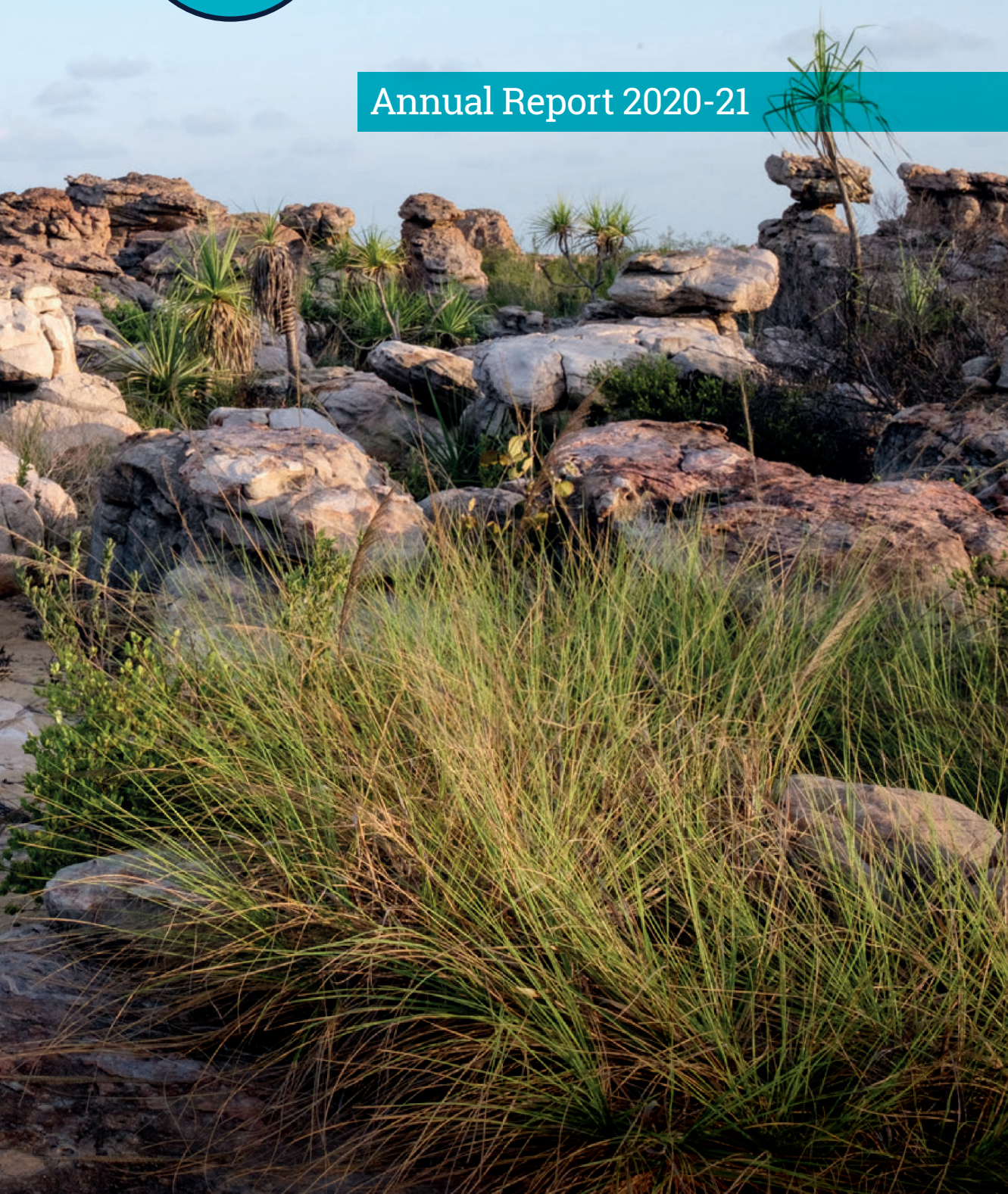
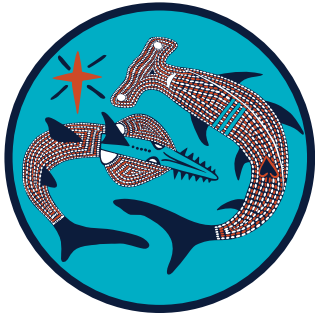


Anindilyakwa Land Council

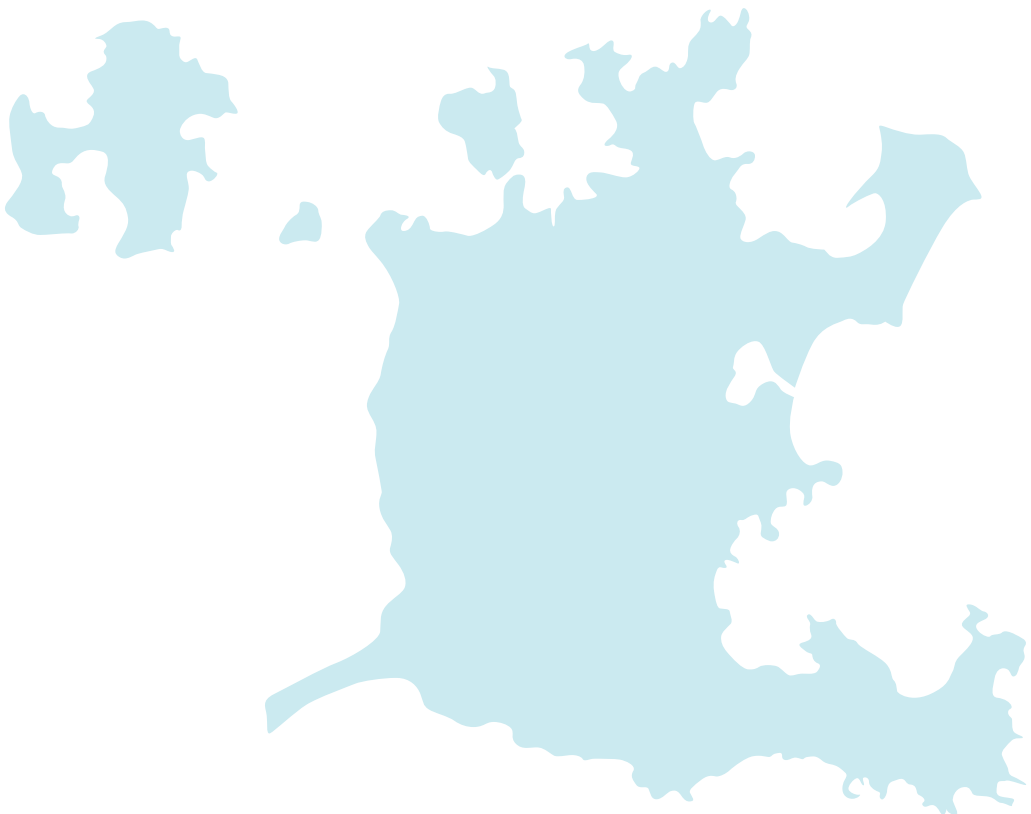
Annual Report 2020-21

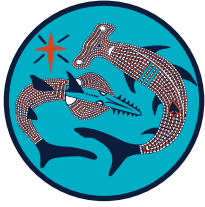




Anindilyakwa Land Council

Annual Report 2020-21





Anindilyakwa Land Council

30 Bougainvillea Drive,
Alyangula, NT, 0885.

www.anindilyakwa.com.au

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Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2020-21 Annual Report does not contain material of a culturally sensitive nature. However, there may be some references to deceased people.



Letter of Transmittal



Anindilyakwa
Land Council

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

09th December 2021

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) 2020-21 Annual Report.

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

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule), Rule 7A, states that the Accountable Authority of the 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 2020-21 Annual Report.

Mr Tony Wurrumarrba AO
Chair
Anindilyakwa Land Council

Mr Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Anindilyakwa Land Council

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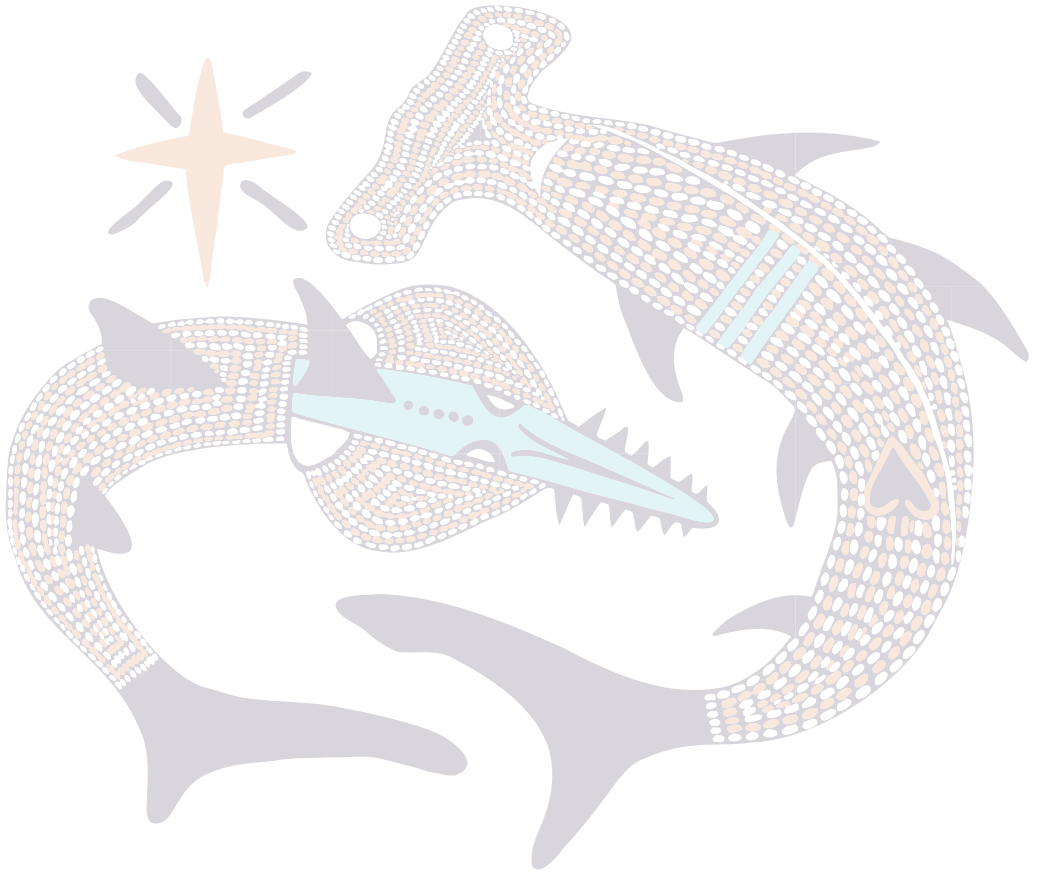
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PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT

1.1 Aids to Access

For information and queries on the Annual Report contact the ALC via the following:

Email: governance@alcnt.com.au (preferred method of contact)

Phone: 08 8987 4006

Physical address: 30 Bougainvillia Drive, Alyangula, NT.

Postal address: PO Box 172, Alyangula, NT, 0885.

To access the Annual Report online:

ALC website -

<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>

Australian Government Transparency Portal -

<https://www.transparency.gov.au/publications>



1.2 Acronyms

AAPA	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
ABA	Aboriginals Benefit Account
AHAC	Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation
ALC	Anindilyakwa Land Council
ALRA	Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Design
GEBIE	Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation
GEBIPCAC	Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation
GEMCO	Groote Eylandt Mining Company
ICC	Indigenous Coordination Centre
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
LDMA	Local Decision Making Agreement
NAAJA	North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency
NIAA	National Indigenous Australians Agency
NLC	Northern Land Council
NT	Northern Territory
ORIC	Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
PGPA Act	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
RDU	Royalty Development Unit
TO	Traditional Owner
WHS	Work Health and Safety



1.3 Message from the Chair



As I approach the end of the current term as Chair of the ALC, I am reminded of the positive outcomes that have been achieved for the Traditional Owners (TOs) of the Groote Archipelago. I would like to acknowledge the ALC Board and the great working relationship we have established over the years. The gender balance of the ALC Board has brought a range of perspectives and lively involvement from all members. I would also like to acknowledge the staff across the ALC who are committed and work hard as a team to achieve the goals of the ALC. The community too has been working cohesively to achieve so much for our communities.

The 2020-21 financial year has been rewarding in many respects and has seen the efforts that have been made over the last few years reach significant milestones. One key outcome achieved under the Local Decision Making policy was securing funding from the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) Grant Funding Program for the building of a bilingual primary school college on Bickerton Island. The support of the ABA Advisory Committee and from the Hon. Minister for Indigenous Australians, Ken Wyatt, in this bid shows our collective commitment to improving and securing the future education of our children in a way that enables them to learn on country while maintaining a strong connection to Anindilyakwa culture.

I'm pleased to see new houses being built in Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra as well as in the satellite communities, as a positive step towards meeting the community housing needs across the Groote Archipelago.

The Winchelsea mining operations has made significant progress with the completion of exploration, the signing of a mining agreement with the TOs and more recently approval granted by the Hon. Minister for Indigenous Australians to proceed with the mine. Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd is 60% owned by the TOs. A logistics base will be developed on the north side of the island around Deception Bay, which will not only service the mine but create opportunities for tourism and other economic development. The economic benefits of these operations will feed into our future economic sustainability post-mining.



The other key piece of economic development in the pipeline is in the aquaculture industry which we are working on to provide a sustainable economy post-mining. We are currently working collaboratively with Aboriginal Corporations, the other NT Land Councils, private sector and industry experts to scope and develop this economy.

After almost three years of discussion, negotiation, and strong collaboration across the four NT Land Councils, it was a significant milestone for the proposed reforms to the *ALRA* to be agreed to and announced by the Hon. Minister for Indigenous Australians at the 2021 Barunga Festival. The four Northern Territory (NT) Land Councils worked hard to achieve the reforms to give First Nations people more autonomy to decide for ourselves what is needed for our communities. The process has shown that the collective efforts of the NT Land Councils can create real and significant change in partnership with government.

The year 2021 is also significant because it marks the 100th year since the Church missionaries arrived on Groote Eylandt in 1921. Together with mining which came to Groote Eylandt in the 1960s, it changed life on the Groote Archipelago forever. No longer could the Anindilyakwa people live purely in our own world. We now have to stand in both worlds and find a way to balance the two. That journey continues as we create a hybrid economy that allows us to preserve and share our strong culture while also taking up the economic opportunities available to us.



1.4 Message from the Chief Executive Officer



The ALC 15 year Strategic Plan continues to be the core driver of the work of the ALC. The ALC has continued to make advances in the economic development of the Groote Archipelago and improvements to community development services. Our energies are heavily focussed on preparing an economy that will be sustainable post mining.

Key mechanisms for the delivery of the 15 year Strategic Plan are the landmark six Local Decision Making Agreements (LDMA) with the NT Government.

The LDMA's provide for local control in the six areas of housing, economic development, education, law, Justice and rehabilitation, health and local government. Implementation plans are in place for four of the six LDMA's. So far, Anindilyakwa-controlled community entities have been established under the structure of Aboriginal Corporations in the areas of housing, economic development and education. This has provided the structure for the fundamental shift in decision making and ownership of assets to TOs. Key outcomes include:

1. Housing: Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation (AHAC) was registered as a community housing provider and the first round of housing transfers to AHAC has been carried out. This provides for active TO involvement on community housing management across the Groote Archipelago.

2. Economic Development:

- i. Mining - Mining exploration on Winchelsea Island is complete. A small but profitable venture has been determined, with agreement reached with the TOs to mine the resource and approval received from the Hon. Minister for Indigenous Australians.
- ii. Aquaculture - Investigation and workshops with TOs on a viable seafood and export industry were carried out. The ALC is collaborating with Tiwi Land Council, Northern Land Council (NLC) and Central Land Council to build a sustainable Indigenous seafood industry. Trepang and Tropical Rock Lobster Business Plans are complete. Practical trials are underway.
- iii. Major telecommunication upgrades for the Groote Archipelago is underway and due for completion in late 2021.



- iv. Discussions have begun with the private sector to develop a large-scale solar farm for a long term power solution to replace diesel power generation currently provided by Groote Eylandt Mining Company (GEMCO). One of the goals is for enough renewable energy to be created to power the Groote Archipelago large scale seafood export industry.

3. Education: Agreement has been reached to build a bilingual primary school college on Bickerton Island and funding has been secured from the ABA. Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIPCAC), NT Department of Education and Anindilyakwa Language Centre are collaborating to develop a bilingual curriculum.

4. Law, Justice and Rehabilitation: North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA) has agreed to support the establishment of a Community Justice Group, which was the result of extensive community consultation. Funding is being finalised to employ two Groote Archipelago TOs to coordinate the Community Justice Group.

5. Health: There has been successful collaboration with NT Department of Health and active involvement of the local community. Discussions are progressing for the transition of health services to an Anindilyakwa-controlled community entity.

6. Local Government: The ALC is continuing to pursue its vision for Local Government Reform for the Groote Archipelago and a Voice to Parliament, a draft version of which has been published on our website and circulated to relevant stakeholders.

Reforms to the ABA and ALRA that were formally announced by Hon. Minister for Indigenous Australians, Ken Wyatt at the 2021 Barunga Festival marked a key milestone following extensive negotiations that have taken place over the last few years.

Within the ALC, there is a professional, dynamic and committed team working towards achieving the 15 year Strategic Plan. We are continuously improving our business, compliance and governance practices. Enhanced technology and systems have been adopted to perform our work with increased efficiency and additional improvements will be realised when telecommunication upgrades



are completed for the Groote Archipelago. The continued threat of COVID-19 has required us to adapt and respond swiftly to ensure the safety of our communities and employees. Despite these significant challenges, the financial year 2020-21 has been a productive and rewarding year and I would like to thank the current Board for their stewardship.



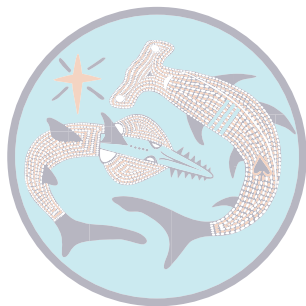
PART 2: ABOUT THE ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

2.1 Enabling Legislation and Responsible Minister

The responsible Minister for the ALC for 2020-21 is the Minister for Indigenous Australians the Hon. Ken Wyatt AM MP. The ALC is an Australian Corporate Commonwealth entity, subject to the *PGPA Act* and created to carry out the functions specified to it by the *ALRA*.

In 1976, the Federal Parliament of Australia passed the *ALRA*, which is the ALCs enabling legislation. The *ALRA* continues to be a strong foundation on which to build social, cultural and economic growth for TOs.

The ALC officially commenced in 1991, replacing the role previously carried out by the NLC. The NLC, however, continues to function as the Native Title Representative Body for the Groote Archipelago.



Anindilyakwa
Land Council



2.2 Purpose, Functions, Powers

The ALC is the peak representative body for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago. The statutory functions of the ALC are detailed in S23(1) and S27 of the *ALRA*. The ALC undertakes the following:

- Management of the land to protect TO interests;
- Protection of sacred sites;
- Consultation regarding proposals relating to lands and seas in the Groote Archipelago;
- Provision of assistance to TOs to engage in commercial activities and economic development;
- Supervision and administration of Land Trusts;
- Control of visits by all non-indigenous people through monitoring and permits;
- Protection and preservation of culture, including Intellectual Property, Copyright, reproduction of cultural products to safeguard against illegal or improper use of research, digital images, designs, stories, bio-cultural information, artefacts and art.

The ALC is a future-forward Land Council, highly geared to enable TOs to take full advantage of the opportunities and technology available, while simultaneously preserving land, sea, language and culture. This is the directive given by the 14 clans of the Groote Archipelago.



2.3 Vision, Mission, Values

The ALC vision is to:



The ALC **mission** is to assist TOs of the Groote Archipelago by:

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

ALC **values**:

- One People One Family **Ngarrurrakawuruma ngarnumamalya**
- Pride **Ngarriwerrikiyangmakwajinama**
- Honest/Truth **Akuwerrikilyangmandukunadinama**
- Listen **Akeningmidini-yada**
- Respect **Akumaringkirradinama**
- Our Future **Ambakumurra-yada**



2.4 Region

The Groote Archipelago is situated in Australia’s remote north in the waters of the Arafura Sea in the Gulf of Carpentaria in the NT. It is located approximately 640km east south east of Darwin and some 50km off the Arnhem Land coast. Groote Eylandt is Australia’s third largest island, named by explorer Abel Tasman in 1644, and is Dutch for “Large Island”.

The Groote Archipelago possess a unique ecosystem and a diverse environment with pristine beaches, spring water swimming holes, open woodland, rainforest, red sand dunes, aqua waters and rock which is thousands of years old. Surrounding the islands of the Groote Archipelago is a marine environment with unspoiled reef systems and an abundance of marine life.

There are seven Anindilyakwa communities in the Groote Archipelago. The Anindilyakwa people primarily reside in Angurugu and Umbakumba which are located on Groote Eylandt, and Milyakburra which is located on Bickerton Island. The four additional satellite communities are located close to mainstream services and exist for culturally significant reasons. These include 4 Mile, Malkala, Little Paradise and Bartalumba Bay. There are also a number of homeland centres or outstations associated with these communities. These are Thompsons Bay, Ananja, Emerald River, Leske Pools, Yenbakwa, Salt Lake and Six Mile.



Map of the Groote Archipelago

2.5 People and Culture

The TOs of the Groote Archipelago are united by a common language Anindilyakwa, by a shared kinship system, and through collective participation in the performance of regional ceremony and ritual that celebrate a complex system of songlines. These songlines celebrate amalawudawarra, the journeys of the ancestors, and unite the 14 Anindilyakwa-speaking clans with their cultural allies on the adjacent mainland – the Nunggubuyu. The Anindilyakwa-speaking people collectively refer to themselves as Warnumamalya.

Warnumamalya endeavour to preserve and transmit knowledge of their 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 have existed since their totemic ancestors created the land, the sea, and ceremonial law at the beginning of time.

There are approximately 2,000 Aboriginal residents living on the Groote Archipelago.

2.6 The ALC Emblem

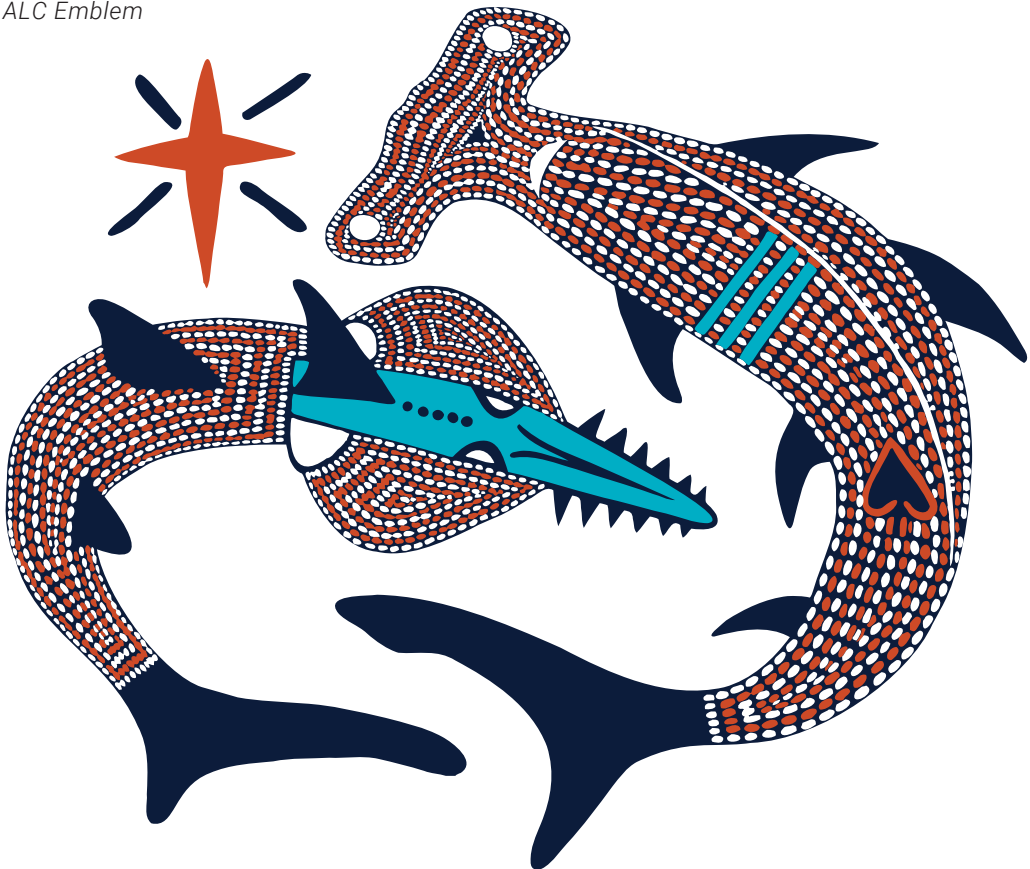
There are three totems within the official shield logo of the ALC. These represent the moieties and clans who live on the Groote Archipelago, and are the morning star, sawfish, and hammerhead shark. In the beginning the island was dark. Barnimbirra (Morning Star) brought daylight to the island and ever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

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



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

ALC Emblem



PART 3: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND PRACTICE

3.1 The ALC Board

The ALC Board provides the strategic vision and oversight of the ALC. The Board comprises representatives from the 14 clans of the Groote Archipelago, and one community representative from each of the townships of Angurugu, Milyakburra and Umbakumba. Elections of the Board are held every three years. The ALC strives for a gender balanced Board. At 30 June 2021, there were 22 Board members, 10 (45%) of whom are women. ALC Board members including the Chair and Deputy Chair serve a term of three years.

Board Members: Clan and Community Representatives

Clan	Representative
Amagula	Thomas Amagula Leonard Amagula
Bara Bara	Jenny Bara Bara Leilani Bara Bara
Bara/ Murrungun	Sue Bara Silas Bara
Durilla	James Durrilla
Jaragba	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba
Lalara	Cassandra Lalara
Mamarika	Ida Mamarika
Maminyamanja	Elma Maminyamanja
Wurragwagwa/ Yantarrnga	Elma Yantarrnga Jason Yantarrnga
Wurramara	Eric Wurramara

Clan	Representative
Wurramarrba	Tony Wurramarrba Scott Wurramarrba
Wurrawilya	Cherelle Wurrawilya Kitesha Wurrawilya

Community	Representatives
Angurugu	Serena Bara
Milyakburra	Kieronson Wurramara
Umbakumba	Nesman Bara



Chair - Tony Wurramarrba AO



Tony Wurramarrba is a well-known leader and spokesperson for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago, and has had an extensive and committed career in advocating for the priorities of the Anindilyakwa people. Tony has held positions of Chair and Deputy Chair of the ALC over a period of 18 years. Prior to this Tony was a member of the ALC Board. Tony began his career at the ALC performing roles in Community Liaison and as Assistant Manager. Tony's first job after high school was at the Angurugu Community Government Council.

With the support of the ALC Board members Tony has advocated for the priorities of the Anindilyakwa people with all stakeholders particularly Government at all levels and with GEMCO. Tony brings a stable and collaborative focus to the ALC Board to pursue economic development opportunities for the Groote Archipelago to build a sustainable future post mining. Tony has also been heavily involved in the historic reforms to the ABA and to the ALRA to give First Nations people greater decision making over their land. In 2013 Tony was awarded the Officer of the Order of Australia for his distinguished service to the communities of the Groote Archipelago through leadership and advocacy for improved services and infrastructure.

Tony continues to represent the Anindilyakwa people and the ALC on a number of Boards and forums during the 2020-21 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 ABA Advisory Committee; Member of the ALC Mining Liaison Committee and Finance Committee; ALC Representative on the Machado Joseph Disease Foundation Board. Tony is also on the Board of Directors for NAAJA and Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation. Tony previously held a Director position on the Board of Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIE) until February 2014.

Deputy Chair - Thomas Amagula



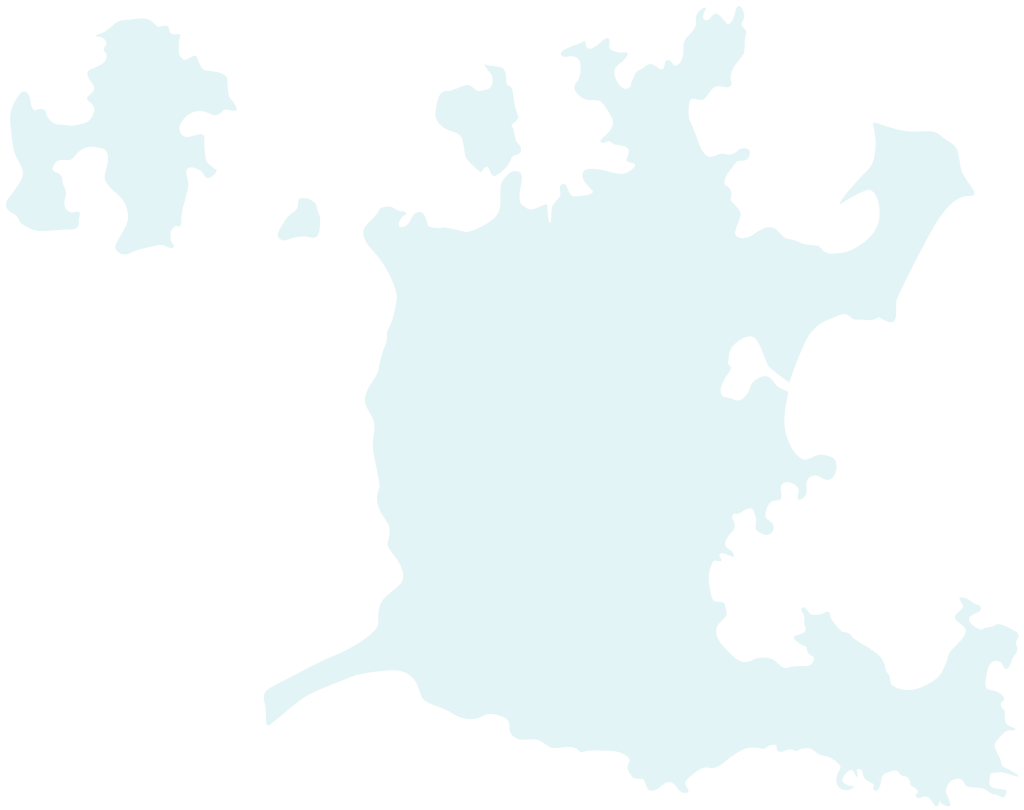
Thomas Amagula lives in the Alyangula township on Groote Eylandt. He was elected to the ALC Board at the September 2018 Election and voted in as the Deputy Chair.

Thomas' principal goal is to establish a sustainable future for the Groote Archipelago. Thomas priority is on providing for the post mining environment and ensuring that the royalty flows from mining are managed, to guarantee the Groote Archipelago communities' continued security and independence. This is a principal focus in his role as Deputy Chair of the ALC Board.

Thomas has a background working in Ranger services both in Gove as Executive Support Officer for Dhimurru Rangers and was involved in establishing the Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers Program on the Groote Archipelago. Thomas was also an advocate for and worked in the areas of youth development and juvenile diversion, sports coaching, and repatriation of human remains from Europe and North America. Thomas has experience working on Land Use Agreements and, in mining and rehabilitation of mine sites on Groote Eylandt. In these roles, Thomas 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 also worked in the Gumatj Gulkula Regional Training Centre in Gove and for Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation at Umbakumba leading up to his election to the position of Deputy Chair.

Thomas is involved in the Anindilyakwa Training Centre which is increasing training opportunities for Anindilyakwa people on the Groote Archipelago. He is currently employed as a Workforce Development Officer with the ALC, engaging Groote Eylandt residents in pathways to training and employment. Thomas is part of a number of committees including the ALC Land and Sea Rangers Cultural Advisory, Audit and Finance Committees. Thomas is also a current

Director of Miwatj Health. Thomas is actively involved in the Local Decision Making Group leading to the establishment of the Groote Archipelago Local Authority. Thomas has attended meetings of the ABA Advisory Committee as a proxy for the ALC Chair. Thomas is part of the Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre and is undertaking training with other Anindilyakwa Future Leaders.



Board Meetings and Attendance

There were nine meetings of the Board held in 2020-21. All meetings held achieved quorum. The dates and attendees of the meetings are listed in the table below.

Board Meetings 2020-21

Meeting Date	Attendees	Total Present
22 July 2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Leonard Amagula, Silas Bara, James Durrilla, Jason Yantarrnga, Archie Jaragba, Lionel Jaragba, Leilani Bara Bara, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara	17
19 August 2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Archie Jaragba, Silas Bara, Lionel Jaragba, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Sue Bara	15
26 August 2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Leonard Amagula, Silas Bara, James Durrilla, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Archie Jaragba, Jenny Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Sue Bara	16
7 October 2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Nesman Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara, Sue Bara, Leonard Amagula, Silas Bara, James Durrilla, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara	12
16 November 2020	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, James Durrilla, Silas Bara, Archie Jaragba, Leonard Amagula, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Sue Bara, Jenny Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara	14



3 March 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Maminyamanja, Elma Yantarrnga, Lionel Jaragba, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Jason Yantarrnga, Archie Jaragba, Sue Bara, Jenny Bara Bara, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Silas Bara, Leonard Amagula, Leilani Bara Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Serena Bara	18
25 March 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Maminyamanja, Lionel Jaragba, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Jason Yantarrnga, Archie Jaragba, Sue Bara, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Silas Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Serena Bara	15
27 April 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Archie Jaragba, Lionel Jaragba, James Durrilla, Thomas Amagula, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Elma Maminyamanja, Ida Mamarika, Serena Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Sue Bara, Leilani Bara Bara	13
7 June 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Jason Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Kieronson Wurramara, Elma Maminyamanja, Ida Mamarika, Serena Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Leilani Bara Bara, Sue Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitesha Wurrawilya, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Scott Wurramarrba, Silas Bara	17

3.2 Accountable Authority

The Accountable Authority of the ALC, as stated in the *PGPA Rule 7A* is:

1. Chair of the Land Council
2. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Land Council

The Chair and the CEO are held accountable for their performance by the Board. The CEOs performance is reviewed annually by the ALC Board and the performance review process is facilitated by the Chair of the Audit Committee.

The Chair is appointed following the triennial election of members to the ALC Board. Newly appointed Board members nominate and elect a Chair (and Deputy Chair) among themselves.



CEO- Mark Hewitt



Mark Hewitt started in the role as CEO of the ALC in September 2011. One of his first tasks as CEO was to work with TOs to develop a 15 year Strategic Plan. That Plan continues to guide the work of the ALC ten years on. Mark has been driving the Strategic Plan to build a two- stream economy that is both strong in preserving and sharing culture, and that utilises mining royalty monies to create a sustainable economy that builds on the strengths of the TOs and the Groote Archipelago. Mark is an advocate for creating structural change to the way services and businesses operate on the Groote

Archipelago to increase TOs ownership, decisions-making and participation.

Mark has previously held roles with the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (2005-2011) including as Acting Branch Manager Indigenous Programs Branch (Native Title Representative Bodies and the ABA); Manager of the Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) Coffs Harbour and ICC Manager South Hedland in Western Australia. Mark was the Regional Manager in the Pilbara Region for the Western Australian Department of Indigenous Affairs between 2004 and 2005 and worked as the Environment and Communities Manager of a Gold Mining Operation in Murchison between 2000 and 2004. Prior to that Mark worked for Central Poona Joint Venture at the Poona Mine in the Murchison Region as a Registered Mine Manager, Project Manager and Joint Venture Partner. Between 1991 and 1994 Mark worked as General Manager for Diamond Corporation International based in Antwerp, Belgium.

3.3 Ministerial Directions and Government Policy Orders

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

1. Any directions given to the entity by a Minister under an Act or instrument during the period;
2. Any government policy orders that applied in relation to the entity during the period under section 22 of the Act;
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.

3.4 Locations and Offices

The ALC Head Office is located on Groote Eylandt in the township of Alyangula (with offices also located in each of the three townships):

30 Bougainvillea Drive, Alyangula, NT.

PO Box 172, Alyangula, NT, 0885.

The Land and Sea Rangers Program is based at Pole 13 at a purpose-built facility located 2.5 kilometres from the township of Alyangula.

Pole 13, Rowell Highway, Alyangula, NT.

PO Box 777, Alyangula, NT, 0885.

A major new office in Darwin, established in June 2021 is located at:

Charles Darwin Centre, Level 15, 19 Smith Street, Darwin, 0800, NT.

Finance and Royalty Development Unit (RDU) employees are located in Cairns:

58-62 McLeod Street, Cairns, QLD.

PO Box 8176, Cairns, QLD, 4870.



3.5 Organisational Structure

The ALC does not have any subsidiaries.

The CEO of the ALC provides the operational leadership to carry out the activities of the ALC. The CEO forms strategic partnerships to achieve the functions of the ALC and, establishes and assigns responsibilities to the Business Units operating within the ALC. The following Business Units support the CEO, Chairman and ALC Board to achieve the goals of the ALC.

1. Land and Sea Rangers Program
2. Mining and Sustainable Development
3. Preserving Culture
4. Community Support Program
5. Royalty Development Unit (RDU)
6. Infrastructure and Development
7. Human Resources and Performance
8. Technology Transformation
9. Finance
10. Legal and Executive Operations.

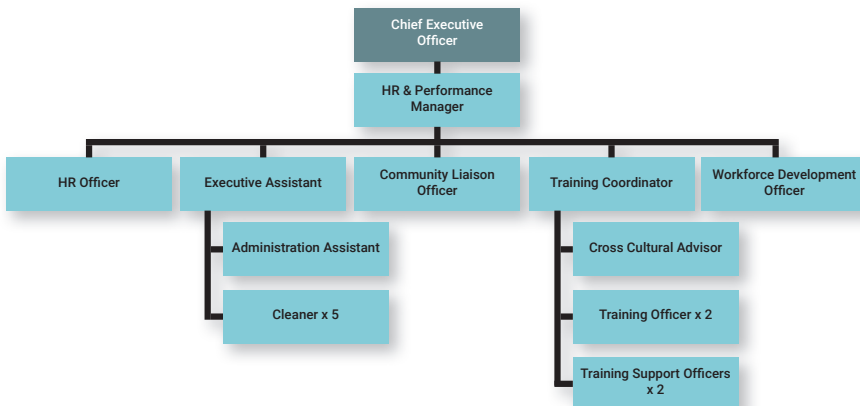
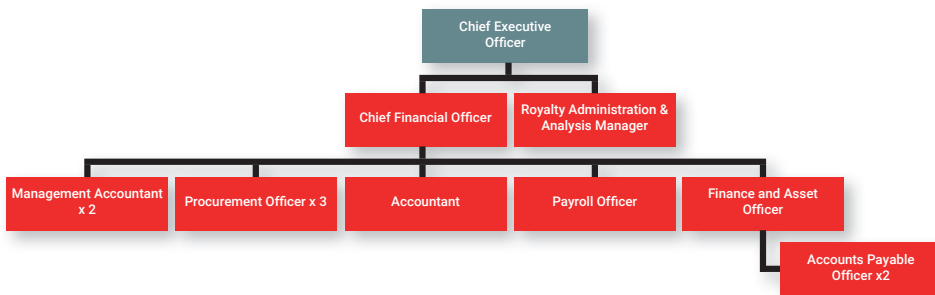
The ALC has four specialist committees:

1. Finance Committee
2. Audit Committee
3. Land and Sea Rangers Cultural Advisory Committee
4. Mining Liaison Committee

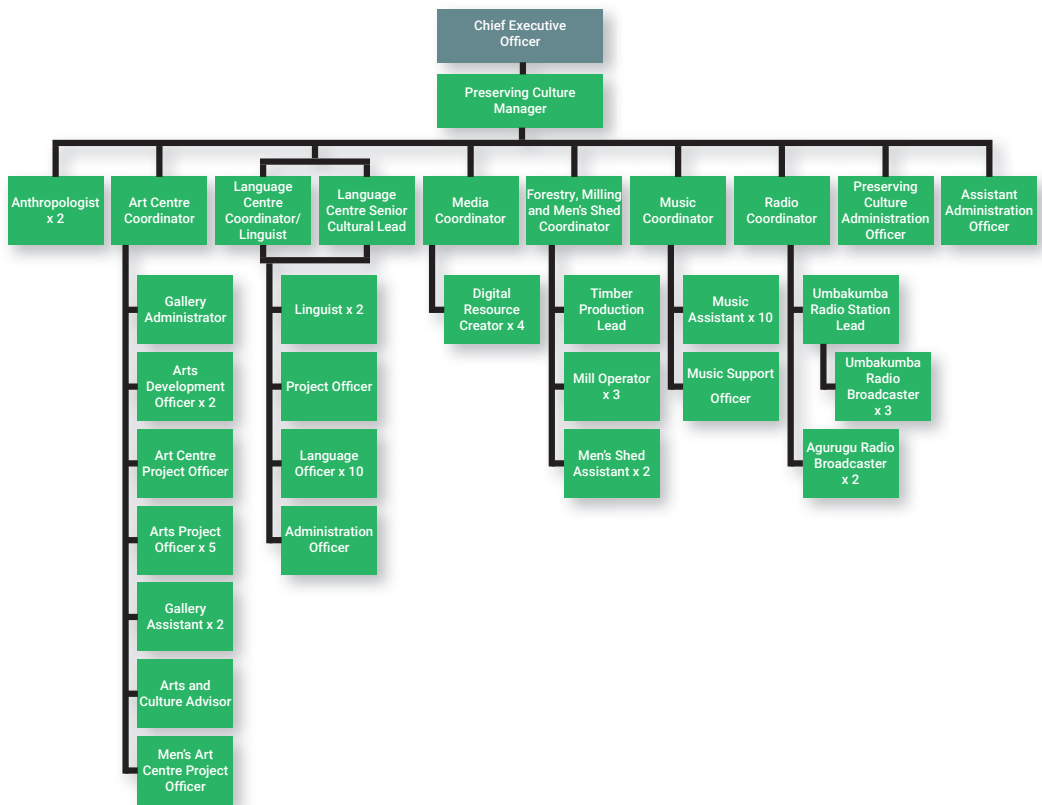
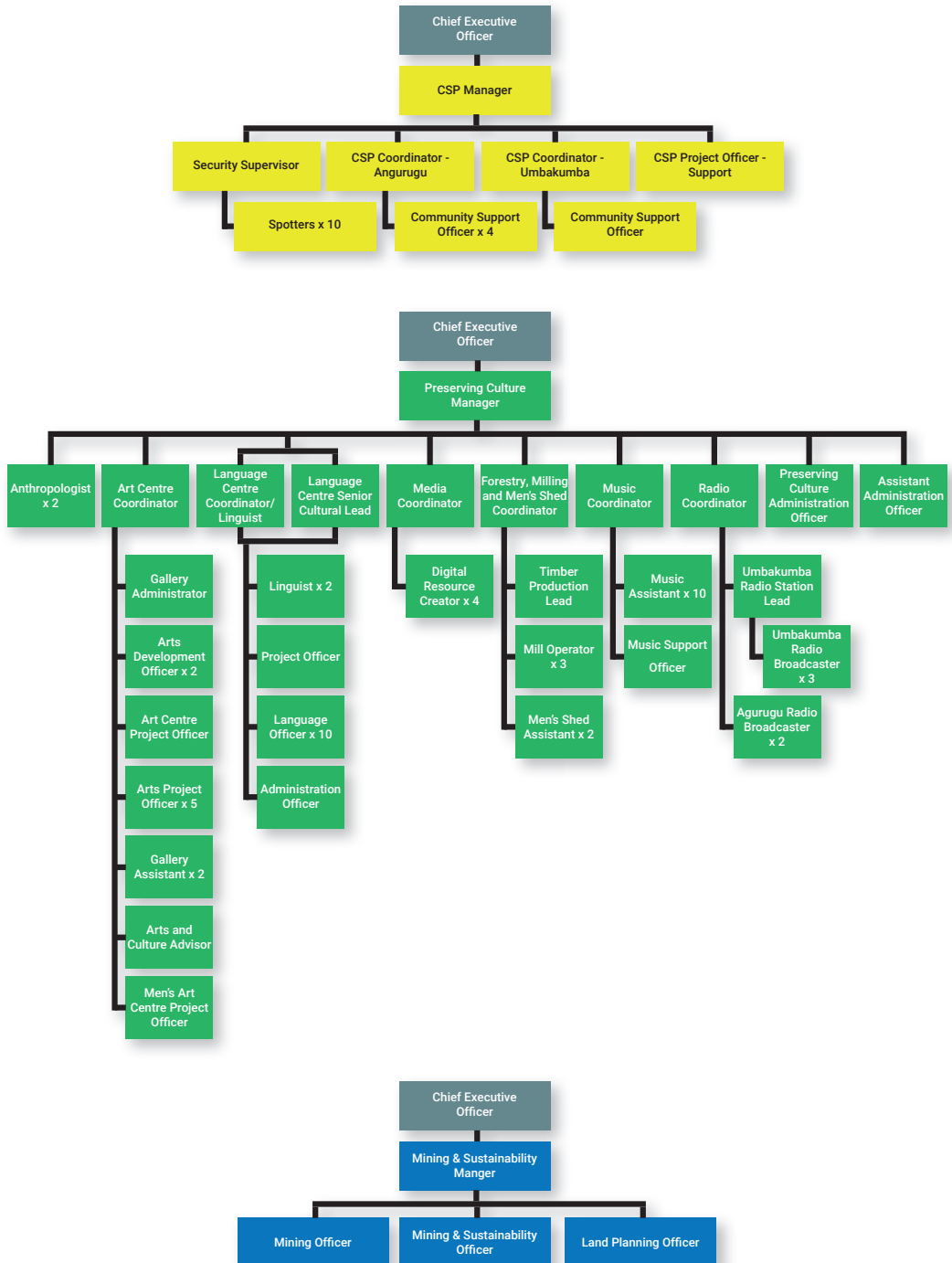
Additional information on the activities of each Business Unit and the Committees is available on the ALC Website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au>) and in the ALC Corporate Plan 2021-22 to 2024-25 (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>).

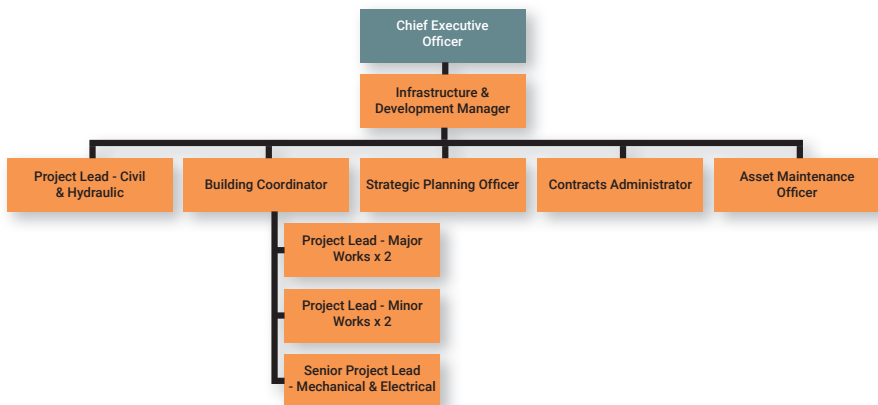
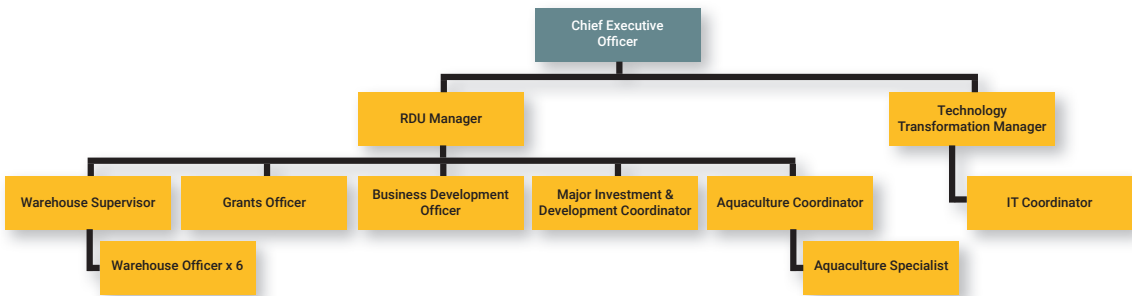


ALC Organisation Charts



Part 3: Governance Structure and Practice





Staffing

At 30 June 2021, the ALC had 146 employees, with TOs comprising 56% of the ALC workforce.

The staffing profile of the ALC as at 30 June 2021 is provided in the tables below.

All Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2020-21)

	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	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Qld	10	1	11	16	0	16	0	0	0	27
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	34	15	49	30	15	45	0	0	0	94
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44	16	60	46	16	62	0	0	0	122

All Non-Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2020-21)

	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	19	19	0	5	5	0	0	0	24
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	19	19	0	5	5	0	0	0	24

Executive Remuneration

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions		Long service leave	Other long-term benefits		
Mark Hewitt	Chief Executive Officer	249,739	23,200 ¹	206,536 ²	35,906	5,634	33,115	0	554,130	
Tony Wurrumarra	Chair	148,058	0	28,353	14,885	4,580	17,207	0	213,083	
Richard Smith	Chief Finance Officer ³	76,031	0	3,017	7,463	1,964	8,465	0	96,940	
Nicola Gibbon	Chief Finance Officer	64,691	0	11,873	6,496	1,710	7,212	0	91,982	
Julianne Uate-Jones	HR and Performance Manager ⁴	62,118	0	12,617	6,129	1,613	6,270	0	88,747	
Ross McDonald	Mining and Environment Manager	120,595	0	54,464	13,556	4,532	17,428	0	210,575	

1. Bonus refers to a contract incentive amount.
2. Other benefits and allowances for the Chief Executive Officer is made up of annual leave paid out \$128,219, housing on Groote Eylandt \$34,685, fringe benefits tax \$41,494 and vehicle \$2,138.
3. Richard Smith held the role of Chief Finance Officer from July 2020 to January 2021 during the reporting period. Nicola Gibbon commenced the role of Chief Finance Officer from January 2021 and continues in the position.
4. Julianne Uate-Jones commenced the new role of HR and Performance Manager in January 2021.

3.6 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. 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 CEO and to discuss any matter with external auditors.

The Audit Committee comprises an external Chair 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 Committee Chair also met with the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) and the contract auditor during the reporting period, attended selected ALC Board meetings and management meetings, and reviewed the annual process of ALRA S35C reporting by funded corporations. The Audit Committee Chair also facilitated the review of the CEOs performance with members of the ALC Board.

Members of the Audit Committee met with ANAO in Canberra to discuss the audit process and preparations for the appointment of a new contract auditor. Meetings were also held with the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations, Mr Selwyn Button and officers from the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) in Canberra.

The Chair of the Audit Committee met with a number of team leaders and their staff on Groote Eylandt and in Cairns to discuss fraud awareness and the processes and procedures to identify any concerning behaviours in the workplace.

The ALC Audit Committee Charter is available on the ALC Website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>).



Member name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience (include formal and informal as relevant)	Number of meetings attended / total number of meetings	Total annual remuneration (GST inc.)
Mark O'Shea	Chartered Accountant, Registered Company Auditor, Partner at Enmark Chartered Accountants, previously partner at Deloitte.	4/4	89,781
Lionel Jaragba	Company Director, ALC Board Member, Trustee of Anindilyakwa Mining Trust, Community Liaison and Youth Development.	4/4	1,336
Serena Bara	Company Director, ALC Board Member. Leader Bush Medijina Program.	3/4	1,002
Elma Yantarrnga	Company Director, ALC Board Member, Trustee of Anindilyakwa Mining Trust.	4/4	1,336
Thomas Amagula	Deputy Chair of ALC, Company Director. Deputy Chair Miwatj Health.	3/4	1,002
Scott Wurramarrba	ALC Board Member.	2/4	668

The Audit Committee met four 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 2019-20 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 was tabled with the Board.



- Reviewed the delegations for approval of expenditure that was developed for managing ALRA S64(1) funds, managed funds on behalf of Aboriginal Corporations and specific grant funds.
- Engaged with management to expand the risk, compliance and governance activities with the appointment of an ALC officer for this purpose and reviewed the results of the procedure documentation.

3.7 Risk Management and Fraud Control

The ALC continues to develop its practices and capability in the management of risk and compliance through maturing governance processes. ALC management continues to carry out the following activities:

Governance

ALC policies and procedures continue to be updated to reflect current operating conditions and developed where gaps are identified. Policies are to be reviewed on a 2-year basis or when operational experience requires a change in approach.

Risk Management

The ALC Risk Management Policy, completed in June 2020, defines how the ALC:

- identifies and measures risk;
- communicates the risks of the business to assist decision making;
- defines the strategy for mitigating or eliminating the impact of risks; and
- monitors and evaluates the performance of the risk mitigation strategies.

In 2020-21, work continued to bring the Risk Management Policy to life and to embed risk awareness and management as a key decision making tool.

The Accountable Authority reviewed and updated the Strategic Risk Register in June 2021. The Strategic Risk Register can be viewed in the ALC Corporate Plan 2021-2022 to 2024-25 (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>).



Compliance Management

The ALC Compliance Policy was completed in June 2020, setting out the compliance management approach to be applied by the ALC. It applies to all material legal and regulatory obligations that have a consequence of 'major' or 'severe' as defined in the risk measurement scales in the ALC Risk Management Policy. Designed into the Compliance Policy are two artefacts and a process.

1.The Obligations Register:

A register of all material legal and regulatory obligations that serves as a reference for managers and supports the attestation process.

2.The Attestation Process:

An annual declaration is sought from the ALC managers responsible for material obligations as to the status of controls and is relied on for monitoring and confirming compliance with those obligations. This process is intended to identify areas for further improvement.

3.The Compliance Calendar

A shared calendar is available to ALC managers that contains routine governance risk and compliance activities. It is intended to allow managers to have a central point of reference to plan leave and workload arrangements and ensure deadlines are met. It also assists in transitioning new personnel into manager roles.

The Compliance Calendar includes:

- i. Board and committee meeting dates;
- ii. Policy review deadlines (two-years);
- iii. Annual Corporate Plan and Annual Report deadlines;
- iv. Various annual regulatory surveys, questionnaires and returns;
- v. Reviews of risk registers and timing of the attestation process.

The ALC completed the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey in 2021.



Fraud Control

The ALC has in place internal practices and procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud. Employees operate within the framework of policies and procedures including documented financial authorisations. The Code of Conduct prescribes the expected personal and professional behaviour within the workplace. The operation of authorisation instruments, separation of duties and monitoring of transactions are in place. During the reporting period, the Finance Department reviewed the separation of duties and payment authorisations to ensure that the established controls continue to be appropriate to the operations of the ALC. The Chair of the Audit Committee met with a number of ALC team leaders and staff to discuss fraud awareness and the processes and procedures to identify any concerning behaviours in the workplace.

The ALC is continually working to improve systems, policies and procedures to improve risk management and prevent fraud. There were no instances of fraudulent activity in 2020-21.

COVID-19

The ALC has been agile and proactive in responding to the threats presented by the COVID-19 pandemic and is working with stakeholders to minimise the risk of virus transmission on the Groote Archipelago. The ALC has adopted an Adaptive Management Plan for COVID-19 which considers the implications of COVID-19 transmission on the Groote Archipelago, identifies the key stakeholders ALC interacts with in response to the pandemic and sets out crisis management strategies and responses if an outbreak occurs. The Adaptive Management Plan also provides scenario planning to guide responses that could impact ALC operations and its employees. To-date there have been no COVID-19 infections recorded on Groote Archipelago or amongst ALC employees.

3.8 Complaints and Disputes

All land over the Groote Archipelago is under a single ALRA Land Trust. Disputes are not regular due to the shared culture and values of the 14 clans. The ALC supports TOs to identify avenues for mediation and resolution of disputes that arise pertaining to the lands and seas in the Groote Archipelago, and to life in the townships and satellite communities. There are a number of channels through which disputes can be raised with the ALC and depending on the nature of the concern an appropriate approach is determined to support a resolution.



The ALC completed the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* Annual Report Survey for 2020-21 and is cognisant of responsibilities and procedures under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013*.

During the year there were no reports on the ALC by:

- (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the *PGPA*); or
- (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or
- (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or
- (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

3.9 Conflict of Interest Policy

ALC Board members are required to act in good faith when exercising the powers of their role as a Board member, and must do so in the best interests of the ALC. If a Board member has a material personal interest in a matter under deliberation by the ALC Board, the member is required to 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 then 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.

ALC maintains a personal interests register, which Board members complete when they first take office and is updated annually or when there is a change.

3.10 Related Entity Transactions

Note 10 in the Annual Financial Statements details Related Party Disclosures during the reporting period.

3.11 Significant Activities and Changes

There were no significant activities or changes in 2020-21.

3.12 Judicial Decisions and Reviews by Outside Bodies.

There were no judicial decisions or reviews by outside bodies in 2020-21.



3.13 Disclosure Requirements for Government Business Enterprises

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

3.14 Indemnities and Insurance Premiums

No indemnity against liability has been given by agreement or other means to a current or former member of staff. Comcover provides general liability and professional indemnity insurance for ALC directors and officers, and ALCs Legal and Executive Operations Manager is covered by compulsory professional indemnity insurance as required by the Northern Territory Law Society.

3.15 Significant non-compliance issues with Finance Law

Description of non-compliance	Remedial Action
Nil	Nil

3.16 Additional ALRA S37 Reporting

Fees Under S33(A) and S33(B)	
(a) Part IV (Mining) GEMCO reimbursement of meeting, and other reasonable costs associated with the administration of the privately negotiated agreement.	3,525
(b) S33A 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) S33B for other fees charged to the Commonwealth, for the reasonable expenses incurred by the ALC in providing services prescribed by the regulations.	Nil

S35(2) Determinations	
Summary 64(3) statutory royalty equivalents	
Opening balance 1 July 2020	11,478,675
Receipts:	
ABA Allocations	51,613,060
Interest	72,138
Sub-total	63,163,873
Distributions:	
Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation	34,722,144
AHAC	6,121,711
Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	6,972,240
GEBIPCAC	1,200,000
Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation	4,250,000
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	450,000
Nuburumanja Aboriginal Corporation	750,000
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	2,600,000
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	200,000
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	1,100,000
Sub-total	58,366,095
Re-allocation	-57,547
Balance 30 June 2021	4,740,231

S35(3) Determinations	
S42,S43, S44, S46,S48A and/or S48D negotiated agreements and exploration licenses.	
Opening balance	3,333,349
Add receipts:	
S46 negotiated royalties	17,073,570
S46 negotiated rents	776,224
S44A exploration licences	0
Re-allocation	57,547
Interest	0
Deduct payments:	
S46 negotiated royalties paid to Myer Family Company as trustee for Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	18,083,851
S46 negotiated rents paid to TOs affected by privately negotiated agreement	775,423
S44A exploration license royalties paid to TOs affected by S48A agreement	0
Closing balance	2,381,416

S35(4) Determinations	
S15, S16, S19 and S20- rents and other prescribed amounts	
Opening balance	199,156
Add receipts:	
S16 rents and other prescribed amounts	547,545
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with S35(11)	0
Deduct payments:	
Section 16 rents and other prescribed amounts paid to TOs affected by S16 agreement	630,240
Closing balance	116,461

During the reporting period there were no determinations made by the Minister under S35(6).



Section 29A Committees

The ALC has established one Committee under S29(A) of the ALRA. The Finance Committee was created in 2015 to assess applications from Aboriginal Corporations requesting ALRA S64(3) monies and to make recommendations to the ALC Board concerning distributions under ALRA S35(2), twice each year.

The Finance Committee met in August 2020 (12th, 13th, 14th) and February 2021 (22nd, 23rd, 24th) during the reporting period. The members and number of meetings attended are provided in the table below.

Member	Meetings attended/number of meetings
Tony Wurramarrba (Chair)	6/6
Thomas Amagula	6/6
Ida Mamarika	6/6
Elma Yantarrnga	6/6
James Durrilla	6/6
Scott Wurramarrba	6/6
Bradley Bara	4/6
Kitesha Wurrawilya	3/6
Serena Bara	3/6



Details of Consultants Engaged

Consultant	Amount paid (GST exclusive)	Nature of work undertaken
HWL Ebsworth Lawyers	355	Legal services
RISQ Group	376	HR advice
Hayden Walkers Weather	800	Weather forecast services
EASA	1,000	HR advice
Thylation Operations Pty Ltd	1,650	Conservation services
PKF Integrity Services Pty Ltd	3,000	Fringe benefits tax advice
Rod Tidey Consulting	4,965	Assessment & review of sec 64(3) royalty funding
MGI Cairns	5,550	Audit services
EcoScience NT Pty Ltd	6,604	Mangrove monitoring services
Conservation Management Pty Ltd	9,228	Conservation services
Ward Kellar	11,208	Legal services
Hays Recruiting Experts	14,600	Payroll rates advice for HR
Wilfern Group Pty Ltd	14,905	Annual report & corporate plan
Simpsons Solicitors	15,221	Legal services
Australian Institute of Marine Service	21,000	Underwater video data analysis
Malouf Management Services Pty Ltd	25,389	Local decision making consultancy
Social Ventures Australia	69,889	Local decision making consultancy
Department of Environment, Parks & Security	89,613	Land resource survey of Groote Eylandt
Bowden McCormack	104,475	Legal services
Andrew Clarkson	151,219	Governance & procedural consultancy
Enmark Pty Ltd	154,466	Audit, financial and advisory Services
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	178,534	Professional services and advice
Campaign Edge Pty Ltd	312,327	Strategic marketing and branding

Section 28 Delegations

There were no delegations made under ALRA S28 during the reporting period.



3.17 Work Health and Safety Act 2011

ALC is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for employees, clients, contractors, and visitors. This will be achieved by management and employees working together 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 during 2020-21. This has included ongoing consultation with staff and management regarding WHS matters.

ALC's WHS Policy Objectives are to:

- 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 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 and no investigations arising out of the conduct of the ALC, or undertakings by the entity reported within ALC during 2020-21. There were no notices given to the entity during the reporting period under Part 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

As part of the ALCs ongoing commitment to best practice leadership in WHS in the sector, the ALC has formed a strategic relationship with risk research and advisory firm, The Mindful Risk Group. The Mindful Risk Group has assisted the ALC to develop a 2021 WHS Business Plan identifying areas to strengthen WHS systems and internal capability and are providing ongoing support to ALC Managers to implement the plan.

Projects that have already been completed include WHS Due Diligence and Obligations Training for Board members, Managers, and Coordinators as well as the strengthening of systems and frameworks for contractor management related to infrastructure and assets, fire protection systems, and warehousing. Additional projects in the pipeline that will be completed later in the 2021 calendar year include the development of a comprehensive WHS training program for ALC, the development of a WHS video in Anindilyakwa language, and the implementation of a risk assessment platform for working remotely and on country.

3.18 Environmental Performance

Under Section 516A of the *Environment 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 Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD), and the ALCs environmental performance during the reporting period.

ALC has not conducted any activities during the reporting period which have required an EPBC clearance. During the same period, ALC has reviewed projects in relation to mining and exploration works in the GEMCO lease 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.



Ecologically 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 S19 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 S19 developments, ensures that all aspects are considered prior to any project being approved.
The ALC is continuing to work with TOs to set up sustainable tourism developments, primarily around eco-tourism.	ALC staff are engaged with TO 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 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.

<p>ALC is working with Government and GEMCO to ensure future development is sustainable and protects natural and cultural values.</p>	<p>The ALC has worked with the NT Department of Environment, Parks & Water Security and GEMCO to jointly develop a Threatened Species Management plan for the Groote Archipelago, vegetation mapping resources, and Cane Toad Management plans. These plans are now in place.</p>	<p>This co-operative approach provides the greatest chance of success and best practice products being developed for future management of the archipelago.</p>
<p>Solar power generation</p>	<p>The ALC continues working with GEMCO and the private sector to develop a large scale solar farm, to offset current diesel power generation provided to the local community and satellite communities and to provide long-term sustainable power to the Groote Archipelago post-mining.</p>	<p>The solar project is the beginning of a move to a more sustainable future post-mining on the Groote Archipelago.</p>

Ecologically 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 these difficulties and pressure to minimise costs, the ALC strives 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 factored in environmental impacts in purchasing decisions and vehicle usage.	Beyond the more efficient vehicles, the vehicles are now fitted with tracking devices which also allow the management of driving which has in turn led to slower driving and reduced fuel consumption.
	<p>Staff are encouraged to turn off all lights, computers, and air conditioners each night.</p> <p>Louver windows have now been installed in ALC offices on Groote Eylandt, decreasing the need for air conditioning during the dry season.</p>	Energy efficiency continues to be an area to be monitored within the ALC Offices. Assessments have now confirmed the economic viability of energy efficient lighting, as well as solar systems to be placed on the main office building to reduce energy consumption and the ALCs contributions to emissions.
Waste	All printing paper purchased is of the recycled type. Shredded paper is taken by several staff as mulch for their gardens.	These initiatives are relatively easily achieved and will continue.
	The ALC has, for the past seven 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 developed Environment and Sustainability policies and assessing targets for reductions in wastage	The ALC is continuing to investigate ways to reduce the numbers of car wrecks in community, including improved maintenance of vehicles through the construction of a community mechanical workshop.

Water is not metered in Alyangula, however care is taken not to waste this resource.

Sprinklers are only manually operated when the ALC grounds require watering.

The GEMCO mine site, through discussions with the ALC, has been encouraged to better manage their water on site, and are recycling mine use water where possible.

Domestic watering of gardens 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 new 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 requests alternative plans or ideas to better meet the needs of environmental and cultural protection of Aboriginal Lands.

In the reporting period ALC managed a large project to remove asbestos material from a small community area, which cost over \$1m and all material was placed into a containment cell as required by the NT Environment Protection Authority. ALC is currently working with specialists and GEMCO to clean up a redundant refuse tip on Aboriginal land which is also contaminated with various substances and has to date required significant environmental assessment.

Overall, ALC believes that environmental performance during the reporting



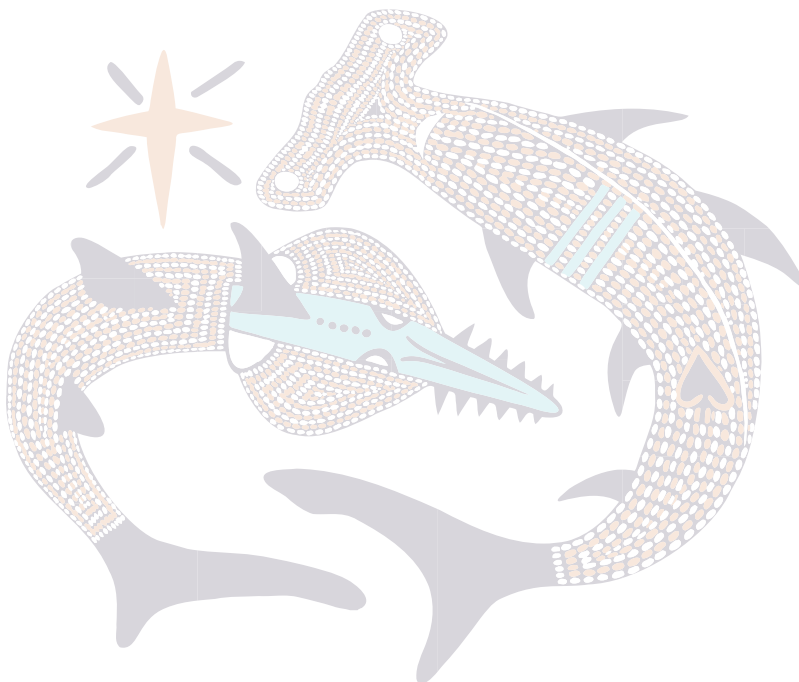
period was well-managed in accordance with its policies, and improvements are continually being made to ensure that development activities, particularly through the ALRA S19 process, are sustainable and have minimal impact on the environment.

3.19 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 ALRA S37 Reporting.

3.20 Freedom of Information

Aboriginal Land Councils are excluded from the operation of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth)* (FOI Act) under Part 1, Division 1 of Schedule 2 of the FOI Act and therefore ALC is not subject to freedom of information requests.



PART 4 : ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

4.1 Performance Results and Analysis 2020-21

We, the Accountable Authority of the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC), present the 2020-21 Annual Performance Statements of the ALC, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)* and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule)*.

In our opinion, the annual performance statements accurately reflect the performance of the entity, and comply with section 39(2) of the *PGPA Act*.

4.2 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.

Land and Sea Rangers Program Funded by NIAA

Performance Measure:

Number of paid ranger days as per funding agreement with NIAA. Narrative on impact of activity on environment and community.

Results and Analysis:

The impact of the Land and Sea Rangers Program on the community and the environment is far reaching. The Land and Sea Rangers program has demonstrated the following community and environment benefits:

- Providing long term stable employment to TOs and cascading benefits to their families and to young people in the community as role models;
- Enabling the adoption of traditional knowledge into the practices of land and sea management;
- Fostering partnerships with a range of organisations to adopt innovative ways to collaborate on land and sea management;



- increasing community (including young people's) awareness and involvement in caring for the environment and understanding the unique ecosystem of the Groote Archipelago.
- Protection of culturally significant sites on land and sea and preserving terrestrial biodiversity, threatened species, marine and migratory biodiversity;
- Preventing the spread of invasive and introduced plants and animals from establishing or spreading within the Anindilyakwa IPA.

Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA

Performance Measure:

Number of IPA Management Committee Meetings and IPA Advisory Committee Meetings.

Results and Analysis:

The Land and Sea Rangers restructured the program committees during the reporting period and has established a Cultural Advisory Committee comprised of seven TOs. The Cultural Advisory Committee met on four occasions during the reporting period, in October and November 2020, and in April and May 2021. Discussions covered a wide range of land management topics including visitor management, IPA review, a proposal by South East Arnhem Land Marine for the IPA boundary extension to adjoin the Anindilyakwa IPA, recruitment, land access issues and compliance. The Cultural Advisory Committee also attended a pre-planning workshop for the IPA Plan of Management review.

The annual stakeholder Advisory Committee meeting was not held during the reporting period. It was considered more appropriate to hold this meeting towards the end of the 2021 calendar year, when the IPA Plan of Management review will be close to completion and the meeting will provide an opportunity to facilitate external stakeholder input.



Learning on Country

Performance Measure:

Number of students engaged in program and number and nature of activities.

Results and Analysis:

The IPA Coordinator and two Rangers delivered three talks about marine turtles to students at Angurugu, Umbakumba and Alyangula, in collaboration with the Polly Farmer Foundation in August and September 2020. Approximately 45 students participated in this activity. The talks aimed to educate students about the ecology of the four marine turtle species that nest in the IPA and issues affecting their conservation. The talks also explained and highlighted the importance of sustainable harvesting.

Annual work planning happened in February 2021, to discuss operational requirements of the schools and the Rangers.

In June 2020, six teachers joined the IPA Coordinator, to work with Bush Blitz and Earthwatch to coordinate a two-week biodiversity survey expedition. The teachers communicated information about daily Bush Blitz activities back to their students as part of the TeachLive program run by Earthwatch. Two community events, attended by in excess of 50 students and the broader community, were held as part of Bush Blitz, at the Angurugu Community Development Program premises and at Umbakumba school. During the event scientists, Rangers and teachers provided information about Bush Blitz activities to school students and the wider community.

Working on Country

Performance Measure:

As per performance indicators in NIAA funding agreements.

Results and Analysis:

The Land and Sea Rangers Program provides employees with long term employment, training and up-skilling. During the reporting period, Rangers participated in training in chemical handling, chainsaw, side by side ATV training, and small engine operation and maintenance. Rangers have undertaken two week-long sessions with Charles Darwin University to progress their Coxswain Grade 2 Near Coastal Maritime Operations certification, with all current Rangers having satisfied the requirements for the General Purpose Hand. During the



reporting period, one Ranger Coordinator and one Ranger submitted their final paperwork for Coxswain Grade 2 certification.

In 2020-21, a total of 2,368 Rangers days were worked. The table below presents the roles held in the Land and Sea Rangers Program. Over 70% of the employees working in the Land and Sea Rangers Program are TOs.

Land and Sea Rangers Program - Positions	Funding Source	Employee numbers	Indigenous Employees	Full-time Equivalent
Ranger Coordinators	NIAA - Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program	2	1 out of 2	2
Rangers	NIAA - Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program	6	6 out of 6	6
Casual Rangers	NIAA - Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program	4	4 out of 4	3
Administration and Program Support	NIAA - Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program	1	1 out of 1	1
Administration and Training	NIAA - Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program	1	0 out of 1	1
IPA Coordinator	NIAA - Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program	1	0 out of 1	1
IPA Ranger	NIAA - Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program	1	1 out of 1	0.8
Manager	NIAA - ABA - ALRA S64(1)	1	0 out of 1	1
Quarantine and Biosecurity Officer	GEMCO	1	0 out of 1	1



Administer and issue permits for access to areas in the Anindilyakwa IPA

Performance Measure:

Number of recreation permits sold. Number of recreation permits checked and proportion of individuals (of those checked) holding a current recreation permit.

Results and Analysis:

A total of 438 annual recreation permits were sold and 225 visitor permits were processed during the reporting period. Rangers conducted 30 dedicated patrols as part of obligations to manage and protect the land and sea environments during recreational use.

A total of three warning letters were issued where non-compliance was determined. During the reporting period a comprehensive information package for recreational area clients was developed. The information package contained information detailing track conditions, hazards and relevant land closures. Rangers continue to manage recreation areas and provide directional signage as required.

Raising community awareness of the ALC Rangers and threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA.

Performance Measure:

Number of media products produced (e.g picture booklets, videos, media announcements, digital noticeboard stories and use of social media).

Results and Analysis:

The Rangers have carried out a number of activities to increase awareness and promote the work of the program. The Land and Sea Rangers Facebook page has increased the communities engagement with the Rangers. There are approximately 2,500 followers of the page. The page is used to promote the work of the Rangers, invite community to participate in events, increase awareness of the Groote Archipelago environment, notify the community of hazards and provide timely reminders for recreation permit requirements.

The Rangers involved the community in a range of activities during the reporting period. The Bush Blitz program was one, discussed on page 48 in the Learning on Country section. Clean Up Groote Eylandt Day is another great example of a joint community event, and which was supported by GEMCO and other local



businesses. The event was held in August 2020 and had more than 100 people attend from across the Groote Archipelago. Rangers sorted debris with the assistance of the Anindilyakwa Arts Centre and retrieved record numbers of plastic items. This event was a sobering reminder of the need for greater care of the land and sea.

The Rangers implemented community based recycling opportunities by securing two recycling cages that have been deployed in the Alyangula community in collaboration with GEMCO, Sea Swift and EnviroBank. Through this project the Rangers are raising the profile of the importance of domestic recycling via social media campaigns and community education.

Land and Sea Rangers activities and events are promoted in the quarterly newsletter (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/>) and the ALC website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/>). During the reporting period, six short videos were created to promote the work of the Rangers, for tourism support and to capture events that have been held.

Mining Expansion

Performance Measure:

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

Results and Analysis:

Within the reporting period GEMCO maintained high levels of production in the Western Leases shipping a record 6 million tons of ore, no unplanned expansion of mining was undertaken by the company during this period. GEMCO plans to commence mining in the Eastern Leases in 2023 and plans are advanced for required works ahead of mining. The GEMCO Exploration program of resource definition drilling has continued in the Southern Leases.

Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd exploration program has continued on Exploration Lease 27521 during the 2020-21 period and has now been adequately drilled to proceed to the mining phase. Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd requested a Mining Agreement from the ALC during the reporting period and in March 2021 the TOs agreed for Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd to conduct mining on the island. It is expected that they will commence mining in late 2022.

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



4.3 Acquire Land

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

Report on Native Title claim progress

Performance Measure:

Progress of sea rights claim.

Results and Analysis:

The NLC is the Native Title Representative Body for the ALC and they represent the interests of Anindilyakwa Native Title holders.

The original Native Title Connection Report by Anthropologist Scott Cane “Makarda Langwa: An ethnography of the seas surrounding Groote Eylandt and eastern Arnhem Land” March 2019, was structured around the legal Terms of Reference, however the report has been substantially reorganised following anthropological peer review to comply with the conventional structure of a Native Title Connection Report. This has largely been the work of the 2020-21 reporting period.

The Makarda Langwa Native Title Agreement must initially satisfy the NT Government and possibly also the Federal Court, that the applicant group/s is substantially consistent with the society that occupied the claim area at sovereignty and having satisfied this requirement must then articulate the relevant laws and customs that underpin contemporary rights and responsibilities. Of particular interest in the Makarda Langwa case is the claimed right to commercially exploit marine resources.

To support the application, Scott Cane’s report collates ethnographic and historical information, including visitation to the Groote Archipelago by Macassan fishermen/traders. ALC Anthropologists have prepared genealogical material and are in the process of drafting sample biographies that will be submitted as Witness Statements.

4.4 Economic and Community Development

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

Direct statutory equivalents to commercial, economic and social projects or responsible forms of expenditure

Performance Measure:

Reducing percentage of Royalties paid as direct deposits into TOs accounts.
Effectiveness and acceptance of Indue card access.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC receives *ALRA S64(3)* royalty derived monies and distributes it to Aboriginal Corporations as required under *ALRA S35(2)*, biannually within 6 months of receipt. Aboriginal Corporations utilise monies to carry out commercial, social and cultural activities and to build and maintain infrastructure. A portion of *ALRA S64(3)* monies is provided to TOs individually. The distributions to individuals are divided between the Indue Card and direct bank deposits. In 2020-21, payments to individual TOs via these methods made up 17.8% of the total amount of *ALRA S64(3)* monies distributed to Aboriginal Corporations in the Groote Archipelago.

The Indue card was introduced in 2019 and is a cashless debit card provided to all eligible royalty recipient TOs of the Groote Archipelago. During the reporting period, in December 2020 and June 2021, \$1,500 was added to the Indue card on each occasion for eligible TOs to purchase essential items from approved retailers. There has been an increase in card usage since introduction of the card, rising from 50% when the Indue card was introduced in June 2019 to 70% of eligible TOs using the card in June 2021. The monies made available to TOs via the Indue card are mostly spent at Indigenous owned and operated businesses and predominantly at businesses operating on the Groote Archipelago, which made up 78% of Indue card purchases in 2020-21. The Indue card is used to purchase essential items such as food, appliances and household products. The Indue Card is achieving increased usage by TOs and is effectively supporting the local Groote Archipelago economy.



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

Performance Measure:

Number of ALRA S19 agreements issued.

Results and Analysis:

No ALRA S19A Agreements were issued during the reporting period. These leases only apply to the leasing of township areas. The three townships of Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra are under ALRA S19A township leases.

The ALC management of ALRA S19 land use agreements has been consistent and appropriate for the benefit of all stakeholders and has met the requirements under the legislation. All land use agreements executed are of the highest standard, and interests of the Land Trust and TOs are protected.

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

Documents/Comments	Applicant	Project Title
S19 Lease Alternative to Custody Old Marble Point Road - executed	Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation	Alternative to Custody Facility
Building of aquaculture hatchery - Little Paradise - ongoing	Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	Groote Holdings Aquaculture Hatchery Project
Mining laydown area Little Paradise for Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd - negotiation ongoing	Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd	Winchelsea Mining Company Little Paradise laydown area
Lease renewal - negotiations ongoing	Telstra	Alyangula Telstra Tower
Lighthouse lease renewal for North East Isles –complete and executed	Australian Maritime Safety Authority	Lighthouse NE Isles
Meetings have been held with senior NT Government staff to negotiate the current land tenure issues in Alyangula for government assets which currently do not have leases in place on ALRA lands - ongoing	NT Government	NT Government Housing and Assets Alyangula S19

Timber mill and processing areas Little Paradise – negotiations ongoing	Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	Groote Holdings Timber Mill Bartalumba Bay Road
Mechanical workshop Bartalumba Bay Road – negotiations ongoing	Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	Groote Holdings Workshop Bartalumba Bay Road

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

Performance Measure:

Monitor existing agreements.

Results and Analysis:

During the 2020-21 reporting period, GEMCO conducted resource definition drilling on the Western Leases, and Exploration drilling on the Southern Leases along with environmental works as required under their lease conditions. Cultural clearance work was also undertaken during this period for the Southern Leases with several culturally important areas being removed from GEMCO’s exploration program. Other than environmental and geotechnical works along with planning for future mining access, limited activity has occurred on the Eastern Leases. As GEMCO progress their main leases to the south of Emerald River, agreement has been reached with TOs and the ALC to build a bridge across the river and approval granted for haul road routes, while ensuring TO access is maintained and culturally important areas are protected.

The access haul road to the Eastern Leases from GEMCO’s Western Leases remains in the design stage due to the need to avoid an area important in the protection of a Northern Hopping Mouse population. The negotiation on a new alignment is now complete with only the final design of the road to be agreed with GEMCO.

With the completion of exploration works on Winchelsea Island, Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd requested a Mining Agreement from the ALC. The ALC worked through the ALRA process with the affected TOs for the Island and other interested persons or groups across the Groote Archipelago. After meetings in each community and meetings with the affected TOs, agreement was reached in March 2021 for mining to proceed on the island. As required under ALRA,

approval for the Agreement to proceed was also requested by the ALC from the Minister for Indigenous Australians and this approval has now been received. It is expected Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd will commence mining in late 2022 and they are currently working through the required planning and approvals for the project.

It is imperative that all new proposals for exploration or mining are fully communicated to the TOs and the Custodians of that country. The ALC, on receiving an Exploration Lease Application, establishes the correct identity of the affected TOs, 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 statutory legal responsibility of the ALC to ensure that this process is followed for all proposals affecting Aboriginal land.

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

Performance Measure:

Activity undertaken.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period, the ALC has actively worked towards scoping and defining the infrastructure requirements to enable TOs of the Groote Archipelago to undertake commercial activity. These efforts have been carried out through a number of channels and collaborative projects.

As part of the LDMA for Economic Development the ALC has worked with key stakeholders to research and identify the infrastructure needs of the Groote Archipelago, specifically relating to:

- Mining operations on Winchelsea Island.
- Establishing a viable and sustainable aquaculture industry.
- Power on Groote Eylandt post mining including investigating solar power and other renewable energy sources.
- Telecommunications upgrades and investigating future needs.



Refer to the Groote Eylandt Local Decision Making Agreement section on pages 61-63 for supporting information.

The ALC has established an Infrastructure and Development Unit, that works in partnership with Groote Archipelago Aboriginal Corporations, to bring improved coordination and management of infrastructure projects and assets management. During the reporting period, ALC finalised a Strategic Infrastructure Plan 2020-25 to provide the strategic direction for the ALC capital asset portfolio.

The ALCs Infrastructure and Development Unit, RDU and Finance (through the recently established role of the Royalty Financial Planning and Analysis Manager) have carried out improvements to assessing the applications received for infrastructure projects seeking funding from ALRA S64(3).

The ALC has worked in partnership with TOs and Aboriginal Corporations to deliver infrastructure projects across the categories of electrical, mechanical, civil and building. A sample of projects delivered during the reporting period are:

- renewable energy solutions to the satellite communities of 4 Mile, Bartalumba, Emerald River and at Pole 7 staff accommodation. These sites are now 100% powered by solar to meet the communities' essential and back up energy needs.
- NBN satellite back up service and microwave tower across the Groote Archipelago to provide communities on the Groote Archipelago with industry standard communication and technology.
- A major upgrade to Little Paradise Road which involved a major over haul and complete reformation to build an all weather (unsealed) road that can be driven on by 2-wheel vehicles and the school bus.
- Pole 7 staff village of 15 residential homes to accommodate ALC staff and their families and an eight person workers camp for visiting staff and contractors.
- As part of the LDMA for Housing, the Groote Archipelago Housing Program continues to deliver houses with AHAC. During the reporting period seven new houses were completed in Angurugu (1), Umbakumba (3), Leske Pools (2) and Yanbakwa (1). In 2019-20, 12 new homes were completed at 4 Mile (4), Bartalumba Bay (3) and Angurugu (5). A total of 32 homes have been built under the Groote Archipelago Housing Program.



Establish and operate the RDU

Performance Measure:

Activity undertaken. Monitoring and evaluation of royalty funded activity under the Future Groote Accord by Social Ventures Australia.

Results and Analysis:

The RDU continues to work in partnership with Groote Archipelago Aboriginal Corporations and provide quality information to assist the ALC Board in making informed decisions on the distribution of ALRA S64(3) monies to maximise benefits for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago. During the reporting period, the RDU executed the decisions of the ALC Board and provided support to Aboriginal Corporations.

RDU has carried out improvements to the processes for accepting applications from Aboriginal Corporations requesting ALRA S64(3) monies. The ALC has strengthened the functions of the Finance Committee that assesses the applications. In January 2021, a Royalty Financial Planning and Analysis Manager position was established to provide increased resourcing and improved monitoring of ALRA S64(3) receipts and distributions, and of trust accounts.

The RDU continued to run the Community Goods Program which brings an inventory of essential items of furniture and appliances for distribution to households. During the reporting period, households were invited to participate in a survey to identify what items TOs needed in their homes. Informed by approximately 220 survey responses the ALC has worked in partnership with an Aboriginal Corporation to facilitate the ordering and distribution of items to meet the needs of the communities.

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

Performance Measure:

Support provided to Aboriginal Corporations established under the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC).



Results and Analysis:

The ALC offers support services to Aboriginal Corporations (and other enterprises) operating in the Groote Archipelago to build the capacity and governance of TO owned businesses and community service organisations. At 30 June 2021, there were nine Aboriginal Corporations and one enterprise that had general service agreements with the ALC. This includes three new agreements set up during the reporting period with GEBIPCAC, Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation and Nuburrumanja Aboriginal Corporation. The ALC provided the following services:

- support Aboriginal Corporations meet their compliance obligations such as audits and annual returns to ORIC;
- Management and financial accounting;
- Human resources and payroll services;
- Business planning;
- Support services such as preparation of Agendas and Minutes of Directors meetings.

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

Performance Measure:

Monitor and implement agreed strategies in collaboration with Government.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period the ALC revamped the Anindilyakwa Training Centre with the view to centralise training for TOs across the Groote Archipelago.

The centralised and place-based approach will provide for the coordinated identification of training needs across the Groote Archipelago and will target the specific areas where job opportunities exist under the LDMA's and other economic, cultural and social development activities. During the reporting period, ALC progressed discussions with a training provider to scope the requirements.



Within the ALC, employee inductions and training for TOs are carried out in Anindilyakwa language. The ALC has also put in place practices to support TO workforce participation and retention by providing a role that works to resolve workplace matters faced by TOs and six-monthly refreshers to support understanding of responsibilities, policies, procedures, and payslips. WHS training has been carried out during the reporting period. The ALC also supports TO employees' participation in the Anindilyakwa Future Leaders Program.

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

Performance Measure:

Meetings attended and narrative on outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period, ALC attended four highly productive Mining Liaison Meetings with GEMCO as stipulated as a requirement under the Mining/Exploration Agreements between the ALC and GEMCO.

An extensive number of work areas are covered during these meetings with several being standing items. These include Business outlook reports from both stakeholders, Milner Bay report, and Dust and Rehabilitation updates. Other key discussions within the period include Mine Closure planning, mining works near the community of Angurugu, exploration plans for the Southern Leases, haul road design in the Eastern Leases and the management of water across all sites.

A productive Mining Liaison Meeting was also held between the ALC and Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd during the reporting period. Aspects of future planning were discussed along with arrangements for cultural clearances to allow future rock quarrying in the mining phase.

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

Performance Measure:

Increases in efficiency and reduction in red tape across royalty recipient corporations.



Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period the ALC has strengthened the function of the Finance Committee including implementing improvements to procedures. In January 2021, a Royalty Financial Planning and Analysis Manager position was established to provide increased resourcing and improved monitoring in the management of ALRA S64(3) receipts, distributions and trust accounts. Further improvements have been made to the system of accepting applications from Aboriginal Corporations for ALRA S64(3) monies.

ALC established an in-house technology transformation role in May 2020 to manage the digital transformation of the ALC. The function is providing consolidation and transformation, information management, security, technology governance and digital led optimization. During the reporting period, the ALC has implemented a number of improvement projects including moving the ALC operating system to Microsoft 365 and adopting Sharepoint as the data management platform for the ALC.

Utilise funds received from GEMCO as a result of recent mining and exploration lease approvals to make investments in economic and commercial activities on the Groote Archipelago consistent with the conditions agreed by GEMCO and the ALC over the use of these negotiated royalties.

Performance Measure:

Description of the activities for which the funds have been utilised.

Results and Analysis:

Monies received have been distributed as required under the Mining Agreements. A proportion is distributed as negotiated rents to the TOs impacted by mining. A portion is directed into the future fund held by the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust.

Groote Eylandt Local Decision Making Agreement

Performance Measure:

Details on the extent of transfer of decision making powers and service delivery. Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the agreement by Social Ventures Australia.



Results and Analysis:

There are six LDMA's in place and the key achievements during the reporting period are listed below.

1. Housing:

- i. AHAC is registered as a Community Housing Provider.
- ii. First round of housing transfers to AHAC completed.
- iii. Discussions commenced with Office of Township Leasing to transfer the lease to a local Aboriginal community entity.

2. Economic Development:

- i. Completion of mining exploration on Winchelsea Island. A small and viable venture determined and agreement reached with TOs to mine the resource. Winchelsea Mining Agreement is being finalised subject to regulatory approvals.
- ii. Trepang and Tropical Rock Lobster business plan completed in June 2021. Workshops held with TOs and industry experts on what is possible for Groote Archipelago. Practical trials are underway.
- iii. Discussion underway with private sector to develop a large-scale solar farm for a long term sustainable power solution to replace diesel power generation currently provided by GEMCO operations.
- iv. Upgrade to major telecommunications underway and due for completion at end of 2021 calendar year.

3. Law, Justice and Rehabilitation:

- i. TOs and partners have agreed on an initial model for a Groote Archipelago Community Justice Group informed by extensive community consultation.
- ii. The Community Justice Group will be established to provide a critical platform for local-decision making on law, justice and rehabilitation matters including reform to service delivery.
- iii. NAAJA will support the initial setup, commencement of work and build capacity of the Community Justice Group on the Groote Archipelago.

4. Education:

- i. Funding of \$28 million has been secured from ABA to build a bilingual primary college on Bickerton Island and a project manager for the construction has been appointed.



- ii. Collaboration between GEBIPCAC, NT Department of Education and Anindilyakwa Language Centre to develop a bilingual curriculum, including a program for community members to teach children how to read and write in Anindilyakwa.
- iii. Local Teacher Training Coach appointed and teacher training underway with five participants enrolled in the Remote Aboriginal Teacher Education Program and eight participants enrolled in a Certificate 3 in Education Support.

5. Health:

- i. There has been successful collaboration with NT Department of Health and active involvement of local community.
- ii. Discussions are progressing for transition of health services to an Anindilyakwa-controlled community entity.

6. Local Government:

- i. ALC vision for Local Government Reform and Voice to Parliament published and circulated to relevant stakeholders (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>).
- ii. Discussions ongoing with NT Government to transition local government services to an Anindilyakwa-controlled community entity.

The progress of the LDMA's will be reviewed in accordance with each of the agreements.



4.5 Advocacy Services

To advocate on behalf of the TOs of the Groote Archipelago and to express TOs views.

Assist Aboriginal Corporations to secure economic, social and cultural benefits for TOs from developments taking place on the Groote Archipelago.

Performance Measure:

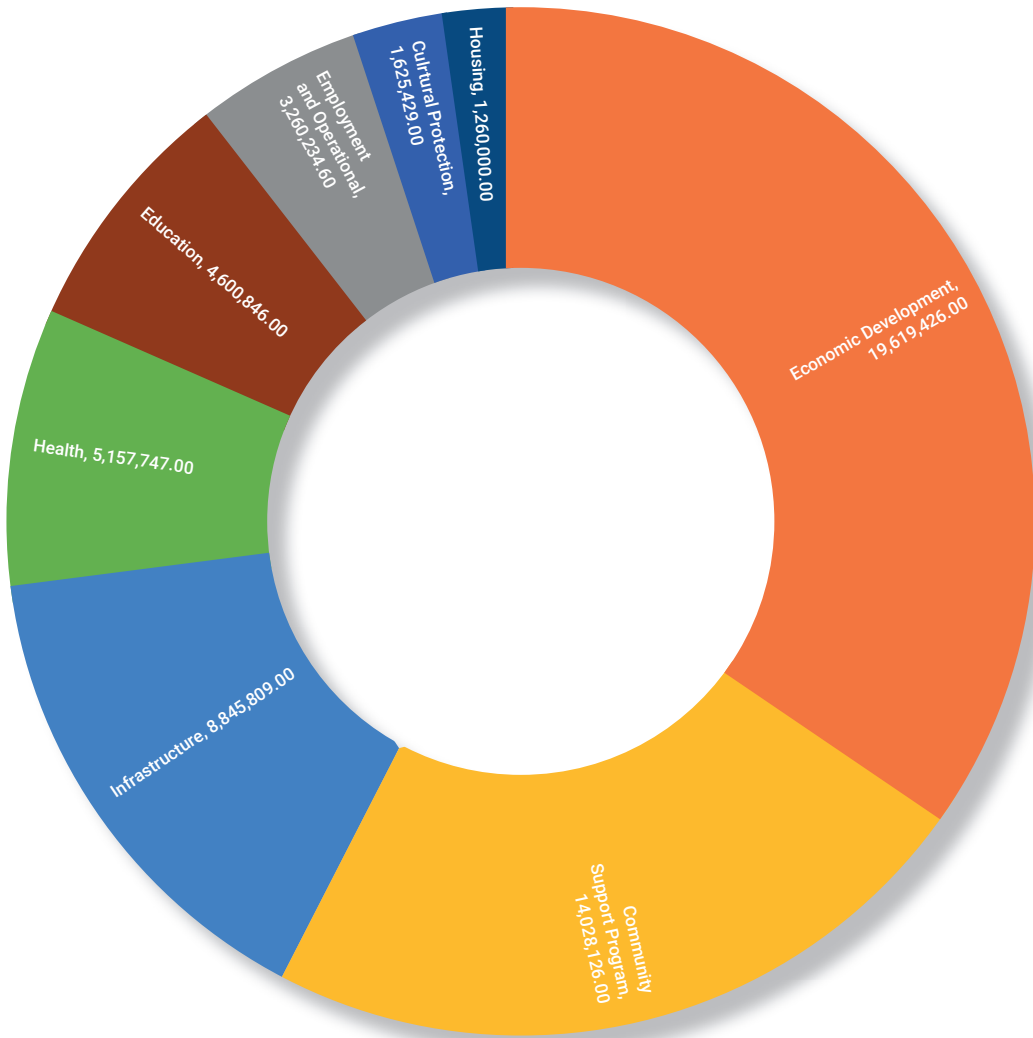
RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC invited Aboriginal Corporations to submit applications for ALRA S64(3) monies and to present proposals to secure economic, social and cultural benefits for TOs. In 2020-21, 80 applications were received and 72 projects were supported. The monies were distributed into projects across the following categories: Infrastructure (\$8,845,809), Economic Development (\$19,619,426), Employment and Operational (\$3,260,234), Community Support Program (\$14,028,126), Cultural Protection (\$1,625,429), Health (\$5,157,747), Housing (\$1,260,000) and Education (\$4,600,846).



Distribution of ALRA S64(3) monies by categories



Empower TOs to carry out commercial activities and build sustainable enterprises

Performance Measure:

RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC empowers TOs to carry out activities and build sustainable enterprises by providing a transparent process through which Aboriginal Corporations, led and operated by TOs on Groote Archipelago, can apply for ALRA S64(3) monies to carry out commercial activities and build sustainable enterprises. The monies provide the support needed to test the viability of new ventures and to establish commercial activities in a remote environment where market-entry costs for new businesses are high. The ALC provides support to Aboriginal Corporations to establish themselves. The provision of services under the general service agreements is an important way ALC supports the governance and administration of Aboriginal Corporations.

In 2020-21, from the ALRA S64(3) monies received 15% was directed into Infrastructure and 34% was directed into Economic Development, via Aboriginal Corporations operating on the Groote Archipelago.

Actively support the establishment of Aboriginal Corporations, businesses and commercial entities

Performance Measure:

RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC worked with nine Aboriginal Corporations and one enterprise operating as a sole trader, to provide services to support the operations of the businesses, to build capacity and business acumen. Services provided include supporting Aboriginal Corporations to meet their compliance obligations such as audits and annual returns to ORIC; management and financial accounting; human resources and payroll services; business planning and support services such as preparation of agendas and minutes for Director meetings.



Provide up to date information on issues affecting TOs through various social and other media.

Performance Measures:

Number of publications and visual media productions.

Results and Analysis:

The ALCs website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au>) was revamped during the reporting period. The website captures the vision and values of the TOs, describes the activities of the ALC across its business units and provides news posts, media announcements and links to publications. The website provides access to pertinent information, for example relating to Land Access Permits, ALC Elections and COVID-19 resources. The ALC website provides a link to the Anindilyakwa Safe webpage (<https://www.anindilyakwasafe.net/d/>) which provides a series of recordings in Anindilyakwa language to communicate information about COVID-19.

Groote Broadcasting operates under the ALCs Preserving Culture Business Unit and provides radio programming across the townships of Angurugu (102.9fm) and Umbakumba (106.3fm) that feature local news, events, people and music. The Groote Broadcasting website is <https://www.grootebroadcasting.com>.

The ALC hosts a Facebook page with approximately 1,300 followers and posts key information about community matters including information about COVID-19. The page is also used to advertise employment opportunities, election notices, and other key updates and activities taking place across the Groote Archipelago.

The Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers host a dedicated Facebook page to promote their work and to provide information relating to caring for country and access to recreation areas. The page has approximately 2,500 followers. The Land and Sea Rangers also carry out a range of information sharing activities described on pages 50-51 in the Raising community awareness of the ALC Rangers section.

The ALC maintains consistent messaging across the multiple social media platforms used to communicate important information affecting TOs.



Raise public awareness of the ALCs statutory role.

Performance Measures:

Engagement with ORIC bodies and media announcements.

Results and Analysis:

Aboriginal Corporations operating on the Groote Archipelago play an important role in social and economic growth and in carrying out activities to practice, preserve and promote Anindilyakwa culture. ALC actively engages with Aboriginal Corporations across the Groote Archipelago to achieve the objectives of the 15 year Strategic Plan.

Through the processes put in place to make *ALRA* S35(2) determinations which allows for the distribution of S64(3) monies to Aboriginal Corporations, the ALC is raising awareness of the ALCs statutory role in respect to this function.

The ALC also provides consistent communication through the mediums described in the previous section on the role and activities of the ALC.

Strengthen the ALCs commercial advocacy and negotiating capabilities.

Performance Measure:

RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period the ALC has directed *ALRA* S64(3) monies into projects and programs that seek to boost the economic and commercial activities of the Groote Archipelago with a strong focus on building a sustainable economy post mining.

The ALC has provided supporting services to Aboriginal Corporation to strengthen the capability of TO owned businesses to investigate, scope, trial and pursue viable economic opportunities. The ALC, with its established governance structure and recognition as a peak body representing the interests of all TOs from the 14 clans across the Groote Archipelago is well placed to advocate for the priorities of the TOs. The ALC also has the means through the administration of *ALRA* S64(3) monies to channel funding into priority areas to achieve the 15 year Strategic Plan.



Negotiate agreements that provide economic and business opportunities to TOs

Performance Measure:

RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period the ALC worked in partnership with Aboriginal Corporations to support the identification and establishment of economic ventures on the Groote Archipelago. An example is a major project to build an aquaculture industry on the Groote Archipelago. The ALC has supported the forming of the Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation and the development of a Trepang and Tropical Rock Lobster Business Plan to pursue this economic opportunity. Other activities to support economic development on Groote Archipelago is described on pages 61-63 in the Groote Eylandt Local Decision Making Agreement section and on pages 56-57 in the Provide research and assistance and identify infrastructure requirements section.

Enter into partnership arrangements with and to support Aboriginal Corporations within the ALC region.

Performance Measure:

RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC has partnered with a range of stakeholders to support TOs having increased ownership, decision making and participation in a range of community and economic initiatives. In particular, LDMA's are facilitating the establishment of Anindilyakwa- controlled community entities in Housing, Economic Development, Law, Justice and Rehabilitation, Education, Health and Local Government. The key activities that have taken place under the LDMA's is summarised on pages 61-63 Groote Eylandt Local Decision Making Agreement.

Assist Aboriginal Corporations to act in accordance with ORIC and other relevant legislation.

Performance Measure:

RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

As at 30 June 2021, no non-compliance had been identified with ORIC for the reporting period across the nine Aboriginal Corporations that ALC is providing support services to under the general service agreements.



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.

Performance Measures:

RDU activities and outcomes.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC has facilitated access to leadership and governance programs by:

- building the governance knowledge and skills of TO directors of Aboriginal Corporations and enterprises operating on the Groote Archipelago through the provision of support services under the general services agreements. There are currently 10 TO owned organisations that ALC is supporting.
- supporting the establishment of TO controlled entities to achieve the objectives of the 15 year Strategic Plan.
- advocating and supporting the implementation of LDMA's to achieve greater TO participation, decision making and ownership in the matters that affect their lives.
- operating committees and forums within the ALC, including and not limited to, Audit, Finance, Land and Sea Rangers Cultural Advisory and Mining Liaison Committees that provide TOs with the opportunity to lead and build governance practices.

The ALC has facilitated access to resources, infrastructure, government services and economic and social development through the range of activities delivered across the ALCs Business Units: Infrastructure and Development, RDU, Land and Sea Rangers Program. Mining and Sustainability, Preserving Culture, Community Support Program, Legal and Executive Operations, Human Resources and Performance, Digital Transformation and Finance.



PART 5: ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Index of Annual Report Requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE	Contents of annual report		
17BE(a)	Ref page 8	Details of the legislation establishing the body.	Mandatory
17BE(b)(i)	Ref pages 9-10	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation.	Mandatory
17BE(b)(ii)	Ref pages 9-10	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE(c)	Ref page 8	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
17BE(d)	Ref page 21	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(e)	Ref 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)	Ref 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



Part 5: Annual Report Requirements

17BE(g)	Ref pages 46-70	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule.	Mandatory
17BE(h), 17BE(i)	Ref page 34	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)	Ref pages 15, 19-20	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE(k)	Ref pages 22-25	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity).	Mandatory
17BE(ka)	Ref page 26	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; (d) statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17BE(l)	Ref page 21	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity.	Mandatory
17BE(m)	Ref pages 14- 45	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory



17BE(n), 17BE(o)	Ref page 33	<p>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):</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(p)	Ref page 33	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(q)	Ref page 33	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)	Ref pages 32-33	<p>Particulars of any reports on the entity given by:</p> <p>(a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or</p> <p>(b) a Parliamentary Committee; or</p> <p>(c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or</p> <p>(d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.</p>	If applicable, mandatory

Part 5: Annual Report Requirements

17BE(s)	N/A	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)	Ref page 34	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 (taa)	Ref pages 28-30	The following information about the audit committee for the entity: (a) a direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the audit committee; (b) the name of each member of the audit committee; (c) the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the audit committee; (d) information about each member's attendance at meetings of the audit committee; (e) the remuneration of each member of the audit committee.	Mandatory
17BE(ta)	Ref page 27	Information about executive remuneration.	Mandatory



17BF Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises			
17BF(1) (a)(i)	Ref page 34	An assessment of significant changes in the entity's overall financial structure and financial conditions.	If applicable, mandatory
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

5.2 Index of Additional Reporting under ALRA S37

ALRA References	Part of the Report
Fees under S33(A) and S33(B)	page 34
S35 Determinations	pages 35-36
S28 Delegations	page 38
S29(A) Committees	page 37
Consultants Engaged	page 38

5.3 Index of Other Legislation Reporting

Legislation	Part of Annual Report
Work Health and Safety Act 2011	page 39-40
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999	pages 40-45
Commonwealth Electoral Act 2018 - Marketing and Advertising	page 45
Freedom of Information Act	page 45



PART 6: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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 2021:

- (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 2021 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 2021 and for the year then ended:

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

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the 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 (including Independence Standards)* (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 Chair 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 Chair and Chief Executive Officer are also responsible for such internal control as the Chair and Chief Executive Officer determine 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 Chair 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 Chair 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.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

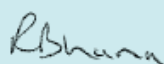
My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that 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' 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.
- 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
Audit Principal
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
9 December 2021





Anindilyakwa
Land Council

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

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 comply with subsection 42(2) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

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

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

Tony Wurramarra
Chairman
Accountable Authority
9th December 2021

Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Accountable Authority
9th December 2021

Thomas Amagula
Deputy Chair
9th December 2021

Nicola Gibbon
Chief Financial Officer
9th December 2021

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 (Restated*) \$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	2A	11,465,186	10,684,644
Suppliers	2B	8,921,212	5,269,231
Depreciation and amortisation	2C	1,021,898	1,000,132
Impairment of receivables	2D	-	330
Finance costs	2E	103,696	92,668
Losses from sale of non-financial assets	2F	485,148	-
Total expenses		21,997,140	17,047,005
Own-Source Income			
Own-source revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3A	59,772	58,313
Interest received	3B	68,047	47,093
Rental income	3C	100	6,500
Non-government grants	3D	36,122	-
Other revenue	3E	8,277,679	8,742,985
Total own-source revenue		8,441,720	8,854,891
Gains			
Gains from sale of non-financial assets	3F	-	2,272
Total gains		-	2,272
Net cost of services		13,555,420	8,189,842
Revenue from Government	3G	16,943,204	9,274,012
Surplus on continuing operations		3,387,784	1,084,170
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive income		3,387,784	1,084,170

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

* The comparative information has been restated as a result of the correction of the error in relation to the identification and recording of Right of Use Assets and the corresponding Lease Liabilities (refer to Note 1.18).



Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 (Restated*) \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	8,169,018	3,097,457
Trade and other receivables	4B	479,910	689,884
Total financial assets		8,648,928	3,787,341
Non-financial assets			
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5	12,466,732	13,139,381
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5	1,438,792	1,431,564
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	5	4,862,802	2,426,264
Total non-financial assets		18,768,326	16,997,209
Total assets		27,417,254	20,784,550
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	6A	684,590	399,524
Other payables	6B	637,956	248,583
Lease liabilities	6C	4,986,446	2,492,235
Total payables		6,308,992	3,140,342
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7	1,273,156	1,196,886
Total provisions		1,273,156	1,196,886
Total liabilities		7,582,148	4,337,228
Net assets		19,835,106	16,447,322
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		1,883,359	1,883,359
Retained surplus		17,951,747	14,563,963
Total equity		19,835,106	16,447,322

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

* The comparative information has been restated as a result of the correction of the error in relation to the identification and recording of Right of Use Assets and the corresponding Lease Liabilities (refer to Note 1.18).



Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
		2021	2020 (Restated*)	2021	2020	2021	2020 (Restated*)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance							
Balance carried forward from previous period		14,563,963	13,479,793	1,883,359	1,883,359	16,447,322	15,363,152
Comprehensive income							
Surplus for the period		3,387,784	1,084,170	-	-	3,387,784	1,084,170
Other comprehensive income							
Revaluation adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		3,387,784	1,084,170	-	-	3,387,784	1,084,170
Closing balance as at 30 June		17,951,747	14,563,963	1,883,359	1,883,359	19,835,106	16,447,322

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

* The comparative information has been restated as a result of the correction of the error in relation to the identification and recording of Right of Use Assets and the corresponding Lease Liabilities (refer to Note 1.18).

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
		(Restated*)
Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Receipts from Government	17,313,528	9,274,012
Sale of goods and rendering of services	8,877,736	8,663,293
Interest	68,047	47,093
GST refunded	893,071	-
Total cash received	27,152,382	17,984,398
Cash used		
Employees	11,374,821	10,382,577
Suppliers	9,671,028	5,437,762
Interest on lease liabilities	130,125	26,429
GST and other payables	-	19
Total cash used	21,175,974	15,846,787
Net cash from operating activities	5,976,408	2,137,611
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	34,474	2,272
Total cash received	34,474	2,272
Cash used		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(720,496)	(332,951)
Total cash used	(720,496)	(332,951)
Net cash used by investing activities	(686,022)	(330,680)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal payments of lease liabilities	(218,825)	(144,015)
Total cash used	(218,825)	(144,015)
Net cash used in financing activities	(218,825)	(144,015)
Net increase in cash held	5,071,561	1,662,916



Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		3,097,457	1,434,541
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4A	8,169,018	3,097,457

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

* The comparative information has been restated as a result of the correction of the error in relation to the identification and recording of Right of Use Assets and the corresponding Lease Liabilities (refer to Note 1.18).

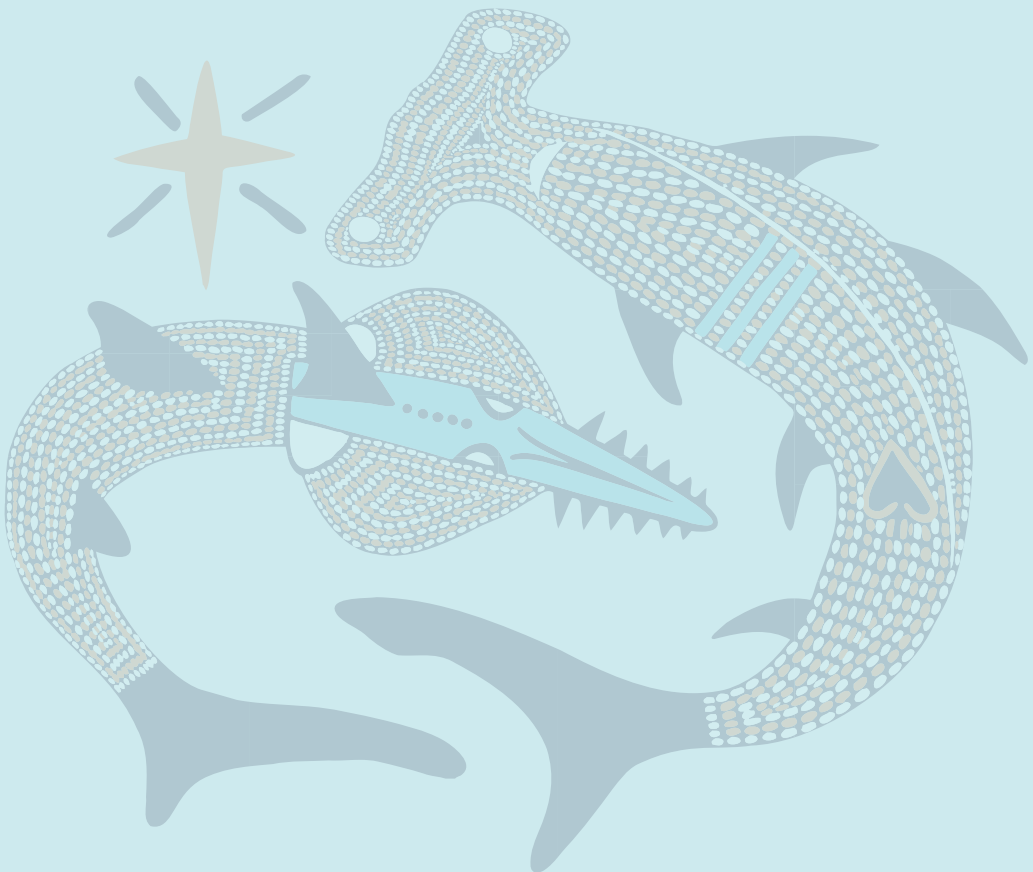


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Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Entity

The Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) is a not-for-profit entity and is established under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. The responsible Minister for the 2020/21 financial year is 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:

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

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

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

Impacts of Covid-19:

The financial statements have been prepared with some impact from the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic had no effect on the impairment of property or assets and had some impact on the operation of the ALC in the preparation of the financial statements.

In April 2020 the Minister for Indigenous Australians, the Hon Ken Wyatt AM MP approved a one-off payment of \$1 million under section 64(1) of the ALRA. The full amount was recognised as income on receipt during the year ended 30 June 2020. Total expense of \$350,970 was spent in 2020-21 (2020: \$285,357) from the funds and the unspent amount of \$155,000 and \$208,673 will be expended in the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. The funding was utilised to provide adequate facilities, equipment and goods to address needs of communities of the Groote Archipelago and deal with any future Covid-19 pandemic events on the islands.

The Covid-19 pandemic did impact operational practice of the ALC due to travel restrictions, cancellation of flights and office closures. Good practice, having the availability for all staff to carry out their work and operate remotely along with additional financial assistance from the National Indigenous Australians Agency ensured that the ALC carried out its operations in full during the financial year.



The ALC received a payment of \$8,000,000 during the year as part of the Northern Territory Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package, with \$3,419,699 being used, leaving a balance remaining of \$4,580,301, to be used in full within the 2021-22 financial year. This income is contributing towards the expansion of the facilities of a coffee shop, a housing development, and the development of a jetty, ramp and marine service, all in the Groote Eylandt Archipelago.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Accounting assumptions or estimates that 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. These include estimates of the probability of long service leave being taken, incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities and estimates of future lease renewals.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors* became effective at the start of the financial year. It had no effect on the financial statements.

1.5 Revenue

The ALC recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the ALC is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the ALC identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

The following is a description of principal activities from which the ALC generates its revenue:



- a) revenue from contracts with customers including cross-cultural courses.
- b) other revenue including income from the mining agreement with Groote Eylandt Mining Company, permit revenue and funeral contributions.
- c) revenue from Government via distributions from the Aboriginals Benefit Account.
- d) other Commonwealth Government grants including working on country, indigenous protected areas and other state government grants. The nature, amount, timing and performance obligations causes this revenue to be in scope of AASB 1058.
- e) reimbursement of expenses

Reimbursement of expenses

Reimbursement of expenses from other entities are recognised when received or receivable.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised at the time of receipt.

Grants and Government Revenue Funding

Grant and Government revenue funding is recognised in profit or loss when the ALC satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreement.

If conditions are attached to the grant and government revenue funding, which must be satisfied before the ALC is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest using the effective interest method.

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 2021 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.

1.8 Finance costs

All finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.



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

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.

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 2021, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2020: nil).



1.13 Buildings and leasehold improvements and infrastructure, 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.

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 Buildings and leasehold improvements and Infrastructure, 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

Assets (excluding right-of-use assets) 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, assets (excluding right-of-use assets) 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. The ALC has reviewed all of its assets as at 30 June 2021 and no adjustments to the carrying values are deemed necessary.

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 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:

	2021	2020
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 2021. 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 buildings and leasehold improvements and infrastructure, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

1.14 Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Council expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Council has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

1.15 Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Council's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate,



amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

1.16 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.17 Events After the Reporting Period

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



1.18 Prior period error restatement

In 2021, the Anindilyakwa Land Council appointed a full time Asset Manager and implemented new procedures of the identification and recording of Right of Use Assets and the corresponding Lease Liabilities.

As a result of a review all the Council's leases, eight existing Lease Agreements were identified as being incorrectly recognised as short-term leases in the 2020 financial statements under the AASB 16 Leases accounting standard. Instead, these leases should have been recognised as right of use assets. This incorrect accounting treatment represents an error in the 2020 financial statements which have now been corrected in the 2021 financial statements by way of a Prior Year Adjustment.

Of these eight building lease agreements 1 is an annual lease with a 4 x 1 year option, 1 is a 2 year term with a 2 year option, 1 is a 1 year term with a 2 x 1 year option, 1 is a 20 year term with a 20 year option and 4 are 20 year terms with 15 year options. These leases commenced prior to the 2020 financial year. Right-of-use assets and leases liabilities were first recognised on transition to AASB 16 Leases on 1 July 2019. The ALC adopted the modified retrospective approach whereby the new standard was recognised only from 1 July 2019. Under this approach comparative amounts are not restated, and the liability is calculated at the present value of the outstanding rentals, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition. The asset is then set equal to the liability. This restatement has resulted in the following changes reflected in the 2021 financial statements.

	2020 (previously reported) \$	Restatement \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Statement of Comprehensive income (extracted)			
Suppliers - Short-term leases	5,345,712	(76,481)	5,269,231
Depreciation and amortisation	934,570	65,562	1,000,132
Finance costs	66,239	26,429	92,668
Total expenses	17,031,495	15,510	17,047,005
Net cost of services	8,174,332	15,510	8,189,842
Total comprehensive income	1,099,680	(15,510)	1,084,170



Statement of Financial Position (extracted)

Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	1,735,540	690,724	2,426,264
Total non-financial Assets	16,306,485	690,724	16,997,209
Total assets	20,093,826	690,724	20,784,550
Lease liabilities	1,786,001	706,234	2,492,235
Total payables	2,434,108	706,234	3,140,342
Total liabilities	3,630,994	706,234	4,337,228
Net assets	16,462,832	(15,510)	16,447,322
Retained surplus	14,579,473	(15,510)	14,563,963
Total equity	16,462,832	(15,510)	16,447,322

Statement of Changes in Equity (extracted)

Retained surplus			
Surplus for the period	1,099,680	(15,510)	1,084,170
Total comprehensive income	1,099,680	(15,510)	1,084,170
Closing balance as at 30 June 2020	14,579,473	(15,510)	14,563,963

Statement of Cashflows (extracted)

Interest on lease liabilities	-	26,429	26,429
Suppliers	5,514,243	(76,481)	5,437,762
Operating Activities: Total cash used	15,898,839	(50,052)	15,848,787
Net cash from operating activities	2,087,559	50,052	2,137,611
Principal payments of lease liabilities	(93,963)	(50,052)	(144,015)
Net cash used in financing activities	(93,963)	(50,052)	(144,015)

Impact on transition

The impact of the prior period error at 1 July 2019 is disclosed below:

	1 July 2019 (Previously reported)	Restatement	1 July 2019 (Restated)
	\$	\$	\$
Right of use assets - land and buildings	1,811,724	770,928	2,582,652
Lease liabilities	1,811,724	770,928	2,582,652



Note 2: Expenses

	2021	2020
Note 2A: Employee Benefits	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	9,757,033	9,160,975
Chairman's fees	193,990	193,990
Sitting fees	56,346	69,962
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	955,415	883,628
Leave and other entitlements	240,222	316,124
Travel allowance	262,180	59,965
Total employee benefits	11,465,186	10,684,644

Note 2B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Administration	590,336	461,988
Advertising	499,929	118,886
Annual report	9,000	9,580
Audit - ANAO	34,000	29,000
Audit - other auditors	7,760	49,382
Audit committee	132,910	56,671
Ceremony & funeral expenses	480,137	225,000
Consultancy	872,397	1,098,516
Consultancy payments to traditional owners	166,285	135,602
Covid-19 safety and protection expenses	219,898	200,735
Employee housing costs	167,920	237,257
Equipment purchases <\$1,500	119,853	321,694
Freight	102,883	57,674
General expenses	92,227	24,613
Insurances	73,313	45,369
Motor vehicle expenses	300,481	292,561
Repairs and maintenance	122,512	226,340
Stimulus Funding Expenses	3,419,699	-
Telephone	217,583	215,025
Training	39,763	152,793
Travel	574,682	704,399
Other	231,597	265,764
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	8,475,165	4,928,848



Goods supplied	3,619,901	1,833,589
Services rendered	4,855,264	3,095,260
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	8,475,165	4,928,848
Other suppliers		
Short-term leases	153,029	77,049
Workers compensation expenses	293,018	263,334
Total other suppliers	446,047	340,383
Total Suppliers	8,921,212	5,269,231

The above disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 2C, 2E, 5 and 6C.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 2C: Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation		
Buildings	402,637	401,834
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	433,941	456,552
Right-of-use assets	185,320	141,746
Total depreciation	1,021,898	1,000,132

Note 2D: Impairment loss on financial instruments

Impairment of Receivables

External parties	-	330
Total impairment of receivables	-	330

Note 2E: Finance Costs

Interest on lease liabilities	103,696	92,668
Total finance costs	103,696	92,668

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 2B, 2C, 5 and 6C.

Note 2F: Losses from sale of non-financial assets

Losses from sale of non-financial assets	485,148	-
Total losses from sale of non-financial assets	485,148	-



Note 2G: Reimbursement of Expenses

Included in expenses are costs relating to third parties that have been recharged and the revenue received is disclosed in Note 3E: Other Revenue – Reimbursement of Expenses.

The Anindilyakwa Land Council sometimes pay for services and goods on behalf of other Aboriginal Corporations to support the Corporations in pricing and availability. Under Section 27 of the Aboriginal Lands Rights (NT) Act 1976 the Land Council can supply such support when requested. The Anindilyakwa Land Council charges this on to the Corporations with no further benefit. This note reports the substance of the transaction of the goods and services and ensures a clear ability to understand the true income and expense of the financial statements by all users.

The expenses in the financial year that have been oncharged to third parties are as listed below:-

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Wages & Salaries	6,340,656	5,729,830
Superannuation	597,884	539,319
Leave and other entitlements	142,135	230,437
Travel Allowance	9,068	5,560
Administration	101,088	112,573
Advertising	124,065	28,791
Consultancy	163,722	226,602
Consultancy payments to Traditonal Owners	29,808	1,683
Employee Housing Costs	13,784	99,905
Freight	4,346	16,968
General Expenses	3,899	2,692
Legal Fees	1,500	27,273
Motor Vehicle Expenses	103,529	93,647
Repairs & Maintenance	6,548	122,225
Telephone	55,766	94,195
Training	5,875	4,885
Travel	114,321	281,547
Operating lease rentals	200,717	81,102
Other	53,633	385,393
Total reimbursement of expenses	8,072,344	8,084,627

Note 3: Income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$

Note 3A: Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers in connection with

External parties	59,772	58,313
Total revenue from contracts with customers	59,772	58,313

Note 3B: Interest

Other	68,047	47,093
Total interest	68,047	47,093

Note 3C: Rental Income

Rental income	100	6,500
Total rental income	100	6,500

Note 3D: Non-Government Grants

Specific project funding	36,122	-
Total non-government grants	36,122	-

Note 3E: Other Revenue

Groote Eylandt Mining Company Mining Agreement - external parties	132,929	198,601
Permit revenue - external parties	29,958	25,009
Quarantine Officer	32,583	182,513
Reimbursement of Expenses	8,072,344	8,084,627
Other	9,865	252,235
Total other revenue	8,277,679	8,742,985

Note 3F: Gains from sale of non-financial assets

Gains from sale of non-financial assets	-	2,272
Total gains from sale of non-financial assets	-	2,272



Note 3G: Revenue from Government

Section 64(1)	7,069,639	6,748,068
Section 64(1) - Covid 19	-	1,000,000
Section 64(1) - Stimulus	8,000,000	-
Section 64(1) - Morgue Upgrade	230,000	-
Total revenue from Aboriginals Benefit Account	15,299,639	7,748,068
Other Government Grants		
<i>Commonwealth</i>		
National Indigenous Australians Agency	1,450,070	1,409,944
Director of National Parks	73,259	-
<i>Northern Territory</i>		
Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources	13,800	-
Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries	54,000	66,000
Dept of Tourism, Industry and Trade	2,436	-
Total revenue from Other Government Grants	1,593,565	1,475,944
Other Government Revenue		
<i>Commonwealth</i>		
Australian Taxation Office - Cashflow boost	50,000	50,000
Total Other Government Revenue	50,000	50,000
Total revenue from Government	16,943,204	9,274,012

Note 4: Financial Assets

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	8,169,018	3,097,457
Total cash and cash equivalents	8,169,018	3,097,457
Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and services receivables in connection with		
Related parties	136,306	326,563
External parties	314,691	186,116
Total goods and services receivables	450,997	512,679
Other receivables		
GST receivable	-	172,815
Other Receivables	24,523	-
Property rental bonds	4,720	4,720
Total other receivables	29,243	177,535
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	480,240	690,214
Less impairment loss allowance	(330)	(330)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	479,910	689,884

No indicators of impairment were found for trade and other receivables in 2021, other than stated above (2020: 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 2021

	Note	Right-of-use assets - land and buildings \$	Buildings and leasehold improvements \$	Infrastructure, plant & equipment \$	Total \$
As at 30 June 2020					
Gross book value		2,502,448	14,926,084	5,349,091	22,777,623
Accumulated depreciation		(76,184)	(1,786,703)	(3,917,527)	(5,780,414)
Total as at 30 June 2020		2,426,264	13,139,381	1,431,564	16,997,209
Additions					
Purchase		-	245,700	462,932	708,632
Right-of-use assets		2,976,022	-	-	2,976,022
Disposals		(354,164)	(515,712)	(21,763)	(891,639)
Amortisation of right-of-use assets		(185,320)	-	-	(185,320)
Depreciation		-	(402,637)	(433,941)	(836,578)
Total as at 30 June 2021		4,862,802	12,466,732	1,438,792	18,768,326
Total as at 30 June 2021 represented by					
Gross book value		5,147,368	15,113,536	4,290,469	24,551,373
Accumulated depreciation		(284,566)	(2,646,804)	(2,851,677)	(5,783,047)
Total as at 30 June 2021		4,862,802	12,466,732	1,438,792	18,768,326
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		4,862,802	-	-	-

No buildings and leasehold improvements, right-of-use assets - land and buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment is expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Nil impairment was applied to Buildings and leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets - land and buildings in 2021 (2020: \$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.

The Council has no contractual commitments for the acquisition of non-financial assets.

Note 6: Payables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	604,383	184,819
Accrued expenses	80,207	214,705
Total suppliers payable	684,590	399,524

Payments are usually made within 30 days of month end (2020: 30 days). Supplier accounts are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 6B: Other Payables

Superannuation	78,328	73,863
PAYG Withholding liability	149,818	139,860
Credit card payable	27,484	20,801
Other	53,727	12,198
Unexpended Grants - Indigenous Protected Areas	328,599	1,861
Total other payables	637,956	248,583

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

Note 6C: Lease liabilities

Lease Liabilities	4,986,446	2,492,235
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Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2021 was \$218,825 (2020: \$144,015*)

Maturity analysis contractual undiscounted cash flows

Within 1 year	191,771	85,751
Between 1 to 5 years	745,522	316,220
More than 5 years	4,049,153	2,090,264
	4,986,446	2,492,235

The ALC in its capacity as lessee has entered into leasing arrangements covering its office in Cairns and Darwin; art and cultural centres located at Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra, its field office in Angurugu and the Community Service Program office. Refer below for further details of the leases and the option terms:



Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

Lease	Occupied by Department	Date First Occupied	Expiry Date after Options Exercised	Option Term
Lots 18 & 20 Cairns	Infrastructure & HR (Combined 18 & 20)	October 2020	30/09/2030	5 Years
Lots 561 & 368 Angurugu	Angurugu Cultural Centre	01/04/2017	31/03/2057	20 Years
Lot 133 Umbakumba	Umbakumba Cultural Centre	30/06/2019	01/04/2051	15 Years
Lot 77 Milyakburra	Milyakburra Cultural Centre	01/07/2014	01/03/2047	15 Years
Lot 327 Angurugu	Anthropology Field Office	01/07/2014	30/06/2054	20 Years
Lot 363 Angurugu	Language Department	March 2010	01/03/2045	15 Years
Lot 347 Angurugu	Art Building	01/09/2018	01/09/2058	20 Years
Lot 371 Angurugu	AHAC Field Office	01/03/2010	28/02/2045	15 Years
Lot 139 Umbakumba	Umbakumba Beach House - Arts Program	01/07/2010	30/06/2045	15 Years
Lot 254 Umbakumba	Umbakumba Rangers Office	01/03/2010	30/06/2045	15 Years
Art Gallery	Art Gallery	31/10/2019	30/10/2023	2 Years
Shop 3 Angurugu Arcade	Community Support Program	01/07/2017	30/06/2022	4 x 1 Year
Shop 6 Angurugu Arcade	Community Support Program	01/03/2018	28/02/2021	2 x 1 Year
Darwin Office	Darwin Executive Office	01/05/2021	30/04/2038	2 x 5 Year

* The comparative information has been restated as a result of the correction of the error in relation to the identification and recording of Right of Use Assets and the corresponding Lease Liabilities (refer to Note 1.18).

Note 7: Provisions

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 7: Employee Provisions		
Employee provisions		
Leave	1,273,156	1,196,886
Total employee provisions	1,273,156	1,196,886



Note 8: Current Non-Current Distinction for Assets and Liabilities

Note 8: Current Non-Current Distinction for Assets and Liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,169,018	3,097,457
Trade and other receivables	479,910	689,884
Total no more than 12 months	8,648,928	3,787,341
More than 12 months		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,466,732	13,139,381
Infrastructure, plant & equipment	1,438,792	1,431,564
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	4,862,802	2,426,264
Total more than 12 months	18,768,326	16,997,209
Total assets	27,417,254	20,784,550
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	684,590	399,524
Other payables	637,956	248,583
Leases	191,771	85,751
Employee provisions	1,120,915	1,039,541
Total no more than 12 months	2,635,232	1,773,399
More than 12 months		
Leases	4,794,675	2,406,484
Employee provisions	152,240	157,345
Total more than 12 months	4,946,915	2,563,829
Total liabilities	7,582,147	4,337,228

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, HR & Performance Manager and the Mining & Environmental Manager. In the 2020 financial year, the Compliance Manager are included instead of the HR & Performance Manager, due to a restructure in 2021. Included in the 2020 comparison figures relating to the Compliance Manager are Short-term employee benefits of \$196,839 and Post-employment benefits of \$20,007. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,061,292	1,137,001
Post-employment benefits	84,436	89,192
Other long-term employee benefits	109,729	103,843
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	1,255,457	1,330,036

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2021 is 6. (2020: 6)

Mr Tony Wurramarrba is Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and also a Director of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC) and Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation (GHAC). ARAC and GHAC receive 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 Wurramarrba and his family members participate in these programs on the same basis and entitlements as other Traditional Owners. GHAC is developing major projects for the sustainable economic future of the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the ALC Region.



The spouse of the Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council is an elected member of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and receives sitting fees, and is also a director of Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal College (GEBIPCAC), which receives section 64(3) royalty distributions from the ALC. 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 was employed in a full time role by the Anindilyakwa Land Council under the grant funded rangers program from 1 July 2020 until 9 April 2021.

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

Related Party Relationships

The entity is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to this entity are the Accountable Authority, key management personnel, Council members including the Portfolio Minister and Executive, and other Australian Government entities.

No loans were made to Council members or Council member-related entities, or key management personnel during the 2020-21 financial year. (2019-20: Nil) The ALC did not provide loans to senior executives in the reporting period.

A number of the Accountable Authority, key management personnel and ALC Council members, 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 Accountable Authority, key management personnel, Council members and entities over which they have significant influence were as follows:



Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

Entity	Accountable Authority, key management personnel or Council Member who are directors/trustees of the entity listed	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga	Purchase of goods or services	116,392	42,436	-	5,254
	Lionel Jaragba	Other revenue	8,650,380	7,947,956	128,852	323,212
	Tony Wurrumarra James Durilla	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	40,092,193	49,818,895	-	-
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	Purchase of goods or services	-	3,252	-	-
	James Durilla					
	Elma Maminyamanja					
	Cherelle Wurrawilya	Other revenue	11,258	48,718	4,155	3,351
	Serena Bara Silas Bara Lellani Bara Bara Jennie Bara Bara Leonard Amagula	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	6,121,711	1,275,000	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Kieronson-Jack Wurramarra	Other revenue	13,439	12,008	-	-
	Eric Wurramarra	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	450,000	2,324,695	211	-
		Section 64(4a)	-	167,436	-	-
Aminjarinja Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara	Purchase of goods or services	1,643	6,131	-	-
	Archie Jaragba	Other revenue	138,085	130,967	-	-
	Jennie Bara Bara Sue Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	4,250,000	-	-	-
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba	Purchase of goods or services	-	-	-	-
	Archie Jaragba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	343,470	-	-
	Serena Bara					
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	Elma Yantarrnga	Other revenue	-	1,320	-	-
	Lionel Jaragba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	17,073,570	9,442,791	-	-
	Tony Wurrumarra James Durilla					

Groote Eylandt & Milyakburra Youth Development Unit Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara Ida Mamarika	Other revenue	-	7,868	-	-
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Jason Yantarrnga	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	500,000	-	-
		Other revenue	20,000	-	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara Nesman Bara Thomas Amagula Ida Mamarika Cherelle Wurrawilya	Purchase of goods or services	(4,235)	7,838	-	4,235
		Other revenue	12,190	8,032	-	-
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,100,000	1,623,500	-	-
Nuburramanja Aboriginal Corporation	Thomas Amagula Leilani Bara Bara Leonard Amagula	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	750,000	-	-	-
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja Ida Mamarika Elma Yantarrnga Jennie Bara Bara James Durilla	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,200,000	1,000,000	-	-
		Other revenue	2,564	74,221	3,299	-
Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation	Thomas Amagula Tony Wurramarrrba Nesman Bara Serena Bara Ida Mamarika	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	400,000	-	-
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga Ida Mamarika Lionel Jaragba Tony Wurramarrrba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	2,600,000	-	-	-
Bartalumba Mini Mart Aboriginal Corporation	Silas Bara	Purchase of goods or services	100	-	-	-
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	Thomas Amagula Ida Mamarika Cherelle Wurrawilya Serena Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	200,000	-	-	-

Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2021, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2020: nil).

Note 12: Financial Instruments

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 12A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
At amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,169,018	3,097,457
Trade and other receivables	450,997	512,679
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,620,015	3,610,136
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	684,590	399,524
Other payables	409,810	34,860
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,094,400	434,384
Note 12B: Net gains or losses on financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest revenue	68,047	47,093
Impairment of receivables	-	(330)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at amortised cost	68,047	46,763



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 period	
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Non-financial assets		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,466,732	13,139,381
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	1,438,792	1,431,564
Total non-financial assets	13,905,524	14,570,945

Buildings and leasehold improvements

The fair value of the Council's buildings and leasehold improvements as at 30 June 2021 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 2021 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 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.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Section 64(3) Royalties		
As at 1 July	11,478,675	1,044,671
Receipts during the year	51,613,060	73,081,909
Interest received	72,137	231,151
Total as at 30 June	63,163,873	74,357,730
Distributions made	(58,366,095)	(62,879,055)
Re-allocation	(57,547)	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	4,740,231	11,478,675
Negotiated Royalties		
As at 1 July	3,333,349	2,511,459
Receipts during the year	17,073,570	23,070,631
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	20,406,919	25,582,090
Distributions made	(18,083,851)	(22,248,741)
Re-allocation	57,547	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	2,380,615	3,333,349

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Negotiated Rents		
As at 1 July	1	4,739
Receipts during the year	776,224	926,224
Interest received	-	386
Total as at 30 June	776,225	931,349
Distributions made	(775,423)	(931,348)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	802	1
Mining Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	1	750
Receipts during the year	404,440	91,668
Interest received	-	80
Total as at 30 June	404,441	92,498
Distributions made	(234,693)	(92,497)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	169,749	1
Eastern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	3	89,287
Receipts during the year	177,287	-
Interest received	-	160
Total as at 30 June	177,290	89,447
Distributions made	(88,043)	(89,444)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	89,247	3
Gravel Royalties		
As at 1 July	27,463	54,941
Receipts during the year	108,445	221,991
Interest received	-	146
Total as at 30 June	135,908	277,078
Distributions made	(129,769)	(249,615)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	6,139	27,463
Taylor Street Rents		
As at 1 July	945	1,393
Receipts during the year	18,664	22,344
Interest received	-	4
Total as at 30 June	19,609	23,741
Distributions made	(16,176)	(22,796)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,433	945



Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Other Rents		
As at 1 July	6,240	388
Receipts during the year	216,093	50,168
Interest received	-	229
Total as at 30 June	222,333	50,785
Distributions made	(201,294)	(44,545)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	21,039	6,240
Southern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	165,452	33,755
Receipts during the year	38,607	203,527
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	204,059	237,282
Distributions made	(204,021)	(71,830)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	38	165,452
Lighthouse Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	-	2,566
Receipts during the year	7,113	4,530
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	7,113	7,096
Distributions made	(7,113)	(7,096)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	-
Bonds		
As at 1 July	70,000	70,300
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	70,000	70,300
Distributions made	-	(300)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	70,000	70,000
Royalty Shoppa		
As at 1 July	659,760	741,356
Receipts during the year	6,616,586	7,350,000
Interest received	2,238	6,316
Total as at 30 June	7,278,584	8,097,672
Distributions made	(7,031,533)	(7,437,912)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	247,051	659,760



	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cultural Programs funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation		
As at 1 July	-	3,159,031
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	-	3,159,031
Distributions made	-	(3,159,031)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	-
Projects funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation		
As at 1 July	2,452,000	3,516,566
Receipts during the year	2,000,000	2,452,000
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	4,452,000	5,968,566
Distributions made	(3,570,914)	(3,516,566)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	881,086	2,452,000
Other Traditional Owner Funds		
As at 1 July	1	8,162
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	1	8,162
Distributions made	(1)	(8,161)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	1
ARAC Rainy Day Provision		
As at 1 July	5,214,921	-
Receipts during the year	-	5,214,921
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	5,214,921	5,214,921
Distributions made	(5,214,921)	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	5,214,921
Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust	8,609,429	23,408,810



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

Annual Appropriations - Monetary assets

Output group	Approved Estimates	Actual Expenditure	Under/(over)	Actual Expenditure funded by Section 64(1)	Actual Expenditure funded by Other Sources
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land & Resource Management	656,564	320,837	335,728	320,837	-
Economic Development	638,969	660,644	(21,675)	638,969	21,675
Advocacy	2,372,334	2,660,592	(288,258)	2,372,334	288,258
Administration & Support	3,631,772	4,042,916	(411,144)	3,631,772	411,144
Covid - 19	-	350,970	(350,970)	-	350,970
NT Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package	8,000,000	3,419,699	4,580,301	3,419,699	-
	15,299,639	11,455,658	3,843,981	10,383,611	1,072,047

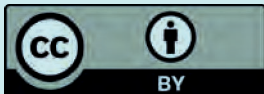
"The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2020-21 financial year, carried out activities identified as priorities by the Traditional Owners of the Groote Eylandt archipelago across the four output groups that resulted in the incurrence of expenditure above the allocation of Section 64(1) funding.

Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure		2021
		\$
Total Actual Expenditure		11,455,658
Add Non-Budget Items:		
Depreciation		1,021,898
Loss on sale of non-current assets		485,148
Expenses funded by grants		1,710,692
Expenses funded by own sources		7,323,744
		21,997,140

Aboriginals Benefit Account cash released during the reporting periods:		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	15,299,639	7,748,068
Section 64(4)	-	0
	15,299,639	7,748,068



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