee	51,941	40,102
Ceremony & Funeral expenses	210,000	-
Consultancy	921,835	2,080,858
Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners	196,042	182,449
Employee Housing Costs	178,635	164,372
Freight	38,811	62,177
General expenses	12,811	21,637
Insurances	42,885	33,442
Motor vehicle expenses	201,167	170,016
Repairs and maintenance	129,359	77,026
Telephone	114,137	135,317
Training	44,756	72,242
Travel	836,348	934,134
Other	264,762	262,607
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	3,687,625	4,523,301

Goods Supplied	1,329,556	1,077,037
Services Rendered	2,358,069	3,446,264
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	3,687,625	4,523,301

Other suppliers

Operating lease rentals	133,188	69,832
Workers compensation expenses	80,873	96,508
Total other suppliers	214,060	166,340

Total Suppliers	3,901,685	4,689,641
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Note 2C: Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation

Buildings	222,537	222,499
Property, plant and equipment	411,857	445,285
Total depreciation	634,394	667,784

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

Within 1 year	94,028	42,207
Between 1 to 5 years	256,539	74,578
More than 5 years	775,354	-
Total operating lease commitments	1,125,921	116,785

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

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



Note 3: Income

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Own-Source Revenue		
Note 3A: Sale of Goods		
Sale of goods in connection with		
External parties	116,000	56,000
Total sale of goods	116,000	56,000
Note 3B: Interest		
Other	135,103	113,041
Total interest	135,103	113,041
Note 3C: Rental Income		
Rental income	18,909	49,406
Total rental income	18,909	49,406
Note 3D: Non-Government Grants		
Specific project funding	284,503	770,848
Total non-government grants	284,503	770,848
Note 3E: Other Revenue		
Groote Eylandt Mining Company Mining Agreement - external parties	130,888	128,807
Permit revenue - external parties	26,391	16,580
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust Contributions	500,000	1,250,000
Quarantine Officer	156,595	224,553
Learning on Country	-	48,642
Reimbursement of Expenses	1,152,798	1,241,717
Other	232,928	149,755
Total other revenue	2,199,600	3,060,054
Note 3F: Gains		
Non-current asset sales	1,500	-
Total gains	1,500	-
Note 3G: Revenue from Government		
Section 64(1)	4,113,000	4,204,963
Section 64(4)	210,000	2,530,000
Total revenue from Aboriginals Benefit Account	4,323,000	6,734,963
Other Government Grants		
<i>Commonwealth</i>		
Dept of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	1,523,832	1,465,270
Dept of Communications & The Arts	100,000	100,000
<i>Northern Territory</i>		
Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources	6,609	5,855
Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries	60,000	60,000
Dept of Environment & Natural Resources	135,722	-
Dept of Housing & Community Development	-	71,700
	1,826,163	1,702,825
Total revenue from Government	6,149,163	8,437,788



Note 4: Financial Assets

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	1,434,541	1,291,148
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,434,541	1,291,148
Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and services receivables in connection with		
Related parties	201,520	967,629
External parties	168,354	33,940
Total goods and services receivables	369,874	1,001,569
Other receivables		
GST receivable	172,795	133,721
FBT refund receivable	-	26,270
Credit card receivable	-	1,199
Total other receivables	172,795	161,190
Total trade and other receivables	542,669	1,162,759

No indicators of impairment were found for trade and other receivables in 2019 (2018: nil).



Note 5: Non-Financial Assets

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

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Non-Financial Assets for 2019

	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2018			
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 1 July 2018	13,485,902	1,417,009	14,902,911
Additions			
Purchase	327,625	343,247	670,872
Transfers from Under Construction	(240,614)	240,614	-
Revaluations recognised in other comprehensive income	136,280	20,711	156,991
Depreciation	(222,537)	(411,857)	(634,394)
Total as at 30 June 2019	13,486,656	1,609,724	15,096,380
Total as at 30 June 2019 represented by			
Gross book value	14,871,525	5,070,699	19,942,223
Accumulated depreciation	(1,384,869)	(3,460,975)	(4,845,844)
Total as at 30 June 2019	13,486,656	1,609,724	15,096,380

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 2019 (2018: \$Nil).

Revaluations of non-financial assets

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



Note 6: Payables

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	264,009	166,990
Accrued expenses	226,214	315,895
Total suppliers payable	490,223	482,885

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	66,213	72,776
PAYG Withholding liability	136,710	164,852
Credit card payable	27,359	-
Other	14,056	21,980
Total other payables	244,338	259,608

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



Note 7: Provisions

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Employee Provisions		
Employee provisions		
Leave	<u>975,877</u>	<u>796,137</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>975,877</u>	<u>796,137</u>



Note 8: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

Note 8A: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	1,977,210	2,453,907
More than 12 months	<u>15,096,380</u>	<u>14,902,911</u>
Total assets	<u><u>17,073,590</u></u>	<u><u>17,356,818</u></u>
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	1,567,104	1,430,175
More than 12 months	<u>143,334</u>	<u>108,455</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>1,710,438</u></u>	<u><u>1,538,630</u></u>



Note 8: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

Note 8A: Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	1,977,210	2,453,907
More than 12 months	<u>15,096,380</u>	<u>14,902,911</u>
Total assets	<u><u>17,073,590</u></u>	<u><u>17,356,818</u></u>
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	1,567,104	1,430,175
More than 12 months	<u>143,334</u>	<u>108,455</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>1,710,438</u></u>	<u><u>1,538,630</u></u>



Note 9: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	994,734	852,915
Post-employment benefits	92,191	77,682
Other long-term employee benefits	149,963	144,704
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	1,236,888	1,075,301

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2019 is 5. (2018: 5)

Mr Tony Wurramarra is Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and also a Director of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC). ARAC receives Section 64(3) royalty distributions under Section 35 determinations by the Anindilyakwa Land Council as outlined in Note 10. ARAC funds a number of programs that are for the benefit of all Traditional Owners of the Groote Archipelago. These include a Community Support Program; Economic, Health and Housing Programs and Public Infrastructure. As a community member, Tony Wurramarra and his family members participate in these programs on the same basis and entitlements as other Traditional Owners.

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

Anindilyakwa Land Council Elected Board Members

The elected board members of the ALC board receive sitting fees for attendance at meetings in accordance with amounts set out under the Remuneration Tribunal Determination. The total number of elected board members that are included in the below table in 2019 is 30. (2018: 20)

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Short-term director benefits	65,470	42,713
Total director remuneration expenses	65,470	42,713



Note 10: 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 director or director-related entities during the 2018-19 financial year. (2017-18: Nil) The ALC did not provide loans to senior executives in the reporting period.

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

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

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

Entity	Key management personnel	Note	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
				2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba Tony Wurrumarrba James Durilla	(i)	Purchase of goods or services	158,511	11,980	-	-
			Other revenue	1,229,793	1,766,658	182,368	967,629
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	63,073,485	43,896,177	-	-
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara James Durilla Elma Maminyamanja Cherelle Wurrawilya	(ii)	Other revenue	14,914	-	14,914	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,000,000	-	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Kieronson Wurrumara Eric Wurrumarra	(iii)	Other revenue	9,774	24,855	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	565,500	607,243	-	-
Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	(iv)	Purchase of goods or services	28,694	10,634	-	-
			Other revenue	160,781	111,835	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	6,446,400	3,588,789	-	-
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba Serena Bara	(v)	Purchase of goods or services	1,000	-	-	-
			Other revenue	-	7,140	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	440,000	-	-
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba Tony Wurrumarrba James Durilla	(vi)	Other revenue	500,000	1,250,000	-	-
Groote Eylandt & Milyakburra Youth Development Unit Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	(vii)	Other revenue	18,357	-	4,238	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	811,848	-	-
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Jason Yantarrnga	(viii)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	2,675,875	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara	(ix)	Other revenue	7,436	-	-	-
			Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,050,000	-	-	-
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja	(x)	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,472,566	-	-	-

- (i) ALC board members Tony Wurrumarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga and James Durilla are also directors of ARAC.
- (ii) ALC board members James Durilla, Nesman Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya and Elma Maminyamanja are also directors of AHAC.
- (iii) ALC board members Eric Wurrumarra and Kieronson Wurrumara are also directors of Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation.
- (iv) ALC board member Nesman Bara is also a director of Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (v) ALC board members Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba and Serena Bara are also directors of Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation.
- (vi) ALC board members Tony Wurrumarrba, Lionel Jaragba, Elma Yantarrnga and James Durilla are also trustees of the AMT.
- (vii) ALC board member Nesman Bara is also a director of GEMYDU Aboriginal Corporation.
- (viii) ALC board member Jason Yantarrnga is also a director of Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation.
- (ix) ALC board member Serena Bara is also a director of ASAC.
- (x) ALC board member Elma Maminyamanja is also a director of Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation.



Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2019, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2018: nil).



Note 12: Financial Instruments

	2019	2018
	\$	\$

Note 12A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets under AASB 139

Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents		1,291,148
Trade and other receivables		1,002,768
Total financial assets		2,293,916

Financial Assets under AASB 9

Financial Assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,434,541	
Trade and other receivables	369,874	
Total financial assets at amortised cost	1,804,415	

Financial Liabilities

At amortised cost:

Trade creditors and accrued expenses	490,223	482,885
Other payables	41,415	21,980
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	531,638	504,865

Classification of financial assets on the date of initial application of AASB 9

Financial asset class	Note	AASB 139 original classification	AASB 9 new classification	AASB 139	AASB 9
				carrying amount at 1 July 2018	carrying amount at 1 July 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4A	Loans and receivables	Amortised Cost	1,291,148	1,291,148
Trade receivables	4B	Loans and receivables	Amortised Cost	1,002,768	1,002,768
Total financial assets				2,293,916	2,293,916

Note 12B: Net Gains on Financial Assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Interest revenue	135,103	113,041
Net gains on financial assets at amortised cost	135,103	113,041



Note 13: Fair Value Measurements

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

Note 13A: Fair Value Measurements	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Non-financial assets		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	13,486,656	13,485,902
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	<u>1,609,724</u>	<u>1,417,009</u>
Total non-financial assets	<u><u>15,096,380</u></u>	<u><u>14,902,911</u></u>

Buildings and leasehold improvements

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

Infrastructure, plant and equipment

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

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



Note 13: Fair Value Measurements

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

<u>Note 13A: Fair Value Measurements</u>	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Non-financial assets		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	13,486,656	13,485,902
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	<u>1,609,724</u>	<u>1,417,009</u>
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For those infrastructure, plant and equipment that are carried at cost, their cost approximates their market value. The highest and best use of the infrastructure, plant and equipment approximates its current use.



Note 14: Assets Held in Trust

Monetary assets

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

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Section 64(3) Royalties		
As at 1 July	3,232,449	744,960
Receipts during the year	86,038,537	66,398,834
Interest received	359,343	285,460
Total as at 30 June	<u>89,630,329</u>	<u>67,429,254</u>
Distributions made	<u>(88,585,658)</u>	<u>(64,196,806)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>1,044,671</u>	<u>3,232,449</u>
Negotiated Royalties		
As at 1 July	2,597,648	6,789,588
Receipts during the year	25,825,017	20,380,963
Interest received	174,890	147,056
Total as at 30 June	<u>28,597,555</u>	<u>27,317,607</u>
Distributions made	<u>(26,086,096)</u>	<u>(24,719,959)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>2,511,459</u>	<u>2,597,648</u>
Negotiated Rents		
As at 1 July	2,221	47,893
Receipts during the year	919,930	910,839
Interest received	1,269	1,475
Total as at 30 June	<u>923,420</u>	<u>960,207</u>
Distributions made	<u>(918,682)</u>	<u>(957,987)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>4,739</u>	<u>2,221</u>
Mining Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	2	2
Receipts during the year	153,852	97,152
Interest received	423	82
Total as at 30 June	<u>154,277</u>	<u>97,236</u>
Distributions made	<u>(153,526)</u>	<u>(97,234)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>750</u>	<u>2</u>
Eastern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	14	914
Receipts during the year	173,066	84,422
Interest received	195	76
Total as at 30 June	<u>173,275</u>	<u>85,412</u>
Distributions made	<u>(83,988)</u>	<u>(85,398)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>89,287</u>	<u>14</u>
Gravel Royalties		
As at 1 July	-	(80)
Receipts during the year	92,501	40,796
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>92,501</u>	<u>40,716</u>
Distributions made	<u>(37,560)</u>	<u>(40,716)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>54,941</u>	<u>-</u>
Taylor Street Rents		
As at 1 July	1,278	3,588
Receipts during the year	19,331	21,640
Interest received	23	30
Total as at 30 June	<u>20,632</u>	<u>25,258</u>
Distributions made	<u>(19,239)</u>	<u>(23,980)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>1,393</u>	<u>1,278</u>



	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Other Rents		
As at 1 July	43,169	2,301
Receipts during the year	42,328	170,027
Interest received	1,074	960
Total as at 30 June	<u>86,571</u>	<u>173,288</u>
Distributions made	<u>(86,183)</u>	<u>(130,119)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>388</u>	<u>43,169</u>
Southern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	35,004	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>35,004</u>	<u>-</u>
Distributions made	<u>(1,248)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>33,755</u>	<u>-</u>
Lighthouse Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	4,566	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>4,566</u>	<u>-</u>
Distributions made	<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>2,566</u>	<u>-</u>
Bonds		
As at 1 July	71,300	71,300
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>71,300</u>	<u>71,300</u>
Distributions made	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>70,300</u>	<u>71,300</u>
Royalty Shoppa		
As at 1 July	132,192	410,803
Receipts during the year	11,584,784	7,148,915
Interest received	45,486	23,735
Total as at 30 June	<u>11,762,462</u>	<u>7,583,453</u>
Distributions made	<u>(11,021,106)</u>	<u>(7,451,261)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>741,356</u>	<u>132,192</u>
Cultural Programs funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation		
As at 1 July	2,531,318	615,000
Receipts during the year	7,503,740	4,094,982
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>10,035,058</u>	<u>4,709,982</u>
Distributions made	<u>(6,876,027)</u>	<u>(2,178,664)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>3,159,031</u>	<u>2,531,318</u>
Projects funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation		
As at 1 July	3,744,023	-
Receipts during the year	2,008,691	4,561,726
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>5,752,714</u>	<u>4,561,726</u>
Distributions made	<u>(2,236,148)</u>	<u>(817,703)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>3,516,566</u>	<u>3,744,023</u>
Other Traditional Owner Funds		
As at 1 July	113,824	-
Receipts during the year	-	9,216,184
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	<u>113,824</u>	<u>9,216,184</u>
Distributions made	<u>(105,662)</u>	<u>(9,102,360)</u>
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	<u>8,162</u>	<u>113,824</u>
Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust	<u>11,239,363</u>	<u>12,469,438</u>
Non-Monetary assets		
Assets funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation		
Motor Vehicles	-	483,476
Buildings - Demountables	-	18,000
Total Non-Monetary Assets Held in Trust	<u>-</u>	<u>501,476</u>



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

Annual Appropriations - Monetary assets

Output group	Approved	Actual	Variance	Actual	Actual
	Estimates	Expenditure		Expenditure	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	funded by	funded by
				Section 64(1)	Other Sources
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land & Resource Management	148,600	107,915	40,685	107,915	-
Economic Development	458,100	458,336	(236)	458,100	236
Advocacy	1,729,400	1,698,825	30,575	1,698,825	-
Administration & Support	1,776,900	2,095,617	(318,717)	1,776,900	318,717
	<u>4,113,000</u>	<u>4,360,693</u>	<u>(247,693)</u>	<u>4,041,741</u>	<u>318,953</u>

The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2018-19 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.

Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure	2019
	\$
Total Actual Expenditure	4,360,693
Add Non-Budget Items:	
Depreciation	634,394
Expenses funded by grants	2,040,416
Expenses funded by own sources	<u>2,481,303</u>
	<u>9,516,805</u>

Aboriginals Benefit Account cash release during the reporting periods:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	4,113,000	4,204,963
Section 64(4)	<u>210,000</u>	<u>2,530,000</u>
	<u>4,323,000</u>	<u>6,734,963</u>



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