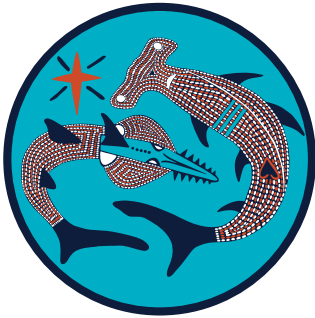




Anindilyakwa Land Council

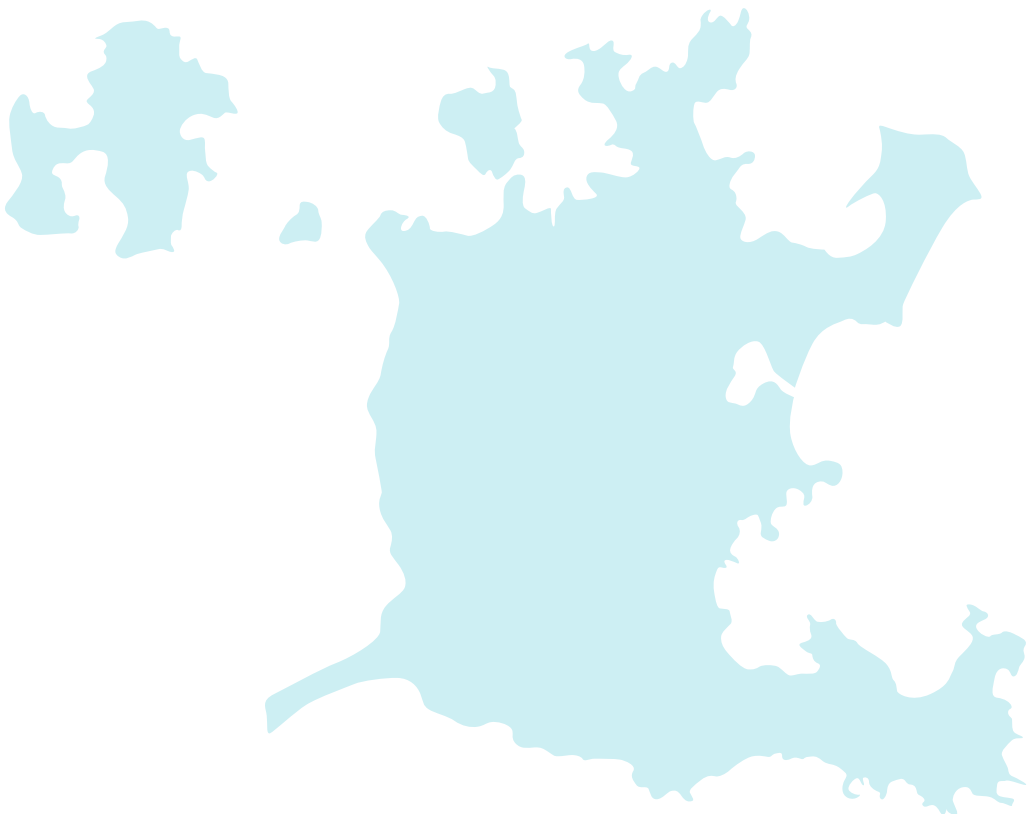
Annual Report 2022-23

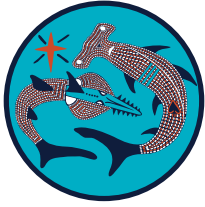




Anindilyakwa Land Council

Annual Report 2022-23





Anindilyakwa Land Council

30 Bougainvillea Drive,
Alyangula, NT, 0885.

www.anindilyakwa.com.au

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Warning: Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC 2022-23 Annual Report does not contain material of a culturally sensitive nature. However, there are 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

12 October 2023

Dear Minister,

The Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) has prepared the Annual Report 2022-23 in accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (ALRA) and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

The ALC Annual Report 2022-23 was prepared in accordance with Section 46 of the PGPA Act and includes the ALC's annual performance statements and annual financial statements.

The Accountable Authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual report. The *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

We, as the Accountable Authority of the ALC, are pleased to provide you with the ALC Annual Report 2022-23, for presentation to the Parliament, on the activities of the ALC during the reporting period.

Yours sincerely,

Mr Tony Wurrumarrba AO
Chair
Anindilyakwa Land Council

Mr Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Anindilyakwa Land Council

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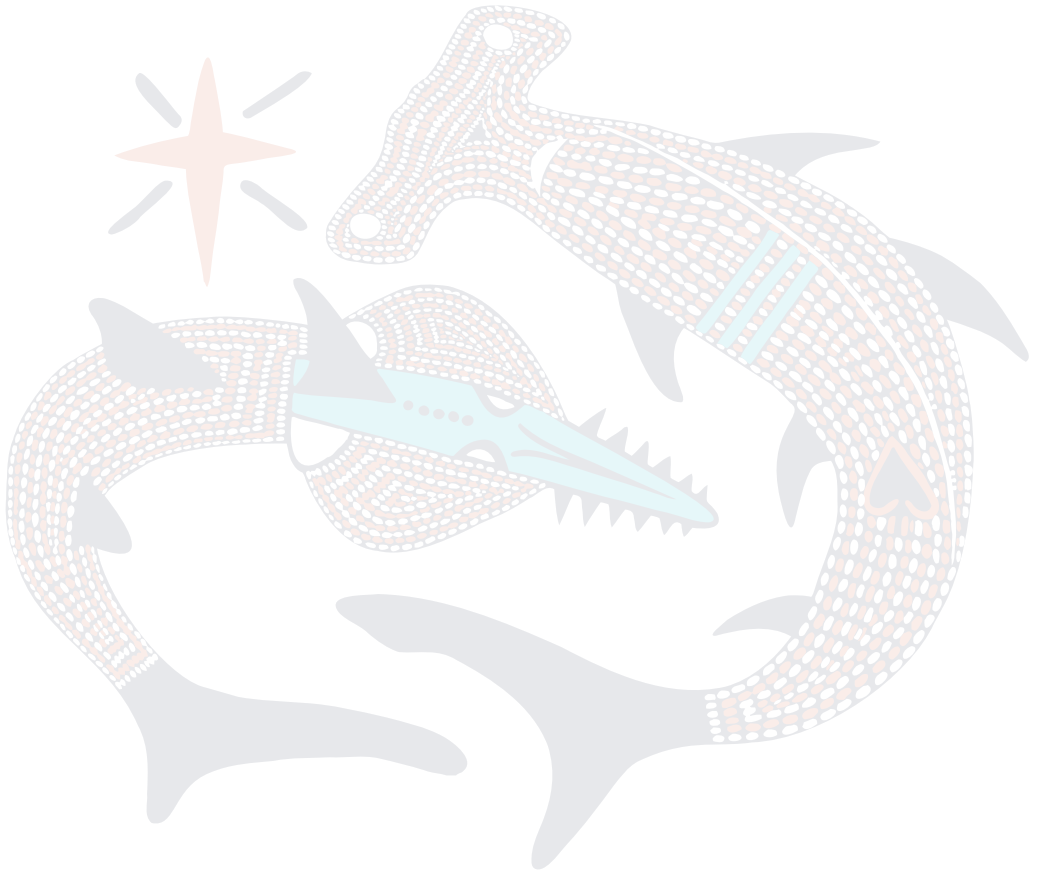
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PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT

1.01 Aids to Access

For queries on the Annual Report contact the ALC via:

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

Phone: 08 8987 4006

Physical address: 30 Bougainvillea Drive, Alyangula, NT.

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

To access the Annual Report online:

ALC website –

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

Australian Government Transparency Portal -

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



1.02 Acronyms

ALC	Anindilyakwa Land Council
ALRA	Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANU	Australian National University (First Nations Portfolio)
ARAC	Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Design
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GEBIPCAC	Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation
GEMCO	Groote Eylandt Mining Company
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
LDMA	Local Decision Making Agreement
NIAA	National Indigenous Australians Agency
NLC	Northern Land Council
NT	Northern Territory
ORIC	Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
PGPA Act	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
RDU	Royalty Development Unit
TO	Traditional Owners' of the Groote Archipelago



1.03 Message from the Chair



This past year has been a rewarding year as we continued to make significant progress on a range of matters that impact the lives of Anindilyakwa people. We reached an important milestone on 14 November 2022 with the signing of the Local Decision Making Agreement Implementation Plan for Health and Wellbeing, exactly four years on from signing the Local Decision Making Agreement (LDMA) with former NT Chief Minister, Michael Gunner.

The Health and Wellbeing LDMA Implementation Plan will support us in working together with the NT Government and others to increase involvement, capacity and leadership of Anindilyakwa people in the health and wellbeing sector and support our aspirations of increasing control and responsibilities of this important focus area. Anindilyakwa people are disproportionately affected by critical health issues which need to be urgently addressed before we lose more of our people too soon. This is why we need more Anindilyakwa involvement and leadership.

Another key milestone during the reporting period was the transfer of the Groote Eylandt Township Lease under ALRA S19A from the Commonwealth Executive Director of Township Leasing to the Traditional Owner (TO) led Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC) in October 2022, with the consent of the Minister for Indigenous Australians, the Hon Linda Burney MP. The Hon Minister Burney attended the significant event held on Groote Eylandt on 14 November 2022, to commemorate the transfer of the Groote Eylandt Township Lease and for the signing of the Health and Wellbeing LDMA Implementation Plan.

We are also making significant progress on transitioning local government back to the Groote Archipelago which will see a local government head office established on Groote Eylandt, more local councillors, increased community involvement, local control and better programs. This is an area that I am passionate about and I am pleased that the NT Government has formally



approved the establishment of the new Groote Archipelago Regional Council, and has committed transition and establishment funding in the 2023-24 and 2024-25 NT Government budget. The signing of the Local Government LDMA Implementation Plan will take place early in the next reporting period (refer to the CEO Message on page 9 and the performance statement on pages 83-84 for additional statements).

The Education, Law, Justice and Rehabilitation, Economic Development and Housing LDMA Implementation Plans have also been actively worked on in 2022-23 and we are making good progress. The LDMA has strengthened our voice as First Nations people and in recent years we are finally gaining control of the key aspects of our lives. At the heart of the LDMA is the understanding that no one can make decisions about the Anindilyakwa people better than ourselves. As a community, we remain committed as ever to achieving what we agreed to when we signed the LDMA in 2018. We need to keep working together, speak up and be heard. I know that this works because I have seen it with my own eyes.

We have worked in partnership with the First Nations Portfolio of the Australian National University (ANU) to carry out the Anindilyakwa population and data project. The report, *Social Indicators and Data Governance to Support Local Decision Making in the Groote Archipelago* (the social indicators report), was completed by ANU during the reporting period. As part of the process to develop the report, the ALC has established a Data Unit, which will provide employment opportunities for local Anindilyakwa people, and equip TOs with a powerful tool to inform best practice and evidence-based local decision making. It will take a combined effort to move the dial forward, to address the full gamut of issues affecting all Anindilyakwa people. I call on the Commonwealth and Northern Territory (NT) Governments, local Aboriginal Corporations, and other important stakeholders, to join forces with us and share in the collective responsibility of creating a stronger, healthier, and more prosperous future for our children and grandchildren.

I am proud of our efforts as the Accountable Authority, ALC Board members and elders across community for working collaboratively and creatively with a range of stakeholders to improve the lives of Anindilyakwa people, and to build a strong economy and future for the next generation. Work with South32 on mine closure planning has been productive during 2022-23 and I am optimistic

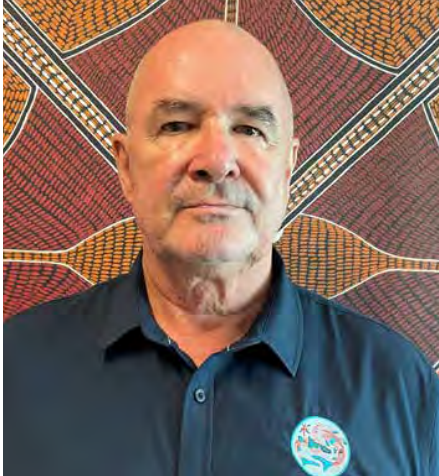


that the mining company will continue to work with us and step up to the challenge to deliver a mine closure plan that sets a benchmark for other mining companies and that meets the aspirations of Anindilyakwa people. This can only be achieved by working together.

I would like to acknowledge the ALC Board members who have committed their time and energy to guide the work of the ALC. The decisions we make today will shape the future of the Groote Archipelago and it is great to have an active ALC Board involved in those decisions. I encourage them to keep talking to community about their ideas and to share with community the important work we are doing.



1.04 Message from the Chief Executive Officer



It has been a productive year for the ALC on all fronts during the 2022-23 reporting year. The LDMA continues to be a key mechanism through which our strategic plan is being delivered, with implementation plans defining the outcomes sought in health and wellbeing, economic development, education, housing, law, justice and rehabilitation, and local government. The LDMA has been further supported by working with ANU to develop the social indicators report, which is available on the ALC website

(<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/app/uploads/2023/03/Social-Indicators-and-Data-Governance-to-Support-Local-Decision-Making-in-the-Groote-Archipelago.pdf>).

The report provides a comprehensive community profile that updates relevant data and information about the demographic, social and economic indicators for the Groote Archipelago. The report is aligned to the LDMA and supports data requirements needed to progress each of the priority services areas.

Key outcomes and progress made to date across the LDMA focus areas include:

Health and Wellbeing

- The signing of the Health and Wellbeing LDMA Implementation Plan during the reporting period which signified the strengthening of the positive and collaborative relationship we already have with NT Government to build capacity and capability in the health sector on the Groote Archipelago.
- The Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation (WHSAC) is a signatory of the Health and Wellbeing LDMA Implementation Plan and was active during the reporting period to provide a TO-led voice on services and matters relating to the health and wellbeing of Groote Archipelago communities.



- The ALC, NT Health, WHSAC and Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation are also working together to establish residential housing to build the pool of professional health practitioners who can work and reside on the Groote Archipelago.

Economic Development

- ALC Aboriginal employment has risen from 36 people at 30 June 2012 to 85 people at 30 June 2023 (sourced from the ALC Annual Report 2011-12 and ALC Annual Report 2022-23).
- According to the social indicators report employment growth on the Groote Archipelago has led to income growth for individuals and households. In 2006 gross annual personal income for Aboriginal residents of the Groote Archipelago amounted to \$10.7 million (\$14.9 million CPI adjusted). By 2021, this had risen to \$20.2 million.
- During the reporting period, projects completed and the keys were received for the Little Paradise base camp facility which includes an office, car servicing facilities, which will provide early opportunities for local clan businesses, aquaculture trial and the 16-bed quality accommodation which will also accommodate 'Sentence to a Job' participants.

Education

- ALC has provided funding to Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIPCAC) and Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation to support education initiatives and there has been a marked improvement in school engagement and attendance.
- This has directly resulted in over 180 of 301 children (60%) fully attending the Alyangula local school on Groote Eylandt and at off-island schools.
- GEBIPCAC's work to support Anindilyakwa-speaking student's attendance at Alyangula school has re-engaged 43 students who had not previously attended school for six months or longer.
- Through ALC's advocacy and the LDMA, funding was secured from the Aboriginals Benefit Account for \$61 million to establish Wurriyukwayuwa -Langwa College (the College), which will be an independent boarding school on Bickerton Island. The College will accommodate 48 Anindilyakwa children on-country for their primary education.



- The design and construction planning for the College has been completed, the construction of the communication tower has been completed, the site civil works on Bickerton Island has commenced, and steps are being taken to appoint a contractor for the construction. The College is expected to commence its first intake of students in Semester 1, 2025.

Housing

- The ALC Board has enabled the construction of 50 high quality houses and associated infrastructure since 2014 from a \$50 million contribution from the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust at the request of the ALC. Under the terms of the LDMA, in the next five years the NT Government will have invested an additional \$80 million to meet housing requirements on the Groote Archipelago. Overall, under this area of investment an additional 106 houses will have been built and by 2028, the Groote Archipelago is set to have met national standards of suitable housing per capita of population.

Law, Justice and Rehabilitation

- The ALC Board has committed funding of \$4.9 million to build a 32-bed alternative to custody facility on a remote part of Groote Eylandt, as agreed under the LDMA.
- The alternative to custody facility is designed to reduce the number of inmates in Darwin jail from the Groote Archipelago by 50%. The ALC is currently in discussions with governments and other funders to secure the shortfall funding required to complete construction.
- In addition, the ALC Board has provided funds for the establishment of a Community Justice Group comprised of TOs with support from the NT Government to increase Anindilyakwa participation in the justice system and to inform the design and operation of the new facility.
- Various locally led programs including Peacemakers, Spotters and GEBIE GANG that work with youth specifically have been widely acclaimed nationally for their success in addressing anti-social behaviour. According to the social indicators report, for the last three years the number of youth offenders up to the age of 17 years has now declined to zero.
- With support from the NT Corrections Commissioner and the Community Justice Group we are developing a pilot program called 'Sentence to a Job', which will enable eligible inmates with the opportunities to live and work on Groote Eylandt towards the end of their sentence.



Local Government

- Significant progress was made during the reporting period for the transition of local government back to the Groote Archipelago. In May 2023 the NT Cabinet approved funding in the NT Government budget to enable the establishment of a new Groote Archipelago Regional Council. The Local Government LDMA Implementation Plan will be signed early in the next reporting period and the new council is expected to take over control of local government on the Groote Archipelago during the first half of 2024.

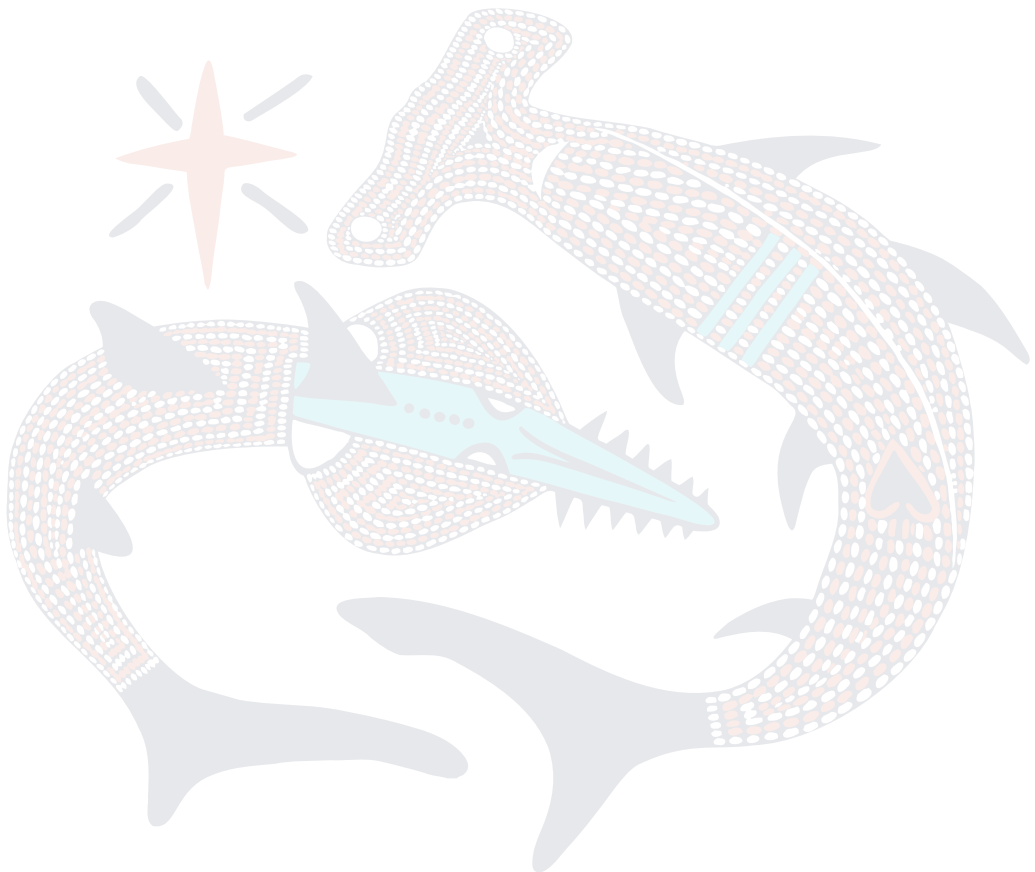
During the reporting period, I worked on updating the Strategic Plan with a 10-year outlook to 2033. The Strategic Plan update is well underway and will be a living document that will be periodically updated to reflect the latest plans and activities to support the ALC in achieving our purpose. The Strategic Plan is aligned to the vision and goals set by the TOs through previous strategic planning and therefore does not set new directions for the Groote Archipelago or the ALC. This update has been a useful exercise to collate into one document the breadth of activities underway and planned for the Groote Archipelago that the ALC is supporting.

During the reporting period the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) carried out an audit on the Governance of the four Land Councils operating in the NT. The ALC appreciated the opportunity provided by the audit process to identify areas to build on our governance practices as part of our ongoing journey of continuous improvement. We note the findings of the audit are mostly administrative or procedural in nature, and we believe reflect the rapid growth of the ALC and the challenges in establishing effective governance practices with limited resources in a very remote location. We are committed to addressing the accepted recommendation and improvement opportunities identified in the audit report. The ALC also conducted a detailed analysis of the report which identified additional initiatives which we will carry out to enhance governance arrangements. We have sought additional funding from National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) under the ALC's operational budget request, to implement the governance improvements.

In February 2023, for the first time the ALC went before the senate's Finance and Public Administration Legislation Committee as part of the senate estimates process and it was a welcomed opportunity for the ALC to send a delegation to Canberra to address questions about the ALC's operations.



I wish to acknowledge the work of the employees of the ALC for their continued dedication and efforts on supporting the ALC Board and Accountable Authority to achieve the purpose of the ALC, particularly in the face of the challenges of working in a remote location and the additional requirements that were requested of them during the ANAO Governance audit process. All employees should be very proud of the positive progress they have contributed to during 2022-23.



PART 2: ABOUT THE ANINDILYAKWA LAND COUNCIL

2.01 Enabling Legislation and Responsible Minister

During the reporting period the responsible Ministers for the ALC was the Minister for Indigenous Australians the Hon Linda Burney MP and Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australians Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy. The ALC is a 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 Northern Land Council (NLC). The NLC, however, continues to function as the Native Title Representative Body for the Groote Archipelago.

The key objects and functions of the ALC as set out in ALRA S23(1) are:

- negotiate and enter into Aboriginal land use and access agreements with third parties on behalf of TOs and of other Aboriginal persons interested in the land;
- assist in carrying out commercial activities;
- assist with traditional land claims and the protection of sacred sites;
- consult with Aboriginal people in the Land Council area about the management of land, and protect their interests; and
- supervise, and provide administrative or other assistance for, Land Trusts in the area.



2.02 Purpose

The purpose of the ALC is to protect, maintain and promote Anindilyakwa culture, invest in the present to build a self-sufficient future and create pathways for youth to stand in both worlds. This purpose has come from the TOs of the Groote Archipelago.

**Protect, maintain
and promote
Anindilyakwa
culture**

**Invest in the
present to build
a self-sufficient
future**

**Create pathways
for youth to
stand in both
worlds**

The ALC is guided by this purpose as it carries out its functions and responsibilities under the ALC's enabling legislation, the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (NT) 1976* (ALRA).

2.03 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 has a unique environment with pristine beaches, unobstructed fresh waterways, open woodland, rainforest, red sand dunes, and rock art which is thousands of years old. The Groote Archipelago is in an enviable position in the context of the NT's, Australia's and indeed the world's natural environment. The Anindilyakwa Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) covers approximately 10,000km² of land and sea. This area is listed as a Site of Conservation Significance (NT) and is recognised for its high biodiversity values.

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



2.04 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.

The usual Aboriginal residential population of the Groote Archipelago is 1,500 to 1,600.

2.05 The ALC Emblem

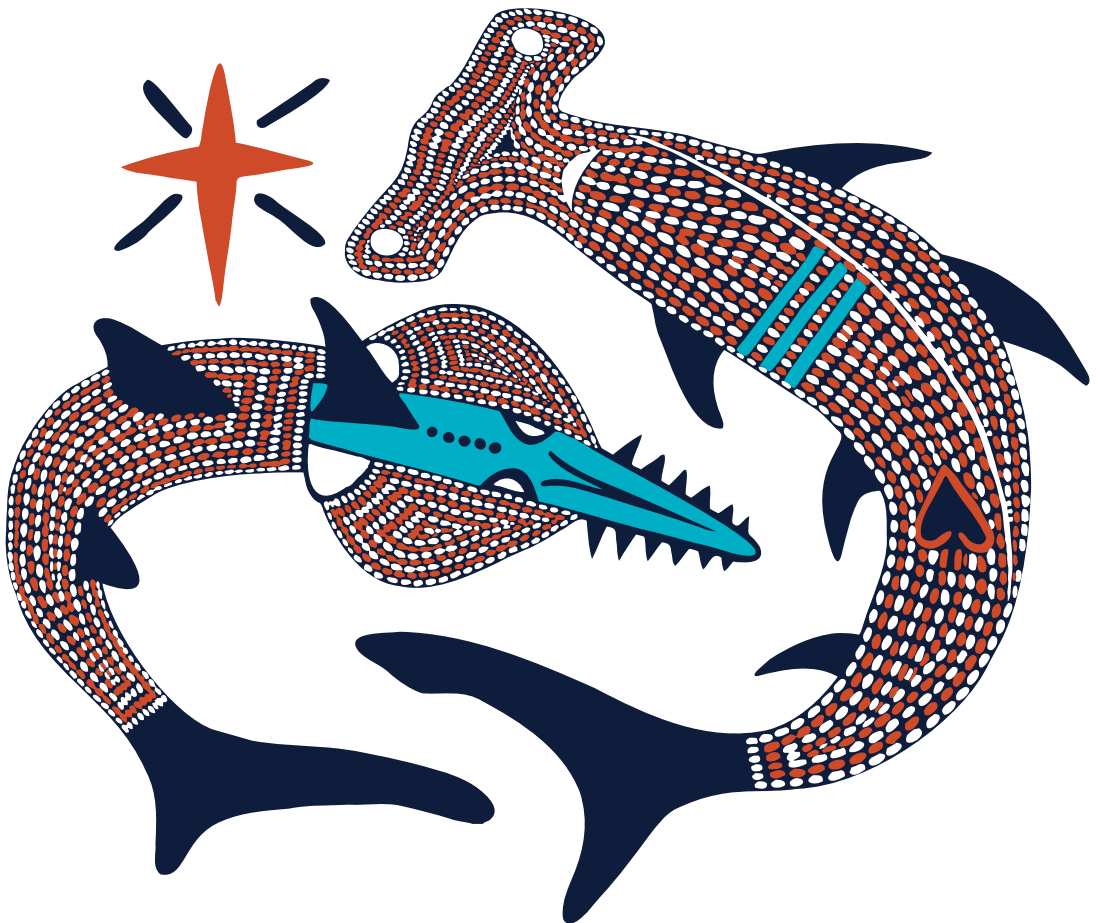
There are three totems within the official shield logo of the ALC. These represent the moieties and clans who live on the Groote Archipelago, and are the morning star, sawfish, and hammerhead shark. In the beginning the island was dark. Barnimbirra (Morning Star) brought daylight to the island and ever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

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



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

ALC Emblem



PART 3: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND PRACTICE

3.01 The ALC Board

The ALC Board provides the strategic vision and oversight of the ALC. The ALC 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 ALC Board are held every three years and the last election was held in September 2021. ALC Board members including the Chair and Deputy Chair serve a term of three years. Tony Wurramarrba is the Chair and TAmagula is the Deputy Chair of the ALC. The ALC strives for a gender balanced board. At 30 June 2023, there were 25 Board members, with one vacant position for a Maminyamanja clan representative. Of the 25 ALC Board members 12 (48%) are women.

Table 1: ALC Board members by clan and community representatives.

Clan	Representative
Amagula	TAmagula, Leonard Amagula
Bara Bara	Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara
Bara/Murrungun	Serena Bara, Silas Bara
Durilla	James Durrilla
Jaragba	Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba
Lalara	Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara
Mamarika	Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika
Maminyamanja	Elma Maminyamanja, Vacant position
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 Wurramarrba AO



Tony Wurramarrba is a well-known leader and spokesperson for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago and has had an extensive and committed career advocating for the priorities of Anindilyakwa 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 20 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 South32, the majority owner of Groote Eylandt Mining Company (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 and to the ALRA which was passed by the Australian Parliament under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) 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 2022-23, including as a Member of the Aboriginals Benefit Account Advisory Committee (abolished in late 2022), the Groote Eylandt Executive Steering Committee, the Mining Liaison Committee, ALC Finance Committee and the Aboriginal Peak Organisation NT. Tony is the Chair of ARAC, Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation and Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd, and a Director of Aboriginal Sea Company, the Machado Joseph Disease Foundation and Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation. Tony is a trustee for the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust.

Deputy Chair – TAmagula

Mr TAmagula sadly passed away in October 2023. The ALC acknowledges the significant contributions that TAmagula has made as a strong advocate and a passionate leader who was committed to securing a better future for his people.

TAmagula's principal focus as the Deputy Chair of the ALC Board is to establish a sustainable future for the Groote Archipelago. A priority for TAmagula 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.

TAmagula 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. TAmagula 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. TAmagula has experience working on land use agreements and, in mining and rehabilitation of mine sites on Groote Eylandt. In these roles, TAmagula has gained a clear understanding of the impacts and opportunities that mining on Aboriginal land has on nearby communities from several perspectives. TAmagula 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.

TAmagula is part of the ALC Land and Sea Rangers Cultural Advisory and the Finance Committee. Director positions held include the Amagula clan's economic development business Nuburrumanja Aboriginal Corporation, the Aboriginal Sea Company, Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation and Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation. In 2022-23 TAmagula was appointed as a Board member of NT Aboriginal Investment Corporation and is on its Grants Committee. TAmagula is a member of the First Nations Referendum Engagement Group on the Voice, is actively involved in the local decision-making group supporting the establishment of an Anindilyakwa local government authority and participates in working groups dealing with South32 mine closure and Treaty consultations with NT Government. In 2022-23, TAmagula completed a Certificate IV with the Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre in the Anindilyakwa Future Leaders Program.



ALC Board Meetings

There were 11 meetings of the ALC Board held in 2022-23. All meetings held achieved quorum. The dates and attendees of the meetings are listed in table 2.

Table 2: Meeting dates and attendance

Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
6 July 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, 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
27 July 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Archie Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Judith Wurramara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	13
30 August 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Leonard Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Elliott Bara.	19
27 September 2022	TAmagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	14
25 October 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, Leonard Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Simone Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	17



Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
6 December 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	20
10 February 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	17
14 February 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Simone Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	16
21 March 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Elma Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	17
17 April 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Archie Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	15
20 June 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Ida Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Joyleen Bara Bara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	16

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 Chief Executive Officer (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.

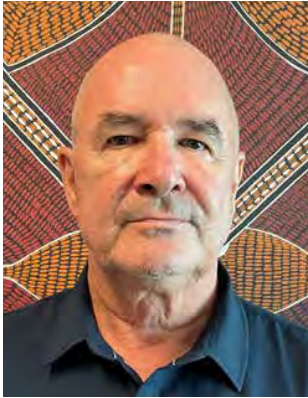
The ALC Chair is appointed following the triennial election of members to the ALC Board. Newly appointed ALC Board members nominate and elect a Chair (and Deputy Chair) among themselves.

Chair- Tony Wurramarrba

Refer to page 17 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. Strategic planning continues to guide the work of the ALC. 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.

During the reporting period Mark held positions as the Co-CEO of Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd and as the Executive Director of Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation. Mark participates in key forums including the Groote Eylandt Executive Steering Committee, NT Aboriginal Investment Corporation, Treaty consultations, Aboriginal Sea Company and Aboriginal Peak Organisation NT.

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 Aboriginals Benefit Account); Manager of the Indigenous Coordination Centre Coffs Harbour and Indigenous Coordination Centre 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, HR and Performance, Infrastructure and Development, 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 departments operating within the ALC. The departments support the CEO, Chair and ALC Board to achieve the goals of the ALC.

1. Office of the CEO
2. Finance
3. HR and Performance
4. Community Support Program
5. Preserving Culture
6. Mining and Sustainability
7. Land and Sea
8. Royalty Development Unit (RDU)
9. Infrastructure and Development
10. Risk, Innovation and Technology
11. Royalty Financial Planning and Analysis

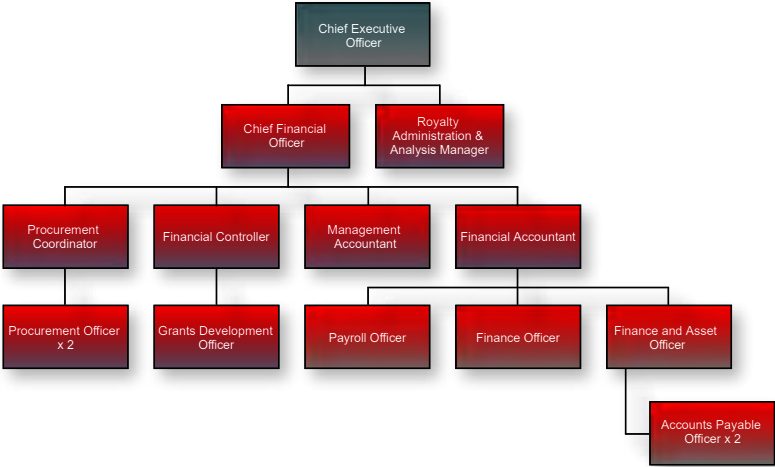
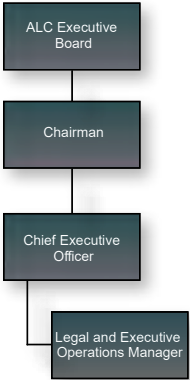
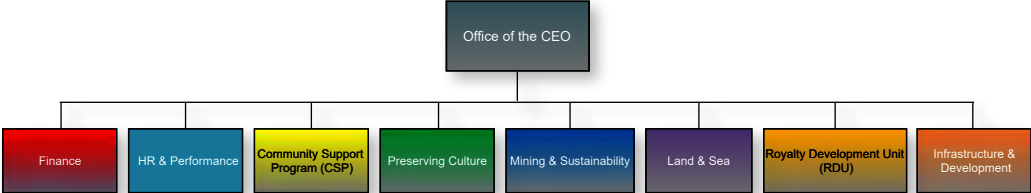
The ALC operates specialist committees, which include:

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

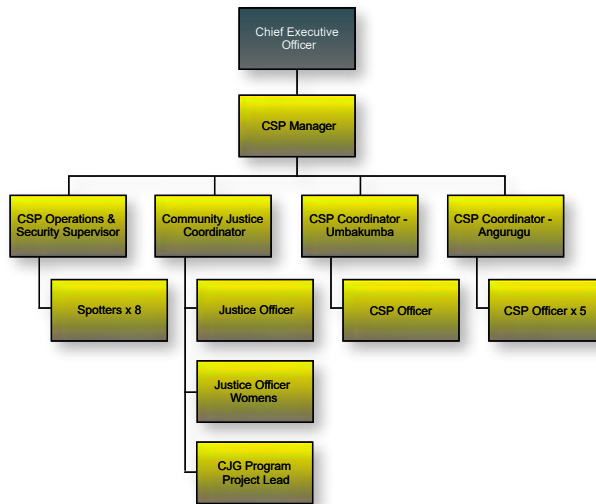
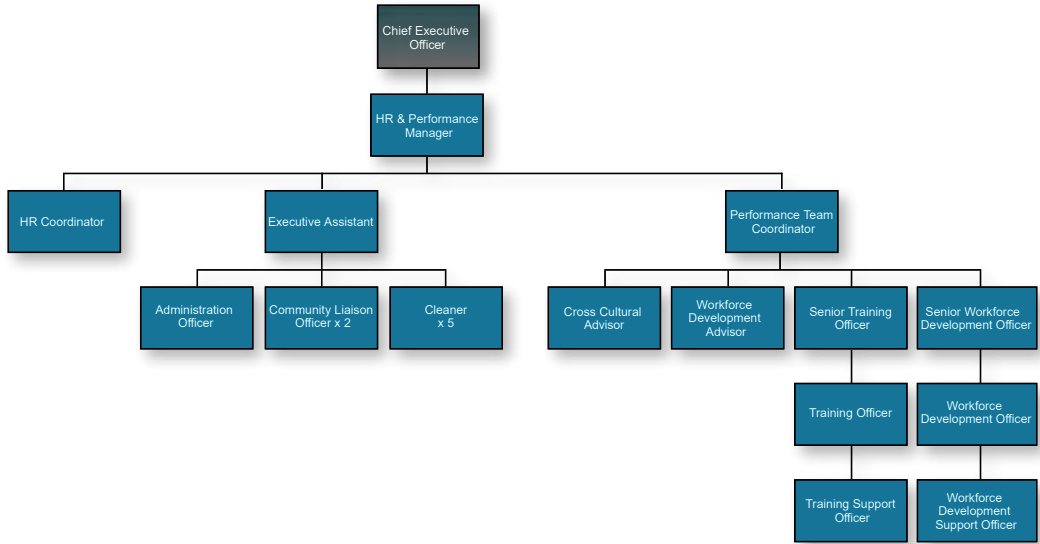


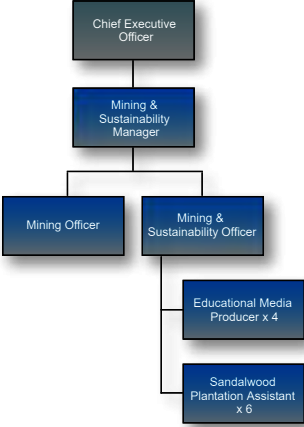
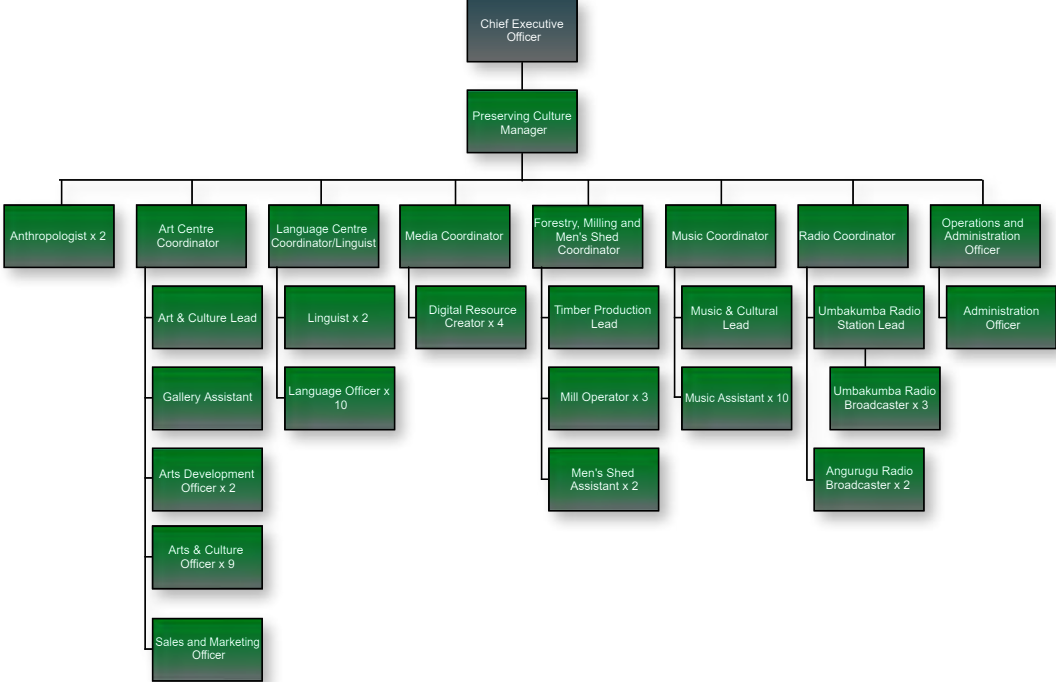
ALC Organisation Charts

The following chart presents the ALC’s departmental structure.

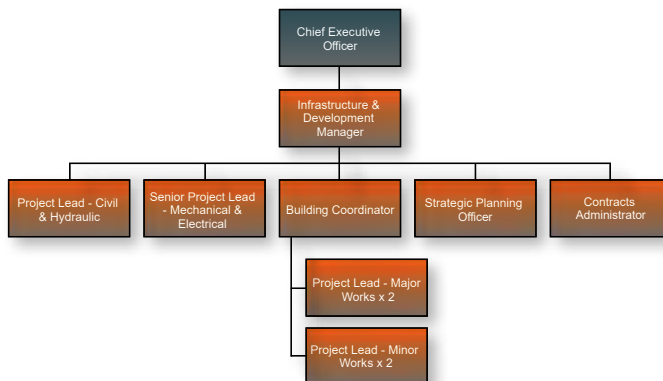
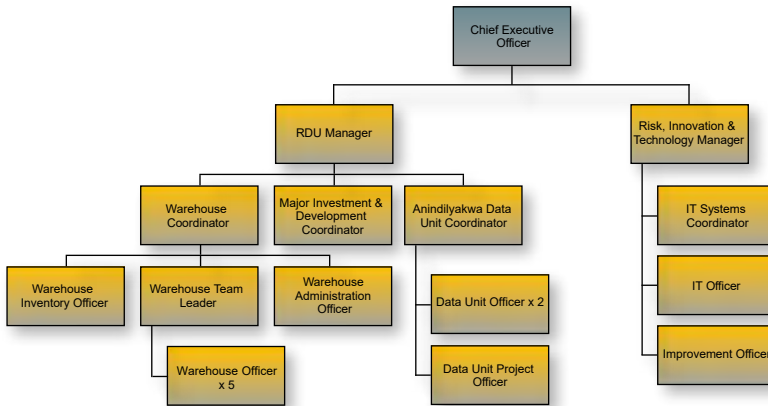
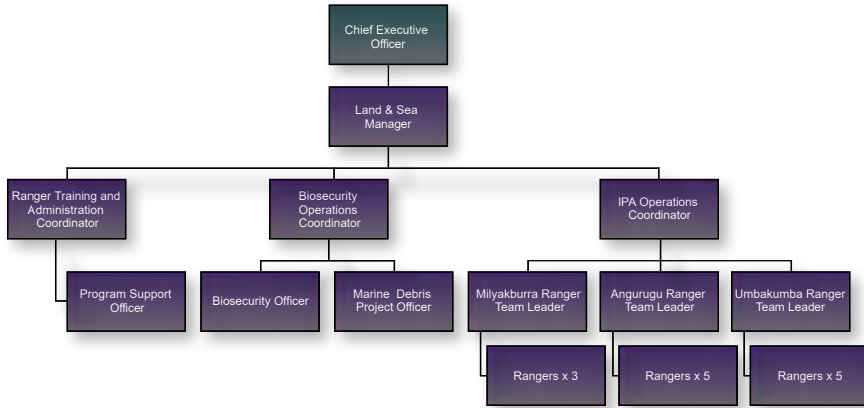


Part 3: Governance Structure and Practice





Part 3: Governance Structure and Practice



Staffing

At 30 June 2023, the ALC had 163 employees, with TOs comprising 46% (75) of the ALC workforce. An additional 10 ALC employees identify as Aboriginal, placing ALC's Aboriginal employment at 52% of the workforce. The staffing profile of the ALC at 30 June 2023 is provided in the tables 3 and 4.

All Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2022-23)

Table 3: ALC ongoing employees current report period.

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	9	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	27	38	65	27	62	0	0	0	0	0	127
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	38	74	47	27	74	0	0	0	0	148

All Non-Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2022-23)

Table 4: ALC non-ongoing employees current report period.

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	11	0	11	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	0	11	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

All Ongoing Employees Previous Report Period (2021-22)

Table 5: ALC ongoing employees previous report period.

	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 Previous Report Period (2021-22)

Table 6: ALC non-ongoing employees previous report period.

	Male		Female		Indeterminate			Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total Male	Full-time	Part-time	Total Female	Full-time		Part-time
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	11	11	0	0	6	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	11	11	0	0	7	0	0	0

Executive Remuneration

Table 7: Remuneration information for key management personnel.

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances		Long service leave	Other long-term benefits		
Mark Hewitt	Chief Executive Officer	254,506	23,000 ¹	127,139 ²	28,325	6,018	0	0	438,988
Tony Wurrumarrba	Chair	139,202	0	68,860	17,462	4,847	0	0	230,371
Julianne Uate-Jones	HR and Performance Manager	127,030	0	56,271	16,142	3,843	0	0	203,285
Ian Hollingsworth	Mining and Sustainability Manager	137,703	0	91,655	16,706	3,002	0	0	249,065
Colin Wakefield	Chief Financial Officer	141,977	0	73,643	17,588	3,197	0	0	236,405

Footnotes:

1. Bonus refers to a contract incentive amount.
2. Other benefits and allowances for the CEO are made up of leave paid out \$15,252, annual leave entitlements \$35,418, housing on Groote Eylandt \$35,238, fringe benefits tax \$38,482 and vehicle \$2,747.

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 three 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 ANAO and the contract auditor during the reporting period, attended selected ALC Board meetings and management meetings and reviews the annual process of ALRA S35(C) reporting by funded corporations. The Audit Committee Chair also facilitates the review of the ALC CEO's performance with members of the ALC Board.

The Chair of the Audit Committee met with finance and human resources staff located in ALC's Cairns office to discuss fraud awareness and the processes and procedures to identify any concerning behaviours in the workplace.

The members of the Audit Committee are appointed subsequent to the ALC elections. At one meeting during the reporting period a training process was undertaken to assist members to understand the Charter and the role of the Audit Committee. The ALC Audit Committee Charter is available on the ALC website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>).

In 2023-24, the Audit Committee will continue to address the recommendations of the ANAO audit on the Governance of the ALC including a review of the Audit Committee Charter, expanding the composition of the Audit Committee, expand the consideration of risk management processes reported within the ALC and



receive secretarial support for Audit Committee meetings. The member of the Audit Committee as at 30 June 2023 is provided in table 8.

Table 8: Members of the Audit Committee.

Member name	Qualification, knowledge, skills and experience	Number of meetings attended/ Total number of meetings held	Remuneration
Mark O'Shea	Chartered Accountant, Registered Company Auditor, Partner at Enmark Chartered Accountants, previously partner at Deloitte.	5/5	\$89,174
Cherelle Wurrawilya	Company Director, ALC Board Member, Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation Chair.	5/5	\$1,901
Serena Bara	Company Director, ALC Board Member. Leader Bush Medijina Program.	5/5	\$1,901
Scott Wurramarrba	ALC Board Member, Infrastructure.	1/5	\$380

The Audit Committee met five times during the year. 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 2021-22 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 a follow up to the internal audit work carried out in 2021-22.
- Engaged an external expert to give advice to the Audit Committee in respect of the application of AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements for financial reporting purposes. This report, prepared by BDO, confirmed the treatment of these relationships adopted by the ALC in its financial reporting in the current and prior years.
- Reviewed the internal audit plan developed by the ALC that is to be implemented upon approval of a budget request to NIAA for such work.
- 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.
- Met with the ANAO officers in Canberra to discuss the audit planning for the 2022-23 financial year and audit visitations to the ALC operational offices in future years, including Groote Eylandt and Cairns.

3.07 Risk Management

In 2022–23 work continued to bring the Risk Management Policy to life and to embed risk awareness and management as a key decision-making tool.

The ALC’s risk management framework is a systematic approach designed to identify, assess and mitigate potential risks within the ALC.

The approach consists of four key steps:

- Risk identification,
- Risk assessment,
- Control identification,
- Control effectiveness monitoring.

In 2022-23 the ALC established a dedicated risk department to oversee and manage organisational risks. The Risk, Innovation and Technology Manager is located on the Groote Archipelago, which has provided increased contact with ALC employees at the program delivery interface to build risk awareness and controls. The risk departments’ structure is under development as at 30 June 2023.

During the reporting period all ALC departments carried out a thorough review of the risks associated with their programs. Department risk registers were updated with assessed risks and identified controls. Focus was given to develop a Workplace Risk Assessment and Controls (WRAC) tool to support the department risk review process and enhance the annual risk reviews for all programs.

Key material risks were identified for the ALC and attention was given to ensure that appropriate controls are in place and are being effectively managed. ALC’s key risks and controls can be viewed in the ALC Corporate Plan 2023-24 (page 17) on the ALC website: <https://anindilyakwa.com.au/news-media-publications/publications/>.

ALC policies and procedures continued to be updated to reflect current operating conditions and were developed where gaps were identified. During the reporting period, 22 policies and procedures were published, 11 were new documents.

3.08 Fraud Control

Fraud Control at the ALC is embedded throughout the organisation in a suite of policies and procedures which set expectations for behaviour and establishes the control environment. High level expectations for professional behaviours are expressed in the ALC Code of Conduct and a zero tolerance for fraudulent activity is expressed in the Fraud Control Policy. Controls established to limit the opportunity for fraud, or detect fraud are established in instruments such as the ALC Delegations and Finance Manual.

The ALC has continued with a focused program of internal audit reviews of areas of greatest financial significance. A payroll audit was conducted in May 2023 by an external Chartered Accountant as a follow up to a review conducted in 2021-22. An internal audit plan will be put in place and implemented in the next reporting period. Awareness of fraud risk is maintained through training provided to management by the Chair of the Audit Committee, and materials are being developed to be delivered to all employees on a routine basis by the Learning and Development department.

During the reporting period, ANAO conducted an audit of the governance arrangements of the ALC. With respect to fraud control, it noted that as a Corporate Commonwealth entity, the ALC must comply with the fraud rule, which ensures a minimum standard for managing the risk and incident of fraud. While Land Councils generally are not bound by the Commonwealth fraud policy or fraud guidance, both documents are considered as better practice for Corporate Commonwealth entities and expects that these entities will follow the fraud guidance and fraud policy where appropriate in meeting the requirements of the fraud rule. The ALC has accepted the findings of the ANAO governance audit and will take steps to carry out improvements on ALC's fraud control.

There were no instances of fraudulent activity identified in 2022-23.

3.09 Related Entity Transactions

Related entity transactions are a characteristic of ALC's operating environment in a remote location with a small population and the limited pool of candidates for corporate positions. The ALC Board applies a decision-making process when transacting with related entities that is guided by a register of interests including conflict management plans, ALC Board meeting rules, and a conflicts of interest policy.



The ALC maintains and regularly updates a register of interests for ALC Board members, which is a requirement of ALRA S29AA and the ALC Board rules. ALC Board members and the Accountable Authority are asked to complete a form with details of the entities they hold interests in.

The register of interests is used in conjunction with the ALC Board rules in the management of related entity relationships at the ALC Board level, by excluding the members and/or the Accountable Authority with a material personal or pecuniary interest in a matter from participating in the discussion or decision-making process. The ALC Board rules allow an exemption where the matter relates to all or substantially all TOs of the Groote Archipelago (which includes the payment of royalties, rents or other mining derived income to TOs via multiple organisations under an omnibus resolution), the payment of royalties, rents and other mining derived income to individual TOs who are owners of lands affected by mining, or the member holds knowledge and information that will be useful to inform the discussion pertaining to the matter. The ALC Board rules relating to conflicts of interest are consistent with subsection 12(2) of the PGPA Rule and were approved by the responsible Minister in 2018.

During the reporting period, the ALC made 268 payments to related entities with an aggregate value of \$90,237,450. Note 10 Related Party Disclosures (pages 125-128) provides additional information.

Conflict of Interest Policy

In June 2022, the ALC introduced a new Conflicts of Interest and Gifts Policy that aims to ensure the integrity of decisions made by ALC Board members and staff are not compromised or publicly perceived to be biased by the receipt of gifts or benefits arising from conflicts of interest. This policy is in force and current.

As a recommendation flowing from the ANAO governance audit, the ALC has agreed to ensure the management plans for conflicts of interest declared in the ALC Board and staff registers provide sufficient detail in all cases and to assess whether the management plans for the ALC Chair and CEO's interests in Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd and Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation are effective. As an additional measure, the ALC has also decided to extend the obligation to disclose conflicts of interest under the Conflicts of Interest and Gifts Policy to all ALC employees below manager level who hold delegated decision-making power. These actions will be completed in the 2023-24 reporting period.



3.10 Significant Activities and Changes

There were no significant activities or changes in 2022-23.

3.11 Judicial Decisions and Decisions of Administrative Tribunals

There were no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals on the ALC in 2022-23.

3.12 Reports on the ALC

Particulars of any reports on the ALC given by:

- a) the Auditor General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act),
 - i. Governance of the ALC audit report:

In May 2023, the ANAO completed the Governance of the Anindilyakwa Land Council audit report (governance audit report), which is part of a series of audits carried out by the ANAO of the governance of the four NT Land Councils. The published governance audit report on the ALC can be found on the ANAO website (<https://www.anao.gov.au/work/performance-audit/governance-the-anindilyakwa-land-council>).

There were 15 recommendations to the ALC: two aimed at improving the exercise of decision-making authority, eight aimed at improving governance arrangements under the ALRA and five aimed at improving governance arrangements under the PGPA Act.

The ALC notes that the findings of the audit were mostly administrative and procedural in nature and reflects the rapid growth of the ALC to actively secure the future prosperity of the Groote Archipelago for the benefit of TOs, as mining ceases in 7-10 years. Added to this operating context is the challenge of establishing effective governance practices with limited resources in a very remote location, and the impact COVID had on governance improvement initiatives underway at the time.

The ALC is committed to continually strengthening governance arrangements in response to the operating context of the ALC and during the reporting period commenced working on the accepted 14 of the 15 recommendations and all seven improvement opportunities



identified in the governance audit report. The ALC conducted a detailed analysis of the report and identified from that an additional 25 initiatives to be implemented to enhance governance arrangements, that were not identified in the audit report as recommendations or improvement opportunities. The ALC has made a funding bid to NIAA in the ALC's operational budget request, to resource the delivery of improvements. Projects are being established to implement these actions over the next two years.

ii. ANAO Interim Report on Key Financial Controls of Major Entities:

In May 2023, the ANAO published its Interim Report on Key Financial Controls of Major Entities (interim report), and the ALC was one of 27 entities included in the interim report. The interim report notes the reclassification of a minor audit finding from 2019-20 to a moderate audit finding in 2021-22 which relates to the preparation process of the ALC's financial statements for annual audit.

The ALC attributes the ANAO's finding, in-part, to the challenges caused by the frequent turnover of Chief Financial Officers (CFO) in recent years within a lean organisational structure. The departure of the CFOs at short notice had hampered ALC's efforts to make significant progress on this finding.

The ALC has taken steps to improve the process of preparing the financial statements for audit in 2023, which included:

- The current ALC CFO, appointed in June 2022, travelling to Canberra in May 2023 to meet with ANAO auditors in-person to discuss the preparation of the upcoming audit of financial statements and to set out an approach that will facilitate an improved process.
- The ALC engaging audit experts BDO to provide quality assurance services on ALC's financial statement 2022-23 in accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* and the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as applicable to the ALC for the reporting period.
- Agreement on the key activities, responsibilities and timelines between parties including the ALC, BDO, the contract auditor HLB and ANAO to achieve an improved financial statements audit process and timely

completion to meet reporting requirements.

The ALC will further work to embed quality assurance improvements over the coming years and build internal capability within the ALC's finance team.

During the reporting period there were no reports on the ALC by:

- b) a Parliamentary Committee, or
- c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman, or
- d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.

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 NT Law Society.

3.14 Significant Non-Compliance with Finance Law

Table 9: Description of non-compliance and remedial action.

Description of non-compliance	Remedial action
Nil	Nil

3.15 Additional ALRA S37 Reporting

Table 10: Fees under ALRA S33(A) and S33(B).

Fees under S33(A) and S33(B)	
(A) GEMCO reimbursement of meetings, and other reasonable costs associated with the administration of the privately negotiated agreement.	17,051
(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



Table 11: ALRA S35(2) determinations.

S35(2) Determinations	
Summary S64(3) statutory royalty equivalents	
Opening balance	4,443,922
Receipts:	
Aboriginal Benefits Account Allocations	59,153,861
Interest	323,158
Sub-total	59,477,019
Distributions:	
Amekburra Aboriginal Corporation	200,000
Aminjarrinja Enterprises	1,829,000
Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	5,826,578
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	70,000
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	200,000
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	31,932,128
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	375,000
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College	1,480,000
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	16,461,359
Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation	300,000
Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation	200,000
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	350,000
Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation	520,000
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	778,000
Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation	100,000
Sub-total	60,622,065
Balance 30 June 2023	3,298,877



Table 13: Section 35(4) determinations.

Section 35(4) Determinations	
S15, S16, S19 and S20 - rents and other prescribed amounts	
Opening balance	72,066
Add receipts:	
S16 rents and other prescribed amounts	433,796
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with S35(11)	2,931
Sub-total	436,727
Deduct payments:	
S16 rents and other prescribed amounts paid to TOs affected by S16 agreement	445,413
Sub-total	445,413
Closing balance	63,380

Details of Amounts Held in Trust

Details of amounts held in trust is provided in Note 15 of the Annual Financial Statements (refer to pages 132-135).

ALRA S19(A) Township Lease and Approved Entities

Table 14: Township Lease details.

Name of the township	Name of the approved entity	Name of any other party to the lease
Groote Archipelago Township Lease	Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC)	Anindilyakwa Land Trust ALC

Acting on the direction of the ALC, the Anindilyakwa Land Trust agreed to transfer the Groote Archipelago Township Lease to ARAC on 1 October 2022. The Township Lease was held by the Executive Director of Township Leasing prior to that.



The Township Lease is granted and transferred under ALRA S19A and ARAC is an approved entity under ALRA S3AA.

Communities under the Groote Archipelago Township Lease are Angurugu, Umbakumba, Milyakburra, Little Paradise, Bartalumba Bay, Malkala and Four Mile.

Section 35(6) Determinations

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

ALRA S29(A) Committees

The ALC has established a Finance Committee under ALRA S29(A). 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). Additional discussion on the Finance Committee is provided in the Performance Statements (refer to pages 70-71).

During the reporting period, there were no new members appointed and no resignations on the Finance Committee.

Table 15: Finance Committee meeting dates and attendance.

Meeting date	Attendees	Total present/ total number of members
22 August 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika.	8/9
23 August 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika.	7/9
24 August 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika.	7/9
2 December 2022	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	8/9
6 March 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	8/9
7 March 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	8/9
8 March 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	8/9
9 March 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	8/9
19 June 2023	Tony Wurramarrba, TAmagula, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	9/9



Details of Consultants Engaged

Table 16: Consultants, amount paid and nature of work undertaken.

Consultant	Amount paid (GST exclusive)	Nature of work undertaken
T.T.H.F Consultancy	825	Marketing & advertising services
EASA	856	HR advice
JAC Traders Pty Ltd	970	Strategic marketing and branding
Betapave Pty Ltd	1,440	Test holes at Little Paradise for future plantation farm area
Enviro DNA Pty Ltd	2,520	Water monitoring & vertebrate biodiversity assessment
Ron Levy	3,300	ANAO audit & related matters
Arc Woman	3,500	Women's health facilitator for Anthropologist women's business camp
Michael Roseth	3,600	Business models illustrations
LMJ Cairns Pty Ltd	4,000	Payroll assessment
Devenish Law	4,271	Legal services
Sondi Bootle	5,400	Land planning services
Simpsons Solicitors	5,488	Legal services
Ward Keller	5,520	Legal services
Miles Electronics Pty Ltd	6,240	VHF upgrade
Susan O'Sullivan	11,307	Legal advice for mine closure strategy
BDO Services Pty Ltd	13,260	Advice on controlled entities
Jones Lang LaSalle Public Sector Valuations Pty Ltd	16,800	Assets revaluation for land, buildings & site improvements
Conservation Management Pty Ltd	18,051	Conservation services
Australian Venture Consultants Pty Ltd	20,000	Anindilyakwa Mining Trust review
Browndog Productions	20,000	Marketing & advertising services
Rod Tidey Consulting	20,191	Assessment & review of ALRA S64(3) distributions

Formation Studios	21,227	Media training services
PEC Consultants	21,913	Fire consultancy workshop
Hybrid Territory	25,825	Marketing & advertising services
Australian Institute of Marine Science	34,688	Monitoring Green Turtles - conservation and sustainable management
Campaign Edge Sprout Pty Ltd	34,800	Strategic marketing and branding
Environmental Systems Solutions Pty Ltd	38,500	Cultural & environmental information management system
David Snowman	51,751	IT consultancy fees
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	62,094	Professional services & advice
Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation	82,265	Operational services
Wilfern Group Pty Ltd	107,856	Corporate planning and reporting
Bowden McCormack	114,499	Legal services
Enmark Pty Ltd	129,283	Audit, financial and advisory services

3.16 Work Health and Safety Act 2011

The ALC is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for workers and community members.

In the reporting period improvements were made to the reporting and management of incidents. The key focus areas were:

- Improvements to the ALC induction.
- Ready to access work, health and safety training modules in the learning management system.
- Injury/illness case management.
- Improvements to risk and safety culture at all levels.
- Focus on psychosocial hazards in the workplace.

As a result of the initiatives carried out above, there have been the following health and safety outcomes.



For 2022-23, we saw an increase in work health and safety reporting, which demonstrates the increase of health and safety awareness and which has provided the ALC with valuable insights on areas needing improvement.

A series of workplace health and safety training modules were developed into a new learning management system and are mandatory for all staff to complete.

- Bullying and Harassment.
- Fatigue Management.
- Hazards and Risk.
- Office Ergonomics.

To address our psychosocial hazard, the ALC implemented a number of initiatives across the organisation. Some of the key initiatives implemented included a new employee assistance program, Sonder, which is a readily accessible 24/7 health and wellbeing service and flexible work arrangements to promote a healthy work life balance.

Under Part 3 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, there were two notifiable incidents and no investigations arising out of the conduct of the ALC, or undertakings by the entity reported within ALC during 2022-23. The ALC carried out its duties to notify Comcare after becoming aware of the incidents.

There were no notices given to the entity during the reporting period under *Part 10 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.



3.17 Environmental Performance

Table 17: Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) Reporting.

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Project Management	Project planning includes an assessment of the ongoing impact on the natural environment (incorporated into the project planning template)
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
Environmental risk assessments are incorporated into project planning	
Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Infrastructure Management	Infrastructure projects include assessment of impact on the natural environment
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
Environmental risk assessments are incorporated into project planning	
Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Sustainability Policy	Mining & Sustainability policy is premised on intergenerational equity
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
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.	

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Land and Sea Program	Threatened species management
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
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 IPA Management Plan.	
Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Land and Sea Program	Ghost net recovery
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
Land and Sea Rangers have operated a successful ghost net recovery program in the marine estate.	
Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Land and Sea Program	Ranger program
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
Ranger employment in the communities of Angurugu, Malkala and Umbakumba on Groote Eylandt is being extended to Milyakburra on Bickerton Island.	

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Land and Sea Program	Waste management work
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
<p>The Land and Sea Rangers are proactive in their approach to the management of marine debris, ghost nets and ocean plastics. Every year 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>Rangers have surveyed and mapped 280 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>Rangers removed in excess of 10 tonnes of ghost nets from the waters surrounding Groote Eylandt in 2022, including a large three tonne net that had been found on Bickerton Island within the waters of the IPA.</p> <p>In 2022 the annual community beach clean-up event “Clean Up Groote Eylandt Day” attracted 160 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 three and a half tonne of marine debris, ghost nets and other fishing remnants.</p> <p>Through recycling initiatives, rangers have removed over six tonnes of cans and bottles that are eligible for the 10c recycling scheme. These recyclables were shipped back to Environbank located in Darwin instead of being dumped in local landfill.</p>	

Ecologically Sustainable Design

ESD principles are adopted by the ALC in economic development projects that have been supported and planned for the region. The Groote Archipelago economy is entering a state of change as GEMCO enters a closure phase. The development plan is framed within the ALC 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

Table 18: Steps and measures to reduce impact.

Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
Threatened species	Reducing development impacts on threatened and endangered species.	The ALC funded research into the habitat and population dynamics of Northern Hopping Mouse with the intention of reducing development impact by avoiding habitat and identifying conservation and adaptive management strategies.
		The ALC investigated incidents of mining operations and development impact to Northern Hopping Mouse habitat and implemented corrective measures.

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 five-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. GEMCO 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.

Environmental Performance

The ALC has not conducted any activities during the reporting period which have required an *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* clearance. During the reporting 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 seven years, maintained a system of recycling all printer cartridges through Planet Ark. The aim is to ensure all printer cartridges are sent for recycling, and ALC encourages other organisations to do the same through the provision of kits by the ALC for the program.

The ALC has developed environment and sustainability policies and 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.



Net Zero 2030

Australian Public Service Net Zero 2030 is the Government's policy for the Australian Public Service to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2030, and transparently report on its emissions. As part of this, the ALC is required to report on operational greenhouse gas emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory presents greenhouse gas emissions over the 2022–23 period. Results are presented on the basis of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂-e) emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions reporting has been developed with methodology that is consistent with the Whole-of-Australian Government approach as part of the Australian Public Service Net Zero 2030 policy. Not all data sources were available at the time of the report and adjustments to baseline data may be required in future reports.

The electricity emissions reported in table 19 are calculated using the location-based approach. When applying the market-based method, which accounts for activities such as Greenpower, purchased LGCs and/or being located in the ACT, the total emissions for electricity, are presented in table 20.

The electricity emissions data are presented based on the most significant suppliers each contributing more than 10% of total usage. Electricity emissions reported relate only to commercial electricity usage. Fleet emissions data have been collected and presented as two separate lump sums, one for diesel fuel consumption and one for unleaded fuel consumption, as distinguishing individual transactions was not possible for the reporting period. Domestic flight emissions data was not available for the reporting period. There were no other energy emissions identified for the ALC operations for the reporting period.



Table 19: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory- Location-Based Method 2022-23

Emission source	Scope 1 kg CO ₂ -e	Scope 2 kg CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 kg CO ₂ -e	Total kg CO ₂ -e
Electricity (Location-Based Method)	N/A	125,480	16,267	141,746
Natural gas	-	N/A	-	-
Fleet vehicles	510,316	N/A	125,899	636,215
Domestic flights	-	N/A	88,349	88,349
Other energy	-	N/A	-	-
Total kg CO₂-e	510,316	125,480	230,515	866,311

CO₂-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

Table 20: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory- Market Based Method 2022-23

Emission source	Scope 1 kg CO ₂ -e	Scope 2 kg CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 kg CO ₂ -e	Total kg CO ₂ -e
Electricity (Market-Based Approach)	N/A	159,131	21,062	180,193
Natural gas	-	N/A	-	-
Fleet vehicles	510,316	N/A	125,899	636,215
Domestic flights	-	N/A	88,349	88,349
Other energy	-	N/A	-	-
Total kg CO₂-e	510,316	159,131	235,310	904,757

CO₂-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

PART 4: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

4.01 Performance Results and Analysis 2022-23

We, the Accountable Authority of the ALC, present the 2022-23 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.

Performance Results Rating Scale

Table 21: Performance rating and description.

Performance rating	Description
Achieved	The activity met or exceeded the target for the reporting period. The expected level of performance was achieved by the end of the reporting period.
Substantially achieved	Most (>80%) of the target and expected level of performance was achieved by the end of the reporting period.
Partially achieved	Some (>30%) of the target and expected level of performance was achieved by the end of the reporting period.
Not achieved	The activity did not meet any proportion of the target, there was no change in the level of performance.
Unable to report	Circumstances in the operating environment that are sensitive or results are not available to provide a report at the end of the reporting period.



4.02 Manage Land

Objective:

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

Activity

Carry out the Land and Sea Program.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Percentage of total activities in the Land and Sea Annual Project Plan completed or on track.	100%	Substantially achieved

Analysis

The Land and Sea Department is primarily funded by NIAA under the Indigenous Ranger Grants Jobs, Land and Economy program for the Anindilyakwa rangers program and the Anindilyakwa IPA program. Funding for the rangers program is secured through to 2028 and the IPA program is funded for 2023-24. The Land and Sea Department sets annual projects plans for the programs and provides reports to NIAA.

The annual project plans for 2022-23 contain a total of 88 outputs across both funding streams. During the reporting period 72 outputs (82%) were completed, 13 outputs (15%) were partially completed, and three outputs (3%) were yet to be started. These results represent an improvement in the outputs completed compared to 2021-22.

Consultation and planning continued with TOs, during the reporting period, to guide the management of the Ranger and IPA Programs in accordance with cultural protocols. The Land and Sea Department also continued to engage and collaborate with a range of stakeholders on various projects including with Territory Natural Resource Management, Charles Darwin University, Australian Institute of Marine Science, NT Government, Northern Australian Quarantine Strategy, Indigenous Rangers Coastal Clean Up Program, GEMCO, Sea Shepherd, Parks Australia, and Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.



Performance Measure	Target	Results
Adoption of emerging technologies to improve safety, effectiveness and efficiency of Land and Sea activities.	Trial and evaluate	Achieved

Analysis

The online visitor permit process has been established and implemented for the management of recreation permit processing, as required under ALRA. Uptake has been strong, with minimal people entering the Ranger base for permits.

Development of the Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Ranger application is well underway and will assist with management of recreation permits and compliance activities out in the field. The application will have geo-referenced mapping capabilities, cultural information, safety information and permit renewal processes. The application is expected to be completed by November 2023 and is on track to be adopted for ongoing use in 2023-24.

Activity

Training and development of Warnumamalya employees.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Participation in formal training.	100%	Achieved

Analysis

The Land and Sea Department continues to provide long term stable employment, formal training and up-skilling of Anindilyakwa people. During the reporting period all rangers were enrolled in a Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management. Three rangers have completed the course. Additionally, training in chainsaw, Apply Chemical Distribute Chemical (ACDC), four-wheel drive and timelapse editor occurred during the reporting period. Five rangers have completed Essential Shipboard Safety training. Rangers have participated in regular numeracy and literacy training sessions that were delivered by the ALC. Three rangers completed Coxwains Grade 2 training including Elements of Shipboard Safety, Firefighting and Marine Radio Communications with Charles Darwin University. Knowledge exchange between the ALC sea rangers and Tiwi Land Council (TLC) took place with a visit by TLC rangers to Groote Eylandt and ALC rangers visiting Tiwi Islands.



Activity		
Strategic Planning and Governance of the Anindilyakwa IPA.		
Performance Measure	Target	Results
Quarterly Advisory Committee Meetings.	4	Partially Achieved
Analysis		
<p>Due to conflicting timetables, two out of the proposed four Cultural Advisory Committee meetings were held during the reporting period. Early timetabling to avoid the busy times of the year when royalty payments are due and when other Aboriginal Corporation's meetings are scheduled, which TO's have expressed causes meeting fatigue, will be considered to support the convening of future Cultural Advisory Committee meetings.</p> <p>Topics discussed at the Cultural Advisory Committee meetings included compliance related activities, IPA Management Plan development, visitor awareness and signage, HR and ranger support, fire management planning.</p>		
Performance Measure	Target	Results
Implementation of the 5-year IPA Plan.	Implemented	Achieved
Analysis		
<p>The IPA Management Plan 2022-2028 was endorsed by the ALC Board and Cultural Advisory Committee in November 2022. Implementation of the IPA Management Plan is tracked through the Land and Sea annual activity plan as well as Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework. The ALC is awaiting NIAA's approval of the IPA Management Plan 2022-2028.</p>		

Activity

Engage youth in Learning on Country.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Two classroom or on-country activities carried out during each school term.	8	Achieved

Analysis

A total 16 sessions were delivered by rangers for the Learning on Country program involving four sessions carried out each term at Umbakumba and Angurugu schools. Topics of focus were marine debris, threatened species, biosecurity and weeds.

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Number of compliance patrols carried out per year.	30	Achieved

Analysis

A total of 33 marine patrols were carried out during the reporting period. Additionally, six recreation area patrols were conducted along Jagged Head and Marble Point recreation areas.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Permit non-compliance identified during patrols.	0	Achieved

Analysis

During the reporting period, there were no non-compliances identified during patrols. A total of 794 recreational permits (443 Annual and 351 visitor) were sold during 2022-23. Permits are available online and has had excellent uptake by the public which allows for improved permit management.

Land and Sea continued to manage recreational areas on Groote Eylandt to ensure protection of sites of cultural significance within the Anindilyakwa IPA.

Activities included maintenance of the track to the cave paintings by defining the track, and placing markers and signage at the base of the walk. Track maintenance was carried out on all 12 recreation areas on Groote Eylandt. The motorbike track was closed as it does not meet the required safety standards.

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Number of activities carried out (i.e creating picture booklets, videos, media, announcements, digital noticeboard stories and social media activities).	25	Achieved

Analysis

The Land and Sea Facebook page, with a following of 3,700, is continually updated with land closure updates, and land and sea activities. There were 64 posts on Facebook made during the reporting period. SharePoint is also used to share the work of the Land and Sea program with ALC employees.

The Land and Sea Department attended the Territory Natural Resource Management Awards, with a nomination for best Indigenous Collaboration Award, and the National Landcare Award, with an Indigenous Landcare nomination, and presented at each of the events to share the Anindilyakwa land and sea ranger's story.



Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Effective management of the application process for ALRA S19 land use agreements.	Achieved	Substantially achieved

Analysis

During the reporting period, a total of six ALRA S19 land use agreements were approved by the ALC Board with the consent of affected TOs, with one of those agreements pending Ministerial approval as at 30 June 2023. The large majority (83%) of these ALRA S19 land use agreements were granted to Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation for the purposes of supporting the large-scale TO led economic development being undertaken at Little Paradise which will underpin the future Groote Eylandt economy post-GEMCO.

The transfer of the Groote Eylandt Township Lease under ALRA S19A from the Commonwealth Executive Director of Township Leasing to ARAC occurred on 1 October 2022 with the consent of the Minister for Indigenous Australians, Hon Linda Burney MP. The Groote Eylandt Township Lease is now under the management and administration of ARAC and includes the four satellite communities of Bartalumba Bay, Little Paradise, Malkala and 4 Mile. As part of their inclusion in the Township Lease, these four satellite communities each received an advance rent payment to be applied for community and economic development purposes. Consultations are currently underway as to the application of those monies for each of those communities.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Effective management of the applications process for exploration and/or mining related land use agreements.	Achieved	Achieved

Analysis

The application process for exploration and/or mining related land use agreements was managed according to ALRA S41 part IV obligations. No exploration or mining land use agreements applications were received or processed in the last twelve months and no new agreements were negotiated. No other mining or exploration was proposed or planned within the ALC jurisdiction.

Activity

Monitor existing land use agreements

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Ensuring commitments under existing agreements are met.	Achieved	Partially Achieved

Analysis

The ALC is in the process of consolidating and codifying a formal ALRA S19 land use agreement compliance framework as a recommendation under the ANAO governance audit report. The framework will need to be practical, fit for purpose, and build upon the existing regime. This will involve an audit of all existing ALRA S19 land use agreements, summaries of the key obligations, and designing an appropriate compliance plan based on the frequency, sensitivity, and nature of those obligations. Ad hoc reviews will continue to occur in the normal course as genuine issues are identified. In the past, the ALC has not been properly resourced to administer a robust ALRA S19 compliance framework and we have sought additional ALRA S64(1) funding from NIAA for 2023-24 in order to do so.

The ALC reviewed reports provided by GEMCO/South32 and Winchelsea Mining to assess whether commitments under the mining agreements were met and made scheduled site inspections of rehabilitation, environmental incidents and responded to community complaints about dust. The ALC communicated in an annual summary report to the GEMCO liaison officer and the NT Mines Office where commitments were not met.



Fourteen areas of non-compliance were identified in the GEMCO 2022 mine closure plan. These are being addressed by GEMCO before the mine closure plan can be submitted to the ALC Board for approval.

Three areas of non-compliance with Winchelsea Mining agreements were recorded. Reporting in line with agreements is a key area that is being resolved with Winchelsea mine management.

Two site visits, prior to and after the wet season were scheduled for GEMCO operations and Winchelsea Mining. Winchelsea Mining visits were completed. The pre-wet season site visit to inspect mine rehabilitation at GEMCO western leases was cancelled due to community commitments. Ad hoc site visits were made to assess erosion and sediment controls on the Eastern Leases haul road construction prior to and following the wet season; and in respect of habitat loss of threatened and endangered Northern Hopping Mouse. Corrective actions were recommended and tracked to ensure that adequate erosion and sediment controls on construction work were in place. Continuous improvements in processes that will support adequate threatened species protection were identified and will be tracked.

Activity

Provide accurate advice on potential environmental impacts and benefits of potential exploration and mining license applications. Maintain effective relationships with mining companies.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
All quarterly meetings attended.	4	Partially achieved



Analysis

For GEMCO, all quarterly mining liaison committee meetings were attended, and weekly liaison targets were met (84% of possible weekly contacts).

For Winchelsea Mining, the mining liaison committee has not been established and meetings have not taken place during the reporting period. ALC contacted Winchelsea Mining in 2022-23 to follow up on convening mining liaison committee meetings. During the reporting period the ALC carried out two site inspections of the Winchelsea exploration sites. The ALC will continue to pursue engagement with Winchelsea Mining to strengthen communication and reporting by Winchelsea Mining of their commitments under the exploration agreement.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
TOs expectations and concerns relating to mining are communicated and addressed.	All issues logged and addressed	Substantially achieved

Analysis

Issues are raised by the community and through the review of GEMCO reports. The ALC logs all issues and works to see that the issues are addressed by the relevant parties. During the reporting period there were five issues logged by the ALC relating to GEMCO. The ALC has pursued a resolution to all issues and at 30 June 2023 three issues were resolved, two issues are ongoing.

The ALC has facilitated communication to TOs of the issues raised by engaging an educational media producer and two Warnumamalya part-time casual translators employed to produce mining related informative video material (a) under contract to GEMCO to inform communities affected by the South32 Southern Leases mining project; (b) to increase Aboriginal community awareness of climate change impacts; and (c) have draft video to inform Aboriginal community about mine closure and the dust management issue in community for human health. Consultation on mining constraints to Ndunga Creek in the mining plan were communicated to GEMCO resulting in variation to the mine path.

4.03 Acquire Land

Objective:

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

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Support progress of Native Title Claim through NLC.	Follow up application, lodgement, registration and outcome.	Substantially achieved

Analysis

Makardalangwa (sea country) native title research

In 2018, concerned that the NT might permit subsea mining around the Groote Archipelago, the ALC began working with the NLC to assist TOs of sea country to prepare a native title claim. Expert anthropologist Dr Scott Cane was engaged. With the assistance of ALC and NLC staff anthropologists, Dr Cane conducted research on how native title is held, according to Aboriginal law, in the seas and seabed around the Groote Archipelago and the adjoining mainland coast. The TOs of sea country call this project *Makardalangwa*.

Through 2018 and 2019, the ALC and NLC held meetings with TOs of sea country about claiming native title. In April 2020, Dr Cane produced a confidential anthropological report. Throughout the rest of 2020, the ALC and NLC collected draft statements of evidence from senior group members.

On 30 July 2021, the NT Minister for Environment made a declaration prohibiting subsea mining in the coastal waters and intertidal zone of the NT (see: https://depws.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/1032150/declaration-prohibited-action-subsea-mining.pdf). This declaration helped ease TOs' concerns about the threat of subsea mining around the Archipelago.



While subsea mining is no longer an imminent threat, the ALC will continue to work with the NLC to progress the lodgement and registration of the Native Title Claim to formalise their status as Native Title holders of the surrounding sea country and to support their aspirations for the future Groote Archipelago economy.

4.04 Economic and Community Development

Objective:

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

Activity

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

Performance Measure

Applying transparent governance processes to determine the amount of royalty payments made to individual TOs.

Target

Achieved

Results

Substantially Achieved

Analysis

During the reporting period, ALC applied a consistent governance process to determine the amount of royalty payments made to individual TOs through the functions of the Finance Committee and the ALC Board. The ALC is in the process of addressing areas for improvement, identified by the ANAO audit on the Governance of the ALC published in May 2023.

The Finance Committee assessed the ALRA S64(3) receipts in August 2022 and March 2023 and made a non-binding recommendation to the ALC Board members on the amount of the payment.

The ALC Board resolved, in August 2022 and March 2023 to provide ARAC with funds to make individual payments to TOs from ALRA S64(3) monies. The allocation in August 2022 for each eligible TO was \$3,000 and the allocation in March 2023 was \$2,000 for each eligible TO. On both occasions \$1,500 was loaded onto individual TO's Red Card. The remainder of the allocated amounts



and the balance of unspent Red Card funds were deposited into eligible TO's bank accounts at the end of the designated period. Funds are only provided at the end of the school term so as not to cause disruption to schooling (Refer to pages 73-74 for additional discussion on the Red Card). The amounts allocated represent an equivalent amount in August 2023, however the March 2023 allocation was reduced compared to the previous period to reflect the ALRA S64(3) receipts. During the reporting period the guidelines were updated to give consideration to the amount of the ALRA S64(3) receipts when determining individual TO distributions.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Apply transparent governance processes for the allocation of S64(3) monies to Aboriginal Corporations.	Achieved	Substantially Achieved

Analysis

During the reporting period, the ALC has applied a systematic approach via the functions of the Finance Committee, RDU and the Royalty Financial Planning and Analysis Manager to support the ALC Board in carrying out transparent governance for the distribution of ALRA S64(3) monies. Implementation of identified areas for improvement to strengthen the royalty equivalents distribution process commenced during the reporting period. The areas for improvement are guided by the recommendations of the ANAO audit on the Governance of the ALC, published in May 2023.

The ALC has applied a consistent approach in 2022-23 to invite Aboriginal Corporations to make applications for ALRA S64(3) monies. The RDU and Royalty Financial Planning and Analysis 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 46-47 on ALRA S29A Committees for additional information on the Finance Committee relating to the reporting period).

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Distribution of S64(3) monies to Aboriginal Corporations in the following categories- economic development, employment and operations, community support program, cultural protection, health, housing, education and infrastructure, aligned to the Strategic Plan.	Achieved	Achieved

Analysis

The ALC invited Aboriginal Corporations to submit applications for ALRA S64(3) monies and to present proposals that will provide economic, social and cultural benefits for TOs. In 2022-23, 138 applications were received, and 91 projects were supported. The monies were distributed into projects across the following categories: economic development (\$20,637,746), employment (\$1,041,000), community support program (\$15,950,000), cultural projection (\$6,157,223), health (\$2,307,625), housing (\$3,819,861), education (\$6,908,689), telecommunications (\$1,665,089) and Infrastructure (\$5,820,172).

Note: While telecommunications projects are categorised separately when reporting, these projects are considered to be for economic development.

Royalty Distribution Categories 2022-23



Performance Measure	Target	Results
Effectiveness and acceptance of Royalty Shoppa Card (Red Card) measured using trend analysis of card usage since its introduction in 2019.	Increased	Substantially achieved

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 2022 and June 2023 (aligning with the 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 was an increase in Red Card usage in December 2022 with 79% of eligible TOs using the Red Card, representing a steady increase in Red Card usage since its introduction in 2019. A slight fall in usage was observed in June 2023 with 74% of eligible TOs using the card. The monies made available to TOs via the Red Card are mostly spent at Indigenous owned and operated businesses and predominately at businesses operating on the Groote Archipelago.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
On-time distribution of S64(3) monies within six months of ALC receipts of monies, as required under ALRA.	Achieved	Achieved

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 receipts by the ALC, as required under ALRA S35(2).



Activity

Implement the Road Map to Relinquishment for GEMCO and Winchelsea Mining Company Mine Closure.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Identify candidate areas of land for relinquishment. Identify and consult relevant TOs on their aspirations. Agreement on sustainable development plans.	Areas identified. TOs consulted. Development plans drafted	Substantially Achieved

Analysis

Mine closure planning was elevated during the reporting period and at senior levels of South32 there was agreement with the ALC to pursue a best practice mine closure plan. South32 and the ALC agreed to work together to look at opportunities and innovations that would not usually occur in traditional mine closure plans and processes (refer to page 76 for additional details).

A good example of this change in approach was the consultation with Maminyamanja and Wurrawilya TOs on post mining land use plans that included irrigated sandalwood and surveys were carried out on TO aspirations after mining, which included commercial development. Detailed consultation on final landforms and TO verification of rehabilitation work is to follow in 2023-24.

Activity

Review the GEMCO Mine Closure Plan and assert the aspirations of TOs to be included in the Plan.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Optimise support for post-mining development plans.	Achieved	Achieved



Analysis

As mine closure approaches in 7-10 years, the ALC and South32 (majority owner of GEMCO) are working to achieve a mine closure plan that is responsive to the wishes and aspirations of TOs of the Groote Archipelago. Senior officials from the NT and Australian Governments have also been invited to be a part of this process. Working groups have been established to provide focus on a range of considerations including on the Alyangula township, alternatives to the rehabilitation of mined land, renewable energy and working towards net zero emission, retention of assets and opportunities for Winchelsea Mining operations.

Activity

Utilise funds received from GEMCO as a result of mining and exploration lease approvals to invest in economic and commercial activities consistent with the agreed conditions.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Demonstrated economic and/or community outcomes of funded activities.	Achieved	Substantially Achieved

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 Anindilyakwa Mining Trust.

The projects implemented in previous reporting periods are successfully continuing to provide economic and community development outcomes.

(refer to page 74 of the Annual Report 2021-22).

Monies allocated for the Mamarika and Wurraramara clans are yet to be expended and is pending further investigation and agreement by the clan members.

Activity

Mining rents paid out as required under lease agreements.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Mining rents distributed within the terms of lease agreements.	Process reviewed and updated to meet requirements	Achieved

Analysis

Rent distribution meetings with clans were held and minutes recorded. Rents were paid within the ALRA requirement for timeliness.

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Plan is up-to-date and supports a proactive and planned approach to project delivery. Fixed and mobile assets are managed and maintained. Asset registers, budget and forecasts are up to date.	Achieved	Substantially Achieved

Analysis

During the reporting period, the ALC worked with Aboriginal Corporations to deliver 18 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, as at 30 June 2023 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 September 2023.

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Policies and processes in place.	100% up to date	Achieved

Analysis

During the reporting period, RDU continued to implement improvements to the services it delivers and when working with 13 Aboriginal Corporations under service agreements. Policies and procedures have been updated during the reporting period in line with review due dates. The RDU is continuing to support Aboriginal Corporations.

A key development during the reporting period that has enhanced the work of the ALC and other organisations operating in the region was the operationalisation of the recently established ALC Data Unit, which sits in the RDU organisational structure. The Data Unit has been resourced to build capacity and capability for TOs of the Groote Archipelago to establish a repository of data relating to the Groote Archipelago to support evidence-based decision making.

The Data Unit employed two full time Anindilyakwa people from January 2023 to support with setting up data recording systems and to carry out fieldwork. The work of the Data Unit is one of Australia’s first examples of a local community establishing Indigenous data sovereignty in practice. The Data Unit works closely with and has formal funding and partnership arrangements with the Cooperative Research Centre for Northern Australia, Aerometrex Pty Ltd, Fenner School of Environment and Society and the First Nations Portfolio, of the ANU, and the Australian Government Agency for resources and geography, Geoscience Australia.

The key function of the Data Unit is to provide a useful feedback loop for all ALC activities and the activities of other organisations.

The RDU has also supported new processes relating to the transfer of the township lease from the Australian Government Executive Director of Township Leasing to ARAC. Under the arrangement community rental income goes back to the relevant clan and/or community groups. During the reporting period, the RDU has worked with ARAC and clans and/or community groups to establish reference groups to decide on the uses of the monies to support community and economic development projects.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Timelines and improvement initiatives set. All initiatives implemented within defined timeframe.	Achieved	Substantially Achieved

Analysis

Timelines and improvement initiatives were set and while some delays were experienced, as at 30 June 2023 the initiatives in the RDU Plans had been carried out.

Activity

Continue to work in partnership with Aboriginal Corporations, industry and government stakeholders to increase employment and training opportunities on Groote Archipelago.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Status of ALC Groote Archipelago employment and training program.	Program design completed	Achieved

Analysis

ALC's collaboration with the Australian government's Community Development Program remains strong as the ALC works to expand employment and training opportunities throughout the Groote Archipelago.



The ALC's training program has established goals of:

1. Effectively attracting and engaging employees in training opportunities (engagement)
2. Strengthening and retaining employees by providing development opportunities, considering individual needs and aspirations (retention)
3. Through a strength-based approach, develop (grow) employees through succession planning (succession).

To assist the team in achieving these goals, the team has developed two streams of delivery: Firstly, the training stream which involves identifying, coordinating and evaluating relevant and pragmatic accredited and non-accredited training needs.

Utilising external providers to deliver accredited and non-accredited training opportunities, the team has been successful in providing training opportunities to both internal and external participants across the Groote Archipelago, including first aid, workplace health and safety, ALC Board governance training, four-wheel drive training, assistance to obtain or upgrade a drivers licence, leadership development and foundation Skills program delivered by Charles Darwin University focused on enhancing workplace computer, literacy and numeracy skills. Overall, 31 training opportunities were delivered during the reporting period, engaging over 280 participants, with over 45% of participants identifying as Aboriginal.

The second stream is workforce development which involves identifying, developing, coordinating, delivering, and evaluating ALC staff training needs to improve staff knowledge, understanding and skill sets, increase and improve workforce standards and understanding of the ALC's plans, policies and procedures.

The training team delivered new employee inductions, sessions to improve computer skills, and training sessions on ALC policies, procedures and operating systems. The workforce development stream delivered 54 sessions during the reporting period and engaged over 176 participants, with 47% of participants identifying as Aboriginal.

Additionally, the training team delivered over 30 Cultural Awareness sessions during the reporting period, engaging over 200 participants from a wide range



of organisations within the Groote Archipelago. Sessions are designed to give participants insight and awareness into the Anindilyakwa culture and an understanding of the history, language, arts and communication.

Where resources and opportunity allow, any resources and training opportunities that the ALC training team coordinates, external organisations such as Aboriginal Corporations, are invited to nominate participants to join in the training opportunities.

To assist the training team to manage, promote and capture training records, the Learning Management System (LMS) was implemented across the ALC during the reporting period. This training system allows employees to access their training records, know what training opportunities are available and register their interest in attending. The future capability of this system will allow individual employees to define and map a career pathway suited to their employment goals.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Number of employment opportunities proposed in the project/programs supported under S64(3).	Upward trend	Partially achieved

Analysis

Applicants of ALRA S64(3) monies are required to indicate the number of Indigenous employment opportunities proposed to be supported under the project they are seeking funding for. During the 2022-23 reporting period successful applicants indicated to the ALC that their projects would create a total of 17 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions over the life of the projects being supported. Figures for previous reporting periods are 58 FTE for 2021-22 and 38 FTE in 2020-21.

The reason for the decline in employment opportunities available in the successful funding applications is that in 2021-22 there were substantially more projects that would generate employment opportunities for Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation with funding sought for projects including the base camp, marine fleet operations, capital expenditure projects, the vehicle service centre and aquaculture.

In 2022-23 additional funding has been provided towards projects where the

employment opportunities have already been captured in previous funding applications. The reporting of this figure highlights ALC’s encouragement of funding applicants to maximise local employment opportunities and the ALC is working collaboratively to support the training and work-readiness of Anindilyakwa people to take up these opportunities.

The establishment of the ALC Data Unit has built capability for the ALC to track employment of Anindilyakwa people and to provide a better indicator of local employment, which will be used in the next reporting period

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Demonstrated economic and/or community outcomes of funded activities.	Achieved	Achieved

Analysis

Under the NT Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package, the ALC received a total payment of \$13.3 million (\$5.3 million in 2021-22 and \$8 million in 2020-21). The total funds have been distributed to Aboriginal Corporations to support economic development, as defined by TOs, to build a sustainable future Groote Archipelago economy.

During the reporting period:

- the demolition, rebuild and refurbishment of the Yimandumanja Coffee Shop, owned by the TOs of the Alyangula townsite, was completed. The coffee shop reopened in February 2023 and this project is completed (GEMCO ALRA S46 monies have also contributed to the acquisition of the coffee shop).
- Hydrographic surveys and environmental works were completed for the Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation funded projects 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. The building works are planned and expected to commence during the 2023-24 reporting period.

All other activities and capital purchases funded by the NT Indigenous Economic Stimulus Package were completed during the 2021-22 reporting period (refer to pages 74- 75 of Annual Report 2021-22 available on the ALC website).

4.05 Advocacy and Support Services

Objective:

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

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Progress in line with LDMA Implementation Plans, agreed project plans and outcomes.	Implementation Plans finalised for health and local government All implementation on track	Achieved

Analysis

The Health and Wellbeing LDMA Implementation Plan target was achieved with the signing of the Implementation Plan on 14 November 2022 by the ALC, NT Chief Minister, NT Health and WHSAC. Key aspects of the Implementation Plan include establishing a Groote Archipelago Health and Wellbeing Advisory Group to support and increase Anindilyakwa participation in the strategy and planning development for primary health care and related services within the



region, the appointment of a general manager for WHSAC to build capacity and form strong partnerships across the sector, progressing the priority areas identified by WHSAC including aged and disability care, child health, food security and nutrition, substance abuse and mental health, and increasing local service delivery capacity through the development of new housing on Groote Eylandt to accommodate health care professionals and implementing strategies and programs to upskill and develop the local workforce.

As part of the 2023-24 NT Budget, NT Government formally approved the establishment of the new Groote Archipelago Regional Council as per the LDMA and has committed transition and establishment funding in 2023-24 and 2024-25. This decision now enables the transition manager of the new council to enter discussions with the ALC and East Arnhem Regional Council to establish the new council and transition services and assets. The East Arnhem Regional Council will continue to operate in the Groote Archipelago region under its current structure until general elections for the new council are held. These are anticipated to occur in the first half of 2024. The Local Government LDMA Implementation Plan will be signed in July 2023.

The progress of the LDMA Implementation Plans is progressing as expected and key activities and outcomes are provided in the CEO Message (refer to pages 6-10).

Activity

Preserving, maintaining and celebrating culture through artistic mediums and practice as determined by TOs on the Groote Archipelago.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Develop and implement department Team Charter. Apply KPIs throughout each program.	Introduce and implement Team Charter Annual Review	Achieved

Analysis

The Team Charter serves as a concise and comprehensive document that outlines the team’s purpose, goals, roles, and guidelines. It plays a crucial



crucial role in establishing a strong foundation for collaboration, defining the team’s direction, and clarifying responsibilities.

The Team Charter, including department KPIs, was successfully developed and presented at the Preserving Culture Conference in November 2022. It received unanimous support from the Preserving Culture Department, demonstrating understanding and endorsement of its content.

The promotional materials for the Team Charter are near completion, indicating progress in raising awareness and communicating the importance of the Charter to relevant stakeholders.

The implementation of the Team Charter is expected to be enhanced once the promotional materials are received, suggesting proactive steps to leverage the materials effectively.

Activity

Raising the profile of Anindilyakwa Culture

Performance Measure	Target	Results
The Preserving Culture Department to improve Anindilyakwa Culture presence through a variety of platforms, locally through the terms of engagement and then externally through conferences, presentations and interchanges.	Annual Review	Substantially Achieved

Analysis

Various platforms, including local, territory, and interstate conferences, presentations, and interchanges, were utilised to raise the profile of Anindilyakwa Culture during the 2022-23 period.

The terms of engagement, which play a crucial role in improving Anindilyakwa Culture presence, have been utilised for certain programs but have not been officially launched yet. This delay is attributed to the complexity of finalising program services, processes, and rates.

The terms of engagement are a customised document for each preserving culture program. It provides valuable insights into the community development



approach, program services, associated costs, and the management of requests. Once all the details are finalised and digitised, the terms of engagement becomes an essential tool for collecting data, including requests, required personnel, event details, and the number of people attending, enhancing our engagement strategies.

Digitisation is required for the terms of engagement, which will improve accessibility and facilitate the collation of necessary information.

Activity

Provide up to date information on issues affecting TOs.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Regular utilisation of the ALC website, broadcasting, social and other media.	Achieved	Achieved

Analysis

The ALC website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au>) continues to be a reliable source of information which captures key information about the ALC. During the reporting period the ALC website was updated regularly to include new publications and information about the ALC's activities. Additional improvements were made to strengthen communication relating to governance including adding a complaints form to the landing page of the website and the method of choice for ALC Board members. The ALC and many of its programs have a social media presence with a strong following and which are regularly utilised for community notices. Groote Broadcasting continued to operate under the ALC Preserving Culture Department and provides programming across the townships of Angurugu and Umbakumba that features local news, events, people and music. The Groote Broadcasting website is <https://www.grootebroadcasting.com>.

Activity

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

Performance Measure	Target	Results
All Aboriginal Corporations under general service agreements with ALC are in compliance with ORIC.	100%	Achieved

Analysis

As at 30 June 2023, no non-compliance had been identified with ORIC for the reporting period across the 13 Aboriginal Corporations that the ALC is providing support services to under the general service agreements.

Activity

Prepare, obtain ALC Board approval and carry out the Groote Archipelago Strategic Plan 2023-33.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Progress of preparation, approval and implementation of the Groote Archipelago Strategic Plan 2023-33.	ALC Board approved Actions defined against timelines	Substantially Achieved

Analysis

The update of the Strategic Plan 2023-33 was substantially completed during the reporting period and is currently being reviewed. The Strategic Plan 2023-33 is aligned to the vision and goals set by TOs through previous strategic planning processes recognising that the path to achieve the vision will take years of focussed effort. The Strategic Plan is aligned to the LDMA Implementation Plans and a range of key focus areas that have been explored and defined through community consultation processes and by working with stakeholders. The update of the Strategic Plan has been a useful exercise to collate into one document the breadth of activities underway, planned and proposed for the Groote Archipelago that the ALC is supporting. The Strategic Plan is expected to be approved by the ALC Board during the first half of 2023-24. The Strategic Plan will be a living document that will be regularly updated.

Activity

Continued digitisation of organisational forms onto SharePoint to reduce duplication and streamline work processes.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Number of Business Units working via digital forms and processes.	50%	Achieved

Analysis

The target has been met for this measure with 50% of departments utilising digital forms. This includes digitised forms in HR & Performance, Risk, Innovation, Technology, Land and Sea, Finance and organisation wide forms. The project is on track for 100% digitisation of forms by the end of the 2023-24 reporting period. The digitisation project has resulted in efficiencies and streamlined work processes. For example during the reporting period all HR processes successfully transitioned to a fully digitised framework and the transformation has led to the optimisation and simplification of work processes of both recruitment and onboarding procedures.

Activity

Establishment of Geographical Information Systems including protocols, systems and data capture.

Performance Measure	Target	Results
Status of information management protocols, systems and data capture.	Developed, implemented and used in Infrastructure and Development, Land and Sea, Preserving Culture, and Mining and Sustainability	Substantially Achieved

Analysis

The ALC now uses ArcGIS Online as a means of sharing, managing and analysing spatial data to aid work across a range of ALC's departments. The platform currently hosts 247 datasets relating to ecology, land management, mining tenure and leasing. Further to this, the platform has also allowed for data sharing with key ALC stakeholders. GEMCO and the ALC can now



share spatial information via a shared data portal, with appropriate access permissions able to be assigned to each dataset, to date 47 datasets have been shared between the parties via the platform.

The Infrastructure and Development Department has utilised the integrated field mapping capacity to work alongside ARAC to plan outstation fencing, using field devices to map where community wish to build fencing. The Mining and Sustainability Department also host a range of field surveys on the platform to assist with their everyday operations. Rangers, Township Leasing (ARAC) and other stakeholders also access the platform to assist with their everyday activities which require place-based information.

The Data Unit has also assisted the Learning on Country program that expressed an interest in the work and are now carrying out field mapping as a part of their program. This engagement is key in building interest in data for the next generation of TOs who are at school on the Groote Archipelago. There are further opportunities to embed spatially enabled operations within the Preserving Culture Department and other departments of the ALC.



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 11	Details of the legislation establishing the body	Mandatory
17BE(b)(i)	Page 11	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation	Mandatory
17BE(b)(ii)	Page 12	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(c)	Page 11	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 23	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(e)	Page 23	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(f)	Page 23	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



PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
17BE(g)	Pages 59-89	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 42	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 17 Pages 21-22	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(k)	Pages 24-28	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	Mandatory
17BE(ka)	Pages 29-30	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location	Mandatory
17BE(l)	Page 23	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	Mandatory
17BE(m)	Pages 16-58	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory

Part 5: Annual Report Requirements

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	Pages 38-39	<p>For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST):</p> <p>(a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and</p> <p>(b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions</p>	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(p)	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
17BE(r)	Pages 40-42	<p>Particulars of any reports on the entity given by:</p> <p>(a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or</p> <p>(b) a Parliamentary Committee; or</p> <p>(c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or</p> <p>(d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner</p>	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule reference	Part of report	Description	Requirement
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 42	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs)	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(taa)	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

5.02 Index of Additional Reporting Under ALRA S37

ALRA references	Part of report
Fees under S33(A) and S33(B)	Page 42
S35 Determinations	Pages 44-45
Amounts held in trust	Page 45
S19A Township Lease and Approved Entities	Pages 45-46
S29(A) Committee	Pages 46-47
Consultants Engaged	Pages 48-49

5.03 Index of Other Legislation Reporting

Legislation	Part of report
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Pages 49-50
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Pages 51-58

PART 6: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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 2023 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 Wurrarrmba in black ink, positioned above a dotted line.

Tony Wurrarrmba
Chairman
Accountable Authority
28/09/2023

Handwritten signature of Thomas Amagula in black ink, positioned above a dotted line.

Thomas Amagula
Deputy Chair
28/09/2023

Handwritten signature of Mark Hewitt in black ink, positioned above a dotted line.

Mark Hewitt
Chief Executive Officer
Accountable Authority
28/09/2023

Handwritten signature of Colin Wakefield in black ink, positioned above a dotted line.

Colin Wakefield
Chief Financial Officer
28/09/2023



Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	2A	12,965,601	12,340,107
Suppliers	2B	5,788,872	15,268,337
Depreciation and amortisation	2C	1,324,619	1,248,160
Finance costs	2D	149,255	150,579
Losses from sale of non-financial assets	2E	-	11,988
Total expenses		20,228,347	29,019,171
Own-Source Income			
Own-Source Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3A	26,398	13,700
Interest received	3B	44,980	17,821
Non-government grants	3C	335,391	55,159
Profit from sale of non-financial assets	3D	15,909	-
Other revenue	3E	9,550,248	9,052,164
Total Own-Source Revenue		9,972,926	9,138,844
Net cost of services		10,255,421	19,880,327
Revenue from Government	3F	10,142,218	15,419,347
(Deficit)/surplus on continuing operations		(113,203)	(4,460,980)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		-	607,423
Total Comprehensive income/(loss)		(113,203)	(3,853,557)

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



Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	4,950,271	4,236,830
Trade and other receivables	4B	834,300	826,766
Total financial assets		5,784,571	5,063,596
Non-financial assets			
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5	12,164,317	12,586,247
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5	1,693,224	1,593,019
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	5	4,286,102	4,544,519
Total non-financial assets		18,143,643	18,723,785
Total assets		23,928,214	23,787,381
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	6A	900,908	733,179
Other payables	6B	901,818	869,630
Total payables		1,802,726	1,602,809
Interest bearing liabilities			
Lease liabilities	6C	4,628,366	4,780,304
Total interest bearing liabilities		4,628,366	4,780,304
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7	1,628,776	1,422,719
Total provisions		1,628,776	1,422,719
Total liabilities		8,059,868	7,805,832
Net assets		15,868,346	15,981,549
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		2,490,782	2,490,782
Retained surplus		13,377,565	13,490,767
Total equity		15,868,346	15,981,549

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



Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance							
Balance carried forward from previous period		13,490,767	17,951,747	2,490,782	1,883,359	15,981,549	19,835,106
Comprehensive income							
(Deficit)/Surplus for the period		(113,203)	(4,460,980)	-	-	(113,203)	(4,460,980)
Other comprehensive income							
Revaluation adjustment		-	-	-	607,423	-	607,423
Total comprehensive income		(113,203)	(4,460,980)	-	607,423	(113,203)	(3,853,557)
Closing balance as at 30 June		13,377,565	13,490,767	2,490,782	2,490,782	15,868,346	15,981,549

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

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Receipts from Government	10,367,050	15,480,621
Sale of goods and rendering of services	10,301,945	9,396,046
Interest	44,980	17,821
GST refunded	168,545	1,256,691
Total cash received	20,882,520	26,151,180
Cash used		
Employees	(12,609,416)	(11,789,284)
Suppliers	(6,467,096)	(17,207,485)
Interest on lease liabilities	(149,255)	(150,579)
Total cash used	(19,225,767)	(29,147,348)
Net cash (used by)/ from operating activities	1,656,753	(2,996,168)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	16,455	-
Total cash received	16,455	-
Cash used		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(789,388)	(774,382)
Total cash used	(789,388)	(774,382)
Net cash used by investing activities	(772,933)	(774,382)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal payments of lease liabilities	(170,379)	(161,637)
Total cash used	(170,379)	(161,637)
Net cash used by financing activities	(170,379)	(161,637)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held	713,441	(3,932,188)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	4,236,830	8,169,018
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4A 4,950,271	4,236,830

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



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 Bougainvillea 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 entity's administration and programs.

The funding conditions of the ALC are 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.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. 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

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

Two amending standards (AASB 2021-2 and AASB 2021-6) were adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. This amending standards have been adopted for the 2022-23 reporting period.



The following amending standards were issued prior to the signing of the statement by the accountable authority and chief financial officer, were applicable to the current reporting period and have not had a material effect on the entity's financial statements:

Standard/ Interpretation	Nature of change in accounting policy, transitional provisions ¹ , and adjustment to financial statements
<p>AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates (AASB 2021-2); and</p>	<p>AASB 2021-2 amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134 and AASB Practice Statement 2. The amending standard requires the disclosure of material, rather than significant, accounting policies, and clarifies what is considered a change in accounting policy compared to a change in accounting estimate.</p> <p>AASB 2021-6 amends the Tier 2 reporting requirements set out in AASB 1049, AASB 1054 and AASB 1060 to reflect the changes made by AASB 2021-2.</p>
<p>AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 2021-6)</p>	<p>The details of the changes in accounting policies and adjustments are disclosed below and in the relevant notes to the financial statements. This amending standard is not expected to have a material impact on the entity's financial statements for the current reporting period or future reporting periods.</p>

1.5 Own-Source 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.



Non-government Grants

Grants are received from non-government organisations. These grants are received for specific projects and are recognised at point in time according with the agreement as performance obligations are met.

Interest

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

1.6 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

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

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Employee Benefits

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

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

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

Leave

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

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

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

Superannuation

Staff of ALC are members of approved superannuation funds which are defined contribution schemes. The liability for superannuation at 30 June 2023 represents outstanding contributions for the final month of the year.

1.8 Finance Costs

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

1.9 Cash

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

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

The closing balance of Cash, does not include amounts held in trust. Refer Note 15 "Assets Held in Trust" for further information.



1.10 Financial Assets

The ALC classifies its financial assets as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

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

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

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

Effective Interest Method

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

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



1.11 Financial Liabilities

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

Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

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

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

1.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

Refer to Note 11 for details of contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

1.13 Buildings and leasehold improvements and Infrastructure, plant and equipment

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

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



Asset Recognition Threshold

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

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

Revaluations

Assets (excluding right-of-use assets) are measured at fair value, in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

Following initial recognition at cost, assets (excluding right-of-use assets) are carried at fair value. 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. Refer Note 5 for further details regarding valuations.

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:

	2023	2022
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 2023. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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

Derecognition

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



1.14 Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

1.15 Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Council's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.



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

1.16 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.17 Events After the Reporting Period

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



Note 2: Expenses

	2023	2022
Note 2A: Employee Benefits	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	11,064,682	10,643,297
Chairman's fees	193,990	193,990
Sitting fees	43,612	50,173
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	1,162,001	1,057,886
Leave and other entitlements	264,651	222,948
Travel allowance	236,665	171,813
Total employee benefits	12,965,601	12,340,107

Note 2B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Administration	773,394	876,089
Advertising	84,421	64,318
Annual report	19,230	9,680
Audit - ANAO	31,200	48,000
Audit - other auditors	7,045	26,950
Audit committee	130,098	141,225
Ceremony & funeral expenses	285,000	250,273
Consultancy	827,245	1,106,846
Consultancy payments to traditional owners	240,661	193,178
Covid-19 safety and protection expenses	24,900	127,073
Employee housing costs	184,666	245,149
Equipment purchases <\$1,500	282,008	189,914
Freight	73,490	63,418
General expenses	14,537	13,053
Insurances	92,692	104,391
Motor vehicle expenses	633,193	459,462
Repairs and maintenance	138,440	141,136
Stimulus Funding Expenses	-	9,880,301
Telephone	312,098	167,915
Training	151,682	50,359



	2023	2022
Note 2B: Suppliers (Continued)	\$	\$
Travel	648,232	519,395
Other	243,123	182,825
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	5,197,355	14,860,951
Goods supplied	2,039,392	6,960,123
Services rendered	3,157,963	7,900,827
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	5,197,355	14,860,950
Other suppliers		
Short-term leases	104,453	54,584
Workers compensation expenses	487,064	352,803
Total other suppliers	591,517	407,387
Total Suppliers	5,788,872	15,268,338

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

Accounting Policy

Short-term leases and lease of low-value assets

The entity has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (less than \$10,000 per asset). The entity recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

	2023	2022
Note 2C: Depreciation and Amortisation	\$	\$
Depreciation		
Buildings	435,485	435,344
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	612,276	539,038
Right-of-use assets	276,858	273,778
Total depreciation	1,324,619	1,248,160
Note 2D: Finance Costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	149,255	150,579
Total finance costs	149,255	150,579

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



	2023	2022
Note 2E: Losses from sale of non-financial assets	\$	\$
Losses from sale of non-financial assets	-	11,988
Total losses from sale of non-financial assets	-	11,988

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:-

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Wages & Salaries	6,957,673	6,947,457
Superannuation	715,793	674,159
Leave and other entitlements	108,819	118,140
Travel Allowance	91	1,272
Administration	149,947	198,936
Consultancy	76,926	54,352
Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners	1,421	4,639
Employee Housing Costs	58,437	62,681
Freight	2,833	4,335
General Expenses	4,993	2,065
Legal Fees	39,375	454
Motor Vehicle Expenses	270,554	171,815
Repairs & Maintenance	3,920	703
Telephone	139,417	62,358
Training	40,741	182



	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Travel	12,922	65,930
Operating lease rentals	286,701	182,731
Other	114,896	66,452
Total reimbursement of expenses	8,985,459	8,618,660

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	31,200	48,000
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Other Auditors - MGI Cairns Pty Ltd

Audit of government grant acquittals	7,045	26,950
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Total Audit Fees	38,245	74,950
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Note 3: Income

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Own-Source Revenue		

Note 3A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

Sale of goods in connection with

External parties	26,398	13,700
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Total revenue from contracts with customers	26,398	13,700
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Note 3B: Interest Received

Other	44,980	17,821
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Total interest	44,980	17,821
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Note 3C: Non-Government Grants

Specific project funding	335,391	55,159
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Total non-government grants	335,391	55,159
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Note 3D: Profit on sale of non-financial asset

Profit on sale of non-financial asset	15,909	-
Total profit on sale of non-financial asset	15,909	-

	2023	2022
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Note 3E: Other Revenue

Groote Eylandt Mining Company Mining Agreement - external parties	231,195	146,512
Permit revenue - external parties	23,342	29,476
Quarantine Officer	182,082	179,604
Reimbursement of Expenses	8,985,459	8,618,661
Other	128,170	77,911
Total other revenue	9,550,248	9,052,164
Total own-source revenue	9,972,926	9,138,844

Timing of Transfer of Services

Over Time	335,391	55,159
Point in Time	9,632,138	9,083,685
	9,967,529	9,138,844

Note 3F: Revenue from Government

	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	7,982,257	7,441,240
Section 64(1) - Stimulus	-	5,300,000
Section 64(1) - Township Lease Transition	-	541,915
Total revenue from Aboriginals Benefit Account	7,982,257	13,283,155

Other Government Grants

Commonwealth

National Indigenous Australians Agency	1,662,447	1,540,369
Director of National Parks	378,234	377,233

Northern Territory

Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources	15,000	150,000
Dept of Tourism, Industry and Trade	104,280	68,590
Total revenue from Other Government Grants	2,159,961	2,136,192

Total revenue from Government	10,142,218	15,419,347
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Note 4: Financial Assets

	2023	2022
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	\$
Cash on hand or on deposit	4,950,271	4,236,830
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,950,271	4,236,830

Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables

Goods and services receivables in connection with

Related parties	361,028	663,570
External parties	172,423	40,396
Total goods and services receivables	533,451	703,966

Other receivables

GST receivable	125,738	118,410
Income in advance	80,041	-
Deposits with suppliers	90,350	-
Property rental bonds	4,720	4,720
Total other receivables	300,849	123,130
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	834,300	827,096
Less expected credit loss allowance	-	(330)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	834,300	826,766



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 2023

	Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 30 June 2022				
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
Additions/Disposals				
Purchase	94,837	13,554	712,481	820,872
Disposals	(76,396)			(76,396)
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	(276,858)	-	-	(276,858)
Depreciation	-	(435,484)	(612,276)	(1,047,760)
Total as at 30 June 2023	4,286,102	12,164,317	1,693,224	18,143,643
Total as at 30 June 2023 represented by				
Gross book value	5,042,993	15,676,080	5,572,924	26,291,997
Accumulated depreciation	(756,891)	(3,511,763)	(3,879,699)	(8,148,354)
Total as at 30 June 2023	4,286,102	12,164,317	1,693,224	18,143,642
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	4,286,102	-	-	-

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 2023 (2022: \$Nil).

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 2021/22 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 2023 and no adjustments to the carrying values are deemed necessary.

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

Contractual commitments that ALC has entered as at 30 June 2023, is disclosed in Note 12 - Commitments.



Note 6: Payables

	2023	2022
Note 6A: Suppliers	\$	\$
Trade creditors	723,364	652,949
Accrued expenses	177,544	80,230
Total suppliers payable	900,908	733,179

Payments are usually made within 30 days of month end (2022: 30 days).
Supplier accounts are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 6B: Other Payables		
Superannuation	124,231	101,435
PAYG Withholding liability	217,608	174,964
Credit card payable	24,588	25,752
Other	58,625	22,713
Accrued wages & superannuation	141,342	303,752
Unexpended Grants	335,425	241,014
Total other payables	901,818	869,631

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	4,628,366	4,780,304
Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2023 was \$418,143 (2022: \$161,637).		

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

Within 1 year	312,362	315,004
Between 1 to 5 years	1,638,012	1,275,199
More than 5 years	4,644,291	5,266,883
Total Leases	6,594,665	6,857,086

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%.



Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

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 & 638 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 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

In December 2022, ALC surrender the lease for Lot 371 Angurugu. This has been adjusted in the financial statements.

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

Note 7: Provisions

	2023	2022
Note 7: Employee Provisions	\$	\$
Employee provisions		
Leave	1,628,776	1,422,719
Total employee provisions	1,628,776	1,422,719



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

Note 8: Current Non-Current Distinction for Assets and Liabilities	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,950,271	4,236,830
Trade and other receivables	834,300	826,766
Total no more than 12 months	5,784,571	5,063,596
More than 12 months		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,164,317	12,586,247
Infrastructure, plant & equipment	1,693,224	1,593,019
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	4,286,102	4,544,519
Total more than 12 months	18,143,642	18,723,785
Total assets	23,928,214	23,787,381
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	900,908	733,179
Other payables	901,818	869,630
Leases	171,354	168,979
Employee provisions	1,327,150	1,199,663
Total no more than 12 months	3,301,231	2,971,451
More than 12 months		
Leases	4,457,012	4,611,325
Employee provisions	301,626	223,056
Total more than 12 months	4,758,638	4,834,381
Total liabilities	8,059,869	7,805,831



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, Mining & Environmental Manager and the Minister.

Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,240,984	1,224,366
Post-employment benefits	96,222	100,749
Other long-term employee benefits *	20,908	20,083
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	1,358,114	1,345,198

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2023 is 5. (2022: 7)

The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the entity.

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), Aboriginal Sea Company Pty Ltd, 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 is employed by the Royalties Development Unit of the Anindilyakwa Land on a part time basis.

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 Cabinet Ministers, 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 2022-23 financial year. (2021-22: Nil) The ALC did not provide loans to senior executives in the reporting period.

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

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

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to Accountable Authority, key management personnel, Council members and entities over which they have significant influence were as follows:



Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

Entity	Accountable Authority, key management personnel or Council Member who are directors/trustees of the entity listed	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
			2023	2022	2023	2022
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba James Durilla Simone Yantarrnga Elma Yantarrnga Tony Wurramarra	Purchase of goods or services Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	162,989 8,970,472 31,932,128	352,523 8,995,080 14,326,880	78,143 320,899 -	122,075 655,361 -
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	Cherelle Wurrwilya James Durilla Elaine Mamarika Elma Maminjamanja Elma Yantarrnga Wayne Wurrwilya	Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	8,562 70,000	13,117 3,259,200	1,571 -	1,647 -
Ameburra Aboriginal Corporation	Elaine Mamarika Ida Mararika	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	200,000	-	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Elliott Bara	Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	14,193 778,000	10,778 -	35 -	64 -
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	Amethea Mamarika	Purchase of goods or services Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	- 106,390 1,829,000	44,797 98,034 2,250,000	- - -	- - -
Angabunumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba	Section 19 Rent Section 64(3) royalty distributions	19,348 -	108,000 150,000	- -	- -
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba Tony Wurramarra James Durilla Simone Yantarrnga	Section 46 Negotiated Royalties	19,855,263	16,202,838	-	-

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	
			2023	2022	2023	2022
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Wayne Wurrawiliya	Purchase of goods or services	70	-	-	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara	Other revenue	14,405	13,418	-	-
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	375,000	550,500	-	-
Nuburramanja Aboriginal Corporation	TAmagula	Purchase of goods or services	4,333	-	2,167	-
		Other revenue	20,000	-	-	-
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation	Elaine Mamarika Elma Maminyamanja Serena Bara Ida Mararika Scott Wurramarrba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,480,000	864,709	-	-
		Other revenue	28,313	48,372	3,077	5,578
Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation	TAmagula Tony Wurramarrba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	300,000	300,000	-	-
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Bradley Bara Ida Mararika Tony Wurramarrba Elma Yantarrnga Mark Hewitt	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	16,461,359	19,538,048	-	-
		Other revenue	5,416	2,231	35,446	920
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara TAmagula Cherelle Wurrawiliya Ida Mararika Wayne Wurrawiliya	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	200,000	200,000	-	-

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	
			2023	2022	2023	2022
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja Wayne Wurrailiya	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	200,000	150,000	-	-
		Purchase of goods or services	2,182	16,939	2,182	16,939
Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba Silas Bara Bradley Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	5,826,578	4,482,012	-	-
Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Cherelle Wurrailiya	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	520,000	150,000	-	-
		Section 19 Rent	499,468	-	-	-
		Purchase of goods or services	947	305	-	-
Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Ida Mamarika Elma Yantarrnga Bradley Bara	Purchase of goods or services	2,040	-	-	-
		Other revenue	793	-	-	-
Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd	Mark Hewitt Tony Wurramarra	Other revenue	200	9,234	-	-
Warningakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	350,000	600,000	-	-

Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent Assets

As at 30 June 2023, the ALC does not have any contingent assets (2022: nil).

Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2023, 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 2023 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 (2022: \$800,000).

Note 12: Commitments

As at 30 June 2023, the ALC had entered into capital contractual commitments for property, plant and equipment and other expenditure at year end as follows:

Contract Scope	Committed Date	Contract value (incl. GST) \$	Payments / Accruals to 30 June 2023 \$	Outstanding Value (incl. GST) \$
Purchase of custom designed vessel for removal of ghost nets	8/06/2023	431,525	99,385	332,140
Upgrade to motorised roller doors for rangers shed	7/06/2023	173,420	-	173,420
Northern Hopping Mouse Research Project	21/06/2023	200,000	-	200,000
track improvements, Picnic beach access track and Cave Paintings	23/05/2023	77,000	-	77,000
Total Contractual commitments		881,945	99,385	782,560

Note 13: Financial Instruments

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 13A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
At amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,950,271	4,236,830
Trade and other receivables	533,451	703,966
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	5,483,722	4,940,796
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	900,908	733,179
Other payables	418,638	289,479
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,319,546	1,022,658



	2023	2022
Note 13B: Net gains or losses on financial assets	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest revenue	44,980	17,821
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at amortised cost	44,980	17,821

Note 14: Fair Value Measurements

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

Note 14A: Fair Value Measurements	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Non-financial assets		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,164,317	12,586,247
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	1,693,224	1,593,018
Total non-financial assets	13,857,541	14,179,265

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 15: 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.

Assets held in trust ('recoverable GST exclusive')	2023 \$	2022 \$
Section 64(3) Royalties		
As at 1 July	4,443,922	4,740,231
Receipts during the year	59,153,861	47,133,223
Interest received	323,158	40,317
Total as at 30 June	63,920,941	51,913,771
Distributions made	(60,622,065)	(47,469,849)
Re-allocation	-	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,298,876	4,443,922
Negotiated Royalties		
As at 1 July	3,432,325	2,380,615
Receipts during the year	21,270,723	18,116,032
Interest received	-	-
Reallocation of expenses	9,841	-
Total as at 30 June	24,712,889	20,496,647
Distributions made	(21,284,968)	(17,064,322)
Re-allocation	-	-
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,427,921	3,432,325

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Negotiated Rents		
As at 1 July	4,567	802
Receipts during the year	861,538	958,392
Interest received	3,343	-
Total as at 30 June	869,448	959,194
Distributions made	(865,974)	(954,627)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	3,474	4,567
Mining Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	107,489	169,749
Receipts during the year	209,278	176,310
Interest received	888	-
Total as at 30 June	317,655	346,059
Distributions made	(208,393)	(238,570)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	109,262	107,489
Eastern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	1,135	89,247
Receipts during the year	92,865	92,865
Interest received	448	-
Total as at 30 June	94,448	182,112
Distributions made	(93,745)	(180,977)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	703	1,135
Gravel Royalties		
As at 1 July	10,145	6,139
Receipts during the year	64,797	39,570
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	74,942	45,709
Distributions made	(46,824)	(35,564)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	28,118	10,145
Taylor Street Rents		
As at 1 July	2,038	3,433
Receipts during the year	15,450	18,719
Interest received	26	-
Expenses	(1,344)	-
Total as at 30 June	16,170	22,152
Distributions made	(14,900)	(20,114)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	1,270	2,038

Part 6: Annual Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Other Rents		
As at 1 July	45,043	21,039
Receipts during the year	225,040	192,328
Interest received	2,483	-
Total as at 30 June	272,566	213,366
Distributions made	(256,547)	(168,323)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	16,019	45,043
Southern Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	15,744	38
Receipts during the year	46,481	237,116
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	62,225	237,154
Distributions made	(43,684)	(221,410)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	18,541	15,744
Lighthouse Lease Rents		
As at 1 July	-	-
Receipts during the year	4,613	4,328
Interest received	-	-
Total as at 30 June	4,613	4,328
Distributions made	(4,613)	(4,328)
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	275,777	247,051
Receipts during the year	5,840,000	10,952,871
Interest received	7,904	289
Total as at 30 June	6,123,681	11,200,212
Distributions made	(5,876,897)	(10,924,435)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	246,783	275,777



	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Projects funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation		
As at 1 July	67,809	881,086
Receipts during the year	-	2,938,177
Interest received	-	2
Total as at 30 June	67,809	3,819,265
Distributions made	(67,709)	(3,751,456)
Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June	100	67,809
Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust	7,221,067	8,475,995

Note 16: 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	494,818	306,498	188,320	306,498	-
Economic Development	1,422,577	1,314,177	108,400	1,314,177	-
Advocacy	2,668,001	2,588,801	79,200	2,588,801	-
Administration & Support	3,542,686	3,932,194	(389,508)	3,542,686	389,508
Township Lease Transition	-	54,430	(54,430)	54,430	-
Covid - 19	-	23,573	(23,573)	-	23,573
	8,128,082	8,219,671	(91,590)	7,806,592	413,081

The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2022-23 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 \$54,430 for Township Lease Transition that represents expenditure from funding received in the year ended 30 June 2022.

Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Total Actual Expenditure	8,219,671	17,893,931
Add Non-Budget Items:		
Depreciation	1,324,619	1,248,160
Loss on sale of non-current assets	-	11,988
Expenses funded by grants	2,650,873	2,213,724
Expenses funded by own sources	8,035,189	7,651,368
	20,230,352	29,019,171
Aboriginals Benefit Account cash released during the reporting periods:		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Section 64(1)	8,128,082	13,283,155
Section 64(4)	-	-
	8,128,082	13,283,155



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 2023:

- (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 2023 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 2023 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 an Overview and a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Chair and Chief Executive Officer are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – 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



Peter Kerr

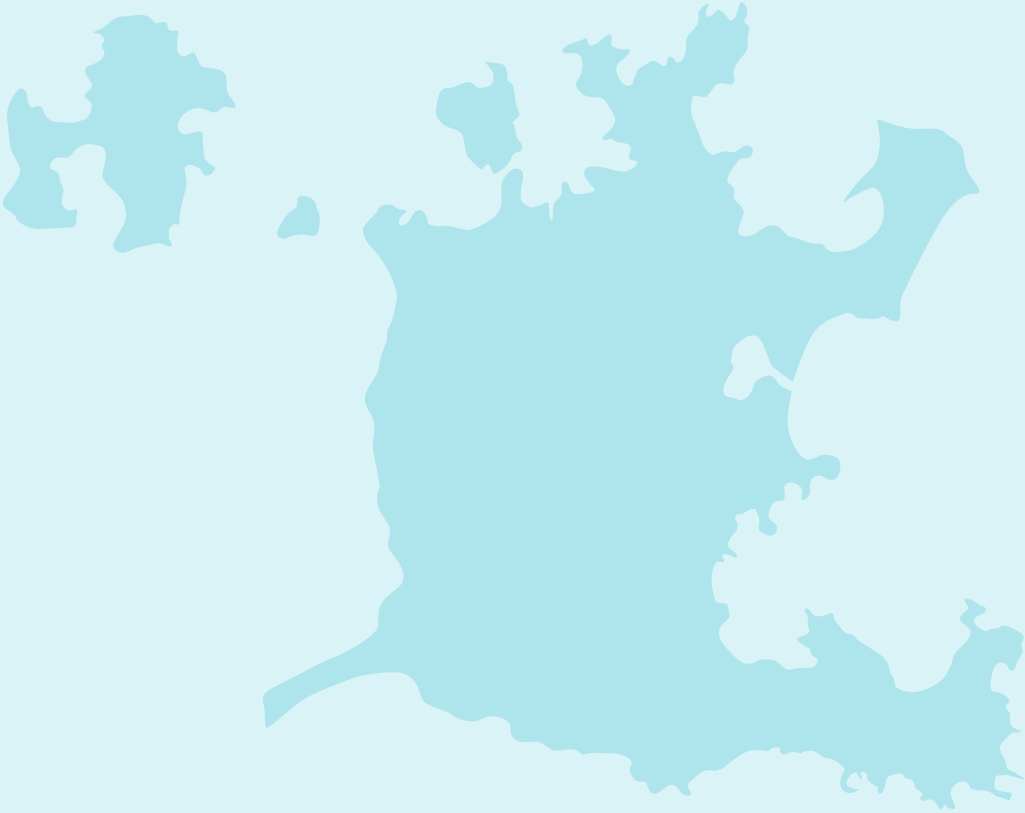
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

29 September 2023





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