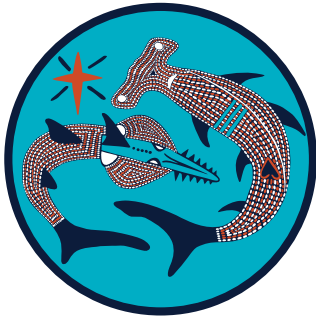


Anindilyakwa Land Council

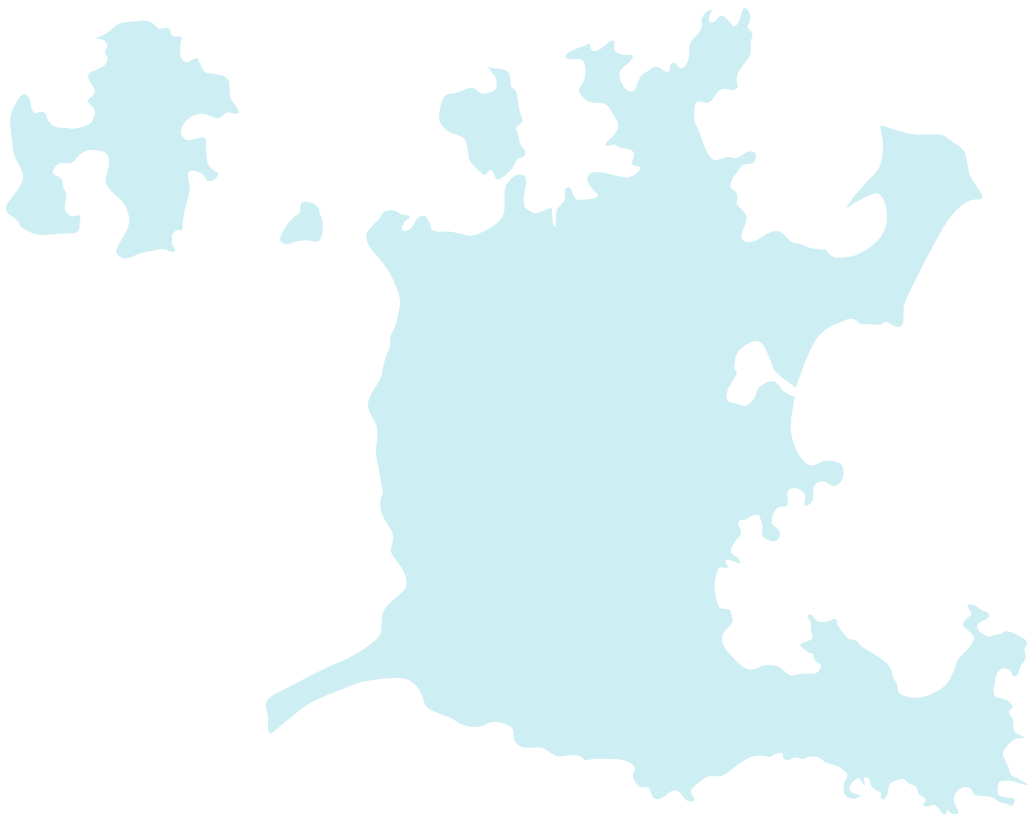
Annual Report 2021-22





Anindilyakwa Land Council

Annual Report 2021-22





Anindilyakwa Land Council

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www.anindilyakwa.com.au

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Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2021-22 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 Linda Burney MP
Minister for Indigenous Australians
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

17th April 2023

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) Annual Report 2021-22.

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 Annual Report 2021-22.

Mr Tony Wurramarra AO
Chair
Anindilyakwa Land Council

Mr Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Anindilyakwa Land Council



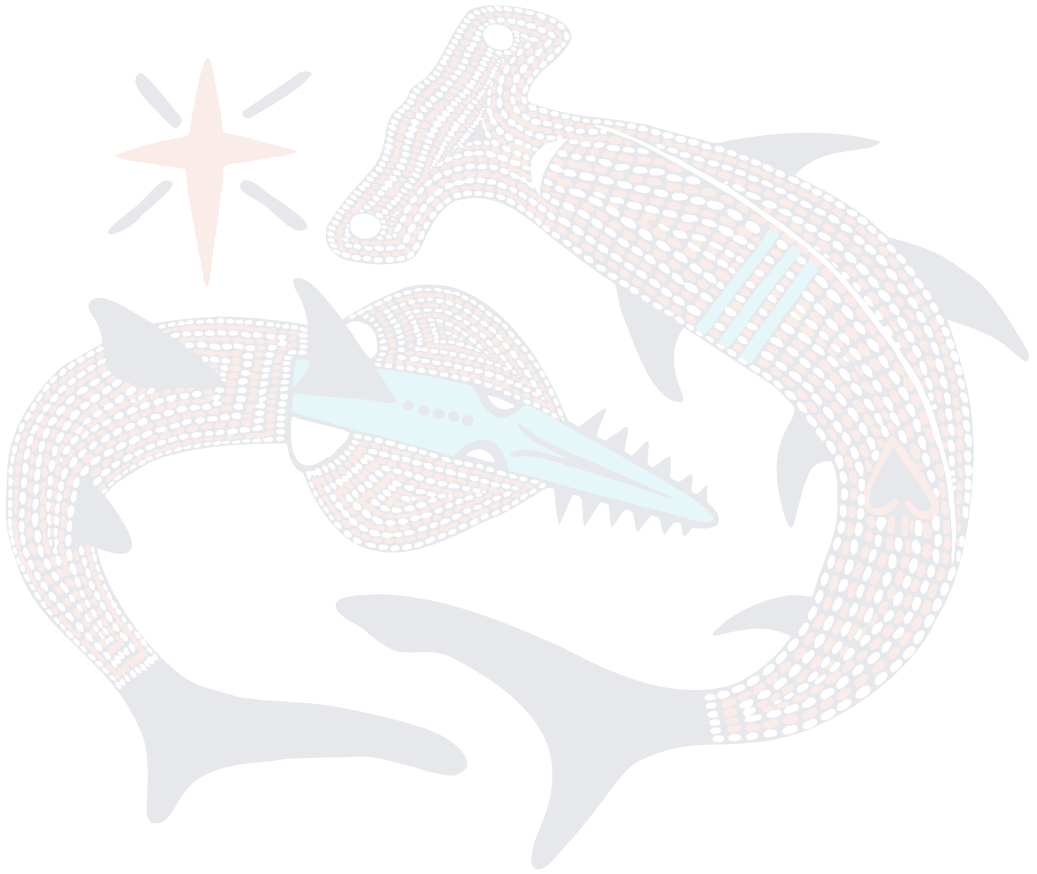
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PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT

1.01 Aids to Access

For queries on the Annual Report contact the ALC via:

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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>



1.02 Acronyms

AAAC	Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation
ABA	Aboriginals Benefit Account
AHAC	Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation
ALC	Anindilyakwa Land Council
ALRA	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>
AMT	Anindilyakwa Mining Trust
ARAC	Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation
ASC	Aboriginal Sea Company
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CJG	Community Justice Group
CRC	Cultural Rehabilitation Centre
CSP	Community Support Program
EPBC	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Design
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GEBIPCAC	Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation
GEMCO	Groote Eylandt Mining Company
GHAC	Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
ICC	Indigenous Coordination Centre
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
LDMA	Local Decision Making Agreement
LoC	Learning on Country
NAAJA	North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency
NIAA	National Indigenous Australians Agency
NLC	Northern Land Council



NT	Northern Territory
NTAIC	Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation
ORIC	Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PGPA Rule	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014</i>
RDU	Royalty Development Unit
RFPA	Royalty Financial Planning and Analysis
TO	Traditional Owner of the Groote Archipelago
WHS	Work Health and Safety
WHSAC	Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation



1.03 Message from the Chair



The ALC Board elections were held in September 2021, and I was selected to continue in the role of Chair of the ALC. The newly appointed ALC Board is made up of a combination of members with a range of experience, some are senior long-standing members. There are also younger and less experienced members who are bringing the ideas of their generation and whose voices are important to listen to. I encourage the younger generation to become actively involved in the plans and activities that will set up the future of the Groote Archipelago.

The ALC Board is characterised by strong representation from Traditional Owners (TOs) across the Groote Archipelago. We discuss matters thoroughly in our language to explore and debate the implications and benefits of our decisions for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago. A major undertaking of the ALC Board is to plan for and take up opportunities that will strengthen our future post mining.

Through the Local Decision Making Agreement (LDMA) with a focus across the areas of housing, economic development, law, justice and rehabilitation, education, local government and health, Warnumamalya are in a better position to be the decision makers on the matters that impact our lives. We know what is best for us.

A key focus is on economic development on the Groote Archipelago that builds on our cultural strengths and the assets that form part of our land and sea. We want to unlock the potential to use our land and sea, in line with our culture and values, to establish an economy post mining. The Winchelsea mining operation is being established as a future Groote Archipelago enabling project. It will assist us to build a strong financial future and support other community and economic development projects on the Groote Archipelago. In March 2022, a thirty-year Mining Lease was granted for the Winchelsea mining operations.

We are also continuing to make progress on developments at Little Paradise and to build a viable aquaculture business, accommodation, tourism and other ventures. We are also building our renewable energy capability for the Groote Archipelago to run with net zero emissions.



During 2021-22 the ALC has worked closely with the NT Government and consulted with TOs to make significant progress on the establishment of a new local government on the Groote Archipelago under the LDMA. A Transition Committee has been established to progress the move for Warnumamalya to take responsibility for local government business on the Groote Archipelago.

Significant progress was also made on the plans to transfer the Groote Eylandt Township Lease from the Executive Director of Township Leasing to a Warnumamalya controlled entity, the Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC). As well as the three current townships of Angurugu, Milyakburra and Umbakumba the satellite communities of Bartalumba Bay, Little Paradise, Malkala and 4 Mile will also be included within the Township Lease. There has been positive feedback received from the TOs of the satellite communities who will receive additional support under the new arrangement.

I'm pleased that we have a great working relationship with health service providers. They want to work with us on the Groote Archipelago and we are taking steps to address the housing constraints so that we can accommodate more specialist health staff on Groote Eylandt.

While COVID-19 also continued to pose a threat to TOs in 2021-22, the ALC Board's strong support for vaccinations led to high levels of vaccination rates amongst TOs across the Groote Archipelago.

I'm looking forward to the completion of the Independent Boarding School on Bickerton Island, named Wurriyukwayuwa-Langwa College, to provide a purpose-built space for the next generation to harness their learning and knowledge so that they can live confidently in two worlds and take up the opportunities available on the Groote Archipelago and further afield if they wish.

As I continue to represent the TOs of the Groote Archipelago, my focus will be to build relationships with a range of stakeholders to achieve the vision of the TOs. We, the TOs of the Groote Archipelago, are fortunate that we collectively envision and plan for what is best for our people and our future. I am looking forward to continuing to work with TOs and all stakeholders as we build a strong future for our children, grandchildren, and future generations.



1.04 Message from the Chief Executive Officer



Significant progress was made in 2021-22 to build the future defined by the TOs of the Groote Archipelago, that is represented in the 15-year Strategic Plan. There is an energy and momentum for change and development on the Groote Archipelago that is unprecedented and that will provide long lasting benefits for generations to come. The achievements have been made possible by the collective vision and voice of the TOs, the strong decision making of the ALC Board and working collaboratively with a range of stakeholders.

During the reporting period, the Australian Government passed the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Amendment (Economic Empowerment) Bill 2021. The reforms include the provision for a new Aboriginal controlled body called the Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation (NTAIC) to empower Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory (NT) to maximise the economic future for their families and communities for generations to come. Two members of the ALC Board, Thomas Amagula and Bradley Bara, were appointed to the interim Board to establish the NTAIC.

In early 2022, the Aboriginal Sea Company (ASC) was incorporated and will be governed by a Board comprising equal representation from the three Land Councils in the NT with traditional ownership of sea country – Northern Land Council (NLC), Tiwi Land Council and ALC, as well as industry experts.

A key focus continues to be implementing the LDMA and increasing community control and local decision making across the six main areas of housing, economic development, education, law, justice and rehabilitation, local government and health. Significant LDMA outputs during the reporting period include:

Housing:

- NT Government commenced awarding contracts to Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation (AHAC) for the provision of Tenancy Support Services and Remote Housing Maintenance for public housing on the Groote Archipelago.



- Additional Groote Archipelago Housing Program (GAHP) houses were completed bringing the total number of GAHP houses constructed to ten.
- There were 28 houses transferred to AHAC from ARAC. The transfer of 22 houses from Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation and six from Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation to AHAC is underway.
- AHAC, which is registered under the National Regulatory System for Community Housing, continues to build capacity and capability to manage community housing and operates offices in Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra. Homeland Services were also provided for seven satellite communities on the Groote Archipelago.
- AHAC continued to facilitate the Housing Reference Groups (HRGs) since 2019 and make decisions on the allocation of housing and other housing matters.
- AHAC demonstrated real job opportunities created through the LDMA, with 11 Warnumamalya employees working for AHAC.

Economic Development:

- A 30-year Mining Lease was granted by the NT Government for the Winchelsea mining operations in March 2022.
- Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation (GHAC), commenced in February 2021 and was established to primarily focus on delivering the foundation assets and business-skills development that will underpin the Future Groote economy including the Little Paradise Development, renewable energy infrastructure, aquaculture enterprises, Winchelsea mining operations, tourism and accommodation for workers.
- GHAC obtained Federal Ministerial approval for the grant of a suite of ALRA S19 Leases for the Little Paradise Development for a total term of 50 years each. (Further information on the Little Paradise Development is available: <https://ghac.com.au>).
- The Telstra Backhaul upgrades were completed and has improved the internet connection on Groote Eylandt and enabled the creation and transfer of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping to support decision making across LDMA focus areas and activities of the ALC.



- Commitment was made to provide new mobile towers and coverage for Milyakburra, Alyangula and Angurugu, which is being co-funded by Telstra and the Australian Government.
- GHAC and Telstra signed a \$3 million fibre and mobile upgrade for Little Paradise and Winchelsea Island which will support connectivity for the economic development projects including the Winchelsea mining operations.
- Aquaculture industry research and development progressed towards the goal of a viable commercial venture.

Law, Justice and Rehabilitation:

- A Steering Committee was established to provide oversight on the effective implementation of the Cultural Rehabilitation Centre (CRC) facility and the Community Justice Group (CJG).
- Design work is well advanced for a standalone CRC facility at Marble Point.
- North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA) was engaged to provide initial support and capacity building for the CJG as it progresses its key priority areas, being to advise on the CRC facility, participate in Community Courts and support community safety initiatives. This includes funding for a local coordinator who will help manage the CJG and further its priorities.

Education:

- Design and construction planning is 75% complete on the Independent Boarding School including landscaping and civil works plans. The project is planned to go to tender early in the 2022-23 reporting period.
- Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIPCAC) reached the final stages of obtaining independent school registration.
- The Department of Education, with input from GEBIPCAC, has recruited a role which will focus on implementing the LDMA Education Implementation Plan.
- Bilingual curriculum resources were developed including a sound chart based on an approved sound system for Anindilyakwa, a country and culture topic wheel covering eight areas and a seasons calendar which will form the basis for the Country and Culture Program.



- Teacher training (accredited and non-accredited, to build skills in teaching to read and write in Anindilyakwa) for Warnumamalya continues.
- Two Warnumamalya school leavers have been employed by GEBIPCAC to learn how to be bilingual teachers.

Local Government:

- A Transition Committee was established to progress towards establishing a new Anindilyakwa local government devolved of the East Arnhem Regional Council.
- Community meetings were held throughout November 2021 to brief Yolngu and Anindilyakwa communities on the progress. A combined presentation was delivered at each meeting by East Arnhem Regional Council, ALC and NT Department of Chief Minister and Cabinet (CM&C).
- A Financial Assessment Report was developed to provide NT Government with an indicative estimate of the costs involved in establishing an Anindilyakwa local government authority.
- On 9 June 2022, the NT Government made the important decision to progress with the establishment of a prospective local government in the Groote Archipelago, by appointing a transition manager to help set up and report on its financial viability. A final decision to establish an Anindilyakwa local government authority is expected to be made in the 2022-23 reporting period.

Health:

- Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation (WHSAC) was established in November 2021, consisting of Warnumamalya Directors and members from Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra.
- While its long term goal is to take full control of local health matters, WHSAC has expressed a desire for NT Health to continue providing primary health services within the Groote Archipelago for the foreseeable future.
- This will involve stakeholders working together to increase involvement, capacity and leadership of Anindilyakwa people in the health and wellbeing sector and to support the long-term aspirations of transitioning to community control and responsibility.



- Stakeholders are also committed to working constructively to strengthen and expand the current provision of health and wellbeing services delivered within the Groote Archipelago, in line with priorities identified by the Anindilyakwa-speaking people, including for more health professionals to be based on Groote Eylandt.
- This is supported by plans for GHAC to construct up to 30 new residential homes on Groote Eylandt for health professionals through agreements with the NT Government.

Within the ALC, there has been a particular focus on enhancing the capability of the Mining and Sustainability Business Unit ahead of early mine closure discussions with South 32 and Groote Eylandt Mining Company (GEMCO). The ALC is committed to ensuring that the closure of the GEMCO mine after 60 years of operation meets international best practice closure requirements and fully aligns with the future vision and aspirations of TOs. Post-mining land use plans are being drafted to identify prospective industries and areas targeted for relinquishment and redevelopment, in line with TO values. Current projections indicate that the GEMCO mining operation will close in eight to ten years' time.

Another important initiative was the engagement of the Australian National University to undertake a comprehensive data assessment and build a social and economic data profile of the Anindilyakwa-speaking people which will inform local evidence-based decision making moving forward.

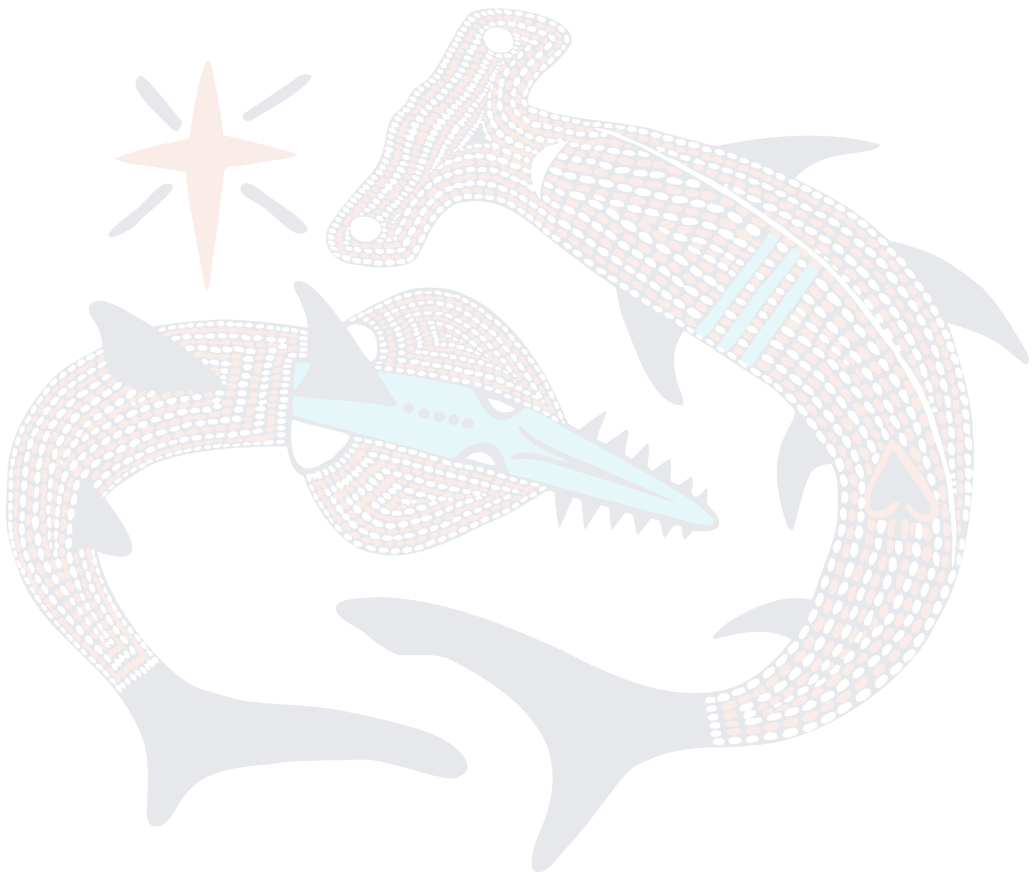
The Land and Sea Program has secured long term funding for the Anindilyakwa Rangers Program from the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) to 2028, highlighting the recognised importance and significant role that the program plays in caring for land and sea.

As I reflect on the past ten years, there has been much progress made since I worked with TOs to develop the 15-year Strategic Plan 2012-2027, an endeavour I carried out shortly after my appointment as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the ALC. It is satisfying to see that most of the actions stated in the 15-year Strategic Plan have been completed or are well underway. Some have required a change of approach or renewed focus, while a few are no longer relevant as the operating context has evolved. During the reporting period, a refresh of the strategic plan was commenced. The refreshed document will reaffirm the vision, mission and values of the TOs, take stock of the breadth of activities



and initiatives under way and planned for the Groote Archipelago and set out what needs to be achieved over the next ten years as we approach closure of GEMCOs mining operations.

During the reporting period we have worked to improve our business operations, compliance and governance practices. The ALC Annual Report 2021-22 provides a compilation of our activities and demonstrates the efforts of the ALC.



PART 2: ABOUT THE ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

2.01 Enabling Legislation and Responsible Minister

During the reporting period the responsible Minister for the ALC was the Minister for Indigenous Australians the Hon Ken Wyatt AM MP until the 21st of May 2022 federal election. The Ministers from May 2022 are Hon Linda Burney MP, Minister for Indigenous Australians and Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy, Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australians. The ALC is an Australian Corporate Commonwealth entity, subject to the *PGPA Act* and was 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 enabling legislation for the ALC. The *ALRA* continues to be a strong foundation on which to build social, cultural and economic growth for TOs.

The ALC 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.

2.02 Purpose, Functions and Powers

The ALC is the peak representative body for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago. The key 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 of 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.

2.03 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 Archipelago 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**

2.04 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 southeast 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 traditional rock art 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



2.05 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.

2.06 The ALC Emblem

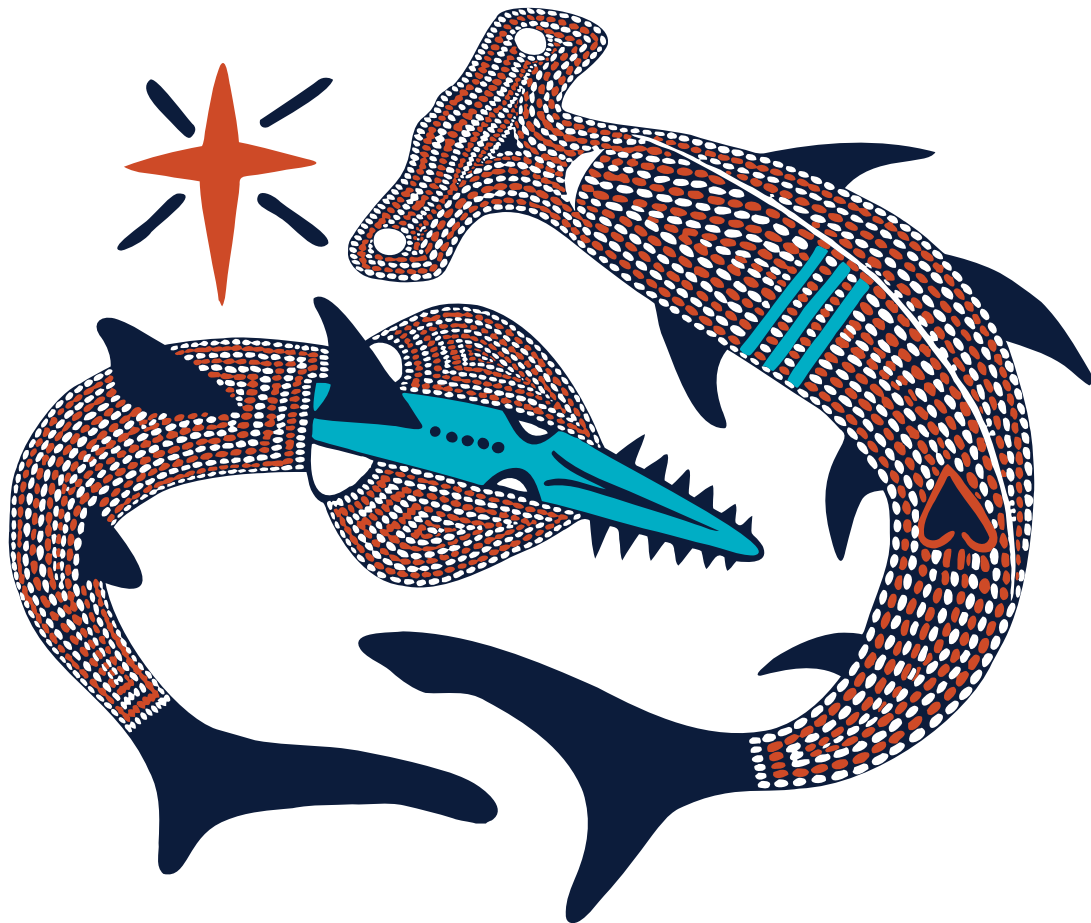
There are three totems within the official shield logo of the ALC. These represent the moieties and clans who live on the Groote Archipelago, and are the morning star, sawfish, and hammerhead shark. In the beginning the island was dark. Barnimbirra (Morning Star) brought daylight to the island and ever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

In creation times, Yumaduwaya (Stingray), Mangwarra (Hammer Head Shark) and Yugwurririndangwa (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

3.01 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 and an election was held in September 2021. ALC Board members including the Chair and Deputy Chair serve a term of three years. Tony Wurramarrba and Thomas Amagula were nominated as Chair and Deputy Chair, respectively, shortly following the elections. The ALC strives for a gender balanced Board. At 30 June 2022, there were 26 Board members, ten (38%) of whom are women.

Board Members: Clan and Community Representatives

Clan	Representative
Amagula	Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula
Bara Bara	Sebastian Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara
Bara/Murrungun	Serena Bara, Nesman Bara
Durilla	James Durrilla
Jaragba	Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba
Lalara	Arnold Lalara, Clive Lalara
Mamarika	Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika
Maminyamanja	Elma Maminyamanja, Geraint Maminyamanja
Wurragwagwa/Yantarrnga	Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga
Wurramara	Cain Wurramara, Judith Wurramara
Wurramarrba	Tony Wurramarrba, Scott Wurramarrba
Wurrawilya	Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya

Community	Representative
Angurugu	Elaine Mamarika
Milyakburra	Elliott Bara
Umbakumba	Bradley Bara



Chair- Tony Wurramarra AO



Tony Wurramarra 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-speaking people. Tony brings a stable and collaborative focus to the ALC Board. Tony has held positions of Chair and Deputy Chair of the ALC spanning 19 years. Prior to this Tony was a member of the ALC Board. Tony began his career as a Community Council Clerk with the Angurugu Community Government Council.

When the ALC was established in 1991, Tony was appointed to the role of Assistant Manager and became involved in community liaison.

With the support of the ALC Board Tony has worked tirelessly advocating for the priorities of the TOs of the Groote Archipelago, in particular working with Government at all levels and with GEMCO. Tony recognises the importance of TOs pursuing economic development opportunities on the Groote Archipelago to build a culturally strong and sustainable future. 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 was also heavily involved in bringing about the historic reforms to the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) and to the *ALRA* which was passed by the Australian Parliament under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Amendment (Economic Empowerment) Bill 2021*. Tony has also pursued the interests of TOs on the Minister for Local Government's Working Group and was a Senior Advisory Group Member that guided the Indigenous Voice co-design process.

Tony continued to represent the Anindilyakwa speaking people and the ALC on a number of Boards and forums during 2021-22, including as a Member of the ABA Advisory Committee; the Groote Eylandt Executive Steering Committee; the ALC Mining Liaison Committee, ALC Finance Committee and the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust (AMT). Tony is a Director of GHAC, Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation (AAAC), ASC, the Machado Joseph Disease Foundation Board, NAAJA and Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation.

Deputy Chair – Thomas Amagula



Thomas Amagula was elected to the ALC Board at the September 2021 election and voted in as the Deputy Chair for a second consecutive term.

Thomas' principal goal is to establish a sustainable future for the Groote Archipelago. A priority for Thomas 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 several 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 in 2018.

Thomas is currently employed as a Workforce Development Advisor with the ALC, supporting utilisation of workplace policies and procedures, conflict resolution and engages Warnumamalya to follow pathways into training and employment. Thomas is part of the ALC Land and Sea Rangers Cultural Advisory and Finance Committees. Thomas holds Director positions with the Amagula clan's economic development business Nuburrumanja Aboriginal Corporation, the ASC, Miwatj Health and is on the Interim Board for the establishment of NTAIC. Thomas is actively involved in the local decision-making group supporting the establishment of an Anindilyakwa local government authority. Thomas has attended meetings of the ABA Advisory Committee as a proxy for the ALC Chair. He is part of the Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre and is undertaking training with other Anindilyakwa future leaders.



Board Meetings and Attendance

There were 16 meetings of the ALC Board held in 2021-22. All meetings held achieved quorum. The dates and attendees of the meetings are listed in the table below.

Board Meetings 2021-22

Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
14 July 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Jason Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Leilani Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Silas Bara, Serena Bara, Elma Yantarrnga, Archie Jaragba, Sue Bara, Leonard Amagula, Kitesha Wurrawilya.	13
05 August 2021	Thomas Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, Silas Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Archie Jaragba, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara, Sue Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Jenny Bara Bara, Kitesha Wurrawilya, James Durrilla.	12
25 August 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Scott Wurramarrba, Silas Bara, Jason Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Sue Bara, Jenny Bara Bara, Leilani Bara Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Kitesha Wurrawilya.	17
23 September 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Arnold Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	18
12 October 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Amethea Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Judith Wurramara, Sebastian Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Arnold Lalara, Clive Lalara, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	18



Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
09 November 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Judith Wurramara, Sebastian Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Arnold Lalara, Clive Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	21
18 November 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Sebastian Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Arnold Lalara, Clive Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	18
01 December 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Arnold Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	20
08 December 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Clive Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Elliott Bara.	18
09 December 2021	Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Elaine Mamarika.	13

Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
15 December 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Judith Wurramara, Elma Maminyamanja, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	13
14 February 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	17
01 March 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Amethea Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Sebastian Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Nesman Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	18
25 March 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Clive Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	16
06 May 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	16
07 June 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Thomas Amagula, Leonard Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Cain Wurramara, Judith Wurramara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Elliott Bara.	14

3.02 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 of the Land Council.

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

The ALC 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.

Chair- Tony Wurramarrba

Refer to page 19 for Tony Wurramarrba's Biography.

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 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.

3.03 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.

3.04 Locations and Offices

The ALC Head Office is located on Groote Eylandt in the township of Alyangula (offices are also located in each of the townships of Angurugu, Milyakburra and Umbakumba):

30 Bougainvillea Drive, Alyangula, NT.
PO Box 172, Alyangula, NT, 0885.

The Land and Sea 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, Infrastructure, and some Royalty Development Unit (RDU) employees are located in Cairns:

58-62 McLeod Street, Cairns, QLD.
PO Box 8176, Cairns, QLD, 4870.



3.05 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, Chair and ALC Board to achieve the goals of the ALC.

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

The ALC has four specialist committees:

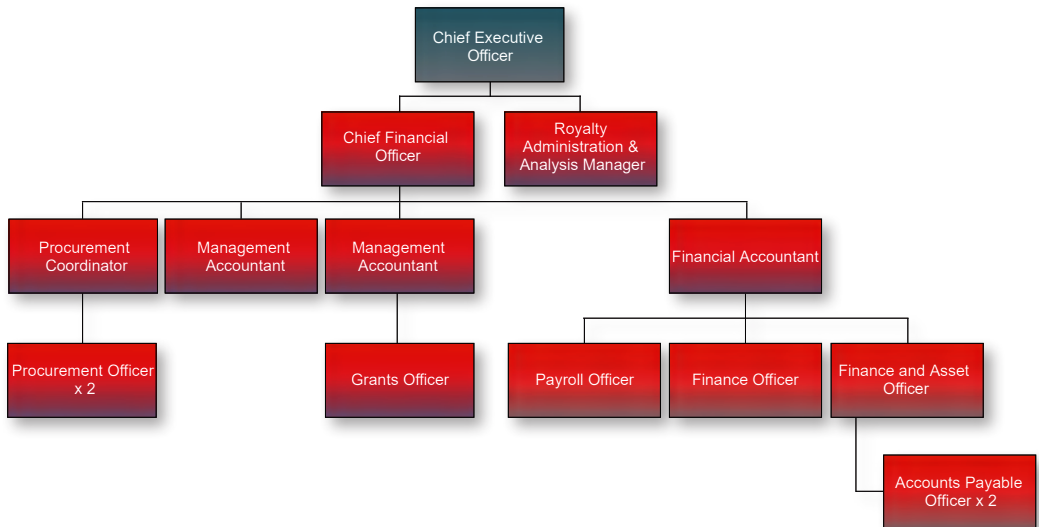
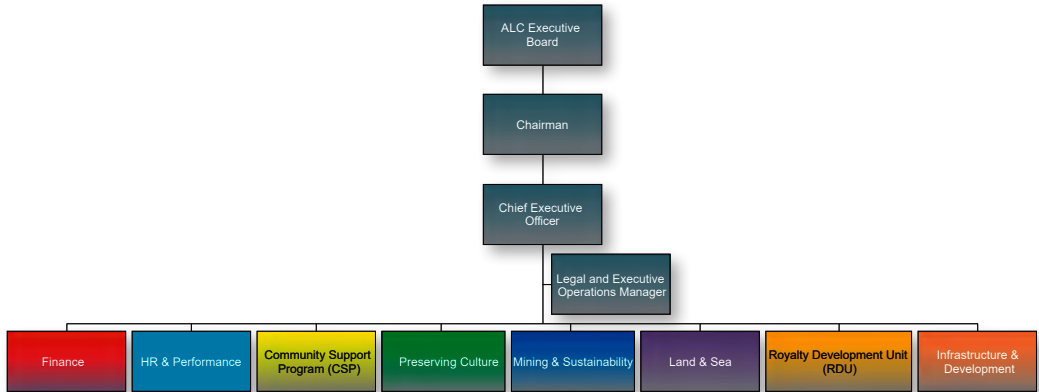
1. Finance Committee
2. Audit Committee
3. Land and Sea Rangers Cultural Advisory Committee
4. Mining Liaison Committee

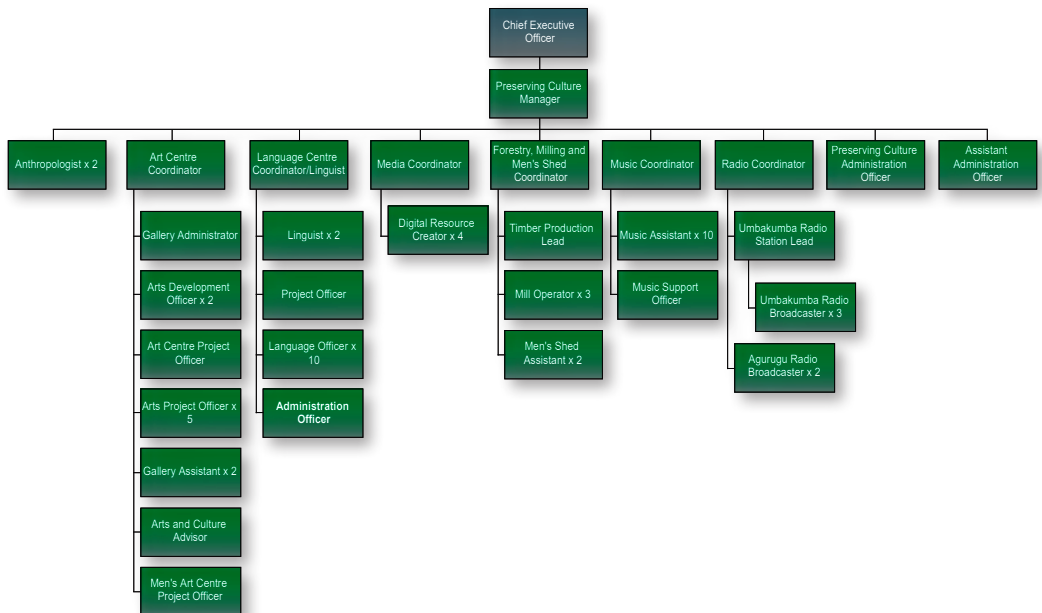
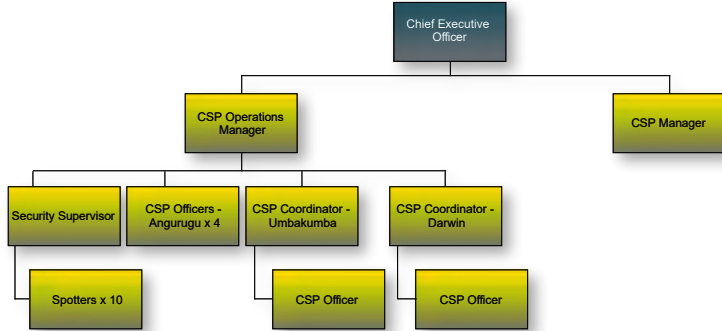
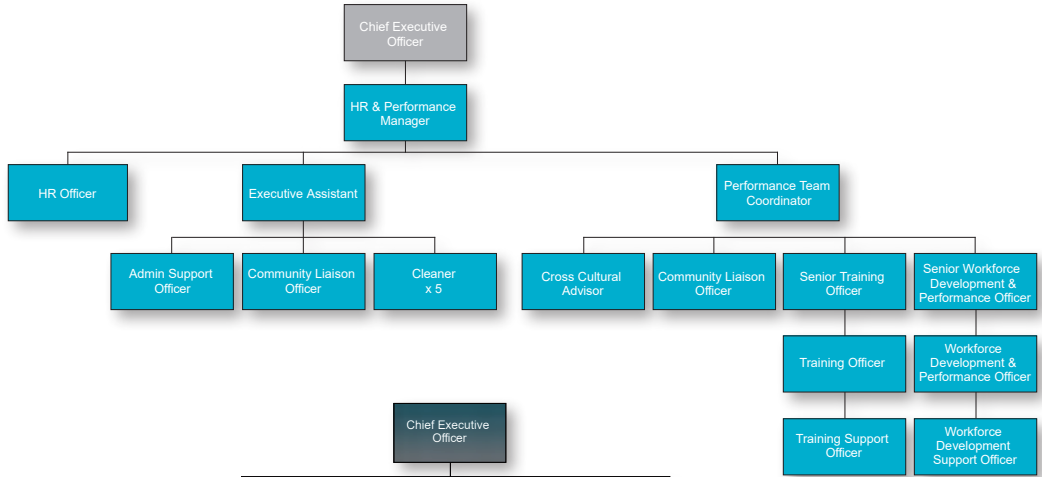
Additional information on the activities of each Business Unit and the Committees is available in the ALC Corporate Plan 2022-23 to 2025-26 and the ALC website.



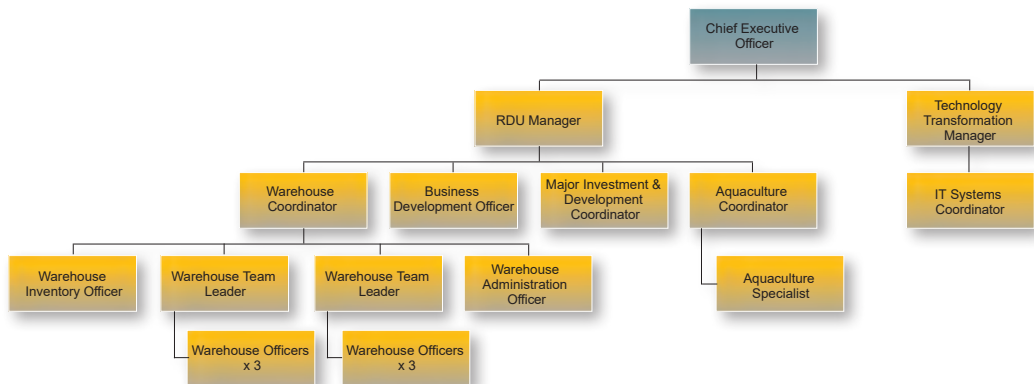
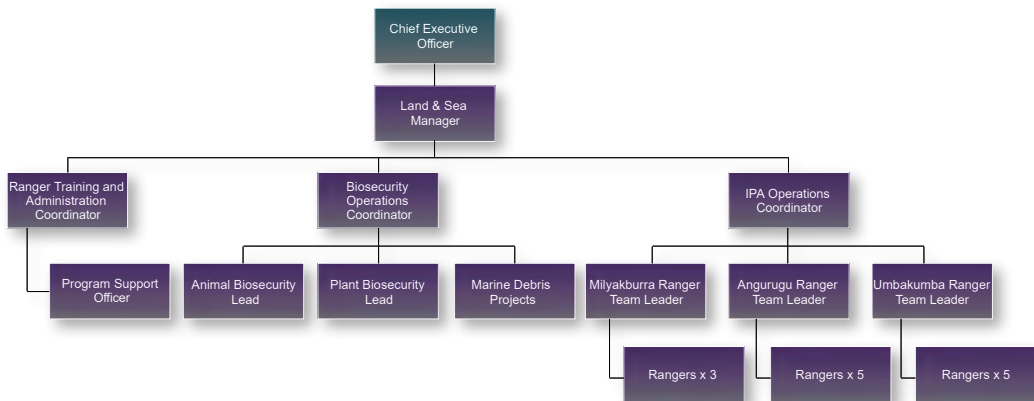
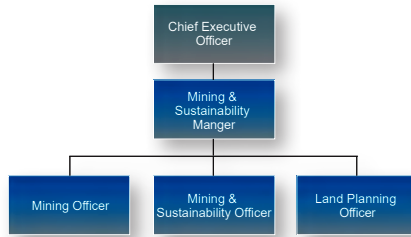
ALC Organisation Charts

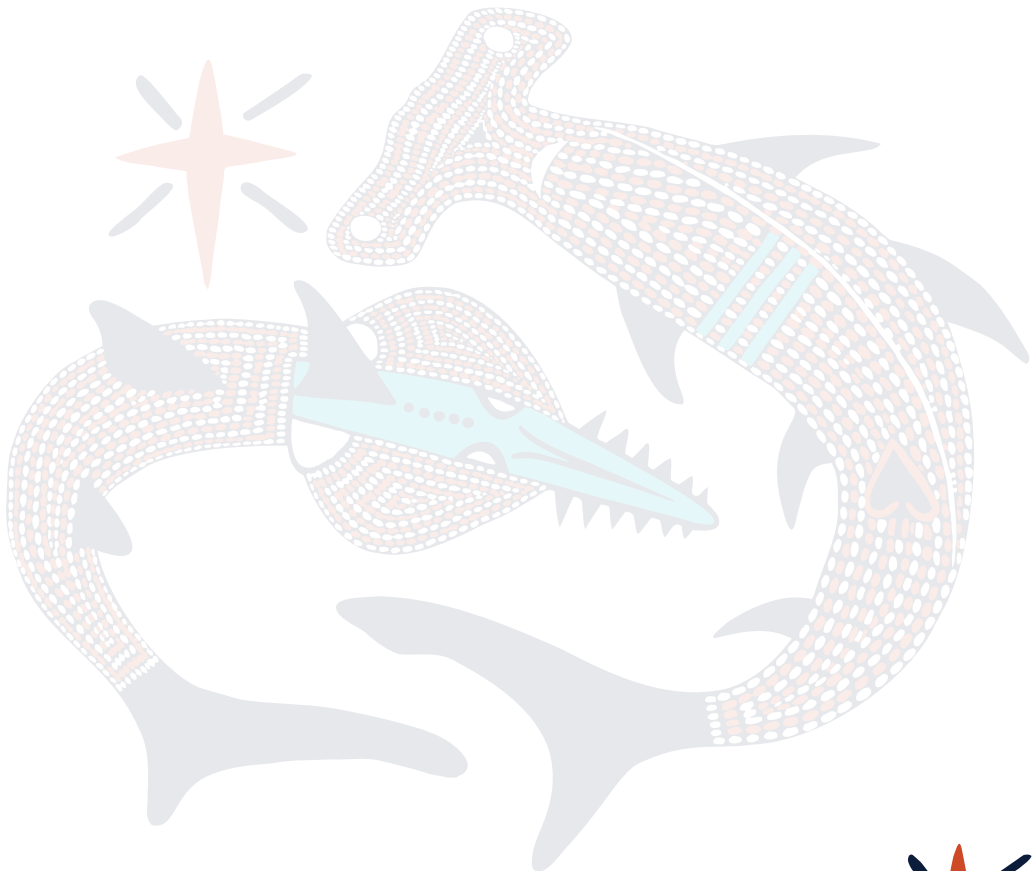
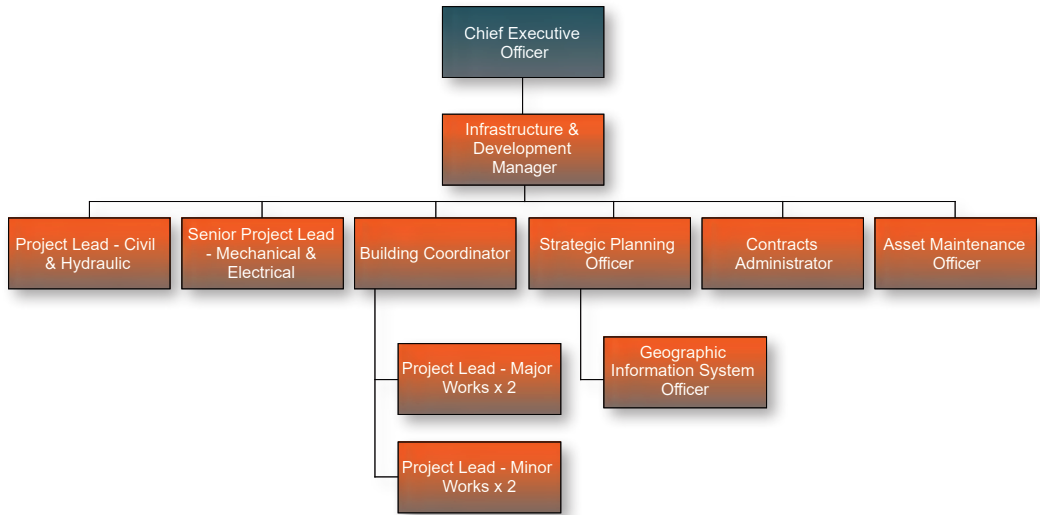
The following chart presents the ALC's Departmental structure.





Part 3: Governance Structure and Practice





Staffing

At 30 June 2022, the ALC had 151 employees, with TOs comprising 49% of the ALC workforce. The staffing profile of the ALC at 30 June 2022 is provided in the tables below.

All Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2021-22)

	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	9	0	9	15	0	15	0	0	0	24
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	35	20	55	39	15	54	0	0	0	109
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	20	64	54	15	69	0	0	0	133

All Non-Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2021-22)

	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	1	1	0	0	0	1
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	11	11	0	6	6	0	0	0	17
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	11	11	0	7	7	0	0	0	18

Executive Remuneration

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
Chief Executive Officer	241,873	23,200 ¹	122,952 ²	25,736	5,747	0
Chair	144,282	0	58,209	16,497	4,624	0
Chief Finance Officer ³	111,341	0	75,180	16,725	0	0
Chief Finance Officer ⁴	2,746	0	7,687	289	3,019	0
HR and Performance Manager	132,169	0	71,330	15,227	3,807	0
Mining Manager ⁵	79,144	0	12,273	8,487	0	0
Mining and Sustainability Manager ⁶	94,615	0	47,365	17,788	2,886	0

1. Bonus refers to a contract incentive amount.
2. Other benefits and allowances for the CEO are made up of leave paid out \$15,486, annual leave entitlement \$33,129, housing on Groote Eylandt \$38,833, fringe benefits tax \$33,537, and vehicle \$1,967.
3. Nicola Gibbon held the position of Chief Finance Officer during the reporting period until 10 June 2022.
4. Colin Wakefield was appointed to the equivalent role of Chief Finance Officer from 22 June 2022.
5. Ross McDonald held the position of Mining Manager during the reporting period until October 2021.
6. Ian Hollingsworth was appointed to the equivalent role of Mining and Sustainability Manager in September 2021.

3.06 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 ALC CEO and to discuss any matter with external auditors.

The Audit Committee comprises an external Chair and up to 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 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 facilitates the review of the CEO performance with members of the ALC Board.

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 members of the Audit Committee were appointed subsequent to the ALC elections held in September 2021. At the first meeting an induction process was undertaken to assist members to understand the Audit Committee Charter.

The ALC Audit Committee Charter is available on the ALC website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/app/uploads/2022/03/ALC-Audit-Committee-Charter-01.03.22.pdf>).



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 inclusive)
Mark O'Shea	Chartered Accountant, Registered Company Auditor, Partner at Enmark Chartered Accountants, previously partner at Deloitte.	4/4	81,157
Cherelle Wurrawilya	Company Director, ALC Board Member, Housing	4/4	1,336
Serena Bara	Company Director, ALC Board Member, Leader Bush Medijina Program.	4/4	1,336
Scott Wurramarrba	ALC Board Member, Infrastructure.	4/4	1,336
Arnold Lalara (resigned March 2022)	ALC Board Member	1/4	334

The Audit Committee met four times during the reporting period. The ALC Chair and CEO were also present at two 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 2020-21 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.

- Worked with management to have an internal review of the payroll system by an external Chartered Accountant with the focus on the proper payment of wages. This work was completed with results identifying only minor matters to be attended to.
- Reviewed the process for the revaluation of noncurrent assets for financial reporting purposes.
- Reviewed the delegations for approval of expenditure that was developed for managing *ALRA S64(1)* funds, managed funds on behalf of ORIC entities 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. Review of results of procedure documentation.

3.07 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 are developed where gaps are identified. During the reporting period, new policies were approved for:

- vehicle usage;
- asset management;
- conflicts of interest and gifts;
- workplace surveillance;
- traditional owner consultation payments;
- rent payments;
- ALRA Section 19 Leases.

Policies are to be reviewed on a two-year basis or when operational experience requires a change in approach.

Risk Management

The ALC Risk Management Policy was updated in January 2022 to include new risk measures related to 'People' – risks related to finding and retaining the best possible people.

The Risk Management Policy 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;
- monitors and evaluates the performance of the risk mitigation strategies.

In 2021-22 work continued to bring the Risk Management Policy to life and to embed risk awareness and management as a key decision-making tool. Risk registers were completed for all departments and monthly risk reporting commenced.

The CEO reviewed and updated the Strategic Risk Register in April 2022. The Strategic Risk Register can be viewed in the ALC Corporate Plan 2022-23 to 2025-26.



Compliance Management

The ALC Compliance Policy was reviewed and updated in June 2022. It sets out the compliance management approach to be applied by the ALC. 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.

This was completed for the PGPA Act in 2021. Overall, the process resulted in confirming awareness of the obligations contained in the *PGPA Act*, and indicated material compliance across the ALC. Improvements were noted for action.

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:

1. Board and committee meeting dates;
2. Policy review deadlines (2-years);
3. Annual Corporate Plan and Annual Report deadlines;
4. Various annual regulatory surveys, questionnaires and returns;
5. Reviews of risk registers and timing of the attestation process.

In performing governance, risk, and compliance activities across the ALC, a range of actions for improvements and investigations were identified. These are now centrally recorded; completion is monitored, and status reported.



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 ALC performed a review of Fraud Risk across the organisation. Opportunities and incentives for fraud of all kinds were considered for each process in every Department at the ALC. Controls were identified and a view of their effectiveness provided by ALC Managers. No fundamental control gaps or failings were identified however, improvement opportunities were identified and are being actioned.

The Chair of the Audit Committee also performed fraud awareness refresher training with Business Unit managers. The ALC completed an internal audit into the payroll process during the reporting period. This was performed by a Chartered Accountant that is independent of the ALC. This audit did not find any significant issues but noted improvement opportunities in information management.

There were no instances of fraudulent activity identified in 2021-22.

3.08 Reports on the ALC:

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.

The Australian National Audit Office commenced a Governance Audit in May 2022 on the four Aboriginal Land Councils in the NT, which is expected to be completed during the 2022-23 reporting period.



3.09 Conflict of Interest Policy

ALC Board Members are required to act in good faith and in the best interests of the ALC when exercising their powers as Board members. Under section 29AA of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, ALC Board members must disclose their personal interests when they first take office or when there is a change. Protocols are in place to manage material personal interests that arise when matters are under deliberation at ALC Board meetings.

The ALC also applies its own Interests and Gifts Policy to ensure the integrity of decisions made by Board Members and Managers.

3.10 Related Entity Transaction

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 2021-22.

3.12 Judicial Decisions and Reviews by Outside Bodies

There were no judicial decisions or reviews by outside bodies in 2021-22.

3.13 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 ALC's Legal and Executive Operations Manager is covered by compulsory professional indemnity insurance as required by the Northern Territory Law Society.



3.14 Significant Non-Compliance with Finance Law

Description of non-compliance	Remedial action
Nil	Nil

3.15 Additional ALRA S37 Reporting

Fees under S33(A) and 33(B)	
(A) Part IV (Mining) GEMCO reimbursement of meeting, and other reasonable costs associated with the administration of the privately negotiated agreement.	14,111
(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	4,740,231
Receipts:	
ABA Allocations	47,133,223
Interest	40,318
Sub-total	47,173,541
Distributions:	
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	150,000
Aminjarrinja Enterprises	2,250,000
Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	4,482,012
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	3,259,200
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	200,000
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	14,326,881
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	550,000
Arirki Aboriginal Corporation	649,000
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College	864,709
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	19,538,048
Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation	300,000
Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation	150,000
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	600,000
Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation	150,000
Sub-total	47,469,850
Balance 30 June 2022	4,443,922

Section 35(3) Determinations	
S42,S43,S44,S46,S48A and/or S48D negotiated agreements and exploration licenses.	
Opening balance	2,381,416
Add Receipts:	
S46 negotiated royalties	18,116,032
S46 negotiated rents	958,392
S44A exploration licenses	0
Interest	0
Sub-total	19,074,424
Deduct payments:	
S46 negotiated royalties paid to Mutual Trust as the investment organisation approved by the trustees of Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	17,064,322
S46 negotiated rents paid to TOs affected by privately negotiated agreement	954,627
S44A exploration license royalties paid to TOs affected by S48A agreement	0
Sub-total	18,018,949
Closing balance	3,436,891

Section 35(4) Determinations	
S15, S16, S19 and S20 - rents and other prescribed amounts	
Opening balance	116,463
Add receipts:	
S16 rents and other prescribed amounts	566,204
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with S35(11)	0
Sub-total	566,204
Deduct payments:	
Section 16 rents and other prescribed amounts paid to TOs affected by S16 agreement	610,601
Sub-total	610,601
Closing balance	72,066

Section 35(6)

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

Section 29A Committees

The ALC has established a Finance 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). Further discussion on the Finance Committee is provided in the Performance Statements (refer to pages 64-65) and in the ALC Corporate Plan 2022-23 (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>).

Following the election of the ALC Board in September 2021, the membership of the Finance Committee was appointed by the ALC Board.

The membership changes of the Finance Committee took effect in October 2021. Ida Mamarika and Kitesha Wurrawilya stepped down and new members Cherelle Wurrawilya and Amethea Mamarika were appointed. In February 2022, Bradley Bara was elected to the Finance Committee.



The table below presents the meeting dates, attendees, and total present.

Meeting Date	Attendees	Total Present/ Total Number of Members
17 August 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Kitesha Wurrawilya.	8/8
18 August 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Kitesha Wurrawilya.	8/8
19 August 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Kitesha Wurrawilya.	8/8
23 August 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba.	7/8
29 November 2021	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Amethea Mamarika.	8/8
21 February 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	9/9
22 February 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	9/9

Meeting Date	Attendees	Total Present/ Total Number of Members
23 February 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	9/9
24 February 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	9/9
6 June 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Thomas Amagula, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya.	6/9

Details of Consultants Engaged

Consultant	Amount paid (GST exclusive)	Nature of work undertaken
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	113	Contour data services
Ward Keller	350	Legal services
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	455	Marketing & advertising services
AIM Screening Pty Ltd	564	HR advice
JAC Traders Pty Ltd	839	Strategic marketing and branding
M.C SHANNON & Others	1,101	Property searches
EASA	1,211	HR advice
Devenish Law	1,720	Preparation of Lot 20 Cairns office sublease
Rod Tidey Consulting	5,200	Assessment & review of ALRA S64(3) royalty funding

Hicksons Lawyers	5,978	Legal services & COVID vaccination advice
LMJ Cairns Pty Ltd	7,000	Payroll audit services
Simpsons Solicitors	7,122	Legal services
Hays Recruiting Experts	7,300	Payroll rates advice for HR
Ricky Petersen	7,500	Planning, facilitation & risk management of Trans Plateau Trek
Formation Studios	8,309	Media training services
PEC Consultants	8,590	Fire consultancy workshop
Stephen Ronald Ellis	11,711	Trans Plateau Trek services
Conservation Management Pty Ltd	17,104	Conservation services
Malouf Management Services Pty Ltd	18,047	Local decision making consultancy
Sondi Bootle	19,500	Land planning services
Landroc	28,772	Surveying & reporting services
Andrew Clarkson	34,800	Governance & procedural consultancy
Social Ventures Australia (SVA)	36,736	Local Decision Making consultancy
Campaign Edge Sprout Pty Ltd	63,479	Strategic marketing and branding
Wilfern Group Pty Ltd	77,710	Corporate planning and reporting
KPMG Chartered Accountants	81,248	Local government LDMA
Bowden McCormack	124,488	Legal services
Australian Institute of Marine Science	130,312	Underwater video data analysis - monitoring Green Turtles
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	132,521	Professional services & advice
Enmark Pty Ltd	141,225	Audit, financial and advisory services
Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation	311,300	Operational services

Section 28 Delegations

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

3.16 Work Health and Safety Act 2011

ALC is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for employees, clients, contractors, and visitors. This is 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 2021-22. 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.
- Comply with all relevant laws, standards and codes of practice. The ALC 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 safety 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 ALC.
- 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 ALC's safety progress to establish realistic objectives for the ALC 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 2021-22. 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 ALC's ongoing commitment to best practice leadership in WHS in the sector, the ALC continued engagement with national risk research and advisory firm, The Mindful Risk Group during the reporting period. The Mindful Risk Group has assisted the ALC to update the WHS Business Plan for 2021- 22, identifying areas to strengthen WHS systems and internal capability and provided support to ALC Managers to implement the plan.

Activities completed during the reporting period include the release of the ALC WHS video in Anindilyakwa, the implementation of a WHS Training Program, including topics such as WHS Risk Assessment, Risk Management for Events, Occupational Violence Prevention and WHS Responsibilities for Managers and Coordinators. This face-to-face training has also been supported by the implementation of an online WHS Training Program to achieve annual compliance on mandatory WHS topics. In addition, numerous WHS system documents have been developed and made available in the ALC Corporate Resources Library. A review of the ALC WHS Policy occurred to ensure best practice and compliance.

3.17 Environmental Performance

Under Section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC)*, Commonwealth Authorities must include a report on environmental matters.



Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) Reporting

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD	How it furthers or advances ESD principles
Project Management	Project planning includes an assessment of the ongoing impact on the natural environment (incorporated into the project planning template)	Environmental risk assessments are incorporated into project planning
Infrastructure Management	Infrastructure projects include assessment of impact on the natural environment	Environmental risk assessments are incorporated into project planning
Sustainability Policy	Mining & Sustainability policy is premised on intergenerational equity	Relinquishment conditions for mined land refer to preserving the underlying land capability and decisions made by clan elders within their clan estates. Redevelopment plans for mined land include a reserve strategy in post mining land use plans to support ecosystem function in the landscape.
Land & Sea Program	Threatened species management	Marine threatened species management plan development was commissioned. The marine plan will complement the completed terrestrial threatened species management plan and both plans are nested within the Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) management strategy.
	Ghost net recovery	Land and Sea Rangers have operated a successful ghost net recovery program in the marine estate.



	Ranger program	Ranger employment in the communities of Angurugu, Malkala and Umbakumba on Groote Eylandt is being extended to Milyakburra on Bickerton Island.
	Waste management work	<p>The Land and Sea Rangers are proactive in their approach to the management of marine debris, ghost nets and ocean plastics. Every year the Rangers remove on average of around 100 cubic meters (approximately three shipping containers) worth of ocean plastics and marine debris. The activities are undertaken as part of the NIAA funded Working on Country Program and the Indigenous Rangers Coastal Clean Up Project.</p> <p>The Rangers have surveyed and mapped over 200 ghost nets around the coast of the Groote Archipelago and are currently working through the strategic removal of these foreign fishing nets from the beaches, rocky headlands and shallow waters of the Anindilyakwa IPA.</p> <p>The Rangers removed approximately 12 tonnes of ghost nets from the waters surrounding Groote Eylandt in 2021, following reports of three large nets that had been found within the waters of the IPA.</p> <p>In 2021 the annual community beach clean-up event “Clean Up Groote Eylandt Day” attracted 70 volunteers to join the Rangers to clean up marine debris from one of Groote Eylandt’s beaches. In two and a half hours the volunteers collected the following amounts of marine debris: 7,171 plastic bottle tops, 3,098 plastic bottles, 2,238 thongs and shoes, 667 plastic cigarette lighters, 553 floats, 260 squid jigs, 212 glass bottles, 155 toothbrushes, 65 rolls of tape, 23 metal containers/gas bottles, four ute loads of plastic bags, ghost nets and rope.</p>

Ecologically Sustainable Design

ESD principles are adopted by the ALC in all economic development projects that have been supported and planned for the region. The Groote Archipelago economy is entering a state of change as the GEMCO mining operation enters a closure phase. The development plan is framed within the ALC 15-year Strategic Plan to transform from a royalty fed economy to a cultural economy, empowered by local decision-making and sustainable economic development. All development projects have ALC Board approval and direction and are embedded in Anindilyakwa cultural experience of aquaculture, mining, tourism and forestry and are also designed to support the regional service sector. The intent is to secure existing cultural, social and environmental programs that will preserve the unique status of the Groote Archipelago.



Environmental Performance Reporting

Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
Energy efficiency	Steps taken to reduce energy consumption	All new houses and renovations to existing houses must achieve a 5-star energy rating
	target % of electricity from renewable (green) sources	The ALC has commissioned renewable energy scoping studies to plan the path to net zero emissions over the next eight years.
Waste	Steps taken to reduce waste production	The ALC has a relatively minor waste footprint and has worked to remediate legacy landfill and demolition waste issues associated with the mining town of Alyangula and the former Bartalumba Bay fish factory.
	Procurement policy	Consideration of waste streams are incorporated into procurement system.
Water	Water consumption	The ALC has relatively minor water consumption for offices and residential accommodation. The GEMCO mining operation provides municipal water supply. The ALC ensures groundwater supply for outstations is sufficient for community needs.
	Sewage wastewater reuse	Wastewater reuse is being proposed to address sewage pond overflow issues in Angurugu. Sewage pond overflow is potentially useful as an irrigation supply for an irrigated woodlot feasibility study.

Environmental Performance

The 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, and for Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd for an exploration project on Winchelsea Island.

The ALC has commissioned a pathway to net zero carbon emissions that it plans to implement over the next eight years. The ALC has also introduced controls in procurement to minimise the purchase of new vehicles, improve maintenance schedules, and factors in environmental impacts in purchasing decisions and vehicle usage. Vehicle tracking devices were installed to monitor driving management and, reduce speed and fuel consumption. Staff are requested to turn off all lights, computers, and air conditioners each night. Office refits have decreased the need for air conditioning during the dry season.

The ALC is increasingly working in a paperless environment and has digitised several forms which has led to minimised printing on paper. All printing paper purchased is of the recycled type. Shredded paper is taken by several staff as mulch for their gardens. The ALC has, for the past 7 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 assesses targets for reducing waste. The ALC is continuing to investigate ways to reduce the numbers of car wrecks in community, including improved maintenance of vehicles through supporting the construction of a TO run community mechanical workshop.

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

The ALC has also initiated a Climate Change Adaption Plan. The aim is to embed climate change awareness in the Anindilyakwa-speaking community. Key considerations include food security, reducing reliance on imported goods and awareness of sea level rise.



PART 4: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

4.01 Performance Results and Analysis 2021-22

We, the Accountable Authority of the ALC, present the 2021-22 Annual Performance Statements of the ALC, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *PGPA Act* and the *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*.

4.02 Manage Land

Objective:

Protect and manage biodiversity, and the cultural and recreational values of the Anindilyakwa IPA and surrounding sea country.

Carry out the Land and Sea Program

Performance Measure:

Percentage of total activities in the Land and Sea Rangers Annual Project Plan completed or on track.

Target:

100%

Results and Analysis:

The Land and Sea Business Unit (Land and Sea) is primarily funded by NIAA under the Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program for the Anindilyakwa Rangers Program (Working on Country) and the Anindilyakwa IPA. During the reporting period, Working on Country secured funding through to 2028 and IPA funding is committed to the end of the 2022-23 financial year. Land and Sea sets Annual Project Plans and provides reports to NIAA.



The Annual Project Plans contains 72 outputs across both funding streams. During the 2021-22 reporting period 50 outputs (69%) were completed, 16 outputs (22%) were partially completed, and four outputs (8%) were yet to be started. A summary of the outputs for the reporting period is provided below (pages 47-56).

The key areas of activity were:

- Consultation and planning with TOs to guide the management of the Ranger and IPA Programs in accordance with cultural protocols;
- Engaged with a range of collaborators and stakeholders on various projects for example Territory NRM, Universities, Australian Institute of Marine Science, BushBlitz, Felixer, GEMCO, Northern Australian Quarantine Strategy, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries;
- Strategic planning and IPA Management Plan updated (refer to page 59);
- Cultural and natural heritage management (refer to page 60-61);
- Indigenous knowledge transfer (refer to page 59 Learning on Country (LoC));
- Protection of threatened species and communities including marine and migratory species;
- Working with NT Fisheries to investigate aquaculture venture feasibility through Oyster grow out trials and supporting in aquaculture industry development;
- Crocodile management activities in the interests of community safety;
- Implement a monitoring program targeting threatened species and to support protection of biodiversity across the IPA;
- Biosecurity activities;
- Feral animal management;
- Weed management;
- Fire management;
- Sea country management including significant marine debris removal and ongoing patrols on behalf of NT Fisheries, and Sea Safety Program funded by GEMCO (additional discussion refer pages 50- 51 and page 60);
- Visitor management (refer to page 60);



- Staff training and skills development (refer to page 58);
- Health and safety management (refer to pages 48-49 for ALC wide objectives and activities on workplace health and safety and pages 37-39 on risk management).

Performance Measure:

Adopt emerging technologies to improve safety, effectiveness and efficiency of Land and Sea activities.

Target:

Define and secure funding.

Results and Analysis:

Investigations are under way to develop Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Ranger digitisations for mobile devices to provide real-time visitor information about recreation areas, maps showing tracks and access points, closure advice and safety updates. Software is being developed and will likely be available for use during the 2022-23 reporting period.

Investigation is underway to implement a field-based data collection system that will be backed up and supported by desktop software and will act as a safe storage space for cultural information collected by the ALC.

Performance Measure:

Impact of the Rangers activity on the environment and community.

Target:

Qualitative.

Results and Analysis:

The impact of the Land and Sea Program on the community and environment is far reaching and is demonstrated in the summary of activities carried out by the Land and Sea Program (pages 56-57).

A significant positive impact of the Land and Sea Program is in providing long term stable employment, formal training and up-skilling of Warnumamalya.



Part 4: Annual Performance Statements

During the reporting period, all Rangers were enrolled in Conservation and Land Management units with three completing their course requirements during the reporting period. Other areas of up-skilling and training included tourism, first aid, work health and safety, vehicle/coxswains' licence, numeracy and literacy, communication, supervision and mentoring. Ongoing mentoring continued for ALC Rangers who have received their Coxswains tickets, and additional Rangers have been enrolled in Elements of Shipboard Safety and are close to attaining their General Purpose Hand certification.

The table below presents the roles held in Land and Sea. Warnumamalya employees make up 69% of the employees working in the Land and Sea Program.

Land and Sea Program positions	Funding source	Employee numbers	Indigenous employees	Full-time equivalent
Ranger Coordinators	NIAA- Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy Program (grant)	2	1 out of 2	2
Rangers	NIAA- grant	5	5 out of 5	4.6
Casual Rangers	NIAA- grant	3	3 out of 3	2.4
Administration and Program Support	NIAA- grant	1	0 out of 1	0.8
Administration and Training	NIAA- grant	1	1 out of 1	1
IPA Coordinator	NIAA- grant	1	0 out of 1	1
IPA Ranger	NIAA- grant	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



Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA

Performance Measure:

Quarterly Advisory Committee Meetings.

Target:

Four.

Results and Analysis:

There were four Cultural Advisory Committee meetings held during the reporting period with good engagement from members to guide the future direction of the Ranger group. Topics discussed included compliance activities, recruitment, and general Ranger activities.

Performance Measure:

Review and update the five-year IPA Plan.

Target:

Completed.

Results and Analysis:

The revised Anindilyakwa IPA Plan of Management is 90% complete as at 30 June, and the Monitoring Evaluation Review and Implementation (MERI) report template will be finalised in consultation with Rangers and the Cultural Advisory Committee. A summary version of the Plan of Management will also be prepared.

Learning on Country

Performance Measure:

Classroom or on-country activities carried out during the school term.

Target:

Eight.

Results and Analysis:

The Rangers carried out eight LoC activities with community schools during the reporting period. Topics covered included turtle talks, biosecurity, Crocwise, cane toads, work experience with the Land and Sea Program, oyster farm management, track clearing, cultural site visitation, marine debris and turtle tagging debrief.



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

Performance Measure:

Number of Recreation Permits sold, number of compliance patrols carried out, number of permit non-compliance identified during patrols.

Results and Analysis:

Performance measure	Targets	Results
Number of Recreation Permits sold	Demand driven.	875 (540 Annual and 335 Visitor)
Number of compliance patrols carried out per year	30	30 marine patrols, 3 Recreation Permit Patrols, 3 COVID-19 response patrols and 4 COVID-19 patrols on water.
Number of permit non-compliance identified during patrols	0	4

Land and Sea continues to manage recreational areas on Groote Eylandt to ensure protection of sites of cultural significance within the Anindilyakwa IPA. Activities included the maintenance of signage of closed recreation areas and areas of specific cultural significance. Residents and organisations were kept up to date on the status of cultural closures of country. Cultural site maintenance at Wurruwarrkbadenumanja (Cave Paintings) was carried out during the reporting period and is ongoing. Development is underway to digitise and provide an application for public to provide information on recreational areas (refer to page 49 for additional discussion on emerging technology).

There were four issues of non-compliance that were referred to the ALC Chair and investigated by NT Police.



Increase community awareness of the activities of Land and Sea Program, and threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA. Raise the profile and knowledge of the Land and Sea Program using a range of media and communication strategies.

Performance Measure:

Number of activities carried out.

Target:

25

Results and Analysis:

The Rangers have carried out more than 25 activities during the reporting period to increase awareness of the Land and Sea Program activities and threats to the Anindilyakwa IPA. Community events and a range of media and communication strategies have been used to promote caring for country and the work of Land and Sea.

Develop a Mine Closure Plan, in partnership with TOs and GEMCO to address South32 ceasing mining operations on Groote Eylandt.

Performance Measure:

Progress to approve the GEMCO Mine Closure Plan that has ALC Board approval and represents best practice. Support early and progressive relinquishment of GEMCO assets to benefit the economy and with no liability to the TOs.

Target:

Resource the ALC with a team to focus on closure planning. Liaise with GEMCO on Mine Closure Plan, finalise current TO consultations on closure aspirations.

Results and Analysis:

Mine closure is framed around the end of mining and processing activity while relinquishment is related to the return of mining, exploration, and town leases to Aboriginal land. Relinquishment under the *ALRA* is returning the mining lease areas to Aboriginal land with the following qualities:



- The land has cultural integrity.
- The land is in condition for a variety of potential economic uses that are consistent with its cultural integrity and subject to the consent of TOs.
- The land is private, not available for access without TO consent.
- The land is generally free from contamination.

Closure of the GEMCO mine under the existing mining agreements requires approval from the ALC that Aboriginal land values have been met. ALC has developed draft post-mining land use plans identifying prospective industries and areas targeted for early relinquishment and redevelopment before the mining operation closes. An ALC Sustainable Development Officer was appointed to develop post mining land use plans and engage TOs in this process. Extension documents and videos to inform TOs about the timing and implications of mine closure and development opportunities after closure are being developed with their involvement. An ALC Mining Officer position has been recruited to support liaison with GEMCO and Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd. The Mining and Sustainability Business Unit plans to open an office in Angurugu to facilitate consultation on relinquishment and engagement with TOs on mine closure issues. The ALC has also engaged a team of mine closure experts (for example contamination, rehabilitation, legal) to advise accordingly.

GEMCO mine closure is a standing item on quarterly Mining Liaison Committee (MLC) meetings. Delivery of GEMCO's five yearly closure plan update is expected early in the 2022-23 reporting period. TO consultation on mine closure aspirations has been initiated for specific areas in our relinquishment planning. The Mining Office in the NT Government and GEMCO senior management have also been engaged with for direction on the relinquishment process and mine closure generally.

4.03 Acquire Land

Objective:

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

Obtain Native Title Rights to seas surrounding the Groote Archipelago, working in partnership with Native Title Claim body NLC.

Performance Measure:

Progress of Native Title 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 in relation to this claim.

Progress continued on the Makarda Langwa Native Title Agreement during the reporting period. The Native Title Connection Report by Anthropologist Scott Cane "Makarda Langwa: An ethnography of the seas surrounding Groote Eylandt and eastern Arnhem Land", was peer reviewed, re-drafted and the final Native Title Connection Report was submitted to NLC for application, lodgement and registration.

4.04 Economic and Community Development

Objective:

Contribute to improving the lives and futures of TOs through achieving sustainable change.

Assisting in the economic advancement of Aboriginal people through education, training and employment.

Performance Measure:

Transparent governance processes to determine amount of royalty payments made to individual TOs from ALRA S64(3).

Target:

Demonstrated.



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, via an Aboriginal Corporation, as agreed by the ALC Board. A key function of the Finance Committee function is to make non-binding recommendations to the ALC Board on the distribution of *ALRA S64(3)* distributions to be provided to individual TOs. The ALC has in place a Rents and Royalties Distribution model and polices to guide the process.

Payments to individual TOs via these methods made up 19% of the total amount of *ALRA S64(3)* monies distributed to Aboriginal Corporations in the Groote Archipelago during the reporting period. The ALC Board resolved, in August 2021 and March 2022, to provide ARAC with funds to make individual payments to TOs from *ALRA S64(3)* monies. From the allocation (\$3,000 per eligible TO on each occasion), 50% was loaded onto individual TOs Red Card. The remainder of the amount (\$1,500) and the balance of unspent Red Card funds was deposited into the TOs bank account at the end of the designated period. Funds are only provided at the end of school term so as not to cause disruption to schooling (Refer to pages 66-67 for additional discussion on the Red Card). The biannual amount of \$3,000 per eligible TO is consistent with provisions in the 2020-21 reporting period.

Performance Measure:

Transparent governance processes to allocate *S64(3)* monies to Aboriginal Corporations.

Target:

Demonstrated.

Results and Analysis:

The Finance Committee, RDU and RFPA Manager have continued to provide support to the ALC Board to carry out transparent governance for the distribution of *ALRA S64(3)* monies. The ALC implements a policy that defines the process used for the application and distribution of *ALRA S64(3)*



monies. Twice a year, Aboriginal Corporations are invited to make applications for ALRA S64(3) monies. The RDU and RFP Manager prepare the required documentation for the Finance Committee to review the applications and makes non-binding recommendations to the ALC Board. The Finance Committee carefully considers the merit of requests for ALRA S64(3) monies and recommends projects that demonstrate strong economic, social and/or cultural value for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago (refer to pages 44-46 on S29A Committees for additional information on the Finance Committee relating to the reporting period).

Performance Measure:

Distribution of ALRA S64(3) monies to Aboriginal Corporations into the following categories – economic development, employment, community support program, cultural protection, health, housing, education and infrastructure.

Target:

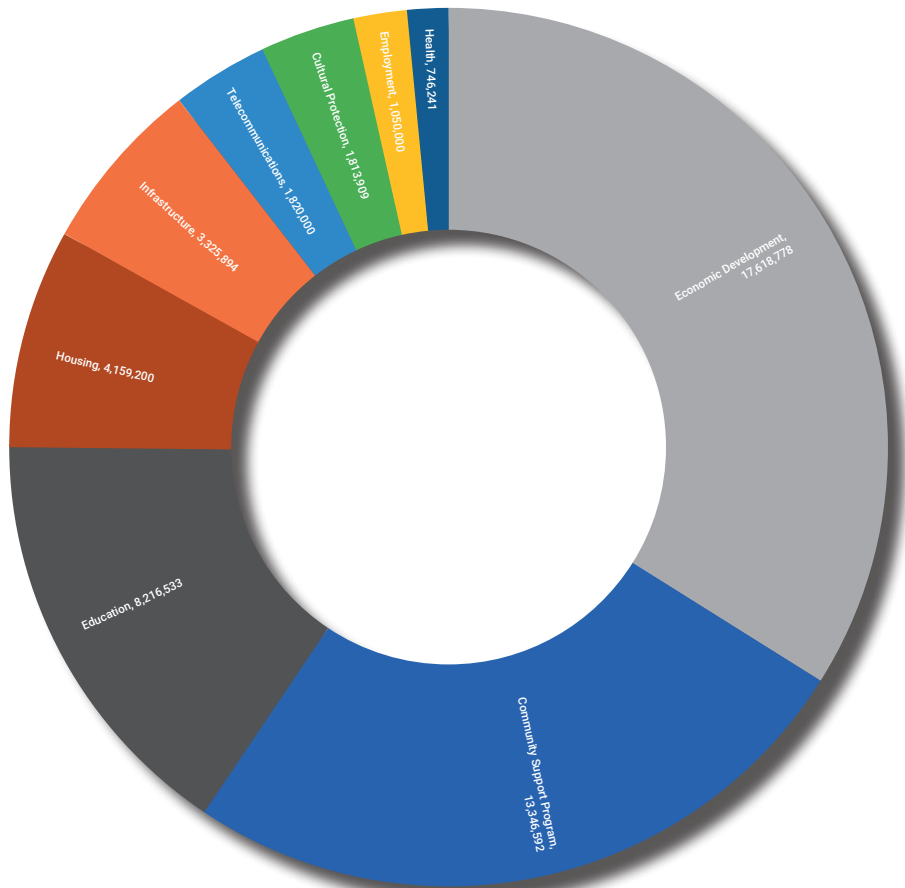
Demonstrated.

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 2021-22, 99 applications were received and 79 projects were supported. The monies were distributed into projects across the following categories: economic development (\$17,618,778), infrastructure (\$3,325,894), telecommunications (\$1,820,000), employment (\$1,050,000), community support program (\$13,346,592), cultural protection (\$1,813,909), health (\$746,241), housing (\$4,159,200), education (\$8,216,533).



ALRA S64(3) Royalty Distribution Categories



Performance Measure:

Effectiveness and acceptance of Royalty Shoppa Card (Red Card) measured using trend analysis of card usage since introduction in 2019.

Target:

Increased.

Results and Analysis:

The Red Card was introduced in 2019 at the request of TOs as an alternative to cash distributions as was previously the norm. The Red Card is a cashless debit card initiative provided to all eligible royalty recipient TOs of the Groote Archipelago. During the reporting period, in December 2021 and June 2022

(aligning with school holidays), \$1,500 was added to the Red Card on each occasion for eligible TOs to purchase essential items from ALC Board approved retailers. There has been an increase in Red Card usage since introduction of the card, steadily rising from 50% when the Red Card was introduced in June 2019 to 76% of eligible TOs using the card in June 2022. The monies made available to TOs via the Red Card are mostly spent at Indigenous owned and operated businesses and predominantly at businesses operating on the Groote Archipelago, which made up 77% of Red Card purchases in 2021-22. The Red Card is used to purchase essential items such as food, appliances and household products. The Red Card is achieving increased usage by TOs and is effectively supporting the local Groote Archipelago economy.

Performance Measure:

On-time distribution of S64(3) monies within six-months of ALC receipt of monies, as required under *ALRA*.

Target:

Achieved.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period, the ALC made distributions to Aboriginal Corporations whose members are TOs of the Groote Archipelago within six-months of its receipt by the ALC, as required under *ALRA* S35(2).

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

Performance Measure:

Effective management of the application process for *ALRA* S19A and S19 land use agreements.

Target:

Demonstrated.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period, the ALC undertook a periodic review of the *ALRA* S19 lease application policy and procedure. The procedure supports ALC officers and applicants to work through the application process efficiently and methodically.



During the reporting period, a total of 13 *ALRA S19* land use agreements were approved by the ALC Board with the consent of affected TOs. The large majority (over 90%) of these *ALRA S19* land use agreements were granted to GHAC for the purposes of supporting the large-scale TO led economic development being undertaken at Little Paradise.

The three townships of Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra are under *ALRA S19A* township leases. Plans are in advanced stages for the transfer of the Groote Eylandt Township Lease from the Executive Director of Township Leasing to ARAC. The former Minister for Indigenous Australians Hon Ken Wyatt approved ARAC to hold the Groote Archipelago Township Lease in April 2022. The transfer is scheduled to take place in the 2022-23 reporting period. The four satellite communities of Bartalumba Bay, Little Paradise, Malkala and 4 Mile will be brought into the Township Lease.

Performance Measure:

Effective management of the application process for exploration and/or mining related land use agreements.

Target:

Demonstrated.

Results and Analysis:

The Winchelsea Mining Agreement was signed in August 2021. The project will be operated and managed by Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd, a joint venture between AAAC (70%) and AUS China International Mining Pty Ltd (30%).

Two amendments to existing GEMCO agreements for their Milner Bay Port were processed and completed (Tug berth extension and dredge spoil emplacement facility renewal). No new agreements were entered into.

A policy and procedure to process land applications was completed.

Performance Measure:

Commitments under existing agreements are met.

Target:

Demonstrated.



Results and Analysis:

Weekly liaison with GEMCO was maintained, twelve permits to clear were responded to and cultural monitoring requests were addressed. Site visits were completed to review operational mine rehabilitation, mine project work with TSF5 & 7 capping and revegetation, Eastern Leases haul road development and Southern Leases water quality monitoring. Post wet season extractive mineral lease inspections were completed.

Engagement with Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd on their plans and operations is ongoing. A regular meeting arrangement needs to be initiated.

Refer to pages 67-68 for discussion on ALRA S19 land use agreements.

Attend Mining Liaison Committee meetings

Performance Measure:

All quarterly meetings attended.

Target:

Four meetings.

Results and Analysis:

All quarterly meetings were attended by the ALC. Matters addressed included dust and manganese contamination from GEMCO operations, hydrocarbon spill remediation in the Milner Bay Port Area, dredging to improve the operation of the Port in Milner Bay and placement of dredge spoil, review of mine development plans for the Southern Lease, expiry of moratorium on the Southern Exploration Lease, pit dewatering and disposal to the environment. Key outcomes were approval of Port dredging operations and Port lease extensions for the dredge spoil emplacement area.

Implement the Strategic Infrastructure Plan 2020-25 and update periodically.

Performance Measure:

Plan is up to date.



Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period, the ALC worked with Aboriginal Corporations to deliver 21 major and minor infrastructure and civil projects, as well as undertaking planned, and unplanned maintenance works in line with the Strategic Infrastructure Plan.

The Infrastructure and Development program of works is underpinned by the Strategic Infrastructure Plan to ensure best practice service delivery.

The plan is scheduled to be reviewed and updated as required on a quarterly basis, ensuring continuous improvement in asset management process and practices. Asset registers, budget and forecasts are key components to the Strategic Plan and are also scheduled to be reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis. Due to staff turnover, at 30 June 2022 the Strategic Infrastructure Plan had been updated to quarter three of the reporting period and the next update is due to be carried out in August 2022. Example of projects completed in the 2021-22 reporting period:

- Refurbishment of Education Centre and construction of an ablution block at Angurugu;
- Construction of outdoor shade shelter and fire pit at Angurugu Art Centre;
- Construction of a multipurpose covered stage at Angurugu;
- Refurbishment of Language Centre at Angurugu;
- Full internal repaint of Angurugu Health Clinic;
- Construction of outdoor shade shelter at Angurugu;
- Under GAHP, construction completed and hand-over of a house at Angurugu to AHAC and refurbishment of a house at Bartalumba Bay;
- Pole 12 Warehouse & Civil Works to increase the office space for ALC employees and provide increased security and safety in the warehouse yard;
- Upgrades to the Land and Sea Ranger base at Umbakumba, including renovation of bathroom, wet areas and drive through wash bay for vehicles and boats;
- Renewable energy supply established to Pole 7 camp and homes;
- Marble Point Road upgrade was a significant project providing safer access to the Marble Point region which is well used by TOs and locals as a recreational area;



- Emerald River standalone solar farm was constructed to benefit local TOs in Emerald River that previously had power supplied from a generator.

The RDU develops and implements policies and procedures to increase efficiency in the services it delivers.

Performance Measure:

Policies and processes in place, improvements made and the benefits and outcomes of those improvements.

Target:

Demonstrated.

Results and Analysis:

During the reporting period, RDU continued to implement improvements to the services it delivers and when working with Aboriginal Corporations. Procurement processes were improved including the adoption of a preferred supplier list to streamline sourcing of suppliers. Groote Eylandt based human resources were appointed to support the work of the RDU (previously located in Cairns) and this provides direct access to staff and support on the ground where it is needed. A coordinated approach to procurement for the Groote Archipelago has also resulted in improved procurement practices that is providing Aboriginal Corporations with better buying power and cost efficiencies when transporting goods to the remote location.

Work in partnership with Aboriginal Corporations, industry and government stakeholders to increase employment and training opportunities.

Performance Measure:

Agreement in place with identified training provider/s to offer whole of Groote Archipelago training opportunities.

Target:

Implemented.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC has worked with NT Department of Education to utilise the Training



Hub facilities in Angurugu and Umbakumba. The ALC offers employees and other organisations operating on the Groote Archipelago training (listed in the section below).

The ALC is liaising with other NT Land Councils to understand how they implement training and engage with services providers to make suitable training available.

The ALC has also partnered with Charles Darwin University to provide foundational skills placements to up-skill Warnumamalya to take up employment opportunities, primarily created through the implementation of the LDMA.

Performance measure:

Number of training courses offered.

Target:

To be scoped.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC has supported the upskilling and training of employees and offered placements for employees from other organisations operating on the Groote Archipelago. The ALC is in the process of increasing its data capture and management capability and in January 2022 made improvements to data capture and management relating to the suite of training ALC has organised. Data is available relating to the training courses offered to ALC employees and extended to others, between 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022, which is summarised below:

- 30 new starter employee induction sessions;
- Two, two-day first aid courses;
- Four, two-day 4WD courses;
- 18 bite size training sessions covering usage of ALC policies, procedures and operating systems;
- Two driver training courses (7 participants obtained P and L plates);
- 15 cultural awareness sessions;
- 12 foundational skills placements delivered by CDU covering computer literacy and other workplace skills;



- Coxswain Grade 2 for ALC and Aboriginal Corporations employees;
- workplace health and safety training (90% ALC employee participant rate);
- cyber security training (90% ALC employee participant rate).

Additional discussion is provided on page 58 on training provided by the Land and Sea program.

Performance Measure:

Increase in the number of employment opportunities proposed in the projects/ programs supported under S64(3).

Target:

Upward trend each year.

Results and Analysis:

Applicants of ALRA S64(3) monies are required to indicate the number of Warnumamalya employment opportunities proposed to be supported under the project they are seeking funding for. During the 2021-22 reporting period successful applicants indicated to the ALC that their projects would create a total of 58 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions over the life of projects being supported. In the previous 2020-21 reporting period, successful applicants indicated to the ALC that their projects would create a total of 38 FTE positions. The ALC is encouraging recipients to maximise local employment opportunities and is working collaboratively to support the training and work-readiness of Warnumamalya to take up these opportunities.

Utilisation of funds received from GEMCO from mining explorations and lease approvals into economic and commercial activities.

Performance Measure:

Description of the activities and outcomes of the activities the funds were used for.

Results and Analysis:

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



Monies have supported clans in receipt of monies to carry out community and economic development projects. The projects, implemented in previous reporting periods, are continuing to provide economic and community benefits to recipient clans and the broader community. This includes the Alyangula coffee shop (Wurrawilya clan), the Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation's (Maminyamanja clan) rental of houses to Groote Archipelago service providers and Nuburrumanja Aboriginal Corporation's (Amagula clan) development of Amagula Gardens with houses established for rental to Groote Archipelago service providers. A flow-on impact is improved service delivery from service providers who can have staff reside on Groote Eylandt.

The Mamarika clan are proposing to utilise their allocation to establish a base camp at Dalumba Bay for TOs to support a high-end tourism business which is under development. During the reporting period, assessments were made on the options for the location of the base camp. The Wurramara clan are yet to reach agreement on what to utilise their allocation of monies for and discussions are ongoing.

Distribute funds provided under the NIAA Economic Stimulus Package and oversee the implementation of projects.

Performance Measure:

Projects supported, status of implementation and outcomes achieved.

Target:

Demonstrated.

Results and Analysis:

As part of the Northern Territory Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package, the ALC received a total payment of \$13.3 million, of which \$5.3 million was received in 2021-22. The funds have been allocated to Aboriginal Corporations operating on the Groote Archipelago to support economic development, as defined by the TOs, to build a sustainable future Groote Archipelago economy.

Outcomes from the projects supported by the Economic Stimulus Package, at 30 June 2022 include:

- The purchase, arrival and commencement of internal fit out of six demountable buildings for the renovation of the Yimadumanja Coffee Shop, owned by the TOs of the Alyangula townsite. The project will



substantially improve and expand the business capability of the Coffee Shop (GEMCO ALRA S46 monies have also contributed to the TOs acquisition of the Coffee Shop refer to page 74).

- Completion of the Nuburumanja Amagula Gardens Projects which involved the establishment of houses for rental to local service providers to accommodate staff and support local service delivery. This project was co-funded by ALRA S46 payments made by GEMCO (refer to page 74).
- The Economic Stimulus funding has been fully expended on environmental impact studies and cultural surveys to support the development of the Winchelsea mining operations and the Little Paradise Development. These studies and surveys were carried out during the reporting period.
- GHAC was funded to extend the jetty at Winchelsea Island, establish a new jetty at Little Paradise and to establish a new ramp on Bickerton Island. The jetties and ramps are critical to the commencement of mining at Winchelsea Island, the Little Paradise Development, and the construction of the Boarding School on Bickerton Island, respectively. Hydrographic surveys and environmental works were carried out during the reporting period.
- GHAC was funded to purchase vessels and provide services (at cost) to support major economic development projects by providing transportation of goods and personnel to support the construction of the Boarding School on Bickerton Island, the Winchelsea mining operations, and Little Paradise Development. Economic Stimulus funding toward the capital and operational initiatives were fully expended during the reporting period.
- The Aquaculture Rock Lobster project is progressing, with Economic Stimulus funding used to support capital requirements by GHAC and operational requirements by Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation.

4.05 Advocacy and Support Services

Objective:

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

Implement the LDMA and Implementation Plans. Seek legally binding arrangements to support Anindilyakwa people to have control over the decisions and operations of services delivered.

Performance Measure:

Implementation Plans in place for the Health Service and Local Government in 2021-22. Progress made on Implementation Plans.

Target:

Health and Local Government Implementation Plans in place.

Results and Analysis:

Significant progress was made on the Local Government and Health Implementation Plans during the reporting period following extensive consultations with community, government, and other stakeholders. Both Implementation Plans are expected to be signed early in the 2022-23 reporting period.

Also, during the reporting period significant progress was made on the other LDMA focus areas of housing, economic development, law, justice and rehabilitation, and education. A summary of the key achievements and activities in these areas for 2021-22 is provided within the CEO's Message (pages 6-10).

Preserving culture through artistic expression and practice as determined by the TOs.

Performance Measure:

Activities taking place to preserve culture.

Target:

Demonstrated.



Results and Analysis:

The Preserving Culture Business Unit (Preserving Culture) of the ALC has strong Warnumamalya employment (72%), who actively lead and drive activities which include Anthropology, Arts, Music, Broadcasting, Language, Media and Men's Shed (refer to the ALC Corporate Plan 2022-23 available on the ALC website <https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/> for additional information). During the reporting period, Preserving Culture developed and implemented a team charter to provide clear Business Unit focus on the mission and vision of the ALC and developed Key Performance Indicators for the Business Unit to meet its intentions. The mission of Preserving Culture is 'Warnumamalya led programs sustaining, sharing and celebrating strong culture'.

During the reporting period, terms of engagement were developed and are being implemented with stakeholders to highlight the purpose of Preserving Culture, the core business of the programs it delivers and its services, costs, and criteria to engage.

Each program within Preserving Culture is working to engage and recruit young Warnumamalya within their programs with improvement demonstrated in Music, Art, and Language. Preserving Culture contributes to the Umbakumba, Angurugu and Alyangula schools to keep culture strong. Traditional Dance is being taught virtually to Warnumamalya students attending boarding school under a collaboration with Aminjarrinja Aboriginal Corporation, who runs the student's residence Satinash House off-country (<https://aminjarrinja.com.au/services/>). This has expanded to include Preserving Culture visiting the boarding school students to provide face-to-face training.

Preserving Culture is working on GIS, a recently resourced area of the ALC, for the collection and storage of information. The team charter and terms of engagement will assist with the collection of data in this area. The Language Centre is also engaging with GEBIPCAC, to assist with the development of the bilingual curriculum for community schools (refer to page 8 of the CEO's message on the LDMA Education Implementation Plan).



Sharing Anindilyakwa culture with other communities

Performance Measure:

Activities taking place to share culture.

Target:

Demonstrated.

Results and Analysis:

Each Preserving Culture program actively shares the Anindilyakwa culture on the Groote Archipelago at events, and in the NT and nationally at festivals, fairs, summits, conferences and through interchanges with other organisations. Most Preserving Culture programs also have a social media profile where programs are shared broadly (refer to additional discussion in the section below).

Preserving Culture is working to collect statistics and data to demonstrate the level of engagement in its programs and activities.

Provide up to date information on issues affecting TOs.

Performance Measure:

Regular utilisation of the ALC Website, broadcasting, social and other media.

Target:

Demonstrated.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au>) 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 and ALC Elections.

Groote Broadcasting operates under the ALC 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 and many of its programs have a social media presence to engage with community.



Raise public awareness of ALCs statutory role.

Performance Measure:

Engagement with Aboriginal Corporations and media announcements.

Target:

Demonstrated.

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, primarily through the RDU.

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 ALC's 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.

Advocate and provide support services for strong governance and commercial practices of Aboriginal Corporations and enterprises.

Performance Measure:

Number of general service agreements in place with Aboriginal Corporations (and enterprises) on the Groote Archipelago to support strong governance and commercial practices.

Results and Analysis:

The ALC offers support services to Aboriginal Corporations and other Warnumamalya led enterprises operating on the Groote Archipelago, through the RDU. The services support TO led businesses and community service organisations to build capacity and governance practices. At 30 June 2022, ALC had service agreements with 13 TO led organisations. The ALC provided the following services during the reporting period:



- support Aboriginal Corporations meet their compliance obligations such as audits and annual returns to the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC).
- Management and Financial Accounting.
- Human Resources and Payroll Services.
- Business Planning.
- Support Services.

Performance Measure:

All Aboriginal Corporations under general service agreements with the ALC are in compliance with ORIC.

Target:

100%

Results and Analysis:

At 30 June 2022, no non-compliance had been identified with ORIC for the reporting period across the 12 Aboriginal Corporations that ALC is providing support services to under the general service agreements.

Update the Groote Archipelago Strategic Plan.

Performance Measure:

Progress of update.

Results and Analysis:

In 2012, the ALC released its 15-year Strategic Plan which captured the vision, mission and values of the TOs of the Groote Archipelago and set out an extensive list of actions to support the ALC and its stakeholders to work to the goals of the 15-year Strategic Plan. The past ten-years have seen significant progress made across all areas of the Strategic Plan and most of the actions have been achieved or are well underway, a few are no longer relevant or must take a different or renewed focus. There have also been significant developments in the macroeconomic and regional political environment that the ALC operates in that has provided the mechanisms for achieving the 15-year Strategic Plan. The LDMA covering the six focus areas of housing, education, economic development, law, justice and rehabilitation, local government and



health being one of the most significant developments. Other significant developments are the recent amendments to the ALRA and the establishment of Aboriginal-led organisations in the NT and the Groote Archipelago to unlock the economic development potential of the region.

During the reporting period, a refresh of the Strategic Plan commenced. The Strategic Plan 2023-2033 is under development, led by the CEO, and will reaffirm the standing vision, mission and values of the TOs of the Groote Archipelago, including the drive to develop a sustainable and culturally rich post-mining economy for the Groote Archipelago. The update will largely take place through a desktop process that collates the breadth of activities planned for the Groote Archipelago over the next ten years. The activities planned for the region have been explored and discussed through various community consultation processes including those related to the LDMA and mine closure on the Groote Archipelago. The Strategic Plan 2023-33 intends to capture the breadth of these activities and present the path toward achieving the vision, mission and goals of the TOs of the Groote Archipelago over the next ten years.

Implement an Enterprise Resource Program to consolidate HR, payroll and customer management.

Performance Measure:

Progress of implementation.

Target:

Scoped and evaluated.

Results and Analysis:

This project has been placed on hold and will be revisited during the 2022-23 reporting period. The hold has been made in the context of the significant changes recently carried out to ALC's IT operating system to transition to SharePoint including improving internet connectivity on Groote Eylandt through the Telstra Back Haul project.

During the reporting period the ALC has implemented improvements within the current system including carrying out a review of forms. Simplification and digitisation opportunities have been identified. Forms have been standardised to support data management and visual representations of data collected have



been created to support analysis, decision making and reporting. The employee dashboard has been established to track and record employment data in user-friendly formats.

Build capability and embed Governance, Risk and Compliance Activities.

Performance Measure:

Activities to create and/or update policies, supporting tools and documents in place.

Results and Analysis:

Refer to pages 37-39 on the ALC Risk Management activities during the reporting period.



PART 5: ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

5.01 Index of Annual Report Requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE	Contents of annual report		
17BE(a)	page 12	Details of the legislation establishing the body.	Mandatory
17BE(b)(i)	pages 12-13	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation.	Mandatory
17BE(b)(ii)	pages 12-14	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE(c)	page 12	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)	page 26	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(e)	page 26	Any 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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(f)	page 26	Particulars of non-compliance with: (a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or (b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(g)	pages 55-82	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule.	Mandatory
17BE(h), 17BE(i)	page 41	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)	page 19 and pages 24-25	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE(k)	pages 27-31	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity).	Mandatory
17BE(ka)	page 32	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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(l)	page 26	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity.	Mandatory
17BE(m)	pages 18-39	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	page 40	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST): (a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(p)	page 40	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(q)	page 40	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, mandatory

Part 5: Annual Report Requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(r)	page 39	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.	If applicable, mandatory
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)	page 40	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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(taa)	pages 34-36	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)	page 33	Information about executive remuneration.	Mandatory
17BF	Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises		
17BF(1)(a)(i)	The ALC is not a government business enterprise	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

Part 5: Annual Report Requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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

5.02 Index of Additional Reporting Under ALRA S37

ALRA References	Part of Report
Fees under S33(A) and S33(B)	page 41
S35 Determinations	pages 42-44
S28 Delegations	page 47
S29(A) Committees	pages 44-46
Consultants Engaged	pages 46-47



5.03 Index of Other Legislation Reporting

Legislation	Part of Report
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	pages 48-49
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	pages 49-54

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 2022:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures 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 2022 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 as at 30 June 2022 and for the year then ended:

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

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Prior Period Errors

I draw your attention to the following notes, which disclose prior period errors:

- Note 1.52 of the financial statements which describes the incorrect presentation of key management personnel remuneration in prior year; and
- Note 1.53 of the financial statements which describes the omission of related party disclosure in the prior year.

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.



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 – Simplified Disclosures 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

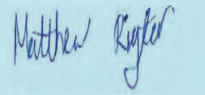
My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that 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's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Australian National Audit Office



Matthew Rigter

Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

26 April 2023





Anindilyakwa
Land Council

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

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 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.

Handwritten signature of Tony Wurramarra.

Tony Wurramarra
Chairman
Accountable Authority
17/04/2023

Handwritten signature of Thomas Amagula.

Thomas Amagula
Deputy Chair
17/04/2023

Handwritten signatures of Mark Hewitt and Colin Wakefield.

Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Accountable Authority
17/04/2023

Colin Wakefield
Chief Financial Officer
17/04/2023



Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	2A	12,340,107	11,465,186
Suppliers	2B	15,268,337	8,921,212
Depreciation and amortisation	2C	1,248,160	1,021,898
Finance costs	2D	150,579	103,696
Losses from sale of non-financial assets	2E	11,988	485,148
Total expenses		29,019,171	21,997,140
Own-Source Income			
Own-Source Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3A	13,700	59,772
Interest received	3B	17,821	68,047
Rental income	3C	-	100
Non-government grants	3D	55,159	36,122
Other revenue	3E	9,052,164	8,277,679
Total Own-Source Revenue		9,138,844	8,441,720
Net cost of services		19,880,327	13,555,420
Revenue from Government	3F	15,419,347	16,943,204
(Deficit)/surplus on continuing operations		(4,460,980)	3,387,784
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		607,423	-
Total Comprehensive income		(3,853,557)	3,387,784

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



Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	4,236,830	8,169,018
Trade and other receivables	4B	826,766	479,910
Total financial assets		5,063,596	8,648,928
Non-financial assets			
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5	12,586,247	12,466,732
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5	1,593,019	1,438,792
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	5	4,544,519	4,862,802
Total non-financial assets		18,723,785	18,768,326
Total assets		23,787,381	27,417,254
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	6A	733,179	684,590
Other payables	6B	869,630	637,956
Lease liabilities	6C	4,780,304	4,986,446
Total payables		6,383,113	6,308,992
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7	1,422,719	1,273,156
Total provisions		1,422,719	1,273,156
Total liabilities		7,805,832	7,582,148
Net assets		15,981,549	19,835,106
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		2,490,782	1,883,359
Retained surplus		13,490,767	17,951,747
Total equity		15,981,549	19,835,106

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



Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance							
Balance carried forward from previous period		17,951,747	14,563,963	1,883,359	1,883,359	19,835,106	16,447,322
Comprehensive income							
(Deficit)/Surplus for the period		(4,460,980)	3,387,784	-	-	(4,460,980)	3,387,784
Other comprehensive income							
Revaluation adjustment		-	-	607,423	-	607,423	-
Total comprehensive income		(4,460,980)	3,387,784	607,423	-	(3,853,557)	3,387,784
Closing balance as at 30 June		13,490,767	17,951,747	2,490,782	1,883,359	15,981,549	19,835,106

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

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from Government		15,480,621	17,313,528
Sale of goods and rendering of services		9,396,046	8,877,736
Interest		17,821	68,047
GST refunded		1,256,691	893,071
Total cash received		26,151,179	27,152,382
Cash used			
Employees		11,789,284	11,374,821
Suppliers		17,207,485	9,671,028
Interest on lease liabilities		150,579	130,125
Total cash used		29,147,348	21,175,974
Net cash (used by)/ from operating activities		(2,996,169)	5,976,408
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	34,474
Total cash received		-	34,474
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(774,382)	(720,496)
Total cash used		(774,382)	(720,496)
Net cash used by investing activities		(774,382)	(686,022)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payments of lease liabilities		(161,637)	(218,825)
Total cash used		(161,637)	(218,825)
Net cash used by financing activities		(161,637)	(218,825)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(3,932,188)	5,071,561
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		8,169,018	3,097,457
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4A	4,236,830	8,169,018

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



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Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Overview

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 is the Hon Linda Burney MP, Minister for Indigenous Australians. The ALC is an Australian Government Statutory Authority with responsibilities under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. The ALC has its registered office and principal place of business at 30 Bougainvillia Drive, Alyangula, NT.

The nature and description of the operations and activities of the ALC 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 represented by the 14 clans of Traditional Owners in the Groote Archipelago; and
- To act as a facilitator for the development of 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 Australians.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements 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* - including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 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 and Government Stimulus

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. As at 30 June 2022, \$850,391 has been spent (2021: \$350,970), \$149,609 remains unspent (2021: \$363,673). The funding has been 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 remaining unspent funding of \$149,609 will be utilised in 2022-2023 financial year.

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 in 2021 and \$ 5,300,000 in 2022 as part of the Northern Territory Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package, with \$9,880,301 expended in 2022 (2021 \$3,419,699), leaving a balance remaining of \$ Nil (2021 \$4,580,301). This income is contributing towards the expansion of the facilities of a retail outlet, 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 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for for-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 and replaces the reduced disclosure requirements (RDR) framework. The application of AASB 1060 involves some reduction in disclosure compared to the RDR with no impact on the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity.

1.5 Prior Period Errors - Comparative Figure Amendments

1.51 Treatment of Lease Liabilities Maturity Analysis

During the 2021 financial year, contractual discounted cash flows have been used for lease liabilities maturity analysis, instead of undiscounted cash flows.

This error from contractual discounted cash flow to undiscounted cash flow had no financial impact on the operating result or the statement of financial position.

As this error was made in prior year and identified and corrected in current year, the maturity analysis note as at 30 June 2021 was restated, total leases liabilities increased by \$2,285,737 as follows:



Line item	2021 Original	Adjustment	2021 Restated
Within 1 year	191,771	160,499	352,270
Between 1 to 5 years	745,522	579,825	1,325,347
More than 5 years	4,049,153	1,545,413	5,594,566
Total	4,986,446	2,285,737	7,272,183

1.52 Treatment of Other Long-Term Employee Benefits of Key Management Personnel

On 30 June 2021, KMP's annual leave entitlements have been grossed up with other long-term employee benefits instead of short-term employee benefits.

This error from other-long term employee benefits to short-term employee benefits had no financial impact on the operating result or the statement of financial position.

As this error was made in prior year and identified and corrected in current year, the KMP's remuneration analysis note as at 30 June 2021 was restated as follows:

Line item	2021 Original	Adjustment	2021 Restated
Short-term employee Benefits	1,061,292	89,696	1,150,988
Post-employment Benefits	84,436	-	84,436
Other long-term employee Benefits	109,729	(89,696)	20,033
Total	1,255,457	-	1,255,457

1.53 Treatment of Related Party Disclosures

On 30 June 2021, distribution of Section 64 (3) royalty to Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation (AAAC) was not disclosed in the Related Party Disclosures.

This error of distribution to AAAC had no financial impact on the operating result or the statement of financial position.

As this error was made in prior year and identified and corrected in current year, the Related Party Disclosures as at 30 June 2021 was restated as follows:

Line item	2021 Original	Adjustment	2021 Restated
Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	-	5,080,000	5,080,000
Total	-	5,080,000	5,080,000

1.6 Revenue

The ALC recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers.

Revenue is recognised as 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.

When a contract is within the scope of AASB 15 and if the performance obligation are required by an enforceable contract, with sufficiently specific performance obligation, revenue is recognised over time. The ALC determines when these obligations have been satisfied. The ALC uses input methods to measure progress towards satisfaction of the performance obligation.

When revenue is classified in accordance with AASB 1058, it is recognised in the profit or loss as point in time.

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 the profit or loss when received in accordance with AASB 1058.

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 accordance with AASB 15 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.

1.7 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.



1.8 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 2022 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.



1.9 Finance Costs

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

1.10 Cash

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

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

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

1.11 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.

1.12 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).

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

As at 30 June 2022, the ALC does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets (2021: nil).



1.14 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 valuation was performed as at 30 June 2022 by an independent valuer, Tom Cooper, Certified Practising Valuer of Jones Lang LaSalle Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd (JLL). The valuation has been conducted in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, including AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, as well as with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*. The market and cost approaches have been utilised to determine fair value by the valuer. In addition to the fair value measurement, JLL has also reported on the other aspects of the fair value framework, including the valuation premise, the highest and best use, the valuation technique, the market (principal or most advantageous), the fair value hierarchy level for the measurement including whether this has changed since the 2020/2021 financial year and a description of the significant unobservable input(s). JLL considers the building assets held by the ALC do not transact in active markets. In such circumstances, where the subject asset does not normally transact with enough frequency or transparency to develop objective opinions of value from observable market data, the fair value measurement must assume a transaction takes place between hypothetical market participants from the perspective of the market participant that holds the asset (AASB 13 para. 21). The most appropriate valuation technique to measure fair value is the current replacement cost approach which has been adopted. The ALC has reviewed all of its assets as at 30 June 2022 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:

	2022	2021
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 2022. 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.

1.15 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.

1.16 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.



1.17 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.18 Events After the Reporting Period

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



Note 2: Expenses

	2022	2021
Note 2A: Employee Benefits	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	10,643,297	9,757,033
Chairman's fees	193,990	193,990
Sitting fees	50,173	56,346
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	1,057,886	955,415
Leave and other entitlements	222,948	240,222
Travel allowance	171,813	262,180
Total employee benefits	12,340,107	11,465,186

Note 2B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Administration	876,089	590,336
Advertising	64,318	499,929
Annual report	9,680	9,000
Audit - ANAO	48,000	34,000
Audit - other auditors	26,950	7,760
Audit committee	141,225	132,910
Ceremony & funeral expenses	250,273	480,137
Consultancy	1,106,846	872,397
Consultancy payments to traditional owners	193,178	166,285
Covid-19 safety and protection expenses	127,073	219,898
Employee housing costs	245,149	167,920
Equipment purchases <\$1,500	189,914	119,853
Freight	63,418	102,883
General expenses	13,053	92,227
Insurances	104,391	73,313
Motor vehicle expenses	459,462	300,481
Repairs and maintenance	141,136	122,512
Stimulus Funding Expenses	9,880,301	3,419,699
Telephone	167,915	217,583
Training	50,359	39,763
Travel	519,395	574,682
Other	182,825	231,597
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	14,860,950	8,475,165

Goods supplied	6,960,123	3,619,901
Services rendered	7,900,827	4,855,264
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	14,860,950	8,475,165

Other suppliers

Short-term leases	54,584	153,029
Workers compensation expenses	352,803	293,018
Total other suppliers	407,387	446,047

Total Suppliers	15,268,337	8,921,212
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The above disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 2C, 2D, 5 and 6C.

	2022	2021
Note 2C: Depreciation and Amortisation	\$	\$

Depreciation

Buildings	435,344	402,637
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	539,038	433,941
Right-of-use assets	273,778	185,320
Total depreciation	1,248,160	1,021,898

Note 2D: Finance Costs

Interest on lease liabilities	150,579	103,696
Total finance costs	150,579	103,696

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

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

Losses from sale of non-financial assets	11,988	485,148
Total losses from sale of non-financial assets	11,988	485,148

Note 2F: 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 pays 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:-

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Wages & Salaries	6,947,457	6,340,656
Superannuation	674,159	597,884
Leave and other entitlements	118,140	142,135
Travel Allowance	1,272	9,068
Administration	198,936	101,088
Advertising	-	124,065
Consultancy	54,352	163,722
Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners	4,639	29,808
Employee Housing Costs	62,681	13,784
Freight	4,335	4,346
General Expenses	2,065	3,899
Legal Fees	454	1,500
Motor Vehicle Expenses	171,815	103,529
Repairs & Maintenance	703	6,548
Telephone	62,358	55,766
Training	182	5,875
Travel	65,930	114,321
Operating lease rentals	182,731	200,717
Other	66,452	53,633
Total reimbursement of expenses	8,618,661	8,072,344

	2022	2021
Note 2G: Audit Fees	\$	\$
During the financial year the following were paid or payable for services provided by auditors to the ALC.		
Australian National Audit Office		
Audit of the financial statements	48,000	34,000
Other Auditors - MGI Cairns Pty Ltd		
Audit of government grant acquittals	26,950	7,760
Total Audit Fees	74,950	41,760

Note 3: Income

Own-Source Revenue

Note 3A: Revenue from contracts with customers

Rendering of services	13,700	59,772
Total revenue from contracts with customers	13,700	59,772

Note 3B: Interest Received

Deposits	17,821	68,047
Total interest	17,821	68,047

Note 3C: Rental Income

Rental income	-	100
Total rental income	-	100

Note 3D: Non-Government Grants

Specific project funding	55,159	36,122
Total non-government grants	55,159	36,122

Note 3E: Other Revenue

Groote Eylandt Mining Company Mining Agreement - external parties	146,512	132,929
Permit revenue - external parties	29,476	29,958
Quarantine Officer	179,604	32,583
Reimbursement of Expenses	8,618,661	8,072,344
Other	77,911	9,865
Total other revenue	9,052,164	8,277,679
Total own-source revenue	9,138,844	8,441,720



Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

Timing of Transfer of Services

Over Time	55,159	36,122
Point in Time	9,083,685	8,405,598
	9,138,844	8,441,720

	2022	2021
Note 3F: Revenue from Government	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	7,441,240	7,069,639
Section 64(1) - Stimulus	5,300,000	8,000,000
Section 64(1) - Morgue Upgrade	-	230,000
Section 64(1) - Township Lease Transition	541,915	-
Total revenue from Aboriginals Benefit Account	13,283,155	15,299,639

Other Government Grants

Commonwealth

National Indigenous Australians Agency	1,540,369	1,450,070
Director of National Parks	377,233	73,259

Northern Territory

Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources	150,000	13,800
Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries	-	54,000
Dept of Tourism, Industry and Trade	68,590	2,436

Total revenue from Other Government Grants	2,136,192	1,593,565
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Other Government Revenue

Commonwealth

Australian Taxation Office - Cashflow boost	-	50,000
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Total Other Government Revenue	-	50,000
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Total revenue from Government	15,419,347	16,943,204
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Note 4: Financial Assets

	2022	2021
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	\$
Cash on hand or on deposit	4,236,830	8,169,018
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,236,830	8,169,018
Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and services receivables in connection with		
Related parties	663,570	136,306
External parties	40,396	314,691
Total goods and services receivables	703,966	450,997
Other receivables		
GST receivable	118,410	-
Other Receivables	-	24,523
Property rental bonds	4,720	4,720
Total other receivables	123,130	29,243
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	827,096	480,240
Less impairment loss allowance	(330)	(330)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	826,766	479,910

No indicators of impairment were found for trade and other receivables in 2022, other than stated above (2021: 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 2022

	Note	Right-of-use assets - land and buildings \$	Buildings and leasehold improvements \$	Infrastructure, plant & equipment \$	Total \$
As at 30 June 2021					
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
Additions					
Purchase		-	-	679,151	679,151
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income		-	554,859	52,564	607,423
Disposals		-	-	(38,450)	(38,450)
Decrease		(120,567)	-	-	(120,567)
Amortisation of right-of- use assets		(197,716)	-	-	(197,716)
Depreciation		-	(435,344)	(539,038)	(974,382)
Total as at 30 June 2022		4,544,519	12,586,247	1,593,019	18,723,785
Total as at 30 June 2022 represented by					
Gross book value		5,026,801	15,668,395	4,952,542	25,647,738
Accumulated depreciation		(482,282)	(3,082,148)	(3,359,523)	(6,923,953)
Total as at 30 June 2022		4,544,519	12,586,247	1,593,019	18,723,785
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		4,544,519	-	-	-

No buildings and leasehold improvements, right-of-use assets - land and buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment are 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 2022 (2021: \$Nil).



During the year ended 30 June 2022 the decrease in gross book value of right-of-use assets: land and buildings resulted mainly from the derecognition of short-term leases.

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. A valuation was performed as at 30 June 2022 by an independent valuer, Tom Cooper, Certified Practising Valuer of Jones Lang LaSalle Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd (JLL). The valuation has been conducted in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, including AASB13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment, as well as with the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015. The market and cost approaches have been utilised to determine fair value by the valuer. In addition to the fair value measurement, JLL has also reported on the other aspects of the fair value framework, including the valuation premise, the highest and best use, the valuation technique, the market (principal or most advantageous), the fair value hierarchy level for the measurement including whether this has changed since the 2020/2021 financial year and a description of the significant unobservable input(s). JLL considers the building assets held by the ALC do not transact in active markets. In such circumstances, where the subject asset does not normally transact with enough frequency or transparency to develop objective opinions of value from observable market data, the fair value measurement must assume a transaction takes place between hypothetical market participants from the perspective of the market participant that holds the asset (AASB 13 para. 21). The most appropriate valuation technique to measure fair value is the current replacement cost approach which has been adopted.

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



Note 6: Payables

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	652,949	604,383
Accrued expenses	80,230	80,207
Total suppliers payable	733,179	684,590

Payments are usually made within 30 days of month end (2021: 30 days). Supplier accounts are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 6B: Other Payables

Superannuation	101,435	78,328
PAYG Withholding liability	174,964	149,818
Credit card payable	25,752	27,484
Other	22,713	53,727
Accrued wages & superannuation	303,752	-
Unexpended Grants	241,014	328,599
Total other payables	869,630	637,956

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	4,780,304	4,986,446
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Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2022 was \$161,637 (2021: \$218,825).

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

Within 1 year	315,004	352,270
Between 1 to 5 years	1,275,199	1,325,347
More than 5 years	5,266,883	5,594,566
Total Leases	6,857,086	7,272,183*

Monthly lease payments are increased annually in line with CPI increases. The incremental borrowing rate was 3.68% across leased properties except for Darwin and Cairns office leases which applied 2.7%.

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.



Refer below for further details of the leases and the option terms:

Lease	Occupied by Department	Date first occupied	Expiry date after Options Exercised	Option Term
Lot 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 Galllery	31/10/2019	30/10/2023	2 Years
Darwin Office	Darwin Executive Office	01/05/2021	30/04/2038	2 x 5 Years

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

* Refer to note 1.51 treatment of lease liabilities maturity analysis.

Note 7: Provisions

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 7: Employee Provisions		
Employee provisions		
Leave	1,422,719	1,273,156
Total employee provisions	1,422,719	1,273,156



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

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,236,830	8,169,018
Trade and other receivables	826,766	479,910
Total no more than 12 months	5,063,596	8,648,928
More than 12 months		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,586,247	12,466,732
Infrastructure, plant & equipment	1,593,019	1,438,792
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	4,544,519	4,862,802
Total more than 12 months	18,723,785	18,768,326
Total assets	23,787,381	27,417,254
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	733,179	684,590
Other payables	869,630	637,956
Leases	168,979	191,771
Employee provisions	1,199,663	1,120,915
Total no more than 12 months	2,971,451	2,635,232
More than 12 months		
Leases	4,611,325	4,794,675
Employee provisions	223,056	152,241
Total more than 12 months	4,834,381	4,946,916
Total liabilities	7,805,832	7,582,148



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. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2022	2021 (Restated*)
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,224,366	1,150,988
Post-employment benefits	100,749	84,436
Other long-term employee benefits	20,083	20,033
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	1,345,198	1,255,457

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2022 is 7. (2021: 6)

Mr Tony Wurramarrba is Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and also a Director of Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC), Anindilyakwa Mining Trust (AMT), Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation (MHAC), Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation (AAAC), Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd, and Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation (GHAC). ARAC, AMT, MHAC 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.

Mr Mark Hewitt is the Chief Executive Officer of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and also a Director of Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation (GHAC) and Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd.



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 was employed by the Royalties Development Unit of the Anindilyakwa Land Council in a full time role until 21 June 2022; she is currently employed as a part time role by the Royalties Development Unit.

* Refer to note 1.52 treatment of other long-term employee benefits of key management personnel.

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 2021-22 financial year. (2020-21: 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:



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	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba Tony Wurramarra James Durilla Simone Yantarrnga	Purchase of goods or services Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	352,523 8,995,080 14,326,880	116,392 8,650,380 40,092,193	122,075 655,361 -	- 128,852 -
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja Cherelle Wurrawilya Nesman Bara James Durilla Wayne Wurrawilya Elaine Mamarika Elma Yantarrnga Leonard Amagula	Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	13,117 3,259,200	11,258 6,121,711	1,647 -	4,155 -
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Elliott Bara	Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	10,778 -	13,439 450,000	64 -	- 211
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	Nesman Bara Amethea Mamarika	Purchase of goods or services Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	44,797 98,034 2,250,000	1,643 138,085 4,250,000	- - -	- - -
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba Serena Bara	Section 19 Rentals Section 64(3) royalty distributions	108,000 150,000	- -	- -	- -
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba Tony Wurramarra Simone Yantarrnga James Durilla	Section 46 Negotiated Royalties	16,202,838	17,073,570	-	-

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	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Wayne Wurrawiliya	Other revenue	-	20,000	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara	Purchase of goods or services	-	(4,235)	-	-
		Other revenue	13,418	12,190	-	-
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	550,500	1,100,000	-	-
Nuburrunmanja Aboriginal Corporation	Thomas Amagula Leonard Amagula	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	750,000	-	-
		Purchase of goods or services	12,464	-	2,832	-
		Other revenue	7,500	-	-	-
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminjamanja Ida Mamarika Elliott Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	864,709	1,200,000	-	-
		Other revenue	48,372	2,564	5,578	3,299
Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation	Thomas Amagula Tony Wurramarra	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	300,000	-	-	-
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga Ida Mamarika Lionel Jaragba Tony Wurramarra Bradley Bara Mark Hewitt	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	19,538,048	2,600,000	-	-
		Other revenue	2,231	-	920	-
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	Thomas Amagula Ida Mamarika Cherelle Wurrawiliya Wayne Wurrawiliya Serena Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	200,000	200,000	-	-

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	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja Wayne Wurrawilya	Section 64(3) royalty distributions Purchase of goods or services	150,000 16,939	- -	- 16,939	- -
* Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba Nesman Bara Tony Wurramarra Bradley Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	4,482,012	5,080,000	-	-
Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Cherelle Wurrawilya	Section 64(3) royalty distributions Purchase of goods or services	150,000 305	- -	- -	- -
Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Ida Mamarika Elma Yantarrnga Bradley Bara	Purchase of goods or services	-	-	-	-
Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd	Mark Hewitt Tony Wurramarra	Other revenue	9,234	-	-	-
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	600,000	-	-	-
@ Bartalumba Mini Mart Aboriginal Corporation	Silas Bara	Purchase of goods or services	-	100	-	-

* Refer to note 1.53 treatment of related party disclosures.

@ Bartalumba Mini Mart Aboriginal Corporation is not a related party to the ALC in the 2021-22 financial year, no related transaction between the two entities. However, Silas Bara was a director in the 2020-21 financial year.

Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent Assets

As at 30 June 2022, the ALC does not have any contingent assets (2021: nil).

Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2022, the ALC (acting on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners) has taken independent legal advice in respect of the interpretation of the 2016 Eastern Leases Mining Agreement signed under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 concerning the division of mining royalties between ALC and the Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust should the mining tenements produce minerals for sale. The proponent, Groote Eylandt Mining Company Pty Ltd (GEMCO), has indicated that the dispute may need to be referred to the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory for determination, though as at 30 June 2022 no formal step has been taken by GEMCO to initiate court proceedings. If the matter is subject to determination by the Supreme Court it is estimated that ALC's legal fees could be up to \$800,000. In such case the ALC would brief the Ministers Office and seek Sec 64(1) funds from the ABA to cover such costs as normally is the case in such matters (2021: nil).

Note 12: Financial Instruments

	2022	2021
Note 12A: Categories of Financial Instruments	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
At amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,236,830	8,169,018
Trade and other receivables	703,966	450,997
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,940,796	8,620,015
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	733,179	684,590
Other payables	289,479	409,810
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,022,658	1,094,400



	2022	2021
Note 12B: Net gains or losses on financial assets	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest revenue	17,821	68,047

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	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Non-financial assets		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,586,247	12,466,732
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	1,593,019	1,438,792
Total non-financial assets	14,179,266	13,905,524

Buildings and leasehold improvements

The fair value of the Council's buildings and leasehold improvements as at 30 June 2022 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of a valuation performed as at 30 June 2022 by an independent valuer, Tom Cooper, Certified Practising Valuer of Jones Lang LaSalle Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd. The market and cost approaches have been utilised to determine fair value by the valuer.

Infrastructure, plant and equipment

The fair value of the Council's infrastructure, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2022 have been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of a valuation performed as at 30 June 2022 by an independent valuer, Tom Cooper, Certified Practising Valuer of Jones Lang LaSalle Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd. The market and cost approaches have been utilised to determine fair value by the valuer.

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.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Section 64(3) Royalties		
As at 1 July	4,740,231	11,478,675
Receipts during the year	47,133,223	51,613,060
Interest received	40,317	72,137
Total as at 30 June	51,913,771	63,163,873
Distributions made	(47,469,849)	(58,366,095)
Re-allocation	-	(57,547)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	4,443,922	4,740,231
Negotiated Royalties		
As at 1 July	2,380,615	3,333,349
Receipts during the year	18,116,032	17,073,570
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	20,496,647	20,406,919
Distributions made	(17,064,322)	(18,083,851)
Re-allocation	-	57,547
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,432,325	2,380,615

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Negotiated Rents		
As at 1 July	802	1
Receipts during the year	958,392	776,224
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	959,194	776,225
Distributions made	(954,627)	(775,423)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	4,567	802
Mining Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	169,749	1
Receipts during the year	176,310	404,440
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	346,059	404,441
Distributions made	(238,570)	(234,693)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	107,489	169,749
Eastern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	89,247	3
Receipts during the year	92,865	177,287
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	182,112	177,290
Distributions made	(180,977)	(88,043)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	1,135	89,247
Gravel Royalties		
As at 1 July	6,139	27,463
Receipts during the year	39,570	108,445
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	45,709	135,908
Distributions made	(35,564)	(129,769)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	10,145	6,139
Taylor Street Rents		
As at 1 July	3,433	945
Receipts during the year	18,719	18,664
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	22,152	19,609
Distributions made	(20,114)	(16,176)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	2,038	3,433

Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other Rents		
As at 1 July	21,039	6,240
Receipts during the year	192,328	216,093
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	213,367	222,333
Distributions made	(168,324)	(201,294)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	45,043	21,039
Southern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	38	165,452
Receipts during the year	237,116	38,607
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	237,154	204,059
Distributions made	(221,410)	(204,021)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	15,744	38
Lighthouse Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	4,328	7,113
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	4,328	7,113
Distributions made	(4,328)	(7,113)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	-
Bonds		
As at 1 July	70,000	70,000
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	70,000	70,000
Distributions made	-	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	70,000	70,000
Royalty Shoppa		
As at 1 July	247,051	659,760
Receipts during the year	10,952,871	6,616,586
Interest received	289	2,238
Total as at 30 June	11,200,211	7,278,584
Distributions made	(10,924,435)	(7,031,533)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	275,776	247,051



	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Projects funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation		
As at 1 July	881,086	2,452,000
Receipts during the year	2,938,177	2,000,000
Interest received	2	-
Total as at 30 June	3,819,265	4,452,000
Distributions made	(3,751,456)	(3,570,914)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	67,809	881,086
Other Traditional Owner Funds		
As at 1 July	-	1
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	-	1
Distributions made	-	(1)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	-
ARAC Rainy Day Provision		
As at 1 July	-	5,214,921
Receipts during the year	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	-	5,214,921
Distributions made	-	(5,214,921)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	-	-
Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust	8,475,993	8,609,429

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	560,467	461,620	98,847	461,620	-
Economic Development	799,706	725,094	74,612	725,094	-
Advocacy	2,707,881	2,630,138	77,743	2,630,138	-
Administration & Support	3,373,186	3,865,388	(492,202)	3,373,186	492,202
Township Lease Transition	541,915	117,326	424,589	117,326	-
Covid - 19	-	214,064	(214,064)	-	214,064
NT Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package	5,300,000	9,880,301	(4,580,301)	9,880,301	-
	13,283,155	17,893,931	(4,610,776)	17,187,665	706,266

The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2021-22 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.

Included in actual expenditure funded by section 64(1) are amounts of \$214,064 for Covid 19 and \$4,580,301 for NT Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package that represents expenditure from funding received in 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively.

Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure		2022
		\$
Total Actual Expenditure		17,893,931
Add Non-Budget Items:		
Depreciation		1,248,160
Loss on sale of non-current assets		11,988
Expenses funded by grants		2,213,724
Expenses funded by own sources		7,651,368
		29,019,171

Aboriginals Benefit Account cash released during the reporting periods:		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	13,283,155	15,299,639
Section 64(4)	-	-
	13,283,155	15,299,639

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