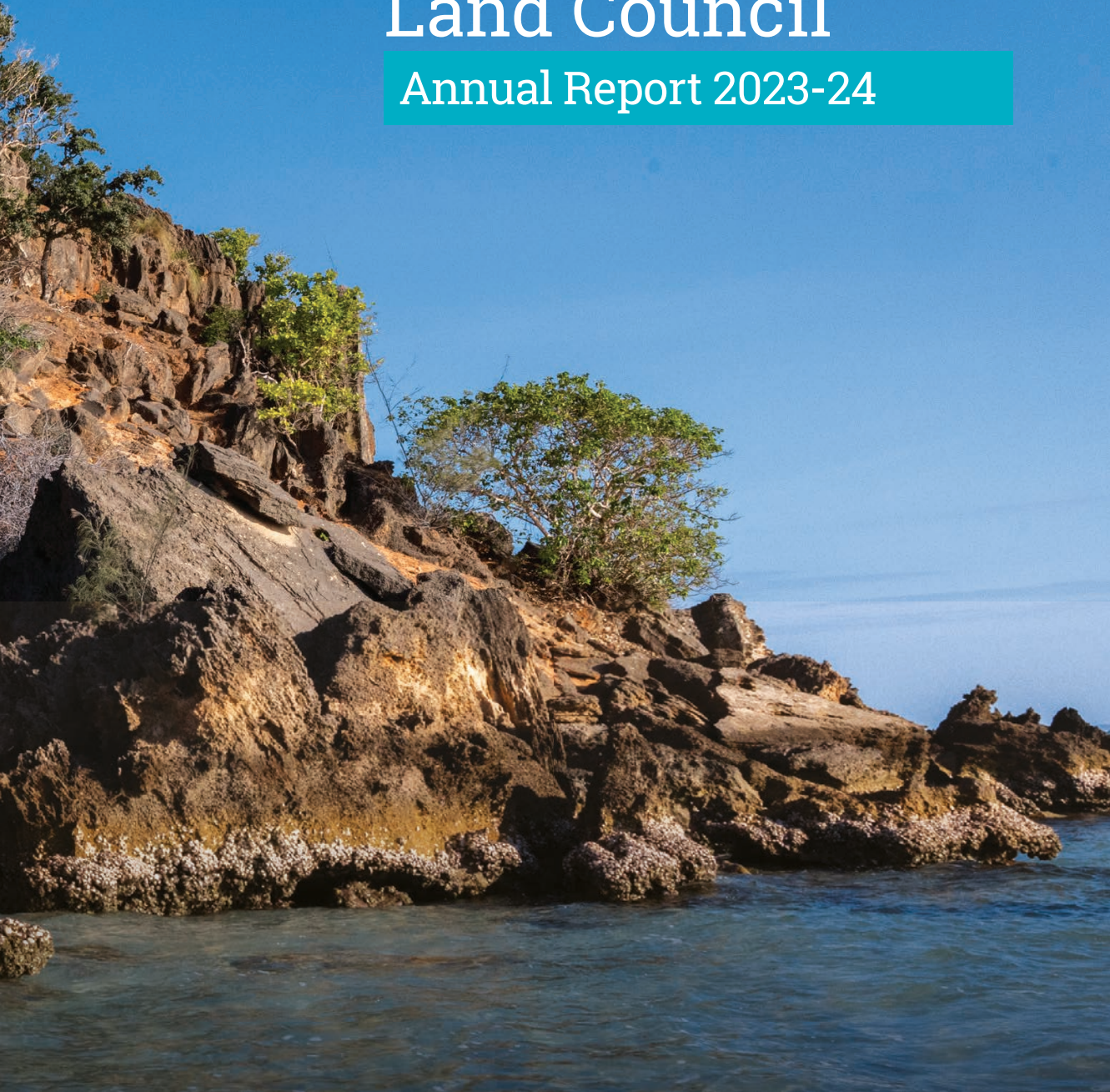


# Anindilyakwa Land Council

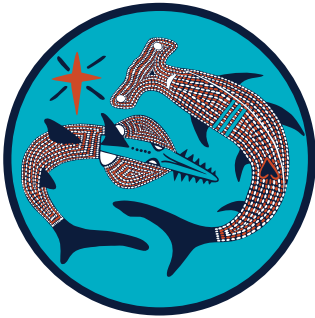
Annual Report 2023-24





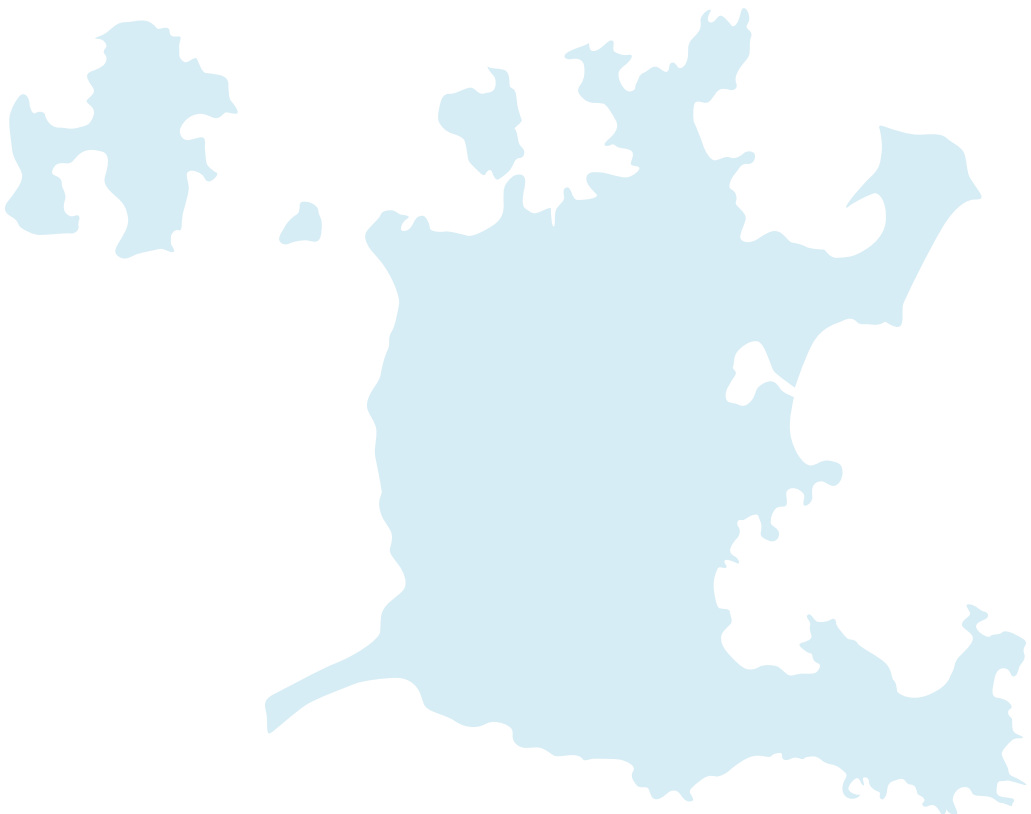


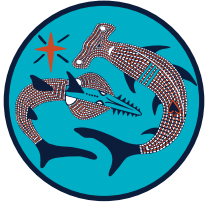




# Anindilyakwa Land Council

Annual Report 2023-24





# Anindilyakwa Land Council

30 Bougainvillea Drive,  
Alyangula, NT, 0885.

[www.anindilyakwa.com.au](http://www.anindilyakwa.com.au)

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**Warning:** Every effort has been made to ensure that the ALC Annual Report 2023-24 does not contain material of a culturally sensitive nature. However, there are some references to deceased persons.

**Cover page:** Amburrkba, Groote Archipelago.



## Letter of Transmittal



**Anindilyakwa**  
Land Council

Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy MP  
Minister for Indigenous Australians  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

14 October 2024

Dear Minister,

The Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC) has prepared the Annual Report 2023-24 in accordance with the applicable obligations of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (ALRA) and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

The Accountable Authority is responsible for preparing and giving the annual report to the ALC's responsible Minister in accordance with section 46 of the PGPA Act. 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

The ALC Board passed resolutions at meetings on 25 and 26 September to accept the audited annual financial statements and approve the finalised Annual Report 2023-24.

We, the Accountable Authority of the ALC, have approved the print ready ALC Annual Report 2023-24 on 14 October 2024 for submission to you covering ALC's activities during the reporting period to achieve positive outcomes for the Anindilyakwa people.

Yours sincerely,

Cherelle Wurrawilya  
Chair  
Anindilyakwa Land Council

Mark Hewitt  
Chief Executive Officer  
Anindilyakwa Land Council



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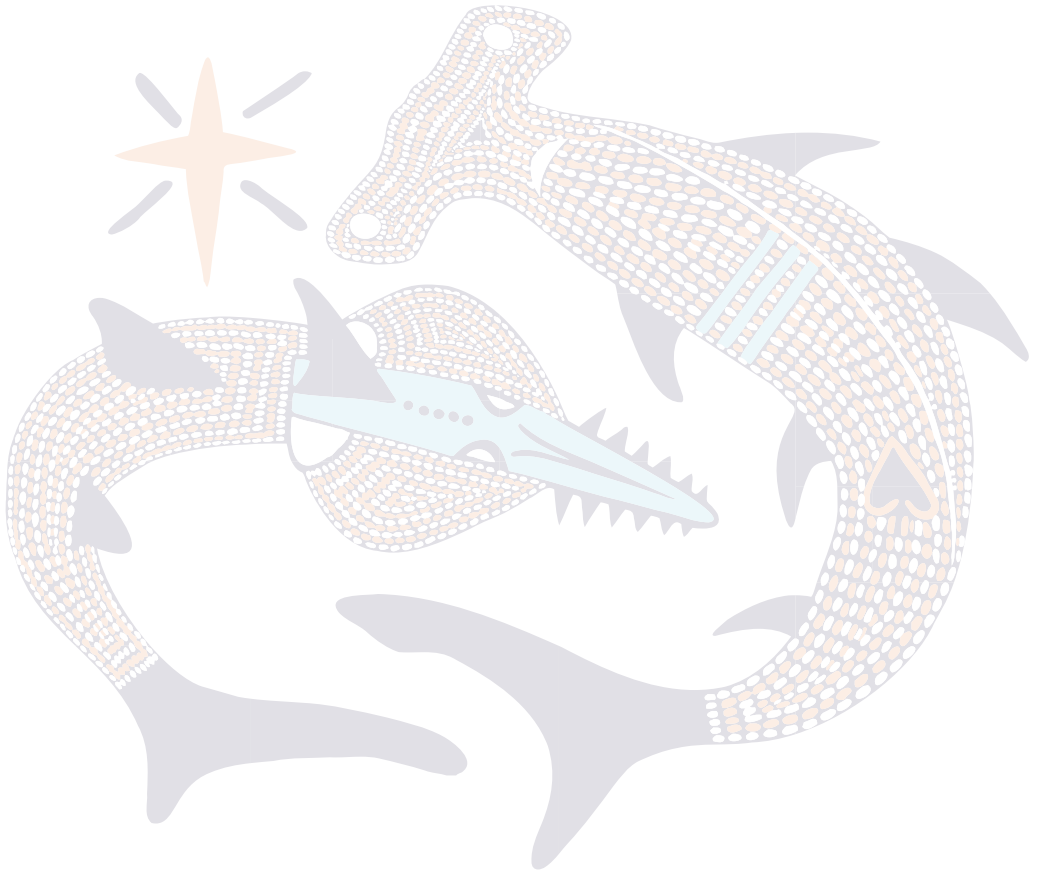




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# PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT

## 1.01 Aids to Access

**For queries on the Annual Report contact the ALC:**

**Email:** [governance@alcnt.com.au](mailto: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 visit:**

**ALC Website:**

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

**Australian Government Transparency Portal:**

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





## 1.02 Acronyms

AHAC	Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation
AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
ALC	Anindilyakwa Land Council
ALRA	Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth)
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ARAC	Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Design
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
NT	Northern Territory
PGPA Act	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (Cth)
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (Cth)
TO	Traditional Owners' of the Groote Archipelago
WHSAC	Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation



## 1.03 Message from the Chair



I was appointed to the position of Chair of the ALC in May 2024, having spent the last five years as an ALC Board member. I am deeply honoured to be elected as the first woman Chair of the ALC. I acknowledge the significant contributions of the longstanding former Chair and look forward to carrying his legacy forward and working together as one people to reclaim our self-determination and set up the Traditional Owners (TOs) for a bright and sustainable future.

My decision-making, made jointly with the ALC Board and carried out through the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), will be guided by what is best for the communities of the Groote Archipelago. I will work across community in the spirit that we are one people and that all organisations on the Groote Archipelago are ultimately working towards creating better outcomes for the Anindilyakwa people. I will encourage organisations of the Groote Archipelago to come together to talk about difficult topics and find a way forward together.

I recognise the important role of the women in community who have taken on leadership roles on the ALC Board and in all parts of our community and acknowledge their important contributions. I encourage young people, especially girls, to look up to the elders as role models for the future roles that they can take in all aspects of community life from health and wellbeing to caring for country, community housing, and economic development. There are many opportunities for the next generations on the Groote Archipelago as we, the Anindilyakwa people, take greater control of services and development.

A delegation of ALC Board members appeared before the Finance and Public Administration Committee at Senate Estimates in October 2023, and February and June 2024. Attending Senate Estimates provided the ALC Board in attendance with important on-the-job development on a function of our role as elected members representing the Anindilyakwa people. TO attendance at the senate hearings was a welcomed opportunity to talk about the important work



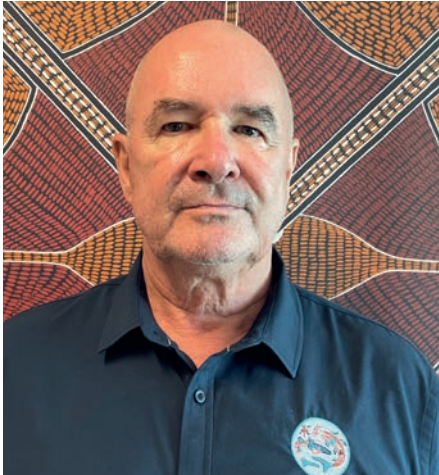
we are doing to build a sustainable future for the Groote Archipelago.

I wish to thank the ALC Board members for their leadership of the ALC over the last three years, as we approach elections in the next reporting period.





## 1.04 Message from the CEO



The reporting period saw significant progress for the ALC across the strategic plan, amidst challenging times with the passing of the ALC's long standing former Chair, the late Mr T Wurramarrba AO in June 2024 following his resignation from the position of ALC Chair in May 2024. The former Chair was a positive force for change, spending his career advocating for self-determination and encouraging his people to get actively involved in the future they wished to build for the Groote Archipelago. The ALC had a significant loss in October 2023 with the passing of

the Deputy Chair, the late Mr T Amagula, who made a significant contribution to community across varied roles throughout his career and will be remembered as a passionate leader who was committed to securing a better future for his people.

In May 2024, the ALC Board elected their first female Chair of the ALC, Cherelle Wurrawilya. Cherelle is a strong voice and highly respected Anindilyakwa leader, who has proven her leadership and influence across several key organisations, most notably as Chair of the Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation (AHAC) and as Director of Aboriginal Housing NT. I look forward to working with Cherelle in her new role.

The ALC has continued to actively support the Local Decision Making Agreement (LDMA) through advocacy and stewardship, and the ALC Board's decision making on the distribution of *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth)*, (ALRA), section 64(3) funds across the areas of housing, education, law, justice and rehabilitation, health and wellbeing, local government and economic development. Key developments include:

### **Housing**

AHAC having had 30 community houses transferred to it from Aboriginal Corporations in 2023-24, to continue on the path to being the single TO-led community housing provider on the Groote Archipelago.



The ALC Board approved the distribution of \$1.7 million of ALRA section 64(3) funding support to bring houses under AHAC's control up to standard.

During the reporting period seven upgrades were completed bringing the total to nine, to date. The upgrades are based on the nine Healthy Living Practices to ensure the health hardware of each house is functional and any immediate safety hazards are resolved.

AHAC's new office, the Housing Hub, which is centrally located in Angurugu was completed and is operational. The building provides culturally appropriate meeting areas and sufficient office space to meet the needs of AHAC's tenancy and maintenance team.

AHAC's focus for the reporting period included new housing construction and an 11-lot subdivision was completed in Angurugu under the project management of the ALC's Infrastructure Development Department (a support service ALC provides on behalf of the Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation (ARAC) and funded from the ALRA section 64(3) royalty equivalents).

At 30 June 2024, funding has been secured for the construction of an initial four houses, in line with the style of the Groote Archipelago Housing Program. Funding applications have been submitted for the remaining seven houses.

### **Education**

The Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIPCAC) Board approved the final plans for Wurriyukwayuwa- Langwa College.

GEBIPCAC has been successful in obtaining the registration of Wurriyukwayuwa- Langwa through the Registrar.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between GEBIPCAC and Kings School in Sydney. The partnership will see collaboration to support GEBIPCAC in developing Wurriyukwayuwa-Langwa College on Bickerton Island.

GEBIPCAC's formal agreement with Charles Darwin University is continuing as they work together to develop a primary school level maths curriculum in Anindilyakwa. Mathematics education expert Dr Cris Edmonds-Wathen and Linguist Dr James Bednall from Charles Darwin University are working with Anindilyakwa language and education specialists.



GEBIPCAC has started a partnership with Macquarie University to develop a teacher accreditation program for Anindilyakwa educators.

GEBIPCAC focussed on developing literary resources and working to equip Anindilyakwa teaching staff across Groote Eylandt.

### **Law, Justice and Rehabilitation**

Three significant initiatives were launched during the reporting period, the Groote Archipelago Community Justice Group, Community Courts and the Anindilyakwa Healing Centre.

Phase one of the Anindilyakwa Healing Centre was completed during the reporting period which includes a main building with full commercial kitchen, caretaker facility including small offices for case managers and network equipment, and 16 out of the 32 beds. Drug and Alcohol Services Australia will run the Anindilyakwa Healing Centre which is expected to commence operations early in the next reporting period. The Anindilyakwa Healing Centre will provide the courts and community with an alternative option to a term in imprisonment for eligible Anindilyakwa males, or those identified at risk of offending or reoffending, and is expected to reduce incarcerations rates of Anindilyakwa males.

The ALC recognises the valuable contributions toward the construction of the Anindilyakwa Healing Centre facility by the Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation, NT Government and the Paul Ramsay Foundation.

The Groote Archipelago Community Justice Group under recent changes to NT laws, was the first Justice Group in the Northern Territory to commence Community Courts, which was held in May 2024. Appointed Anindilyakwa leaders sat alongside the judge to present Aboriginal Experience Reports and could ask the judge to consider making decisions that recognise the importance of culture and family, and where possible, to support rehabilitation on country.

In preparation for the Community Courts, Community Justice Group members undertook training led by members of the Aboriginal Justice Unit, focussing on the operation of the Community Courts and role of the Community Justice Group members appointed to the process.

(Refer to Performance Statement 2.3 on pages 64-70 for additional information).





### **Health and Wellbeing**

Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation (WHSAC) appointed its first General Manager, who is working well with the WHSAC Directors to progress projects and priorities outlined in the Health and Wellbeing Implementation Plan.

WHSAC commenced administration of the school nutrition program with the schools, utilising funding from Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust.

A delegation of WHSAC Directors and young Anindilyakwa leaders travelled to Vancouver, Canada to attend the First Nations Healing Our Spirit Worldwide conference. Supported by the ALC, the delegation joined nearly 4,000 Indigenous people from all over the world to share stories, wisdom and visions for the future of Indigenous health in their respective nations, which was a fantastic, life changing experience for the WHSAC delegation.

The Groote Archipelago Health and Wellbeing Advisory Group commenced monthly meetings during the reporting period. The meetings provide a forum for representatives from WHSAC, NT Health and the NT Government Department of Chief Minister and Cabinet to provide regular updates and discuss immediate feedback on health matters across the Groote Archipelago.

Miwatj Health visited Groote Eylandt to present the Tackling Indigenous Smoking Program, which is funded by the Australian Government. The intention is for Miwatj Health to sub-contract the program to WHSAC, who will seek local staff to deliver the Tackling Indigenous Smoking program for the Groote Archipelago.

### **Local Government**

The Groote Archipelago Regional Council was gazetted on 16 May 2024 to return local government services to community control for Anindilyakwa and other community residents of the Groote Archipelago.

A new Constituting Member for the prospective Groote Archipelago Regional Council, Michael Malouf AM, was appointed in December 2023 and is continuing work with the Advisory Group comprising Anindilyakwa leaders from Angurugu, Umbakumba, Milyakburra and satellite communities.

The inaugural Groote Archipelago Regional Council elections will be held in October 2024.



The ALC proposes to work collaboratively with the new Groote Archipelago Regional Council under the proposed restructure of the Groote Eylandt Executive Steering Committee into a broader regional governance group which involves representatives from each of these organisations. An overview of the proposed new model is available on the ALC's website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Draft-Local-Government-Reform-Paper.pdf>)

### **Economic Development**

Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation's base camp and aquaculture projects are fully operational at Little Paradise Leases 1 and 2. The aquaculture site is currently functioning as a research and development facility.

Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation is operating a 40,000-litre recirculating system and is successfully cultivating oysters and sea cucumber, alongside varieties of nutrient-rich seaweed, such as sea grapes and sea lettuce.

A successful spawn of approximately 34 million larvae of blacktip oysters is supporting Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation's plan to establish themselves as a hatchery provider of blacktip oyster spats in northern Australia. Currently in the proof-of-concept stage, Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation has 180,000 oysters growing on long lines in the pristine waters of Groote Eylandt.

Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation has completed the workers accommodation and kitchen at Pole 7A, adjacent to the Alyangula township. The kitchen facilities will provide meals to support the larger developments at Little Paradise.

Significant progress has been achieved in the past year in the development of the Winchelsea Island (Akwamburrkba) resource. A key industry standard report indicating the size of the resource was achieved (Measured JORC report) as well as the completion of a Definitive Bankable Feasibility Study.

The environmental approvals process for the Winchelsea resource development is now at an advanced stage.

Positive progress was made with South32 to prepare a world class mine closure plan that is responsive to the wishes and aspirations of TOs of the Groote Archipelago, for Groote Eylandt Mining Company (GEMCO) mine closure in 2030-31.



A Joint Steering Committee involving senior levels of ALC, South32 and, NT and Australian Government will oversee the development of a world class mine closure plan.

Working groups have been established and are actively working to provide focus on a range of considerations including the future of the Alyangula township, alternatives to the rehabilitation of mined land, renewable energy and working towards net zero emissions, retention of assets, pathways for future employment and opportunities for Winchelsea Mining operations.

Following the completion of the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) report on the Governance of the Anindilyakwa Land Council (the ANAO report), the ALC has actively implemented the recommendations of the ANAO report. The ALC has welcomed the NIAA commissioning an independent review on ALC's implementation of the ANAO report recommendations, which was nearing completion at the end of this reporting period. The ALC will be receptive to the insights provided by the independent review on our efforts to date and on further improvement opportunities.

In March 2024, Cyclone Megan crossed the southwestern Gulf of Carpentaria. Community acted diligently to prepare themselves for the cyclone. Damage was experienced to some property in community and there was significant clean-up of fallen trees and debris across the Groote Archipelago. Significant damage was caused to the GEMCO wharf and export infrastructure. In April 2024, South32 confirmed that there would be no manganese exports from Groote Eylandt until sometime between January and March 2025, while repairs are underway. As a result, the ALC expects to receive no or substantially reduced royalty equivalent payments under ALRA section 64(3) during that period. In response, the ALC has taken steps to mitigate the impacts of Cyclone Megan (refer to 6.02 Significant Activities and Changes on page 77).

The ALC Board, employees and the community of the Groote Archipelago showed admirable resilience and focussed effort as we continued to persist with the important long-term work being carried out in community amidst challenging operating circumstances. I remain committed to working with the ALC Board, staff, community and stakeholders to build a sustainable, culturally informed and TO- led, prosperous Groote Archipelago community post GEMCO mining.





## 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. The Northern Land Council, 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 section 23(1) are:

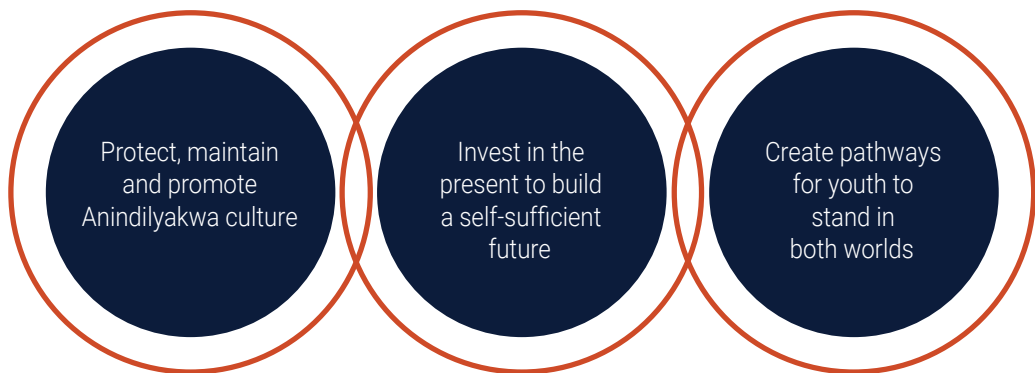
- negotiate and enter into Aboriginal land use and access agreements with third parties on behalf of TOs and of other Aboriginal persons interested in the land;
- assist Aboriginal people in carrying out commercial activities;
- assist with traditional land claims and the protection of sacred sites;
- consult with Aboriginal people in the Land Council area about the management of land, and protect their interests, and ensure TOs understand the nature and purpose of any land use proposal and as a group consent to it;
- 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.

Figure 2.1: Purpose of the ALC



The ALC is guided by this purpose as it carries out its functions and responsibilities under the ALC's enabling legislation, ALRA.

## 2.03 Region

The Groote Archipelago is situated in Australia's remote north in the waters of 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 named by explorer Abel Tasman in 1644, and is Dutch for "Large Island". The Anindilyakwa name for Groote Eylandt is *Ayangkidarrba*.

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 10,000km<sup>2</sup> 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, Anganja, Emerald River, Leske Pools, Yenbakwa, Salt Lake and Six Mile.

Figure 2.2: Map of the Groote Archipelago



## 2.04 People and Culture

The TOs of the Groote Archipelago are united by a common language, known as *Amamalya Ayakwa* or 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.

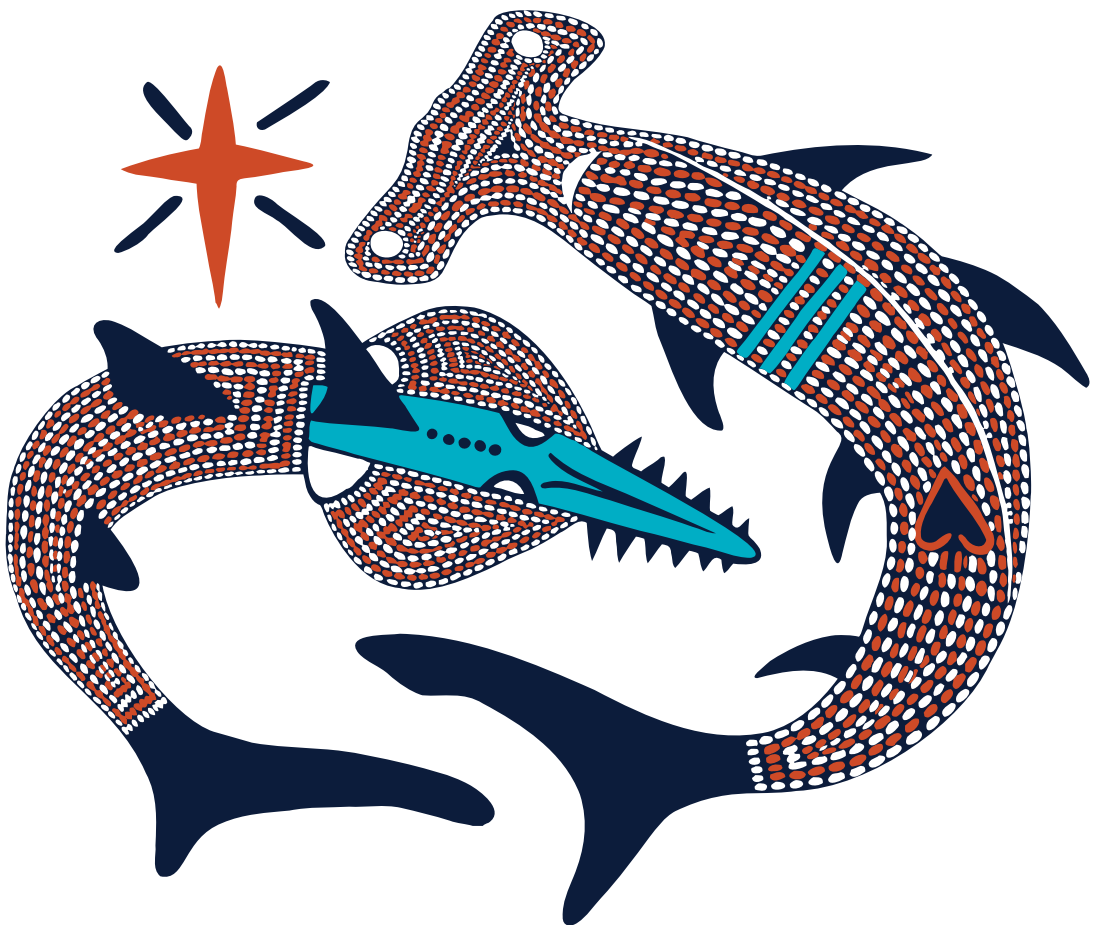
In creation times, Yumaduwaya (Stingray), Mangwarra (Hammerhead Shark) and Yugwurrirringangwa (Sawfish), began their journey from the eastern coast of Arnhem Land. On their way to Groote Eylandt they stopped at Bickerton Island, transforming themselves from human beings to sea creatures. Then they journeyed 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 Central 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).

Figure 2.3: Emblem of the ALC



## PART 3: ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

### 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.

Under the ALC Method of Choice ALC Board members including the Chair and Deputy Chair serve a term of three years. The ALC Method of Choice, which was updated by the ALC and approved on 20 August 2024 by the Minister for Indigenous Australians, Senator the Hon McCarthy, is available on the ALC website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/ALC-Method-of-Choice-for-members-2.pdf>). ALC Board elections are due to take place before the end of September 2024.

The longstanding former Chair, the late Mr T Wurramarrba AO resigned from the position in May 2024. Cherelle Wurrawilya was elected by ALC Board members at a meeting of the ALC Board on 28 May 2024 by way of a secret ballot in accordance with the ALC's method of choice and observed by a NIAA representative. The Deputy Chair T Amagula passed away in October 2023. The Deputy Chair position remained vacant at 30 June 2024.

The ALC Board is comprised of 26 positions, and at 30 June 2024 there were 23 filled positions and there were three vacant positions (one Amagula, one Maminyamanja and one Wurramarrba).

The ALC is proud of its strong balance of male and female Board members. At 30 June 2024 from a total of 23 filled positions, 12 comprised women.



Table 3.1: ALC Board members by clan and community representatives at 30 June 2024

Clan	Representative
Amagula	Leonard Amagula, vacant
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
Wurragwagwa/Yantarrnga	Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga
Wurramara	Cain Wurramara, Judith Wurramara
Wurramarrba	Scott Wurramarrba, vacant
Wurrawilya	Cherelle Wurrawilya, Wayne Wurrawilya
Community	Representative
Angurugu	Elaine Mamarika
Milyakburra	Elliott Bara
Umbakumba	Bradley Bara

### 3.02 Accountable Authority

The Accountable Authority of the ALC, as stated in the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (Cth)* (PGPA Rule) 7A is:

1. Chair of the Land Council;
2. The Chief Executive Officer of the Land Council.

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

All elected ALC Board members are eligible to become the Chair (or Deputy Chair) of the ALC. At the first meeting of the ALC Board following a whole of Board election, the ALC Members will hold an anonymous ballot to elect the Chair (and Deputy Chair). The ALC Board may, at any time, by resolution, elect a new Chair (or Deputy Chair).





## Chair- Cherelle Wurrawilya

Cherelle Wurrawilya commenced the role of ALC Chair on 29 May 2024, having served as a member of the ALC Board since 2019. Cherelle is the first women Chair of the ALC and is known for her strong voice on community matters and a mentor to those she works with.

Cherelle began her career working with youth in need, via Centrelink at the Pink Room on Groote Eylandt, supporting youth to obtain proof of identity, licenses and other needs.

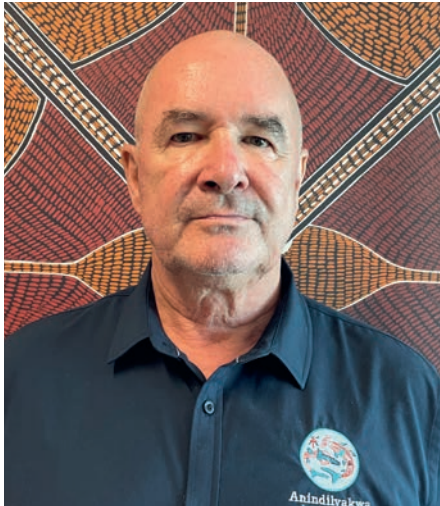
In the late 1990s, Cherelle commenced employment with NT Government in a role addressing substance misuse. Between 2000-2003, Cherelle returned to focus on working with young people at Groote Eylandt Milyakburra Youth Development Unit taking youth on country, running sports and recreation programs including cooking with participants of the program. She provided face to face counselling and supported youth to meet their health care needs at the clinic. After a break from paid work, Cherelle returned to work with Territory Families where the core of her work focussed on women and children.

Cherelle transitioned to a Community Housing Officer role at Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation. There she was responsible for conducting inspections of houses, assisting with the tenancy management services such as rent payments, tenancy agreements, and maintenance issues.

Cherelle is a Director of Aboriginal Housing NT and the Wurrawilya clan Aboriginal Corporation, Yimadumanja.

When AHAC was established in 2019, Cherelle was appointed as a Director. She was subsequently appointed to the position of AHAC Chair, which is a position she held until she resigned following her appointment as ALC Chair. Cherelle was a Director of Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation since late 2020, and stepped down from the role following her appointment as ALC Chair.

Cherelle has held roles on Committees of the ALC including the Audit Committee, which she resigned from following her appointment as ALC Chair and the Finance Committee which reviews applications for ALRA section 64(3) distributions.



## 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 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, decision-making and participation.

During the reporting period Mark held positions as the Co-CEO of Winchelsea Mining and as the Executive Director of Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation. Mark is a Director of Aboriginal Sea Company. Mark participates in key forums including the Groote Eylandt Executive Steering Committee, Joint Steering Committee for GEMCO mine closure, NT Aboriginal Investment Corporation, Treaty consultations, and Aboriginal Peak Organisations 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.



## ALC Board Meetings

There were 14 meetings of the ALC Board held in 2023-24. All meetings held achieved quorum. The dates and attendees of the meetings are listed in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: ALC Board meeting dates and attendance

Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
18 July 2023	Cherelle Wurrawilya, T Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	18
31 August 2023	Cherelle Wurrawilya, T Amagula, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	14
21 September 2023	T Wurramarrba, T Amagula, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	16
6 October 2023	Cherelle Wurrawilya, T Amagula, Lionel Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Elaine Mamarika.	13
18 October 2023	T Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Simone Yantarrnga, Elma Yantarrnga, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika.	14



Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
16 November 2023	T Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	15
6 December 2023	T Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Judith Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	16
24 January 2024	T Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Elliott Bara.	15
29 February 2024	Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Archie Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	17
22 March 2024	T Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	16
17 April 2024	T Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Archie Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Jennie Bara Bara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	16

## Part 3: Organisation Structure

Meeting date	Attendees	Total present
22 May 2024	T Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	14
28 May 2024	T Wurramarrba, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Noeleen Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Scott Wurramarrba, Wayne Wurrawilya, Serena Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	14
26 June 2024	Cherelle Wurrawilya, Ida Mamarika, Amethea Mamarika, Lionel Jaragba, Cain Wurramara, Joyleen Bara Bara, Russell Lalara, Elma Maminyamanja, Serena Bara, Silas Bara, Elaine Mamarika, Bradley Bara, Elliott Bara.	13



### 3.03 ALC Organisation Charts and Staffing

Figure 3.1: Whole of organisation chart

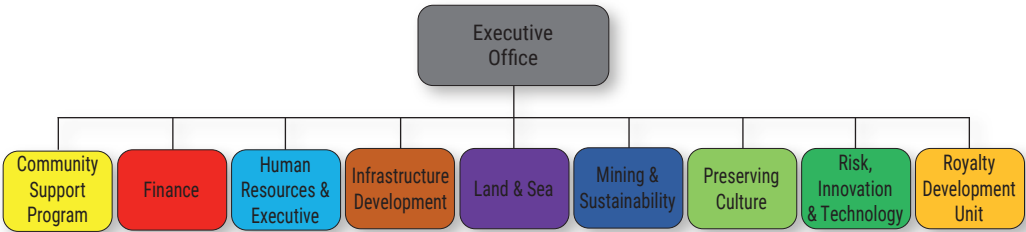
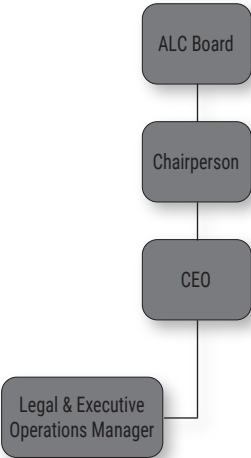


Figure 3.2: Executive Office



## Part 3: Organisation Structure

Figure 3.3: Finance Department

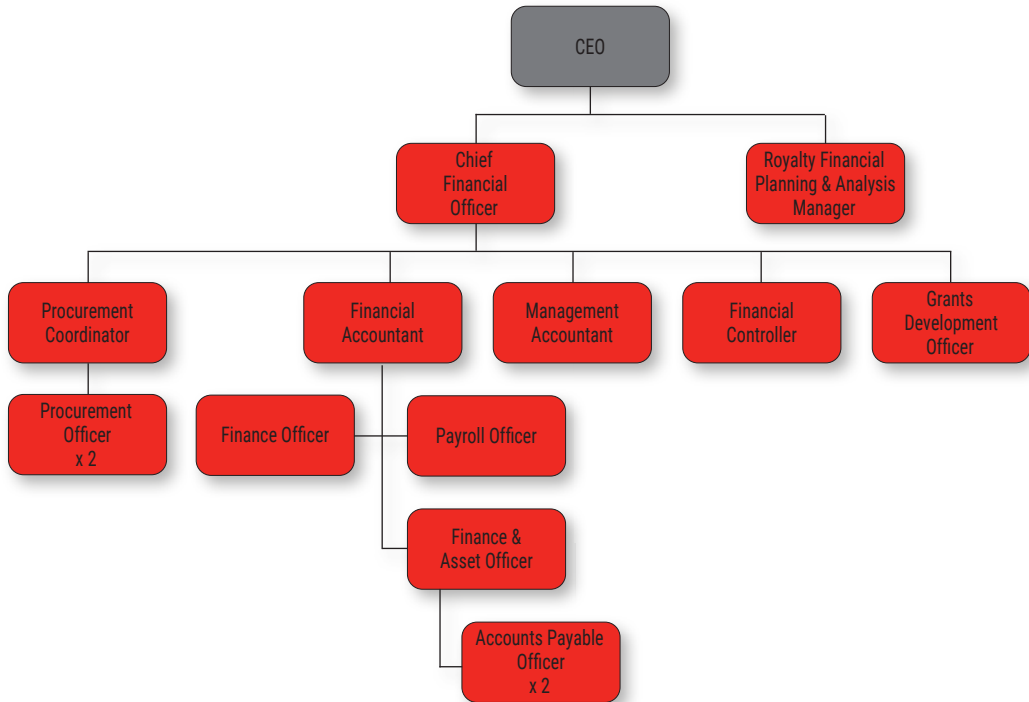


Figure 3.4: Human Resources and Executive Department

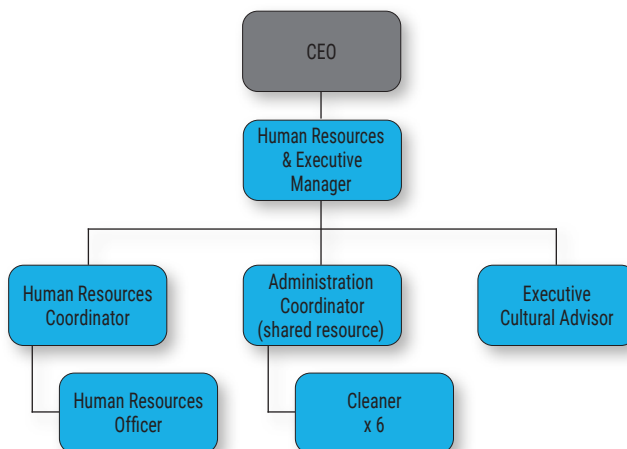




Figure 3.5: Risk, Innovation and Technology Department

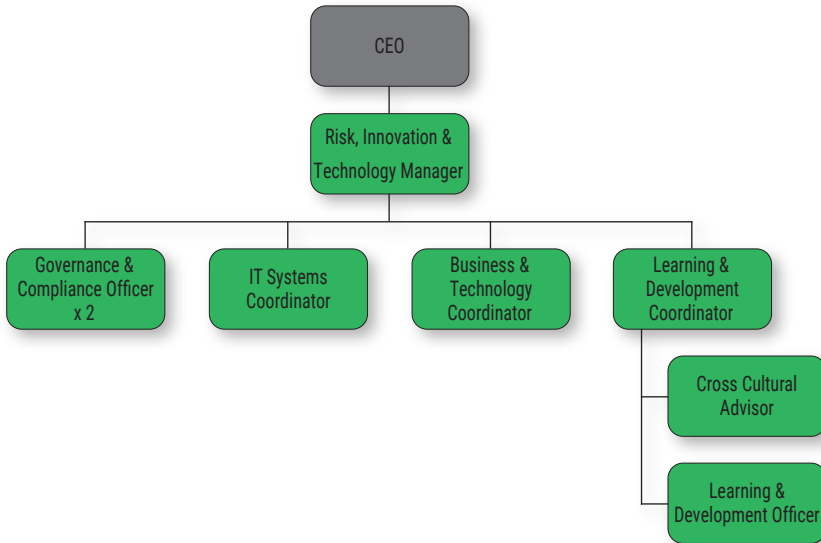
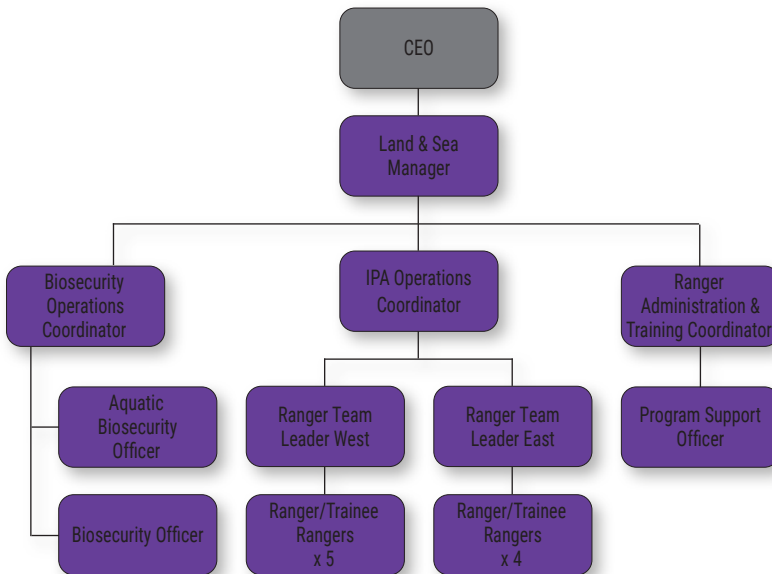


Figure 3.6: Land and Sea Department



## Part 3: Organisation Structure

Figure 3.7: Mining and Sustainability Department

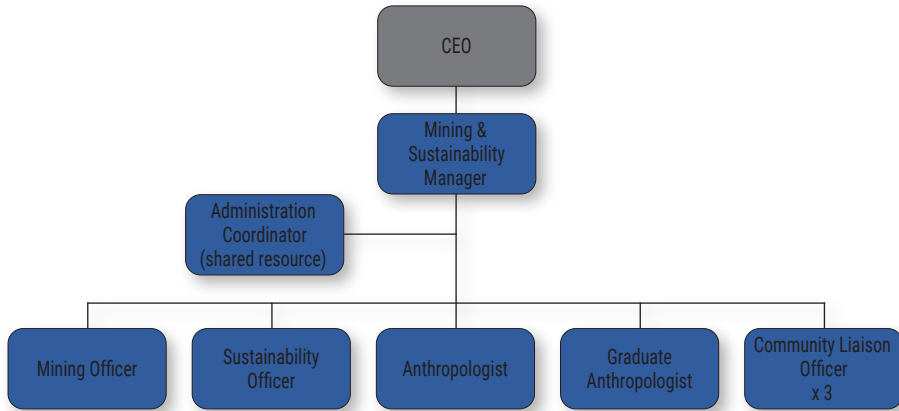


Figure 3.8: Community Support Program Department

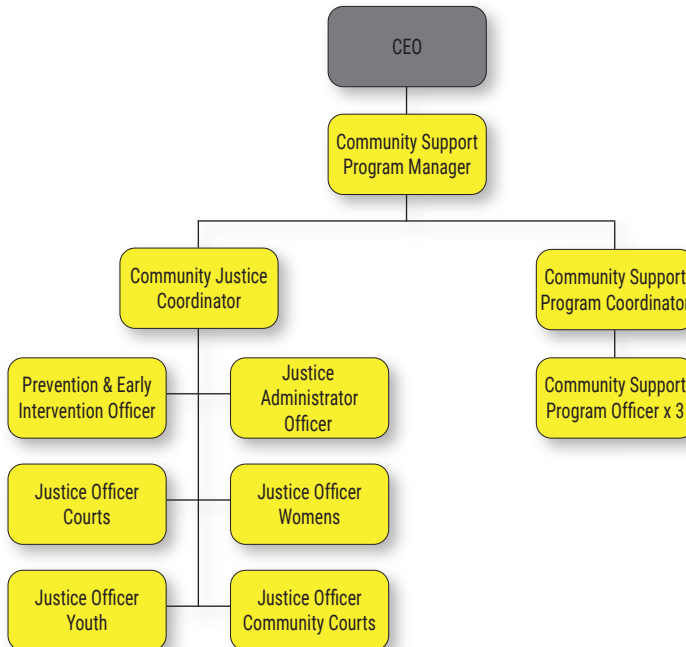


Figure 3.9: Royalty Development Unit Department

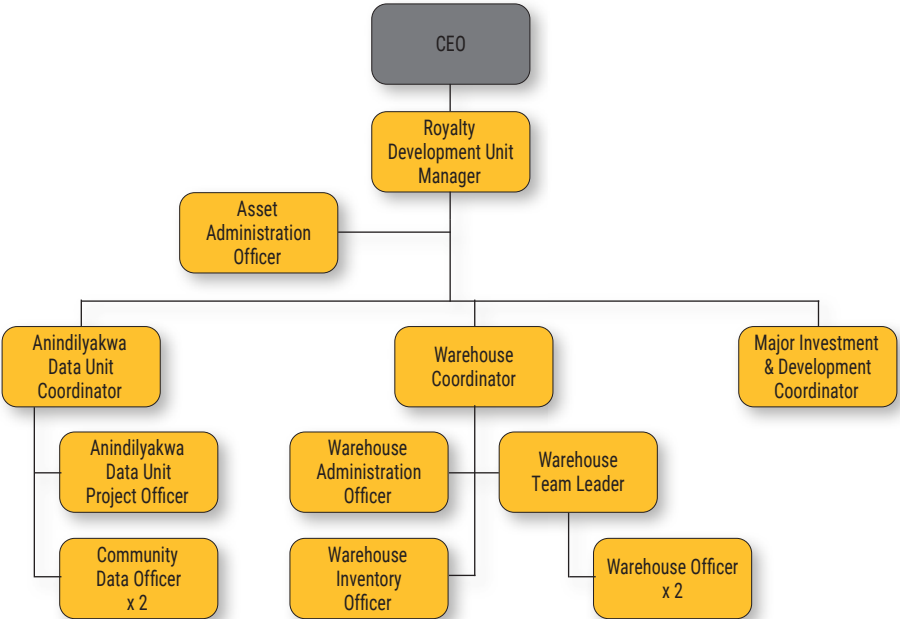
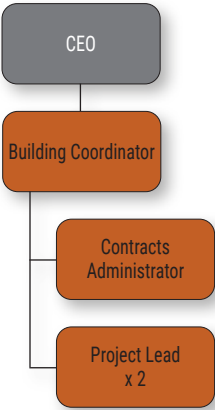
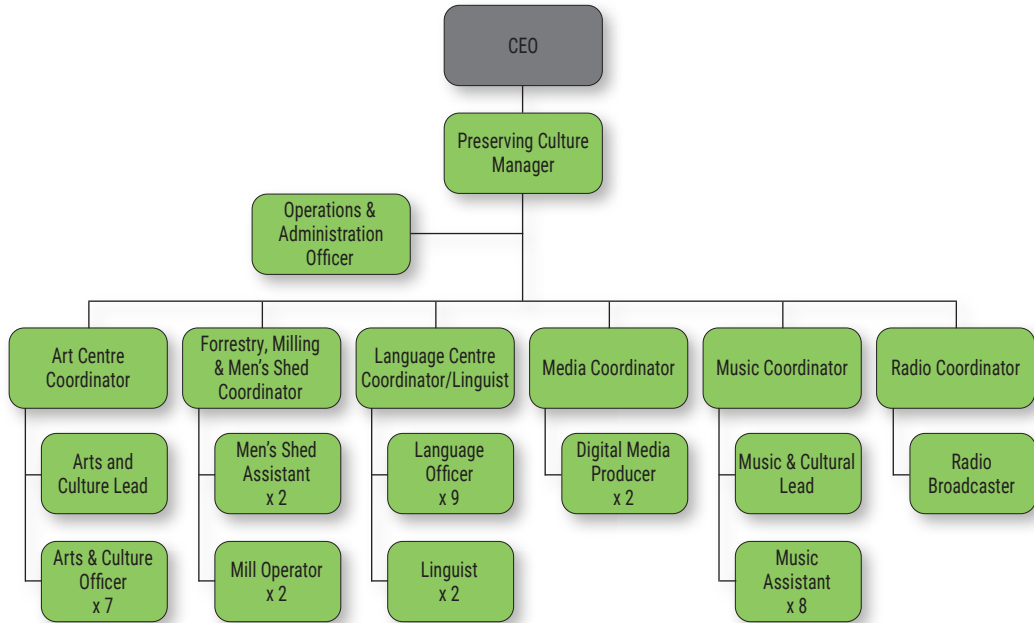


Figure 3.10: Infrastructure Development Department



## Part 3: Organisation Structure

Figure 3.11: Preserving Culture Department



The ALC does not have any subsidiaries.

## Funding and Program Arrangements

The ALC receives its operational funding under ALRA section 64(1) in line with the approved budget estimates submitted to the NIAA for the respective financial years.

The ALC also receives grants to run programs, carry out research, purchase equipment and employ people. A major funding source, for the ALC's Land and Sea Department, comes from the NIAA Indigenous Advancement Strategy Jobs, Land and Economy program. The employees in the Land and Sea Department referred to in the ALC's Organisation Chart on page 25 are predominantly funded by the NIAA grants.

The ALC has entered into general service deeds with Aboriginal Corporations on the Groote Archipelago to provide operational support services in line with ALRA section 27(1A). These services include human resources, payroll and accounting services, and support to Aboriginal Corporations to meet their compliance obligations such as annual returns to the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations. During the reporting period the ALC provided services to 13 Aboriginal controlled entities.

One of the 13 Aboriginal entities is ARAC, to which the ALC provides human resources, payroll and accounting services, and program delivery. Employee costs are charged to ARAC in accordance with the general service deed between ALC and ARAC.

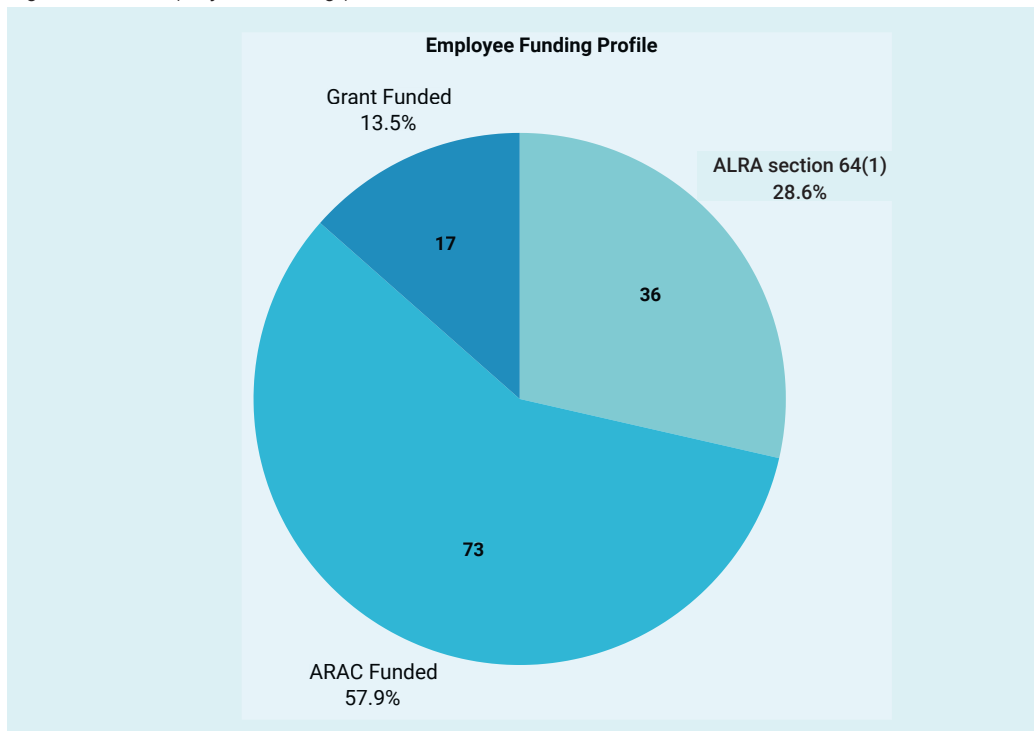
As part of the ARAC general service deed, the ALC provides administrative and other assistance which includes the employment of staff to deliver programs that include Community Support, Preserving Culture, Infrastructure Development and the Royalty Development Unit. The employees in the respective Departments referred to in the ALC's Organisation Charts on pages 23-28 are predominantly funded by ARAC.



Figure 3.12, below, shows the funding source for ALC’s employees, categorised by:

1. ALC’s ALRA section 64(1) operational funding which supports employment of 36 employees.
2. ARAC funded positions which supports employment of 73 employees.
3. Grant funded positions which supports employment for 17 employees.

Figure 3.12: Employee funding profile



### Staffing

At 30 June 2024, the ALC had 126 employees, with 51 (40%) being TOs and an additional three being other Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander persons, placing the ALC’s Aboriginal employment at 43% for the workforce. Refer to Figure 3.13.

The ALC’s employee gender profile is 52% female and 48% male, as depicted in Figure 3.14.





Figure 3.13: Anindilyakwa TO employment

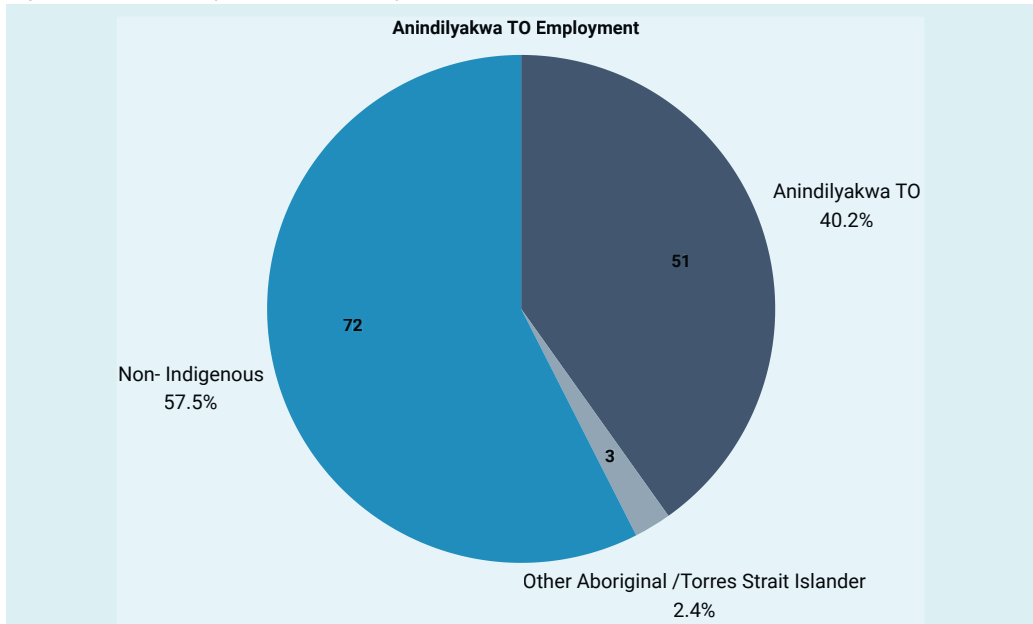
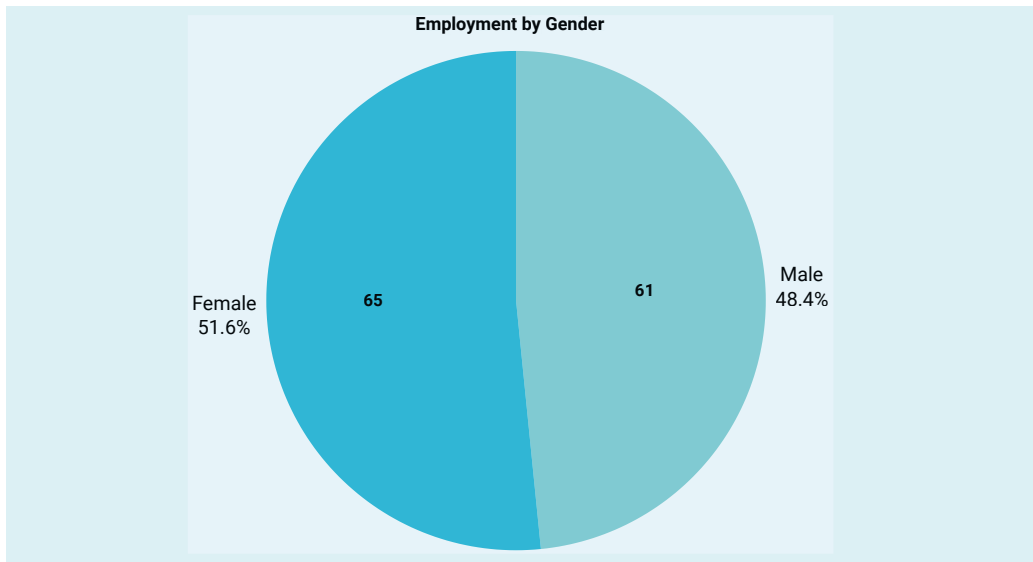


Figure 3.14: Employment by gender



The staff employed by the ALC to deliver operational, grant, general service deed and program commitments are included in the ALC’s organisation charts and employment data.

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 present data on ongoing and non-ongoing employees, respectively, of the ALC at 30 June 2024. Tables 3.5 and 3.6 present data on ongoing and non-ongoing employees, respectively, of the ALC at 30 June 2023. The decrease to the employee head count from 30 June 2023 of 163 to 126 on 30 June 2024 is attributed to the reduction in the number of ARAC funded roles.

Table 3.3: ALC ongoing employees (2023-24)

	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	7	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
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	36	10	45	32	15	47	0	0	0	0	92
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	42	10	52	47	15	62	0	0	0	0	114

Table 3.4: ALC non-ongoing employees (2023-24)

	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	0	8	8	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
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	0	9	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

Table 3.5: ALC ongoing employees (2022-23)

	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	9	0	9	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
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	27	38	65	35	27	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
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	36	38	74	47	27	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148

Table 3.6: ALC non-ongoing employees (2022-23)

	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

### 3.04 Executive Remuneration

Information About Remuneration for Key Management Personnel

Table 3.7: Key management personnel remuneration

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances		Long service leave	Other long-term benefits		
Mark Hewitt	CEO	358,558 <sup>1</sup>	31,662 <sup>2</sup>	80,498 <sup>3</sup>	33,792	7,101	0	0	511,611
T Wurrumarrba <sup>4</sup>	Chair	156,740	0	22,692	17,981	0	0	0	197,413
Cherelle Wurrawilya <sup>5</sup>	Chair	15,889	0	679	1,564	6,254	0	0	24,386
Julianne Uate-Jones	Human Resources and Executive Manager	170,097	0	19,942	16,468	4,324	0	0	210,831
Ian Hollingsworth <sup>6</sup>	Mining and Sustainability Manager	43,498	0	1,269	4,371	0	0	0	49,138
Michael Trainor <sup>7</sup>	Mining and Sustainability Manager	99,641	0	39,201	9,721	4,521	0	0	153,084
Colin Wakefield	Chief Financial Officer	187,862	0	32,209	19,576	3,236	0	0	242,883

**Notes to table 3.7:**

1. Base salary amount includes back pay of \$23,601 relating to 2022-23 and \$11,159 (rate adjustment) relating to July 2023 to November 2023.
2. Bonus refers to a contract incentive amount.
3. Other benefits and allowances for the CEO are made up of leave loading paid out \$966, allowances \$9,836, housing on Groote Eylandt \$35,025, fringe benefits tax \$32,127, and vehicle \$2,544.
4. T Wurrumarrba held the role of Chair until 28 May 2024.
5. Cherelle Wurrawilya commenced in the position of Chair on 29 May 2024.
6. Ian Hollingsworth held the position of Mining and Sustainability Manager at the start of the reporting period until 6 September 2023.
7. Michael Trainor was appointed to the position of Mining and Sustainability Manager on 20 November 2023.



### 3.05 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 Department 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.

The Land and Sea Department also have facilities at Umbakumba.

**There are Executive Office and Finance employees located at the Darwin office:**

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

**There are Finance, Risk, Innovation and Technology, Human Resources, and Infrastructure Development employees located in Cairns:**

58-62 McLeod Street, Cairns, QLD.

PO Box 8176, Cairns, QLD, 4870.



## PART 4: GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

### 4.01 ALC Committees

The ALC operates specialist committees, which include:

1. Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (refer to pages 38-41).
2. Finance Committee (ALRA section 64(3) distributions, additional information on this section 29A Committee is on pages 82-83).
3. Land and Sea Rangers Cultural Advisory Committee
4. Mining Liaison Committees (GEMCO and Winchelsea Mining).

### 4.02 Finance, Audit and Risk 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 Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (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 section 35C reporting by funded Aboriginal Corporations. The Audit Committee Chair also facilitates the review of the CEO performance with members of the ALC Board.



The members of the Audit Committee are appointed subsequent to the ALC elections. At one meeting during the year a training process was undertaken to assist members to understand the Charter and the role of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee met four times during the reporting period. Meetings held in the reporting period:

- 12 Sept 23
- 20-22 Nov 23
- 27 Feb 24
- 11 June 24

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

- Review of the Financial Report, Performance Report and Auditors' closing letter for the June 2023 financial year, with a recommendation passed to the ALC Board for acceptance.
- Management's responses to the auditors' closing letter were reviewed with no significant matters outstanding.
- November 20-22, 2023: Review of the performance of the committee was undertaken and led to the update and review of the Audit Committee charter to better meet the committee's essential requirements, including incorporating risk and performance reporting. Consequently, the Committee's name was changed to the Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee. A report was prepared for presentation to the ALC Board. This new charter was approved at the ALC Board meeting on 6 December 2023.
- With the funding provided by NIAA, the Audit Committee secured ongoing secretarial assistance from the Risk, Innovation and Technology team starting at the 20-22 November 2023 meeting.
- The Audit Committee established the review of the quarterly ALC risk reports from Risk, Innovation and Technology Manager conducted in line with new Charter rules. Any concerns raised are prepared for the ALC Board in the Audit Committee reports. The Audit Committee reviewed the progress of the responses to the ANAO Governance audit.
- Affirmed management's procurement process for Pacifica Chartered



Accountants to be appointed to the internal audit function with an anticipated start in September 2024.

- A selection of policy and procedures in place were selected for review for assessment of relevance, understandability and application to ALC operations. The aim is that all policies be reviewed over a three-year cycle.
- February 27, 2024: ANAO officers attended the meeting, where they were provided updates on the ANAO Governance audit response status, focusing on actions taken in regarding the recommendations. The ANAO provided a draft audit strategy document for the June 2024 financial year with audit visits and dates confirmed.
- June 11, 2024: The meeting was conducted in Brisbane with members returning from prior week meetings in Canberra. The Audit Committee acknowledged the service of Cherelle Wurrawilya as a member and noted that she has stepped down from her role in accordance with the Charter rules. She attended the Audit Committee meeting at the invitation of the committee as ALC Chair. The meeting included presentations on the audit process, risk management update, performance reporting and annual reporting timetable.

The Committee Charter is available on the ALC website (<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/ALC005-Finance-Audit-Risk-Committee-Charter.pdf>)



Table 4.1: Finance, Audit and Risk Committee members details

Member name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience (include formal and informal as relevant)	Number of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held	Total annual remuneration (GST inclusive)	Additional information (including role on committee)
Mark O'Shea	Chartered Accountant, Registered Company Auditor, Partner at Enmark Chartered Accountants, previously partner at Deloitte.	4	4	83,558	Chair
Serena Bara	Company Director, ALC Board member. Leader Bush Medijina Program.	4	4	1,558	
Cherelle Wurrawilya	Company Director, ALC Board member, AHAC Chair.	3	4	1,161	Left position 28 May 2024, following appointment as ALC Chair in line with Charter Rules.
Scott Wurramarra	Company Director, ALC Board member, NTAIC Board member.	2	4	764	Left position 23 November 2023, with last meeting 20 November 2023. Left position in line with Charter Rules, as became ALC employee.
Ida Mamarika	Company Director, ALC Board member, GEBIPCAC Chair.	0	4	0	Nominated new member at 29 February 2024 at ALC Board meeting, effective from 29 February 2024.

## 4.03 Risk Management

In 2023-24, the ALC continued to embed a Risk Management Framework and developed 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 organisation.

The ALC Risk Management policy identifies the approach which consists of four key steps:

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

During this reporting period, all departments underwent a thorough review of the risks associated with their programs. Department risk assessments were updated using the ALC Workplace Risk Assessment and Control tool and included a review of their current controls. An update on key risks identified in these assessments was reported by the Risk, Innovation and Technology Manager to the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee at each quarterly meeting beginning November 2023.

In 2023-24, the ALC Risk, Innovation, and Technology department expanded substantially to support the existing Risk, Innovation and Technology Manager. During the reporting period a governance and compliance function was developed with the creation of two governance and compliance roles beginning October 2023 and the second in June 2024. This function now provides the ALC with a dedicated governance support for ALC operations, assisting to build capacity, facilitate audits, undertake committee functions, and drive control improvements. Additionally, a Business and Technology Development Coordinator role was created to support ongoing business improvements and controls with a focus on technology risks.

A new Governance, Risk, and Compliance system was implemented in the reporting period. A phased approach to implementation has begun with the development of an audit finding reporting function and a roadmap to embedding risk and compliance modules in 2024-25.

During the reporting period, five new policies and procedures were developed



to address identified gaps, particularly in response to the gaps identified in the ANAO governance audit.

The structure of ALC control documents was reviewed during the reporting period, resulting in a new Document Control Policy that replaced the Policy Governance Framework, published in May 2024. This change has supported a stronger definition and role of key document hierarchy at the ALC, including policies, procedures, forms, and safe working instructions.

## 4.04 Fraud Control

During the reporting period, the ALC continued to apply section 10 of the PGPA Rule 2014 (the Fraud Rule) and has placed particular attention on addressing the ANAO audit report on the Governance of the ALC recommendation 12, relating to fraud control.

The ALC has addressed the requirements of the fraud rule during the reporting period as follows, (aligned to sections (a) to (f) of the Fraud Rule):

- The comprehensive whole of organisation fraud risk assessment that was carried out and documented under the Fraud Review 2021-22, which is an ALC controlled document, was reviewed and continued to be applicable during the reporting period (Fraud Rule (a)).
- The Fraud Review 2021-22 defines actions to address the identified risks, which continued to be applicable during the reporting period (Fraud Rule (b)).
- The ALC continued to apply internal controls designed to prevent and detect fraud. This included financial authorisations, separation of duties, account reconciliations and the continuous monitoring of payment transactions using the EFTSure system (Fraud Rule (b), (c) and (d)).
- The ALC embedded fraud and corruption review into operational practices including into the department level risk assessment process where applicable and the Finance Department's business planning (Fraud Rule (a) and (c)).
- Fraud and corruption review was embedded into additional activities of the ALC, where improvement opportunities were identified. This included fraud and corruption review being prompted in forms relating



to the application process for royalty equivalent funding, the investment memorandum form (for capital and general expenditure over defined thresholds) and procurement (Fraud Rule (c)).

- The Fraud and Corruption Policy, updated in March 2023, continued to be applicable during the reporting period and is accessible to all employees via the ALC's internal corporate resources library (Fraud Rule (c)).
- An agreement has been entered into for an internal audit function, which is due to commence in the first half of 2024-25 (Fraud Rule (d)).
- Utilising in-house resources and in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, a fraud and corruption awareness online training module was developed aimed at all ALC employees. At 30 June, the content for the training module was with an external provider to adapt it into a format in line with the suite of ALC's Learning and Development training modules (Fraud Rule (c) and (d)).
- A mechanism for reporting, investigating and recording actual or suspected fraudulent or corrupt activities is in place and defined in the Fraud and Corruption Policy (Fraud Rule (d), (e) and (f)).
- A register for the recording and reporting of incidents of actual or suspected fraud or corruption was developed during the reporting period, with appropriate storing and access protocols in place (Fraud Rule (f)).

There were no instances of fraudulent or corrupt activity identified in 2023-24.

During the reporting period a review commenced on the ALC's Fraud and Corruption Framework, including associated policies and practices, to address the recent amendments to the Fraud Rule. The ALC has referred to the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework 2024 to seek guidance on better practice approaches that are relevant to the ALC's operating context.

### 4.05 Related Entity Transactions

Related entity transactions are a characteristic of ALC's operating environment in a remote location with a small population and a limited pool of candidates for corporate positions with local Aboriginal Corporations who receive royalty equivalent funding under ALRA section 64(3).



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 (see note below).

During the reporting period, the ALC made 487 payments to related entities with an aggregate value of \$65,711,907. Note 10 Related Party Disclosures (pages 132-135) provides additional information.

### **Conflict of Interest Policy**

The ALC's Conflicts of Interest and Gifts Policy 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.

The ALC maintains and regularly updates a register of interests for ALC Board members, which is a requirement of ALRA section 29AA and the ALC Board rules. ALC Board members are asked to complete an approved form with details of the entities they hold interests in, at least annually or when changes occur.

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 members with a material personal or pecuniary interest in a matter from participating in the discussion or decision-making process.

The ALC Board rules allow certain exemptions 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 the PGPA Rule 12(2) and were approved by the responsible Minister in 2018. The ALC has been working on revised meeting rules for the Responsible Minister's approval, which clarify steps for managing potential conflicts of interest.

The ALC's staff register of interests is maintained by the policy owner and supported by ALC's governance function, and applies to all ALC managers

and employees who hold delegated decision-making power. Any associated staff management plans undergo HR and/or legal review, as necessary. In addition, the management plans for the ALC Chair and CEO (as the Accountable Authority) are reviewed by external legal counsel and subject to ALC Board approval.

## 4.06 Meeting the ANAO Governance Audit Recommendations

On 31 May 2023, the ANAO published the performance audit report on the Governance of the ALC (the ANAO report). The ANAO provided 15 recommendations to the ALC:

- Two aimed at improving the exercise of decision-making authority.
- Eight aimed at improving governance arrangements under the ALRA.
- Five aimed at improving governance arrangements under the PGPA Act.

The ALC agreed to 14 of the recommendations and disagreed with one (recommendation 10). An alternative management plan was developed to address improvements to the royalty equivalent distribution process identified in recommendation 10.

The ALC has proactively committed to implementing an additional seven ANAO-identified improvement opportunities outlined in the ANAO report, along with an additional 25 improvement opportunities identified by the ALC through a detailed analysis of the ANAO report.

In this reporting period, the ALC has made strong commitment to addressing the findings of the ANAO report and is committed to continually integrating these actions into everyday business operations. The ALC Governance, Risk, and Compliance system has been utilised to track, record and provide assurance on the progress made against the recommendations and actions.

Two new Governance and Compliance roles, funded under ALRA section 64(1), are supporting the implementation of the ANAO report recommendations and the broader ongoing governance functions within the ALC. The first role commenced in October 2023, and the second in June 2024.

In April 2024, an independent review was initiated by the NIAA to assess the progress of the ALC's response to the ANAO report, including the management of identified potential conflicts of interest, to provide confidence to key stakeholders that the governance arrangements at the ALC are effective and appropriate.

To ensure strict independence, the terms of reference for the independent review were drafted by the NIAA, the reviewer has been appointed by the NIAA, the Chair of the ALC Board has signed up to the terms of reference, and the ALC understands and is supporting the review team by providing the information required to complete the independent review.

The status of the recommendations of the ANAO report is at 30 June 2024 under review through the independent review process.



## PART 5: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

### 5.01 Statements (PGPA Rule 16F(2), Item 1)

We, the Accountable Authority of the ALC, present the 2023-24 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 present the performance of the ALC in the reporting period and comply with section 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

### 5.02 Explanatory Notes

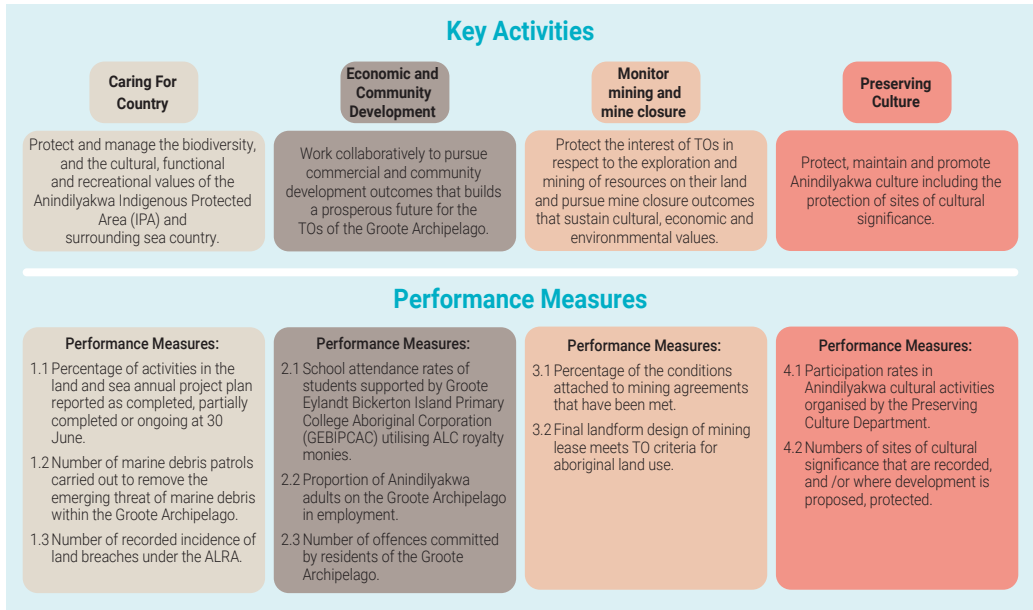
#### Key Activities and Performance Measures

The annual performance statements, presented on pages 54-76, should be read alongside the ALC Corporate Plan 2023-24, which is available on the ALC website ([https://anindilyakwa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/FINAL\\_Full-Corporate-Plan-2023-24.pdf](https://anindilyakwa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/FINAL_Full-Corporate-Plan-2023-24.pdf))

The ALC has defined four key activities in the Corporate Plan 2023-24, with associated performance measures. The ALC's purpose statement is stated on page 12 and the key activities and performances measures are presented below in Figure 5.1. The key activities, as stated in the Corporate Plan 2023-24, are caring for country (measures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3), economic and community development (measures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3), monitor mining and mine closure (measures 3.1 and 3.2) and preserving culture (measures 4.1 and 4.2). The results and analysis for the performance measures are presented in this order.



Figure 5.1: Key activities and performance measures



During the reporting period the ALC focussed on establishing and maintaining appropriate data sources to support the tracking of performance measures. Particular attention was given, where required, to developing registers that aggregates ALC’s activities for the performance measure into data sources that could be referred to as a record that the performance statements in the Annual Report 2023-24 are based.

Additionally, the ALC has built capability within the functions of the ALC’s Data Unit, funded as part of ALC’s operational budget under ALRA section 64(1). The ALC’s Data Unit compiles data and provides analysis to understand social indicators on the Groote Archipelago and to assess progress towards desired outcomes.

Data sovereignty is a key capability, as defined in the Corporate Plan 2023-24, in which the ALC is building capacity for TOs to hold data pertaining to their communities to support evidence-based decision making. The ALC’s Data Unit has been established to support TOs to access a rich repository of data in user-friendly formats.

The economic and community development performance statements utilise the capabilities of the ALC’s Data Unit to provide data on desired outcomes.

## Economic and Community Development Key Activity

The ALC's rationale to include education, employment and, law and justice as performance measures in the ALC's Corporate Plan and Annual Report 2023-24 is presented here to aid reader understanding.

The ALC, on behalf of the TOs of the Groote Archipelago, entered into a LDMA and subsequent implementation plans in economic development, education, law, justice and rehabilitation, housing, health and wellbeing, and local government. The LDMA is a key mechanism through which the ALC works in collaboration with key stakeholders to achieve community and economic development outcomes.

The pursuit of community and economic development outcomes to benefit the Groote Archipelago requires joint effort and collaboration with stakeholders. The ALC is not the sole contributor to the results discussed in the community and economic development performance measures. The ALC, with Board membership that is representative of all 14 clans of the Groote Archipelago, is in a strong position to positively contribute to these outcomes by:

- expressing the wishes of TOs through the LDMA and Implementation Plans.
- advocating and supporting TO self-determination and the transition of services to community control.
- participating in forums and committees with NT Government, Australian Government, NT Land Councils, industry and other key stakeholders at a senior level to progress the LDMA.
- the ALC Board making decisions on the distribution of ALRA section 64(3) royalty equivalent funds that is guided by the LDMA and strategic planning.
- providing support services to Aboriginal Corporations on the Groote Archipelago, where appropriate, to become established across the LDMA focus areas.
- through the general services deed with ARAC supporting the delivery of the LDMA within the ALC's organisation structure.

The economic and community development performance measures seek to measure school attendance, employment and community safety overall as a gauge on performance. Noting that the ALC's activities are not the sole contributing factor.





### **Key Changes to Performance Reporting in the Annual Report 2023-24**

Compared to the 2022-23 reporting period, the ALC has significantly reduced and updated the performance measures. During corporate planning for the 2023-24 reporting period the ALC carried out a review of the performance measures (and the layout of the Corporate Plan in general) to address improvement opportunities.

The reduction in performance measures enables ALC's officers, within resourcing capabilities, to improve the reliability of reporting by establishing appropriate data sources and records management across a reasonable number of performance measures.

Additionally, some performance measures defined for 2022-23 were not suitable for reasons including not being appropriate measures of performance and difficulties with defining reliable and verifiable data sources and/or methodology to assess the measure.

While significant improvements have been made to support 2023-24 annual reporting, the ALC has identified additional improvement opportunities for performance measure data sources, record management and methodologies for the 2024-25 reporting period.



## Performance Results Rating Scale

The performance rating scale provides a basis to assess the degree to which the ALC progressed across all the performance measures.

Table 5.1: Performance rating scale 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

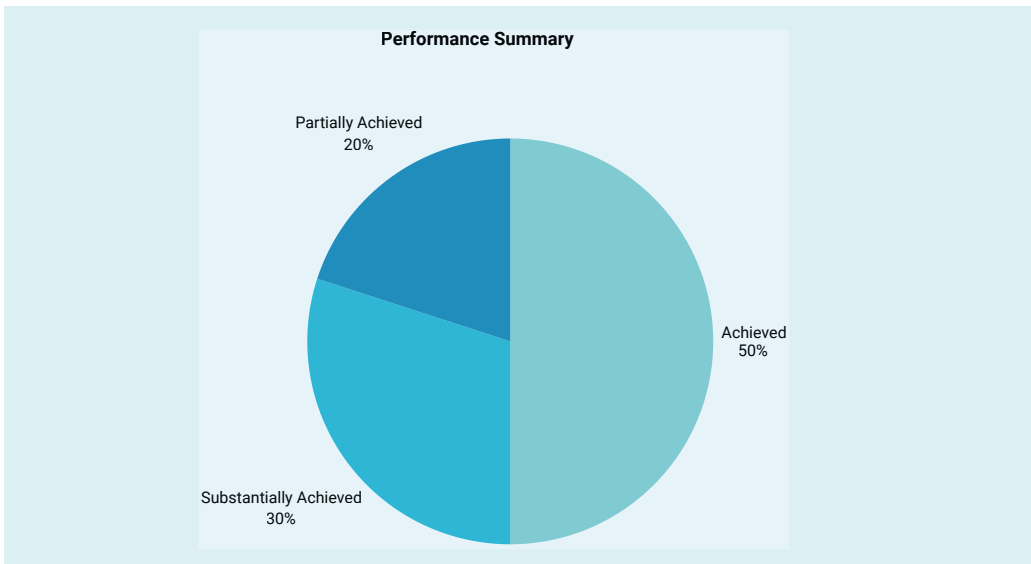
### Performance Summary

Utilising the performance rating scale and the ALC’s fair assessment, from the 10 performance measures defined, five are listed as achieved, three are listed as substantially achieved and two are listed as partially achieved (Refer to Figure 5.2).

Where a target is not defined for a measure (measure 4.1 and measure 4.2), a performance rating has been determined based on the Accountable Authority’s and ALC Board’s expectations.

A reasonable target could not be set for measure 4.1 due to the need to collect baseline data. A target could not be set for measure 4.2 as activity for this measure is not generated by the ALC Anthropologist. Site protection activity is conducted in response to development requests, and these fluctuate widely.

Figure 5.2: Performance summary



## 5.03 Results and Analysis (PGPA Rule, 16F(2), Item 2 and 3)

### Key Activity 1. Caring for Country

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

Measure 1.1	Target	Results	Performance rating
Percentage of activities in the land and sea annual project plan reported as completed, partially completed or ongoing at 30 June.	100%	87%	Substantially achieved

### Analysis

Financial Year 2023-24, 100 activities were set in the NIAA Project plans under the IPA and the Indigenous Rangers Program with 34 activity line items attached to IPA and 66 activity line items attached to Indigenous Rangers Program. All activities and completion status are referenced in the IPA and Indigenous Rangers Program NIAA annual reports. During the reporting period 63% of activities were completed, 24% were partially completed, 12% were not started and 1% not applicable. Note, the activity classification 'ongoing' in the measure, is not applicable as no actual outputs were categorised as ongoing.

Key activities that were completed in 2023-24 include:

1. Identified Rangers have undertaken marine training and worked towards a certificate two in Maritime Operations (coxwains), and General Purpose Hand. In collaboration with the Northern Land Council, seven of the Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers completed their Grade one Certificate two in Maritime Operations.
2. The Ranger program worked with University of Technology Sydney to research coral resilience within the Anindilyakwa IPA. Temperature loggers were deployed in four locations, the data collected has painted a picture of sea temperatures and the affects that has on coral health. Coral samples were collected and genetically tested to identify the species. There is currently limited research happening in the NT on coral health and bleaching events and this research provided important insights to support protection of sea country.



3. The Land and Sea Rangers biosecurity activities during the reporting period included a vast amount of proactive and responsive activities including cane toad freight searches on every barge entering the Groote Archipelago, shutdown flight searches, eDNA activities, managing domestic animal permits, education sessions with contractors and schools and weed management activities.

Groote Eylandt remains cane toad free. The Land and Sea Rangers currently have two cane toad detection dogs specifically trained to detect cane toad odour.

Working with stakeholders and landowners within the IPA, the management and control of invasive weed species through the creation of the Biodiversity Offset Management Plan will and has enhanced the Land and Sea Rangers coverage in the IPA.

4. The Groote Learning on Country programs was supported by the Land and Sea Ranger program. Ranger Coordinators and Rangers carried out two classroom and/or on-country activities per term with schools in Angurugu, Umbakumba, Milyakburra and Alyangula. The IPA Coordinator and Ranger Team Leaders met each term with Learning on Country Coordinators to organise knowledge sharing activities.

The Land and Sea Rangers created strong working relationships with the schools and children. Using activities set out in the Land and Sea Rangers NIAA work plans in conjunction with the seasonal calendar to guide term topics and integrate western science into the Learning on Country program.

5. The IPA Coordinator developed relationships with key stakeholders to investigate identified knowledge gaps of threatened species on the Groote Archipelago. The Land and Sea Rangers currently manage numerous threatened species and strive to fill knowledge gaps.

In conjunction with EMS consultant Paul Barden and Territory Natural Resource Management a two-year project has been created and supported by the Australian Government and Office of the Threatened Species Commissioner to create a distribution and abundance model Eylandt wide. This will create a baseline of habitat and numbers of the Northern Hopping Mouse throughout the IPA.

6. The Land and Sea Rangers were successful in their grant application to the Aboriginal Ranger Grants (NT Government) for a two-year project, creating a Sea Country Management Plan to support the IPA Plan of Management and the Threatened Species Management Plan. The Land and Sea Rangers are six months into this project with a consultant engaged and workshops with TOs held during the reporting period. This is a proactive plan that the Land and Sea Rangers have decided is needed as the IPA is made up of 70% Sea Country.
7. The Land and Sea Manager Chairs the ALC Research Committee, which comprises of management and TOs to ensure that research projects are in accordance with cultural protocols and contribute to TO management priorities.

Research applications are submitted to the Land and Sea Manager where they then are shared to the Committee. This allows the ALC Research Committee to vet and offer feedback. Numerous applications were submitted in this reporting period.

The Land and Sea Rangers currently manage a total of nine funding streams including capital grants, and fee for service contracts with activities/outputs attached.

The Land and Sea Rangers strive to complete 100% of activities set out in funding agreements, due to remote pressures this can hamper outputs. Some of the challenges faced during the reporting period including five crucial staff member turnovers, which were the Land and Sea Manager, Biosecurity Officer, Team Leader West, IPA Operations Coordinator and Team Leader East. The Land and Sea Department restructured with internal movements and hiring of new staff to address these challenges.

In late March 2024, the Groote Archipelago was hit with Cyclone Megan, the impacts and continuous implications of Cyclone Megan were felt hard within the Land and Sea Ranger team. The Land and Sea Rangers program have been impacted by fuel shortages due to the damage incurred to the Alyangula Port.

With the damages to the Port area, launching vessels was not permitted for two months following Cyclone Megan. The Groote Eylandt recreation area tracks were severely damaged with kilometres of washouts and many fallen trees and debris across the roads. The Rangers have been focussing a lot of their efforts on repairing and re-opening recreation areas for public use as well as day to day Ranger activities.

Three-months post Cyclone Megan, fuel shortages continued to the end of the reporting period. The Rangers have reopened 50% of the recreation areas and are continuing to deal with the damaged tracks.

Activity line items listed in the NIAA plans that are yet to be completed had to be pushed back to prioritise re-opening recreation areas and closed land sites for TOs. NIAA were consulted and kept up to date on the circumstances of the Land and Sea Rangers operating context and of the changes to the plan.

Measure 1.2	Target	Results	Performance rating
Number of marine debris patrols carried out to remove the emerging threat of marine debris within the Groote Archipelago.	24 targeted marine debris activities	24 targeted marine debris activities were carried out	Achieved

### Analysis

The Land and Sea Rangers have successfully completed 100% of marine debris and ghost net activities set out in the Indigenous Rangers Coastal Clean-up Program.

Marine debris and ghost nets are an emerging threat to the biodiversity and health of the marine species that live within the Anindilyakwa IPA. Through the Indigenous Rangers Coastal Clean-up Program, the Land and Sea Rangers can strategically target and remove ghost nets and debris from beaches, rocky headlands, mangroves and from the ocean. Using innovative technology, the Land and Sea Rangers have been able to work with Charles Darwin University to create a more affordable and appropriate mapping technique to locate and record ghost nets and debris landing on the 1,000kms of coastline that the Land and Sea Rangers manage, by using advanced drone technology.



## Part 5: Annual Performance Statements

This reporting period the Land and Sea Rangers removed 8.8 tonnes of marine debris and 29 ghost nets from the IPA. The types of debris collected ranged between plastics, foam, metal, rubber and wood with plastics being the prominent material found.

Through the collaboration with Charles Darwin University, the Land and Sea Rangers have obtained a Civil Aviation Safety Authority certification to operate and fly purpose-built drones to map debris loads and ghost nets along the coastline.

The annual “Clean up Groote Eylandt Day” attracted 127 Volunteers. In the three-hour clean-up they were able to remove 2.5 tonnes of debris from 8 Mile Beach.

The Land and Sea Rangers have been in the process of building a purpose-built vessel, during the reporting period, to collect ghost nets, with a large deck space and a catamaran like build. The vessel will allow the Rangers to access parts of the Groote Archipelago that have been historically impossible to reach. With the completion of the vessel to be finalised early into the 2024-25 reporting period the Rangers will be better placed to remove debris and nets from beaches never touched.

Measure 1.3	Target	Results	Performance rating
Number of recorded incidence of land breaches under the ALRA.	Nil breaches	Nil breaches	Achieved

### Analysis

Throughout the reporting period the Land and Sea Rangers conducted 30 marine patrols, fortunately no ALRA breaches were detected. The Rangers conduct marine patrols in conjunction with NT Fisheries. Marine patrol reports were completed which include, a GPS track of the patrol, photos of vessels, vehicles and or recreational goers as well as comments of the patrol and Rangers involved. These reports once completed are sent through to NT Fisheries where they can search registrations of vessels and liaise back to the Land and Sea Department if there is a concern with any of the commercial vessels.

The Land and Sea Department have been selling digital permits via the ALC website, this platform has proven to be a successful way to ensure recreational goers are compliant and informed of what they can and can't do on Aboriginal Free Hold Land.



**Key Activity 2. Economic and Community Development**

Work collaboratively to pursue commercial and community development outcomes that builds a prosperous future for the TOs of the Groote Archipelago.

(Refer to the Explanatory Notes on the Economic and Community Development Key Activity on page 50 for rationale and explanation on ALC’s contribution to performance for measures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)

Measure 2.1	Target	Results	Performance rating
School attendance rates of students supported by Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation (GEBIPCAC) utilising ALC royalty distributions.	Increasing trend in average attendance of children.	Increasing trend since program commencement in 2022, with a slight decrease observed in semester 1, 2024.	Partially achieved

**Analysis**

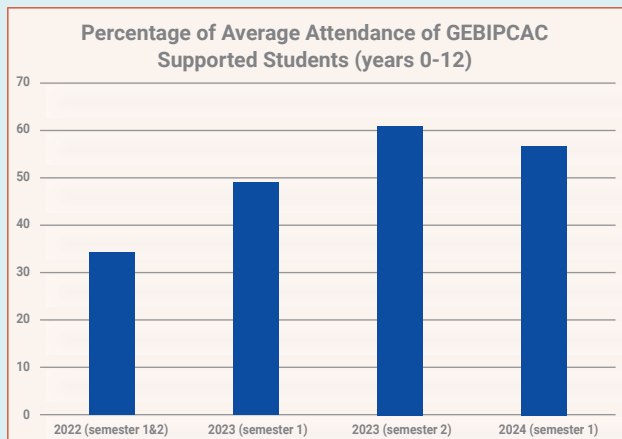
GEBIPCAC works with TO families that approach them, to support students to attend school regularly. Students supported by GEBIPCAC attend Alyangula community school.

Figure 5.3 below provides data collected by GEBIPCAC and supplied to the ALC Data Unit on school attendance of GEBIPCAC supported students from the commencement of the program in 2022 to the end of semester 1, 2024. During semester 1 2024, GEBIPCAC support 64 students through their school attendance program.

The attendance data supplied by GEBIPCAC shows the program has made some improvements in school attendance for the children they support when compared to the first year of the program in 2022. Figure 5.3 demonstrates a steady increase in attendance rates for GEBIPCAC supported children across the duration of their program. Whilst semester one of 2024 shows a slight drop from attendance highs in semester two of 2023, the overall trend remains positive and will continue to be monitored into the future.

It is also of importance to assess the impact of the GEBIPCAC program in comparison to the Angurugu and Umbakumba community schools. In 2022, GEBIPCAC supported school attendance of 32% was comparable to attendance rates at both Angurugu and Umbakumba school (32% and 31% respectively). In 2023 the data shows that attendance rates improved in the second year of the program, and GEBIPCAC supported children achieved higher attendance rates (49%) overall when compared to attendance rates at Angurugu (21%) and Umbakumba schools (38%). Data for 2024 is not yet available for Angurugu and Umbakumba schools.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of average attendance of GEBIPCAC supported students (years 0-12)



GEBIPCAC was formed in 2018 to play a key role in the Education LDMA Implementation Plan. GEBIPCAC’s responsibilities include facilitating the design, build, and management of the Wurriyukwayuwa-Langwa College where students will learn through an integrated bilingual curriculum, designed by TOs which meets the requirements of the National Curriculum.

Over the years since GEBIPCAC was formed, the ALC has distributed ALRA section 64(3) monies to GEBIPCAC to support operations, provide students with essential needs for schooling, deliver school attendance programs, upgrade facilities including refurbishment of the kitchen used to prepare meals for students, developing a bilingual curriculum to be implemented across all community schools, training and employment of TOs and supporting students attending boarding school off Groote Eylandt.

During the reporting period the ALC Board made determinations for the distribution ALRA section 64(3) funds totalling \$2.86 million to GEBIPCAC. The



ALC also provides funding to Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation to support the education of Anindilyakwa students.

(Refer to the Message from the CEO for additional key developments on the Education LDMA Implementation Plan on pages 6-7)

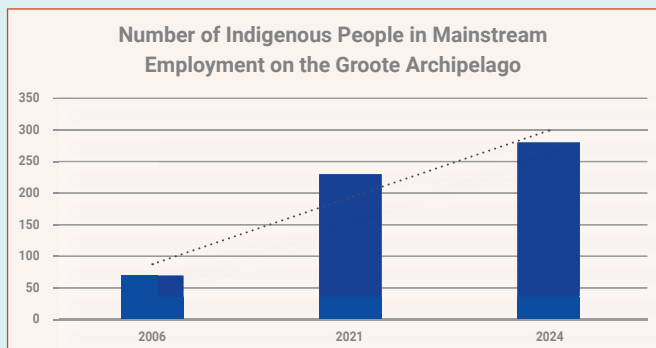
(refer to Explanatory Notes on the Economic and Community Development Key Activity on page 50 for additional details of ALC’s contribution).

Measure 2.2	Target	Results	Performance rating
Proportion of Anindilyakwa adults on the Groote Archipelago in employment.	Increasing trend in employment numbers	Increasing trend in employment numbers	Achieved

### Analysis

In April 2024 the ALC Data Unit undertook a Groote Archipelago wide employment survey to determine the number of TOs in employment on Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island. The survey was sent to every employer on the Groote Archipelago and recorded 280 TOs engaged in either full time, part time or casual employment. This represents a 21% increase in employment when compared to the 2021 census results. For the purposes of the analysis below, the data analysed only includes the 280 non-identifiable people who were recorded in the survey. Figure 5.4 shows the number of Indigenous people in mainstream employment (excluding participants of the Australian Government’s Community Development Program).

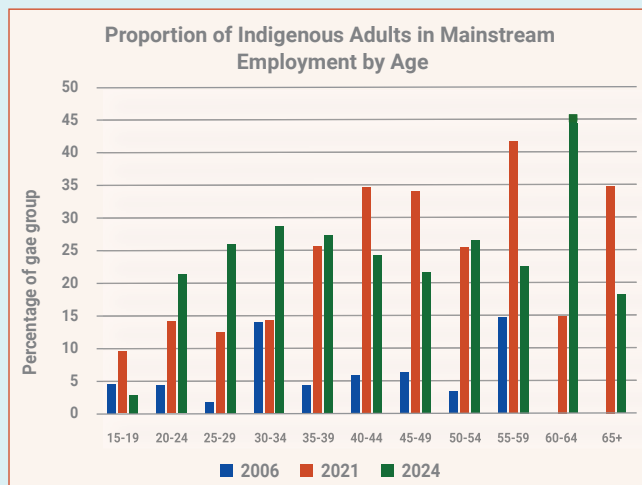
Figure 5.4: Number of Indigenous people in mainstream employment



Despite some small levels of ambiguity due to non-responses over the exact number of employed TOs, the ALC can confidently report that there has been a significant rise in employment over the past three years since the previous 2021 survey which counted approximately 240 employed people. This number also came very close to the 2021 census results which recorded 230 Indigenous persons employed on the Groote Archipelago. Below, we provide analysis on the employment landscape by age and sex as a proportion of the Indigenous population of Groote and Bickerton island as compared to the 2021 census results.

The proportion of Indigenous adults in mainstream employment has generally increased across all age groups from 2006 to 2024. In 2024, the most notable improvements are observed in the age groups between 20-39 years. This represents a very positive finding that younger people seem to have recently become more engaged in mainstream employment than three years prior. Refer to figure 5.5 below.

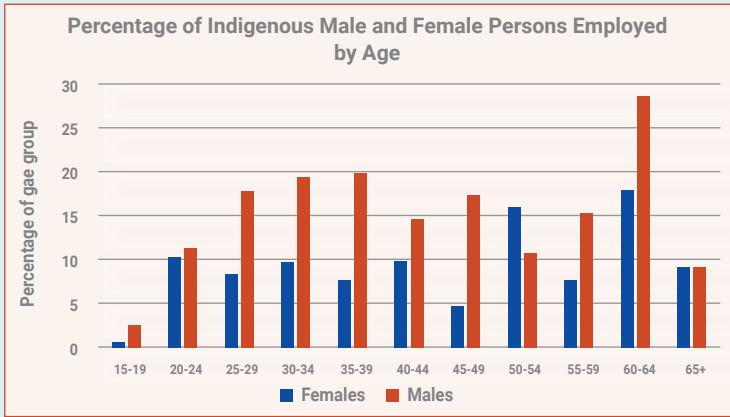
Figure 5.5: Proportion of Indigenous adults in mainstream employment by age



Gender-specific employment rates reveal a persistent disparity between Indigenous males and females as can be seen in Figure 5.6. Males consistently show higher employment rates across most age groups; however, it appears that this disparity is most pronounced between the ages of 25 and 49 which may suggest childbearing and childcare duties have a high impact on female participation in employment.

(refer to pages 30-35 for specific details on ALC’s employment gender profile)

Figure 5.6: Percentage of Indigenous male and female persons employed by age



The ALC supports employment of TOs on the Groote Archipelago by directly employing TOs at the ALC and by supporting economic and community development initiatives on the Groote Archipelago through ALRA section 64(3) distributions and working collaboratively with local organisations and other key stakeholders. The ALC recognises the commitment of organisations operating on the Groote Archipelago to increase TO employment, some of whom are not receiving funding support from the ALC.

During the reporting period the ALC supported employment by:

- employing 51 TOs and an additional three being other Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander persons.
- The ALC when reviewing ALRA section 64(3) funding applications from Aboriginal Corporations, will refer to the strategic plan and the LDMA , and highlight TO employment opportunities within those applications.
- The ALC actively encourages Aboriginal Corporations on the Groote Archipelago, that are making applications for ALRA section 64(3) funding, to consider and plan for creating employment opportunities for TOs in community.

(refer to Explanatory Notes on the Economic and Community Development Key Activity on page 50 for additional examples).

The recent event of Cyclone Megan will inevitably impact the employment landscape of the Groote Archipelago due to the disruption to GEMCO mining operations. This disruption has the potential to have wide ranging effects on employment across all employers who receive funding either directly or

indirectly from the GEMCO operations. As the economic effects of the Cyclone Megan are still taking place, this snapshot of employment in April 2024 will likely not reflect all impacts of this event which is expected to continue to impact TO employment over coming months.

The ALC Data Unit will be actively working to monitor these impacts and will be providing the ALC Board with updates to inform economic development decision making over the coming year. The ALC is working with stakeholders to address the challenges of the current operating context and to minimise the impact on TO employment.

It should be noted, relating to figure 5.4, that prior to 2024 the data relating to employment was a measure of Indigenous people in employment on the Groote Archipelago due to the limited availability of data on Anindilyakwa people specifically. For the first time in 2024, the survey specifically requested data only for Anindilyakwa people. This has implications for the reliability of comparison to previous data. Moving forward, the ALC Data Unit will continue to only measure TO employment and methods from 2024 will remain consistent for future annual reporting. Encouragingly, due to an increase in reported numbers, this change in methodology is not expected to impact the overall view that employment amongst TO on the Groote Archipelago is increasing. Should we have noted the same number, or less people in employment when compared to previous data, then confidence in employment trends would have inevitably been lower.

Measure 2.3	Target	Results	Performance rating
Number of offences committed by residents of the Groote Archipelago.	Declining trend	Declining trend	Achieved

### Analysis

The data for this analysis has come from NT Police’s case management system and is shown by calendar year to allow comparison across data reported in the Social Indicators and Data Governance to Support Local Decision Making on the Groote Archipelago (Social Indicators report), available on the ALC website

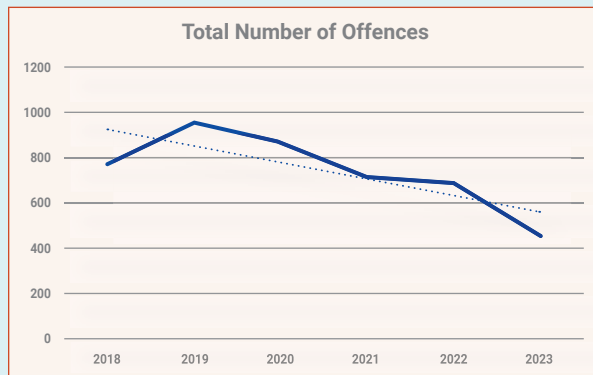


(<https://anindilyakwa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Social-Indicators-and-Data-Governance-to-Support-Local-Decision-Making-in-the-Groote-Archipelago.pdf>).

This method provides the ALC with the ability to assess the longer-term trends in offending on the Groote Archipelago, and to contextualise data from 2023. The ALC notes that this is a variance to the methodology recorded in the ALC Corporate Plan 2023-24, which defined the data period as 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, instead of by calendar year.

From the years 2018 to 2023 we have witnessed a declining trend in the total number of offences committed by Indigenous residents of the Groote Archipelago. Figure 5.7 combines all offence types to chart this trend below.

Figure 5.7: Total number of offences



However, due to the broad spectrum of criminal offences, it is important to investigate more targeted trends in the data. Below, analysis is provided which unpacks offences against property, the person and the difference between the number of offences and the number of unique offenders.

Figure 5.8 presents the number of unique adult offenders. Adult offenders refer to Indigenous adults over the age of 18 who commit an offence on the Groote Archipelago. The data for the 2023 calendar year has shown the lowest number of unique offenders recorded in the past six years (2018 to 2023). In the five years prior to 2023, the number of unique offenders has remained at a relatively constant level after a significant decline between 2015 and 2018, as reported in the Social Indicators report. Importantly, the number of offences committed by these offenders continues to trend downward, continuing the trend witnessed between 2018 and 2022.



Figure 5.8: Number of unique offenders

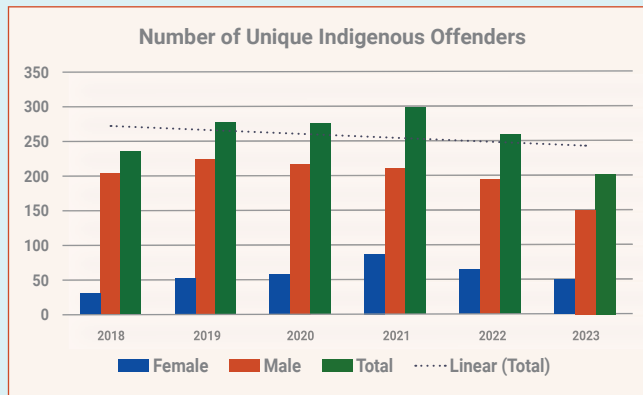


Figure 5.9 presents the number of offences, categorised by type of offence. Type of offence is classified as active policing, offences against property, offences against the person and traffic offences. The total number of offences by year is also depicted in the graph to demonstrate the overall trend. Active policing relates to proactive policing measures where targeted policing activities seek to address focus areas. Active policing has contributed to a consistent number of offences recorded between 2018 and 2023, and as these numbers are affected explicitly by policing strategies, they are separated into their own category.

The broad decline in the total number of offences is driven by a substantial drop in offences against property, whilst offences against the person remain at a similar level to the average seen between 2018 and 2022. Offences against property have continued to drop between 2018 and 2023, and the downward trend exists across all categories of this offence type which include property damage and environmental pollution, theft and related offences and unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter.

However, offences against the person continue to demonstrate a flat trend in the rate of offending. Offences against the person include offences such as robberies, homicides, sexual assaults and domestic violence. The large majority of offences against the person are recorded as domestic violence offences, which have trended upward over the past six years. In 2023 there was a drop in domestic violence offences compared to 2022 which was the worst year on record. The ALC recognises the need to work with stakeholders to address offences against the person.

Figure 5.9: Number of offences by offence category

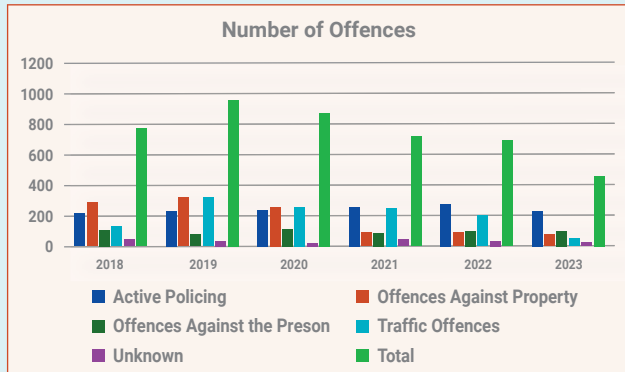
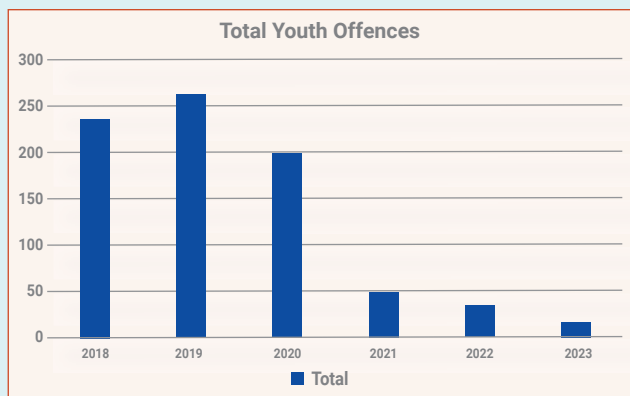


Figure 5.10 below shows total Indigenous youth offences who are residents of the Groote Archipelago aged 12 to 17 years. Youth offending on the Groote Archipelago continues to trend downward, with 2023 recording the lowest number of offences in the past six years. This trend is observed in both offences against property and offences against the person. Similarly to the adult data, the most dramatic drop in offending is observed in offences against the property. The ALC attributes the positive trends in youth offending to the increase in proactive community safety programs and youth programs discussed further below.

Figure 5.10: Total youth offences



During the reporting period, the ALC continued to focus on the implementation of the Law, Justice and Rehabilitation LDMA. While the ALC is not solely responsible for the data presented above, the ALC is playing a key role in

advocating for and supporting Law, Justice and Rehabilitation initiatives on the Groote Archipelago. The ALC acknowledges the important work being undertaken by stakeholders including the TO-led Community Justice Group, NT Government (Department of Attorney-General and Justice, and NT Police), Australian Government, Drug and Alcohol Services Australia, Bush Fit Mob and funding agencies. The ALC is working collaboratively with stakeholders to progress the desired outcomes of the LDMA Implementation Plan on Law, Justice and Rehabilitation, which are to:

- a) increase the involvement and leadership of the Anindilyakwa people in the justice system, including access to rehabilitative services and;
- b) ensure the Anindilyakwa culture is respected in the justice system and working constructively with all stakeholders to reduce the number of Anindilyakwa people in the justice system.

During the reporting period the ALC and key stakeholders supported the law, justice and rehabilitation LDMA Implementation Plan by:

- The Community Justice Group Coordinators and Officers being employed through the ALC (refer to Organisation Chart for Community Support Program on page 26), which is majority funded by NT Government, and with supplementary support from the ALC's ALRA section 64(3) distributions and Australian Government, and with funding from South32 secured for the next reporting period.
- supporting appropriate training and development for the Community Justice Group, who are comprised of TOs and whose role will include the operation of the Community Courts process.
- supporting the capacity and capability building of the Community Justice Group, whose responsibilities have increased during the reporting period, including by taking formal responsibility for the Peacemaker program as well as rolling out the Blue Shirts (final name of program to be confirmed) Pilot program. The Community Justice Group has strengthened working relationships with Department of Attorney Generals and Justice, Aboriginal Justice Unit and Drug and Alcohol Services Australia.
- running a pilot of the 'Blue Shirt' program will see two-men TO led patrols deployed initially within Alyangula, Angurugu and Umbakumba, working closely with the existing Community Night Patrols operating under East

Arnhem Regional Council to gain the best outcomes for community. The patrols will be rostered around available data and intelligence and will work closely with law enforcement, security and community patrols that operate in each location. The Blue Shirts will engage in high visibility patrols, community engagement and stakeholder engagement, incident management, collaboration with Peacemakers, client referrals, intelligence gathering and incident reporting.

- Community Justice Group working with the Department of Attorney General and Justice, Aboriginal Justice Unit and Community Courts stakeholders to have law and justice members gazetted, begin undertaking the Aboriginal Experience Reports process, with several completed and tendered as part of the Community Courts process.
- holding the first successful Community Courts in May 2024.
- ALC distributing ALRA section 64(3) monies to ARAC that in turn provides funding to support the Bush Fit Mob who run a range of sport and recreation programs including wellbeing and life skills programs. The Bush Fit Mob community youth diversion program supported 15 youth diversion clients in 2023-24. Their Pathways Program engaged with 50 (quarter one), 30 (quarter two), 45 (quarter three) and 42 (quarter four) young people during the reporting period in positive early intervention activities, with some young people participating in the program across more than one quarter. The Bush Fit Mob also facilitate visits from service providers who run specialist workshops with youth. Bush Fit Mob work with a range of stakeholders including the Community Justice Group staff. Bush Fit Mob also receive funding from Anglicare, Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust, South32 and Territory Families (NT Government).
- completing phase one of the Anindilyakwa Healing Centre which includes a main building with full commercial kitchen, caretaker facility including small offices for case managers and network equipment, 16 out of the 32 beds. Drug and Alcohol Services Australia will run the Anindilyakwa Healing Centre which is expected to commence operations early in the next reporting period. The Anindilyakwa Healing Centre will provide the courts and community with an alternative option to a term in imprisonment for eligible Anindilyakwa males, or those identified at risk of offending or reoffending, and is expected to reduce incarcerations rates of Anindilyakwa males.



- Community Justice Group collaborating closely with Drug and Alcohol Services Australia to ensure in-depth consultation in relation to cultural advice and guidance to provide culturally appropriate services to Anindilyakwa at the Anindilyakwa Healing Centre.

(refer to Explanatory Notes on the Economic and Community Development Key Activity on page 50 for additional examples).

### Key Activity 3. Monitor Mining and Mine Closure

Protect the interests of TOs in respect to the exploration and mining of resources on the Groote Archipelago and pursue mine closure outcomes that sustain cultural, economic and environmental values.

Measure 3.1	Target	Results	Performance rating
Mining activities comply with mining agreements.	All conditions in mining agreements are met	90% of conditions in GEMCO agreements met. 100% of conditions in Winchelsea agreements met.	Substantially achieved

### Analysis

The included agreements in the Mining and Sustainability Compliance Register are the Western Lease Mining Agreement, Eastern Lease Mining Agreement and Amendments, Emerald River Access Haul Road Agreement, Haul Road Agreement and Amendments, Southern Lease Exploration Agreement, Winchelsea Island Lease Mining Agreement and Winchelsea Island Lease Exploration Agreement. In each agreement there are numerous contractual obligations that the mining companies need to meet. These compliance requirements can be split into three groups:

- payment – which deals with payment obligations
- operational – which deals with how the companies operate, and
- administrative requirements - which deals with documentation/reporting

GEMCO has met their payment obligations.



The majority of the GEMCO mining related operational conditions have been met. There were however, two material non-compliance matters that occurred during the reporting period:

- GEMCO commenced land clearing in a sacred site buffer zone. This activity stopped while in the buffer zone, causing no incursion into the sacred site. The ALC were notified, inspected the site and informed the appropriate TOs. The ALC regularly reviews rehabilitation works by GEMCO in this area. As a result of the incident GEMCO is in the process of reviewing their clearing procedures, which will be reviewed by the ALC and upon acceptance will be approved by the ALC.
- The second related to environmental impacts due to the extreme rainfall of Cyclone Megan. GEMCO reported the environmental incidents to the ALC and relevant authorities. The ALC reviewed, discussed and inspected (where possible) the impacted areas. Where physically possible GEMCO has rectified the matter.

There were some administrative conditions that were not met, by GEMCO, these primarily were in relation to supporting documentation, which while are necessary to fully confirm GEMCO's compliance under their agreements with the ALC, are not considered as a material breach of their compliance. The ALC has met with GEMCO and has discussed GEMCO's obligations under the agreements. GEMCO is reviewing their processes to meet their administrative reporting obligations in the future and the ALC will be undertaking regular reviews on this matter with GEMCO.

Winchelsea Mining is yet to commence production. During the reporting period the ALC's Mining and Sustainability Manager carried out visits to Winchelsea exploration and mine sites, reviewed documentation and held discussions with Winchelsea Mining. From these activities the ALC is unaware of any unmet conditions.

There have been 10 major meetings with TOs through the year, where different key aspects of the current mining or planned operations have been discussed. During these meetings there has been no material concern raised by the TO's with respect to any operational non-compliance that has been observed.



Measure 3.2	Target	Results	Performance rating
Final landform and rehabilitation work including surface, soil reinstatement and revegetation meet TO criteria for aboriginal land use.	5 x 100 Ha tiles of mine rehabilitation meet TO criteria for aboriginal land use.	161.6 Ha of land was rehabilitated, and 19 Ha was remediated by GEMCO. There was no operation by Winchelsea Mining and therefore no rehabilitation.	Partially achieved

### Analysis

GEMCO’s internal plan for the reporting period was to rehabilitate 175 Ha of disturbed land and the shortfall between actual and planned is predominantly attributed to the impacts of Cyclone Megan. In recent years, apart from the impacts of developing large area tailing storage facilities, GEMCO’s rehabilitated area per annum was in close alignment with their disturbed area. The target set for this measure in the ALC Corporate Plan 2023-24 prior to the start of the reporting period was incongruent with GEMCO’s internal plan. A new measure has been set in the ALC Corporate Plan for the 2024-25 reporting period that is in better alignment to mine closure plans and strategies.

The planned evaluation of GEMCO’s rehabilitation works was impacted by Cyclone Megan and has been delayed until early 2024-25. This evaluation will include a scientific assessment of a sample of the rehabilitation works and an inspection by TOs for appropriate input.

A mine closure rehabilitation working group, involving representatives from the ALC, South32, the NT Government, the Australian Government and NIAA, has been established. This working group will be used to advise and provide guidance on mine rehabilitation matters.

### Key Activity 4. Preserving Culture

Protect, maintain and promote Anindilyakwa culture including the protection of sites of cultural significance.

Measure 4.1	Target	Results	Performance rating
Participation rates in Anindilyakwa cultural activities organised by the Preserving Culture Department.	Baseline data collected in 2023-24 to inform future targets.	Total attendance of 4,232 across 32 activities organised by Preserving Culture.	Substantially achieved

#### Analysis

During the reporting period the Preserving Culture Department (Preserving Culture) maintained a record of the events organised including capturing attendance (TO and non-TO), age groups, gender and staff attendance. Attendance was captured by carrying out a head-count (or best estimate) at each event. Care should be taken when interpreting this data to note that individuals may have participated in multiple events over the course of the reporting period. Beyond the events captured above, the outputs of Preserving Culture reaches a wider audience through radio broadcasting, music recordings, media productions and art exhibitions that may be transmitted in settings not captured by the reporting tool.

In 2023-24 Preserving Culture organised 32 events which provided an opportunity for TOs and non-TOs to engage, in person, in Anindilyakwa culture. Events organised by Preserving Culture captured a total of 4,232 attendees of which 2,386 were TO attendances across the events. Youth under the age of 17 years comprised 950 attendances across the events during the reporting period.

During the reporting period Preserving Culture also facilitated 1,135 TO attendances at an additional 24 events organised by others that provided an opportunity to share Anindilyakwa culture on the Groote Archipelago, in other Australian towns and cities, and internationally.

Preserving Culture is predominantly funded by the ALC's distribution of ALRA section 64(3) monies, and under a general service deed with ARAC the ALC employs program staff and manages the activities of Preserving Culture





(refer to page 28 for the Preserving Culture organisation chart and to pages 29-30 for additional information on ALC's general service deed with ARAC). The ALC's support is driven by TOs prioritisation to protect, maintain and promote Anindilyakwa culture, which is a defined purpose of the ALC (refer to page 12).

Preserving Culture entered the 2023-24 financial period with a robust team of 65 positions, comprising 40 TOs and 25 supporting industry experts and leaders. Despite facing significant challenges, including recruitment freezes, housing shortages, program closures, Cyclone Megan, and concerns about future funding, Preserving Culture has consistently built capacity and successfully showcased Anindilyakwa culture locally, nationally, and internationally. The Preserving Culture mission, 'Warnumamalya led programs, sustaining, sharing, and celebrating strong culture,' remains at the core of achievements.

Key achievements and successes during the reporting period are as follows:

1. Cultural Education Programs have effectively taught and preserved traditional dance, song, and music for Anindilyakwa youth. Delivered weekly across local schools and through the Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation's Boarding School Program in Cairns. These initiatives have been implemented both face-to-face and virtually, culminating in an annual workshop in Cairns. These programs ensure culture remains integral to the education of Anindilyakwa young people.
2. Community Festivals such as 'One Beautiful Night' in Umbakumba and '14 Clans, One People' in Angurugu were initiated by Preserving Culture, in response to community challenges, to celebrate life, culture, and community. These events are consulted and agreed to by community, fostering a sense of unity and honouring the positive aspects of community life.
3. Bi-annual conferences and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) Summit have significantly enhanced our staff's public speaking and presentation skills. This was exemplified at the 2023 AIATSIS Summit, where the team presented on the 'Annual Women's Business Camps'. Engaging stakeholders and young women from four schools, Preserving Culture staff showcased the project's impact on preserving culture, women's business and language.



4. Repatriation of cultural artefacts was carried out after years of consultation and planning, resulting in 174 artefacts being successfully repatriated to the community in partnership with AIATSIS’s Return of Cultural Heritage program and the Manchester Museum. This event, celebrated in Umbakumba, was well-supported by stakeholders and the community, and also contributed to the revival of the lost art practice of shell dolls and strengthening cultural heritage.
5. A landmark achievement was the release of the first Anindilyakwa women’s album in Amamalya Ayakwa, produced in collaboration with singer-songwriter Shellie Morris. The album was well-received at various events, including the Darwin Festival. Beyond performances, the women engaged with students, sharing cultural knowledge and fostering intergenerational collaboration. This project underscores the importance of maintaining and celebrating language and cultural heritage.

These accomplishments highlight Preserving Culture’s commitment to protecting, maintaining, and promoting Anindilyakwa culture, ensuring its strength and vibrancy for future generations.

Measure 4.2	Target	Results	Performance rating
Number of sites of cultural significance that are recorded, and/ or where development is proposed, protected.	N/A	33	Achieved

**Analysis**

There were 33 new sites of cultural significance recorded during 2023-24. 26 of these were significant places due to an association with a Creation Ancestor, while two linear tracks associated with Creation Ancestors were also identified. A further four named sites were identified due to significant cultural events having occurred at the site in the historical period, and two sites were burial or cemetery sites.



During the reporting period the ALC finalised site protection surveys for GEMCO's Western Lease and Southern Leases. 30 of the 33 new sites identified above are detailed in the relevant cultural survey reports.

The first step in the protection of sites of cultural significance is the identification of a site. In many instances the information recorded initially is limited to the name of the site and/or the associated Creation Story/ Dreaming. Identification ideally takes place in a value-free environment, but this is not always possible when sites are threatened by development. Sites and the cultural values that underpin their significance, may however be recorded during a range of ALC consultations with TOs either on-country or in-community. Recording of oral history information, the review of early ethnographic records, and regional field surveys all have the potential for previously unknown sites to be referenced.

The Groote Archipelago has been a fruitful site for ethnographic research since the arrival of the Church Missionary Society missionaries in 1921. During the intervening century a wealth of site information has been recorded and mapped but much of this data has not been ground-truthed, which is essential for the development of site protection measures. 30 of the 33 sites identified in the reporting period have been documented to a standard which would allow protection under the Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT).

When a development is proposed, the ALC works with TOs to design measures to protect sites of cultural significance within the development footprint, in response to the specific development threat. The instructions of TOs must specify the nature and extent of the protection. These site-specific measures are then referred to as the Restricted Work Area associated with the site.

The ALRA empowers ALC to protect sites of cultural significance. Protection for these sites is also provided by the *Heritage Act 2011 (NT)*, the *Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT)*, and the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*.

This is the first reporting period for this performance metric and as such the data has been categorised to differentiate between historical site data and that of the reporting period.

The collation of historical site protection data for reporting purposes was undertaken in 2023-24 for the first time and it is expected that further historical data will be added as the collation of a range of early ethnographic reports, maps and recordings proceeds.



## PART 6: ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### 6.01 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.

### 6.02 Significant Activities and Changes

In March 2024, Tropical Cyclone Megan (a category three system), passed through the Gulf of Carpentaria causing substantial damage right across the Groote Archipelago. This included significant damage to the GEMCO wharf and export infrastructure. In April 2024, South32 confirmed to the ASX that there would be no manganese exports from Groote Eylandt until sometime between January to March 2025 while repairs are underway. As a result, the ALC expects to receive no or substantially reduced royalty equivalent payments under ALRA section 64(3) during that period.

In response, the ALC has taken a number of steps to mitigate the impacts of a tighter royalties environment, including implementing a hiring freeze on all ALRA section 64(3) funded positions and associated restructuring, as well as undertaking substantial efforts to secure additional funding support from the Anindilyakwa Mining Trust and governments to ensure the continuation of critical cultural and community programs and projects during this period.



### 6.03 Judicial Decisions and Decisions of Administrative Tribunals

There were no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals on the ALC in 2023-24.

### 6.04 Reports on the ALC

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

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

### 6.05 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.

### 6.06 Significant Non-compliance with Finance Law

Table 6.1: Description of non-compliance and remedial action

Description of non-compliance	Remedial action
Nil	Nil

## 6.07 ALRA Section 37 Reporting

Table 6.2: Fees under ALRA section 33A and 33B .

Fees under sections 33A and 33B	
(A) GEMCO reimbursement of meetings, and other reasonable costs associated with the administration of the privately negotiated agreement	21,988
(B) Section 33A fees for services prescribed by the regulations that it provides in performing any of its functions, or exercising any of its powers under ALRA, whether in the reporting year or the previous year	0
(C) Section 33B for other fees charged to the Commonwealth, for the reasonable expenses incurred by the ALC in providing services prescribed by the regulations	0

Table 6.3: Determinations under ALRA section 35(2)

Determinations under section 35(2)	
Summary section 64(3) statutory royalty equivalents	
<b>Opening balance</b>	3,298,877
<b>Receipts:</b>	
Aboriginals Benefit Account allocations	35,898,706
Interest	491,644
<b>Sub-total</b>	36,390,350
<b>Distributions:</b>	
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	1,754,000
Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	2,060,000
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	2,234,433
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	150,000
Anindilyakwa Royalty Aboriginal Corporation	11,723,708
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	825,000
Arirriki Aboriginal Corporation	300,000
Bartalumba Mini Mart	155,000
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation	2,502,778



## Part 6: Additional Reporting Requirements

Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation	212,000
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	15,426,619
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	225,000
Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation	150,000
Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation	570,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>38,288,538</b>
<b>Balance 30 June 2024</b>	<b>1,400,689</b>

Table 6.4: Determinations under ALRA section 35(3)

<b>Determinations under sections 35(3)</b>	
Sections 42, 43, 44, 46, 48A, 48B and/or 48D negotiated agreements and exploration licenses	
<b>Opening balance</b>	3,431,395
<b>Receipts:</b>	
Section 46 negotiated royalties	20,630,895
Section 46 negotiated rents	906,993
Re-allocation	(3,862)
Interest	3,514
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21,537,540</b>
<b>Payments:</b>	
Section 46 negotiated royalties paid to Mutual Trust as the investment organisation approved by the trustees of Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	23,696,123
Section 46 negotiated rents paid to TOs affected by privately negotiated agreement	908,941
Section 44A exploration license royalties paid to TOs affected by section 48A agreement	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24,605,064</b>
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>363,871</b>



Table 6.5: Determinations under ALRA section 35(4)

<b>Determinations under section 35(4)</b>	
Sections 15, 16, 19 and 20 - rents and other prescribed amounts	
<b>Opening balance</b>	63,380
<b>Receipts:</b>	
Section 16 rents and other prescribed amounts paid to TOs affected by section 16 agreements	359,448
Interest received in respect of investment in accordance with section 35(11)	3,637
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>363,085</b>
<b>Payments:</b>	
Section 16 rents and other prescribed amounts paid to TOs affected by section 16 agreements	356,232
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>356,232</b>
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>70,233</b>

### Determinations under ALRA Section 35(6)

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

### Details of Amounts Held in Trust

The details of amounts held in trust is provided in Note 15 of the Annual Financial Statements (refer to pages 138-140).

## ALRA Section 19A Township Lease and Approved Entities

Table 6.6: Township Lease details

<b>Name of the township</b>	<b>Name of the approved entity</b>	<b>Name of any other party to the lease</b>
Groote Archipelago Township Lease	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.

### ALRA Section 29A Committees

The ALC has established a Finance Committee under ALRA section 29A. The Finance Committee was created in 2015 to assess applications from Aboriginal Corporations requesting ALRA section 64(3) monies and to make recommendations to the ALC Board concerning distributions under ALRA section 35(2).

During the reporting period the Finance Committee had, sadly, one member pass away during their tenure in October 2023, one new was member appointed in March 2024 and one resignation occurred in May 2024.

Table 6.7: Finance Committee meeting dates and attendance

Meeting date	Attendees	Total present/ total number of members
14 August 2023	T Amagula, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	7/9
15 August 2023	T Amagula, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	7/9
16 August 2023	T Amagula, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	6/9
17 August 2023	T Amagula, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	7/9

18 August 2023	T Amagula, James Durrilla, Scott Wurramarrba, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	5/9
24 August 2023	T Amagula, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Bradley Bara.	4/9
17 October 2023	T Wurramarrba, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Elma Yantarrnga, Amethea Mamarika.	7/8
4 December 2023	T Wurramarrba, James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Amethea Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	7/8
5 March 2024	James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	6/9
6 March 2024	James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	6/9
7 March 2024	James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	6/9
8 March 2024	James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	6/9
31 May 2024	Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika, Bradley Bara.	5/8
18 June 2024	James Durrilla, Serena Bara, Cherelle Wurrawilya, Scott Wurramarrba, Ida Mamarika.	5/8

## Details of Consultants Engaged

Table 6.8: List of consultants engaged

Consultant	Amount paid (GST exclusive)	Nature of work undertaken
Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	280	Interpreter & translation services
Encore Event Technologies Pty Limited	539	IT setup for media training
Studio 232	575	Strategic marketing and branding
EASA	1,125	HR advice
OzKez Pty Ltd (AGuyIKnow)	1,952	Biosecurity flyers
Conservation Management Pty Ltd	3,175	Conservation services
IHR ASIA Pty Ltd	4,749	HR advice & training
Transparency Market Research Pty Ltd	4,762	Sandalwood market report
Susan O'Sullivan	5,025	Legal advice for mine closure strategy
SHIM Consulting Pty Ltd	5,200	Professional services
BDO (Nth Qld)	6,000	Preparation of statutory financial statements
Keynes Consulting Pty Ltd	13,500	Land & Sea Rangers support services
Aerometrex Ltd	17,268	Geospatial tech services
Geoscience Australia	18,129	CRCNA project stakeholder visit
Acumen Health Management	18,802	Professional health & wellbeing services
Audrey Kalindi	20,800	Analysing & consolidating Groote Eylandt indigenous data

Rod Tidey Consulting	25,758	Assessment & review of ALRA S64(3) distributions
Campaign Edge Sprout Pty Ltd	27,377	Strategic marketing and branding
Australian Venture Consultants Pty Ltd	31,257	Anindilyakwa Mining Trust review
Ron Levy	36,027	Legal advice and ANAO matters
Red Leg Mapping Services Pty Ltd	36,190	Sea mapping project
Mercer Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd	40,895	Remuneration framework design
Pinnacle IT	47,423	Technical support services
Altitude Networks Pty Ltd	58,804	Installation of VC and network repairs
Social Ventures Australia	61,186	ALC Justice Program Planning Project 2023
Enmark Pty Ltd	91,535	Audit, financial and advisory services
David Snowman	93,366	IT consultancy fees
Arnold Bloch Leibler Lawyers & Advisers	99,852	Professional services & advice
The Phillips Communications Group Pty Ltd	104,541	Professional services, advice & ALC Board training
Bowden McCormack	110,261	Legal services
Wilfern Group Pty Ltd	146,059	Corporate planning and reporting
Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation	171,761	Governance and Data Unit services

## 6.08 Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth)

The ALC is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for workers and community members. In the reporting period improvements initiatives were undertaken to support the reporting and management of incidents. The key focus areas were:

- Training and upskilling of ALC employees
- Improvements to risk and safety culture across all levels
- Improvements to mandatory work health and safety training modules
- Internal/ external review of the workplace health and safety incident reporting procedure.
- Development of the incident management system
- Improvements to security and office design
- Focus on road safety whilst at work

As a result of the initiatives carried out above, there have been the following health and safety outcomes. For 2023-24, the ALC saw an increase in hazards reported and decrease in the number of incidents and injuries reported for the year. Which demonstrates the increase of health and safety awareness across all levels within the ALC.

As a result of consistent training compliance reporting, the ALC has also seen an increased compliance with completion of mandatory workplace health and safety training modules across the organisation, which includes the training modules on:

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

To address psychosocial hazards, the ALC has continued to implement and monitor the effectiveness of several wellbeing initiatives across the organisation. Following the review of an effective six-month trial period, the ALC formally adopted an ongoing flexible work arrangements policy in November 2023. This policy aims to promote a strong commitment to healthy work life balance at the ALC.

Under Part 3 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth)*, there were no notifiable incidents and no investigations arising out of the conduct of the ALC, or undertakings by the entity reported within ALC during 2023-24. The ALC is cognisant of duties to notify Comcare after becoming aware of incidents. There were no notices given to the ALC during the reporting period under Part 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth)*.

## 6.09 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) Section 516A

### Ecologically Sustainable Design

The ALC has adopted the Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) principles in guiding its activities and in the evaluation through to the development of future economic development projects. These are framed within the ALC Strategic Plan to transform from a royalty fed economy to an economy, empowered by local decision- making and sustainable economic development. Throughout the reporting period, the ALC did not conduct any activities which required an *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)* clearance.

Table 6.9: ESD reporting

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Operations	The ALC operates in accordance with its vision and goals, which ensures its practices align with protecting the culture of the people of the Groote Archipelago, preserve the unique environment and consider the long-term viable sustainability of the Groote Archipelago, ( <i>integration, intergenerational, biodiversity and valuation principles</i> ).
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
By increasing awareness of the ESD principles throughout the ALC and the wider community.	

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Infrastructure Management	Infrastructure projects include assessment of impact on the natural environment, ( <i>integration and biodiversity principles</i> ).

**How it furthers or advances ESD principles**

Environmental risk assessments are incorporated into project planning for future planned developments.

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Management of lease related agreements	Operating conditions for the various agreements refer to environmental protection and preserving the underlying land capability in accordance with the decisions made by TOs with consideration given to a post mining community, ( <i>integration, precautionary, intergenerational, biodiversity and valuation principles</i> ).

**How it furthers or advances ESD principles**

By providing a mechanism to ensure that the social, cultural and economic needs of community are appropriately addressed and that mining related activities have minimal impact, maximising environmental protection.

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Preserving Culture Program	Culture is an integral part of the social fabric on the Groote Archipelago, and by providing facilities and opportunities to preserve, record, pass on or display language, music, songlines, stories and art, assists the community in maintaining these cultural aspects, ( <i>intergenerational principle</i> ).

**How it furthers or advances ESD principles**

This activity not only enables the perpetuation of cultural aspects for future generations but increases the wider community awareness of the importance of preserving the culture.



Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Community Support Programs	The community support programs run on the Groote Archipelago, provide TOs with assistance through a variety of programs, including aged care support, medical assistance, community safety and youth services. These programs are aimed at achieving social equity within the community, ( <i>integration principle</i> ).

**How it furthers or advances ESD principles**

A thriving community from a social aspect is vital for not only the wellbeing of the community but for the whole Groote Archipelago environment.

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Land and Sea Program threatened species management	The ALC supports the evaluation of the Groote Archipelago threatened species, through the commitments to the joint ALC/ NT Government/ GEMCO Threatened Species Steering Committee, and the coordination and support of various specific studies on individual flora and fauna threatened species. Coordinating these works with TOs ensures that land knowledge is integrated with scientific knowledge, improving environmental protection outcomes, ( <i>integration, precautionary and biodiversity principles</i> ).

**How it furthers or advances ESD principles**

The threatened species activities have and will continue to directly lead to the protection of environmentally fragile areas on the Groote Archipelago.



## Part 6: Additional Reporting Requirements

Activity	How it accords with the principles of ESD
Land and Sea Program waste management work	The management of marine debris, ghost nets and ocean plastics, through the ghost net program, ranger patrols and community involvement, (in the annual community “Clean Up Groote Eylandt Day”) removed 29 ghost nets and, 11.3 tonnes of ocean plastics and marine debris, ( <i>biodiversity principle</i> ).
How it furthers or advances ESD principles	
With a forecast growth in plastic pollution to where the United Nations estimates there will be an equivalent of 50kg of ocean dumped plastic per meter of coastline by 2040, the ongoing waste removal programs will assist in protecting this environment.	

## Environmental Performance Reporting

Table 6.10: Steps and measures to reduce impact

Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
Energy Efficiency	Solar Power	The recently developed remote Anindilyakwa Healing Centre facility is powered by a dedicated solar facility. The ALC has facilitated the planning of a Solar Farm, that will power communities, the Milner Bay Port and future post mining sustainable development.
	Biofuel	The ALC has commenced evaluation of a biofuel facility aimed to provide a renewable fuel source for the communities.



Theme	Steps taken to reduce effect	Measures to review and improve reducing the effect
Waste	Steps taken to reduce waste production	The ALC has a relatively minor waste footprint and has worked to appropriately remediate legacy landfill and demolition waste issues in accordance with government controls.
	Cleanup	The ALC, through the Land and Sea Rangers, operates various marine waste cleanup programs throughout the Groote Archipelago.
	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.

### Climate Action in Government Operations Net Zero 2030 Emissions Reporting

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 the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy, the ALC is required to report on operational greenhouse gas emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory presents greenhouse gas emissions over 2023–24. Results are presented based on Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-e) emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions have been calculated in line with the Australian Public Service Net Zero Emissions Reporting Framework, 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 amendments to data may be required in future reports.



## Part 6: Additional Reporting Requirements

Table 6.11: 2023-24 greenhouse gas emissions inventory – location-based method

Emission source	Scope 1 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Scope 2 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Scope 3 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Total t CO <sub>2</sub> -e
Electricity (location-based approach)	N/A	121.887	15.543	137.430
Natural gas	0	N/A	0	0
Solid waste <sup>^</sup>	N/A	N/A	0	0
Refrigerants <sup>†</sup>	0	N/A	N/A	0
Fleet and other vehicles	536.499	N/A	132.395	668.893
Domestic commercial flights	N/A	N/A	174.688	174.688
Domestic hire car <sup>*</sup>	N/A	N/A	0	0
Domestic travel accommodation <sup>*</sup>	N/A	N/A	0	0
Other energy	0	N/A	0	0
<b>Total t CO<sub>2</sub>-e</b>	<b>536.499</b>	<b>121.887</b>	<b>322.625</b>	<b>981.011</b>

**Notes to table 6.11:**

The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method. CO<sub>2</sub>-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

<sup>^</sup> Waste data was unable to be separated from landlord data and has not been included.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates optional emission source for 2023-24 emissions reporting.

<sup>\*</sup> Nil data collected in 2023-24. The quality of data is expected to improve over time as emissions reporting matures.



Table 6.12: 2023-24 electricity greenhouse gas emissions

Emission source	Scope 2 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Scope 3 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Total t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Percentage of electricity use
Electricity (location-based approach)	121.887	15.543	137.430	100%
Market-based electricity emissions	149.602	18.469	168.072	81%
Total renewable electricity	0	0	0	19%
<i>Mandatory renewables</i> <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	19%
<i>Voluntary renewables</i> <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0%

**Notes to table 6.12:**

The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods.

CO<sub>2</sub>-e = Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.

<sup>1</sup> *Mandatory renewables* are the portion of electricity consumed from the grid that is generated by renewable sources. This includes the renewable power percentage.

<sup>2</sup> *Voluntary renewables* reflect the eligible carbon credit units surrendered by the entity. This may include purchased large-scale generation certificates, power purchasing agreements, GreenPower and the jurisdictional renewable power percentage (ACT only).

## PART 7: INDEX OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### 7.01 Index of Annual Report Requirements

Table 7.1: Index of annual report requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
<b>17BE</b>	<b>Contents of annual report</b>		
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 77	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(e)	Page 77	Any 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(f)	Page 77	Particulars of non-compliance with: (a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or (b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(g)	Pages 48-76	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 78	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)	Pages 17-19	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(k)	Pages 23-28	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	Mandatory
17BE(ka)	Pages 32-35	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

## Part 7: Index of Reporting Requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(l)	Page 37	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	Mandatory
17BE(m)	Pages 16-22 and 38-47	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	Pages 44-45	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST): (a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and (b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(p)	Page 77	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(q)	Page 78	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(r)	Pages 78	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(s)	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 78	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs)	If applicable, mandatory



PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17BE(taa)	Pages 38-41	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 36	Information about executive remuneration	Mandatory

## 7.02 Index of ALRA Section 37 Reporting

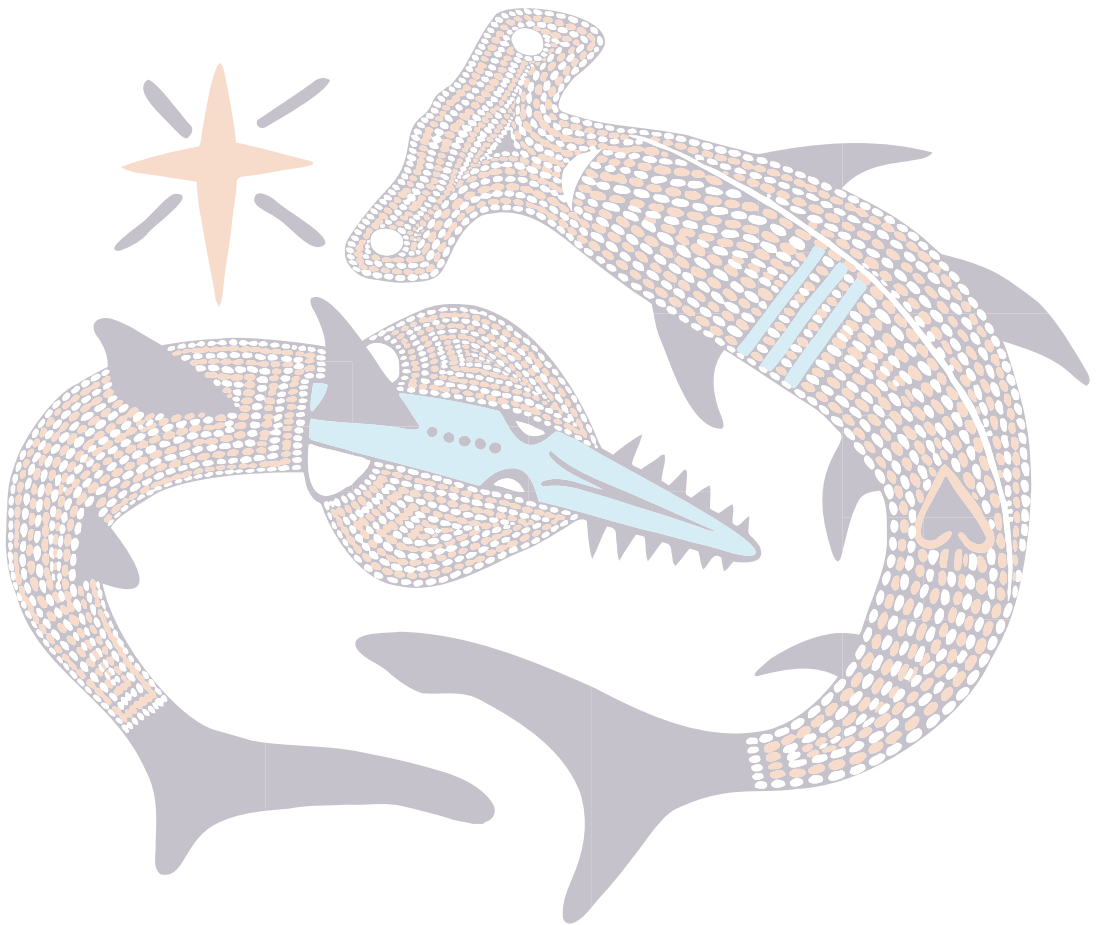
Table 7.2: Index of ALRA section 37 reporting.

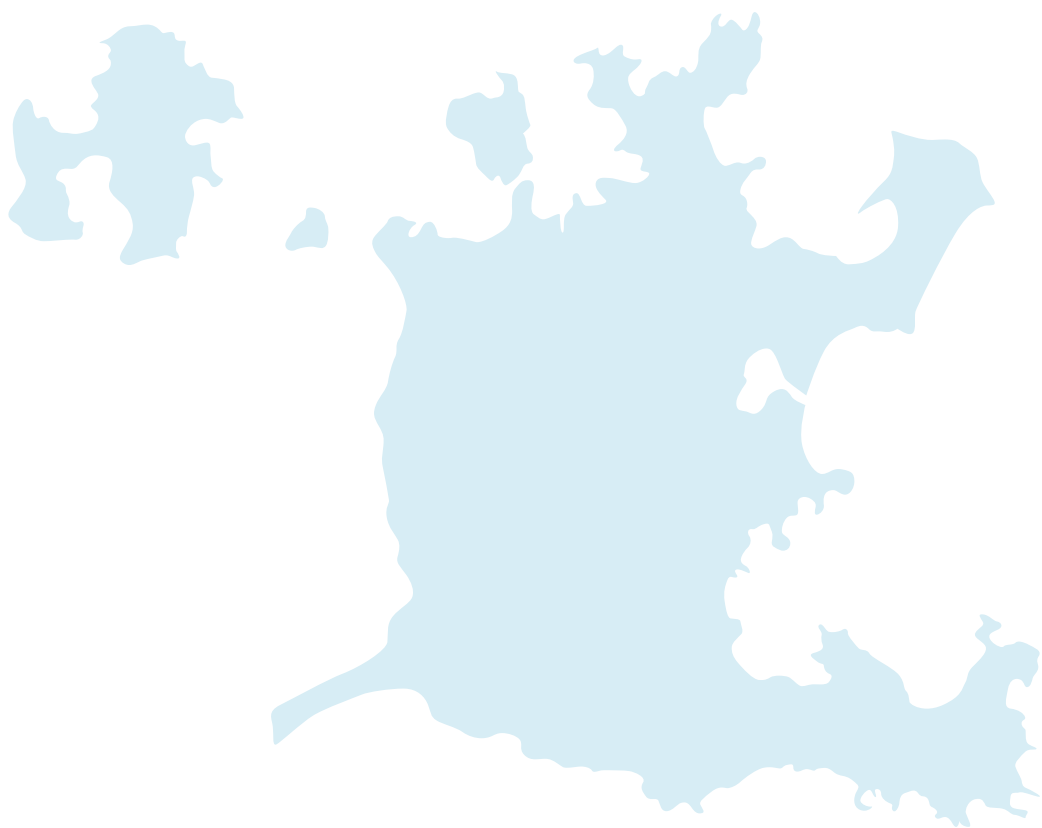
ALRA References	Part of report
Fees under section 33A and section 33B	Page 79
Section 35 Determinations	Pages 79-81
Amounts held in trust	Page 81
Section 19A Township Lease and Approved Entities	Page 81
Section 29A Committee	Pages 82-83
Consultants Engaged	Pages 84-85

## 7.03 Index of Other Legislation Reporting

Table 7.3 Index of other legislation reporting.

Legislation	Part of report
Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth)	Pages 86-87
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)	Pages 87-93





# PART 8: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023-24

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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 2024 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 Cherelle Wurrawilya.

**Cherelle Wurrawilya**  
Chairman  
Accountable Authority  
25/09/2024

Handwritten signature of Mark Hewitt.

**Mark Hewitt**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Accountable Authority  
25/09/2024

Handwritten signature of Colin Wakefield.

**Colin Wakefield**  
Chief Financial Officer  
25/09/2024

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits	2A	13,477,533	12,965,601
Suppliers	2B	6,263,124	5,788,872
Depreciation and amortisation	2C	1,409,939	1,324,619
Finance costs	2D	139,655	149,255
Losses from sale of non-financial assets	2E	3,609	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>21,293,860</b>	<b>20,228,347</b>
<b>Own-Source Income</b>			
<b>Own-Source Revenue</b>			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3A	13,546	26,398
Interest received	3B	129,087	44,980
Non-government grants	3C	1,268,291	335,391
Profit from sale of non-financial assets	3D	-	15,909
Other revenue	3E	9,167,247	9,550,248
<b>Total Own-Source Revenue</b>		<b>10,578,171</b>	<b>9,972,926</b>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>10,715,689</b>	<b>10,255,421</b>
Revenue from Government	3F	13,442,621	10,142,218
<b>(Deficit)/surplus on continuing operations</b>		<b>2,726,932</b>	<b>(113,203)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		<b>2,726,932</b>	<b>(113,203)</b>

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



## Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	8,068,779	4,950,271
Trade and other receivables	4B	972,072	834,300
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>9,040,851</b>	<b>5,784,571</b>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>			
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5	12,039,351	12,164,317
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5	1,728,563	1,693,224
Capital work-in-progress	5	926,736	-
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	5	3,961,600	4,286,102
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>18,656,250</b>	<b>18,143,643</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>27,697,101</b>	<b>23,928,214</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	6A	1,720,810	900,908
Other payables	6B	1,357,330	901,818
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>3,078,140</b>	<b>1,802,726</b>
<b>Interest bearing liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	6C	4,404,723	4,628,366
<b>Total interest bearing liabilities</b>		<b>4,404,723</b>	<b>4,628,366</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employee provisions	7	1,618,959	1,628,776
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>1,618,959</b>	<b>1,628,776</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>9,101,822</b>	<b>8,059,868</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>18,595,279</b>	<b>15,868,346</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Asset revaluation reserve		2,490,782	2,490,782
Retained surplus		16,104,497	13,377,565
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>18,595,279</b>	<b>15,868,346</b>

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



## Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July</b>		<b>13,377,565</b>	<b>13,490,767</b>	<b>2,490,782</b>	<b>2,490,782</b>	<b>15,868,347</b>	<b>15,981,549</b>
Balance carried forward from previous period							
<b>Comprehensive income</b>		<b>2,726,932</b>	<b>(113,203)</b>			<b>2,726,932</b>	<b>(113,203)</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period							
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>							
Revaluation adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>2,726,932</b>	<b>(113,203)</b>			<b>2,726,932</b>	<b>(113,203)</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>		<b>16,104,497</b>	<b>13,377,565</b>	<b>2,490,782</b>	<b>2,490,782</b>	<b>18,595,279</b>	<b>15,868,346</b>

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



## Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
Notes	\$	\$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Cash received</b>		
Receipts from Government	14,180,265	10,367,050
Sale of goods and rendering of services	10,635,033	10,301,945
Interest	129,087	44,980
GST refunded	261,888	168,545
<b>Total cash received</b>	<b>25,206,273</b>	<b>20,882,520</b>
<b>Cash used</b>		
Employees	(13,515,798)	(12,609,416)
Suppliers	(6,508,382)	(6,467,096)
Interest on lease liabilities	(139,655)	(149,255)
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>(20,163,835)</b>	<b>(19,225,767)</b>
<b>Net cash (used by)/ from operating activities</b>	<b>5,042,438</b>	<b>1,656,753</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Cash received</b>		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	30,753	16,455
<b>Total cash received</b>	<b>30,753</b>	<b>16,455</b>
<b>Cash used</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,790,236)	(789,388)
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>(1,790,236)</b>	<b>(789,388)</b>
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>	<b>(1,759,483)</b>	<b>(772,933)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Principal payments of lease liabilities	(164,447)	(170,379)
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>(164,447)</b>	<b>(170,379)</b>
<b>Net cash used by financing activities</b>	<b>(164,447)</b>	<b>(170,379)</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash held</b>	<b>3,118,508</b>	<b>713,441</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	4,950,271	4,236,830
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>8,068,779</b>	<b>4,950,271</b>
4A		

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



## Note 1: Summary of Material 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 Malarndirri McCarthy, Minister for Indigenous Australians. On 29 July 2024, Minister McCarthy was appointed as the new 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 Material Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a 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*

The ALC has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any material impact on the financial performance or position of the ALC.



## 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 over time in accordance 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 2024 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:

	2024	2023
Buildings and leasehold improvements	<b>40 years</b>	40 years
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	<b>3 - 20 years</b>	3 - 20 years

### Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2024. 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.

### **Capital Work-in-progress**

Capital work-in-progress reflects construction costs in relation to building (leasehold improvements) and infrastructure projects. The asset is recorded at cost and will be transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment upon completion.

### **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

The following events occurred after the end of the reporting period:

Cherelle Wurrawilya was re-elected as Chair and Ida Mamarika will fill the position of Deputy-Chair.

ALC received a letter from the minister approving ALC's operating budget until 1 December 2024. Full budget to be considered after demonstrating that the governance improvement recommended are being prioritised and implemented.

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



## Note 2: Expenses

	2024	2023
Note 2A: Employee Benefits	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	11,575,108	11,064,682
Chairman's fees	206,183	193,990
Sitting fees	93,021	43,612
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	1,241,675	1,162,001
Leave and other entitlements	45,230	264,651
Travel allowance	316,316	236,665
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>13,477,533</b>	<b>12,965,601</b>

### Note 2B: Suppliers

#### Goods and services supplied or rendered

Administration	988,394	773,394
Advertising	23,981	84,421
Annual report	11,470	19,230
Audit - ANAO	38,000	31,200
Audit - other auditors	13,635	7,045
Audit committee	100,241	130,098
Ceremony & funeral expenses	326,453	285,000
Consultancy	1,206,945	827,245
Consultancy payments to traditional owners	205,251	240,661
Covid-19 safety and protection expenses	6,685	24,900
Employee housing costs	227,206	184,666
Equipment purchases <\$1,500	128,014	282,008
Freight	60,440	73,490
Insurances	116,915	92,692
Motor vehicle expenses	582,260	633,193
Repairs and maintenance	227,884	138,440
Telephone	296,622	312,098
Training	148,794	151,682
Travel	863,162	648,232
Other	244,291	257,660
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>5,816,643</b>	<b>5,197,355</b>

	2024	2023
Note 2B: Suppliers (Continued)	\$	\$
Goods supplied	2,309,334	2,039,392
Services rendered	3,507,309	3,157,963
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>5,816,643</b>	<b>5,197,355</b>
<b>Other suppliers</b>		
Short-term leases	196,788	104,453
Workers compensation expenses	249,693	487,064
<b>Total other suppliers</b>	<b>446,481</b>	<b>591,517</b>
<b>Total Suppliers</b>	<b>6,263,124</b>	<b>5,788,872</b>

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.

	2024	2023
Note 2C: Depreciation and Amortisation	\$	\$
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Buildings	443,721	435,485
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	700,912	612,276
Right-of-use assets	265,306	276,858
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>1,409,939</b>	<b>1,324,619</b>
<b>Note 2D: Finance Costs</b>		
Interest on lease liabilities	139,655	149,255
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>139,655</b>	<b>149,255</b>

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



	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<b>Note 2E: Losses from sale of non-financial assets</b>		
Losses from sale of non-financial assets	3,609	-
<b>Total losses from sale of non-financial assets</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>-</b>

### 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:-

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Wages & Salaries	6,874,714	6,957,673
Superannuation	721,462	715,793
Leave and other entitlements	(86,027)	108,819
Travel Allowance	5,214	91
Administration	153,059	149,947
Consultancy	122,200	76,926
Consultancy payments to Traditional Owners	2,378	1,421
Employee Housing Costs	33,194	58,437
Equipment Purchases > \$1500	14,025	-
Freight	3,725	2,833
General Consumables	596	4,993
Legal Fees	2,270	39,375
Motor Vehicle Expenses	240,881	270,554



	2004	2023
	\$	\$
Repairs & Maintenance	282	3,920
Sitting Fees	31,385	-
Telephone	87,874	139,417
Training	550	40,741
Travel	17,796	12,922
Operating lease rentals	333,823	286,701
Other	40,072	114,896
<b>Total reimbursement of expenses</b>	<b>8,599,473</b>	<b>8,985,459</b>

### 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	38,000	31,200
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#### Other Auditors - MGI Cairns Pty Ltd

Audit of government grant acquittals	13,635	7,045
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<b>Total Audit Fees</b>	<b>51,635</b>	<b>38,245</b>
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## Note 3: Income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<b>Own-Source Revenue</b>		

### Note 3A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

*Sale of goods in connection with*

External parties	13,546	26,398
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<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>13,546</b>	<b>26,398</b>
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### Note 3B: Interest Received

Other	129,087	44,980
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<b>Total interest</b>	<b>129,087</b>	<b>44,980</b>
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### Note 3C: Non-Government Grants

Specific project funding	1,268,291	335,391
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<b>Total non-government grants</b>	<b>1,268,291</b>	<b>335,391</b>
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	2024	2023
<b>Note 3D: Profit on sale of non-financial asset</b>	\$	\$
Profit on sale of non-financial asset	-	15,909
<b>Total profit on sale of non-financial asset</b>	-	15,909
<b>Note 3E: Other Revenue</b>		
Groote Eylandt Mining Company Mining Agreement - external parties	154,245	231,195
Permit revenue - external parties	21,988	23,342
Quarantine Officer	210,484	182,082
Reimbursement of Expenses	8,599,473	8,985,459
Other	181,057	128,170
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>9,167,247</b>	<b>9,550,248</b>
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>	<b>10,578,171</b>	<b>9,972,926</b>
<b>Timing of Transfer of Services</b>		
Over Time	1,268,292	335,391
Point in Time	9,309,879	9,632,138
	<b>10,578,171</b>	<b>9,967,529</b>
<b>Note 3F: Revenue from Government</b>		
Section 64(1)	11,105,777	7,982,257
<b>Total revenue from Aboriginals Benefit Account</b>	<b>11,105,777</b>	<b>7,982,257</b>
<b>Other Government Grants</b>		
<i>Commonwealth</i>		
National Indigenous Australians Agency	1,634,618	1,662,447
Director of National Parks	155,605	378,234
Other Commonwealth Agencies	219,621	-
<i>Northern Territory</i>		
Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources	267,000	15,000
Dept of Tourism, Industry and Trade	60,000	104,280
<b>Total revenue from Other Government Grants</b>	<b>2,336,844</b>	<b>2,159,961</b>
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>13,442,621</b>	<b>10,142,218</b>

## Note 4: Financial Assets

	2024	2023
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	\$
Cash on hand or on deposit	8,068,779	4,950,271
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>8,068,779</b>	<b>4,950,271</b>

The increase in cash compared to prior year is due to an increase in unspent funding together with an increase in the interest earned in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.

Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables		
<b>Goods and services receivables in connection with</b>		
Related parties	31,999	361,028
External parties	731,524	172,423
<b>Total goods and services receivables</b>	<b>763,523</b>	<b>533,451</b>
<b>Other receivables</b>		
GST receivable	116,589	125,738
Income in advance	37,760	80,041
Deposits with suppliers	-	90,350
Prepayments	47,679	-
Property rental bonds	4,120	4,720
Other receivables	2,401	-
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>208,549</b>	<b>300,849</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</b>	<b>972,072</b>	<b>834,300</b>
Less expected credit loss allowance	-	-
<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>972,072</b>	<b>834,300</b>



## 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 2024

	Right-of-use assets - land and buildings \$	Buildings and leasehold improvements \$	Infrastructure, plant & equipment \$	Capital work- in-progress \$	Total \$
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>					
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)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>4,286,102</b>	<b>12,164,317</b>	<b>1,693,225</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,143,642</b>
Additions/Disposals					
Purchase	-	319,038	770,330	926,736	2,016,104
Disposals	(109,633)	(283)	(34,080)	-	(143,996)
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	(214,869)	-	-	-	(214,869)
Depreciation	-	(443,721)	(700,912)	-	(1,144,633)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>3,961,600</b>	<b>12,039,351</b>	<b>1,728,563</b>	<b>926,736</b>	<b>18,656,250</b>
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024 represented by</b>					
Gross book value	4,933,360	15,993,340	5,564,463	926,736	27,417,899
Accumulated depreciation	(971,760)	(3,953,989)	(3,835,899)	-	(8,761,648)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>3,961,600</b>	<b>12,039,351</b>	<b>1,728,563</b>	<b>926,736</b>	<b>18,656,250</b>
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	3,961,600	-	-	-	3,961,600

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 2024 (2023: \$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 2024 and no adjustments to the carrying values are deemed necessary.

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

Refer to Note 12 for details of commitments.



## Note 6: Payables

	2024	2023
Note 6A: Suppliers	\$	\$
Trade creditors	1,478,717	723,364
Accrued expenses	242,093	177,544
<b>Total suppliers payable</b>	<b>1,720,810</b>	<b>900,908</b>

Payments are usually made within 30 days of month end (2023: 30 days).  
Supplier accounts are expected to be settled within 12 months.

### Note 6B: Other Payables

Superannuation	225,264	124,231
PAYG Withholding liability	38,987	217,608
Credit card payable	9,555	24,588
FBT Payable	27,074	3,575
Staff Deductions payable	34,977	10,001
Staff Housing Bonds	45,652	44,983
Other payables	11,966	66
Accrued wages & superannuation	123,049	141,342
Unexpended Grants	840,807	335,425
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>1,357,330</b>	<b>901,818</b>

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	4,404,723	4,628,366
Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2024 was \$308,488 (2023: \$418,143).		

### Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

Within 1 year	311,218	312,362
Between 1 to 5 years	1,657,885	1,638,012
More than 5 years	4,230,961	4,644,291
<b>Total Leases</b>	<b>6,200,064</b>	<b>6,594,665</b>



## Part 8: Annual Financial Statements

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

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

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

Lease	Occupied by Department	Date First Occupied	Expiry Date after Options Exercised	Option Term
Lot 18 & 20 Cairns	Infrastructure & HR (Combined Lot 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
Darwin Office	Darwin Executive Office	01/05/2021	30/04/2038	2 x 5 years

The lease for the art gallery is currently in a holdover term following the expiration of the original lease.

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

### Note 6D: Lease liabilities

Anindilyakwa Land Council holds a sublease for 30 Bougainvillea Drive, Alyangula with Groote Eylandt Mining Company Proprietary Limited. The ten-year lease term expires on 31 December 2032 with the right to renew for a further ten-year lease. The rent under the sublease is \$1 per annum excluding GST. The property is the principal place of business for the organisation and therefore the entity is dependent on this arrangement.



## Note 7: Provisions

	2024	2023
Note 7: Employee Provisions	\$	\$
Employee provisions		
Leave	1,618,959	1,628,776
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>1,618,959</b>	<b>1,628,776</b>

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

	2024	2023
Note 8: Current Non-Current Distinction for Assets and Liabilities	\$	\$
<b>Assets expected to be recovered in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,068,779	4,950,271
Trade and other receivables	972,072	834,300
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>9,040,851</b>	<b>5,784,571</b>
<b>More than 12 months</b>		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,039,351	12,164,317
Infrastructure, plant & equipment	1,728,563	1,693,225
Capital work-in-progress	926,736	-
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	3,961,600	4,286,102
<b>Total more than 12 months</b>	<b>18,656,249</b>	<b>18,143,643</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>27,697,101</b>	<b>23,928,215</b>
<b>Liabilities expected to be settled in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Suppliers	1,720,810	900,908
Other payables	1,357,330	901,818
Leases	176,340	171,354
Employee provisions	1,302,344	1,327,150
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>4,556,825</b>	<b>3,301,231</b>
<b>More than 12 months</b>		
Leases	4,228,383	4,457,012
Employee provisions	316,615	301,626
<b>Total more than 12 months</b>	<b>4,544,998</b>	<b>4,758,638</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>9,101,823</b>	<b>8,059,869</b>



## 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:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,260,437	1,240,984
Post-employment benefits	103,473	96,222
Other long-term employee benefits	25,436	20,908
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses</b>	<b>1,389,346</b>	<b>1,358,114</b>

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table in 2024 is 7. (2023: 5)

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. T. Wurramarrba stepped down as Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council on 28 May 2024. The late Mr T. Wurramarrba also served as 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, 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, T Wurramarrba and his family members participated 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.

Following the stepped down of Mr. T. Wurramarrba, Ms. Cherelle Wurrawilya was elected as the new Chair of ALC on 28 May 2024. Ms. Cherelle Wurrawilya serves as the Chair of both Anindilyakwa Land Council and Chair of Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation. Additionally, Ms. Cherelle Wurrawilya holds the position of Director at Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation (YAC), and Aboriginal Housing NT Aboriginal Corporation (AHNT). YAC receives Section 19 rent, as detailed in Note 10. YAC operates a coffee shop and catering services, facilitating a transfer of goods and services to ALC.

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 late Chair of the Anindilyakwa Land Council is an elected member of the Anindilyakwa Land Council and receives sitting fees, and is also a director of Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal College (GEBIPCAC), which receives section 64(3) royalty distributions from the ALC. The spouse of the Chief Executive Officer was employed by the Royalties Development Unit of the Anindilyakwa Land Council 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 2023-24 financial year. (2022-23: Nil) The ALC did not provide loans to senior executives in the reporting period.

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

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

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



Entity	Accountable Authority, key management personnel or Council Member who are directors/trustees of the entity listed	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba James Durilla Simone Yantarrnga	Purchase of goods or services Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	1,180,728	162,989	964,321	78,143
			8,242,415	8,970,472	(21,136)	320,899
			11,723,708	31,932,128	-	-
Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja Cherelle Wurrwilya Serena Bara James Durilla Wayne Wurrwilya Elaine Mamarika Judith Warramara	Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	7,712	8,562	3,286	1,571
			2,234,433	70,000	-	-
Amekburra Aboriginal Corporation	Elaine Mamarika Ida Mamarika Amethea Mamarika	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	466,388	200,000	-	-
Lagulalya Aboriginal Corporation	Elliott Bara	Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	28,813	14,193	592	35
			225,000	778,000	-	-
Aminjarrinja Enterprises Aboriginal Corporation	Amethea Mamarika	Other revenue Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	106,390	-	-
			1,754,000	1,829,000	-	-
Angabunumarja Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba	Section 19 Rent	20,000	19,348	-	-
Anindilyakwa Mining Trust	Elma Yantarrnga Lionel Jaragba T Wurramarra James Durilla Simone Yantarrnga	Section 46 Negotiated Royalties	17,181,018	19,855,263	-	-

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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	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Amangarra Aboriginal Corporation	Wayne Wurrwiliya	Purchase of goods or services	1,332	70	1,332	-
Anindilyakwa Services Aboriginal Corporation	Serena Bara	Other revenue	20,038	14,405	459	-
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	825,000	375,000	-	-
Nuburramanja Aboriginal Corporation	T Amagula	Purchase of goods or services	-	4,333	-	2,167
		Other revenue	-	20,000	-	-
Groote Eylandt Bickerton Island Primary College Aboriginal Corporation	Judith Warramara Serena Bara Elaine Mamarika Ida Mamarika Russell Lalara Scott Wurramarra Elma Maminyamanja	Purchase of goods or services	344	-	-	-
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	2,502,778	1,480,000	-	-
		Other revenue	18,150	28,313	2,645	3,077
Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation	T Amagula T Wurramarra	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	300,000	-	-
Groote Holdings Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Yantarrnga Ida Mamarika Silas Bara Lionel Jaragba Bradley Bara Mark Hewitt	Purchase of goods or services	8,164	-	2,750	-
		Section 19 Rent	3,000	-	-	-
		Other revenue	49,745	5,416	41,084	35,446
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	15,426,619	16,461,359	-	-
Anindilyakwa Leaders Future Fund Aboriginal Corporation	Ida Mamarika Cherelle Wurrwiliya Wayne Wurrwiliya Serena Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	150,000	200,000	-	-

Entity	Accountable Authority, key management personnel or Council Member who are directors/trustees of the entity listed	Related party transactions	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding as at 30 June	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Mungwardinamanja Aboriginal Corporation	Elma Maminyamanja Wayne Wurrwilya	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	150,000	200,000	-	-
		Purchase of goods or services	74,089	2,182	-	2,182
Anindilyakwa Advancement Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Archie Jaragba Silas Bara Bradley Bara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	2,060,000	5,826,578	-	-
		Other revenue	5,000	-	-	-
Yimadumanja Aboriginal Corporation	Cherelle Wurrwilya	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	520,000	-	-
		Section 19 Rent	-	499,468	-	-
		Purchase of goods or services	86,133	947	274	-
Groote Aqua Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba Ida Mamarika Elma Yantarrnga Bradley Bara	Purchase of goods or services	-	2,040	-	-
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	212,000	-	-	-
		Other revenue	1,612	793	38	-
Winchelsea Mining Pty Ltd	Mark Hewitt	Other revenue	-	200	-	-
Waringakalinga Aboriginal Corporation	Lionel Jaragba	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	-	350,000	-	-
Warnumamalya Health Services Aboriginal Corporation	Elliott Bara Elaine Mamarika	Other revenue	25,368	-	31	-
		Section 64(3) royalty distributions	570,000	-	-	-
Airrki Aboriginal Corporation	Russell Lalara	Section 64(3) royalty distributions	453,821	-	-	-
East Arnhem Regional Council	Elliott Bara	Other revenue	4,500	-	-	-

## Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

### Contingent Assets

As at 30 June 2024, the ALC does not have any contingent assets (2023: nil).

### Contingent Liabilities

On 19 June 2024, Groote Eylandt Mining Company Pty Ltd (GEMCO) served a writ to commence legal proceedings and seek a determination in the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory concerning a dispute as to the proper division of mining royalties as between ALC and the Groote Eylandt Aboriginal Trust in respect of the 2016 Eastern Leases Mining Agreement signed under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. The ALC (acting on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners) has filed an appearance, and a defence will be filed on 22 July 2024. It is estimated that the ALC's legal fees in this matter could be up to \$400,000 (2023:\$800,000). The ALC has briefed the Department and is seeking Section 64(1) funds from the ABA to cover such costs as is normally the case in such matters.

## Note 12: Commitments

As at 30 June 2024, the ALC had entered into contractual commitments for property, plant and equipment to the value of \$94,214 (2023: \$582,560).

Other expenditure commitments at year end totalled \$336,468 (2023: \$200,000).

## Note 13: Financial Instruments

	2024	2023
Note 13A: Categories of Financial Instruments	\$	\$
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,068,779	4,950,271
Trade and other receivables	763,523	533,451
<b>Total financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>8,832,302</b>	<b>5,483,722</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>At amortised cost:</b>		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	1,720,810	900,908
Other payables	970,031	418,638
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>2,690,841</b>	<b>1,319,546</b>



	2024	2023
<b>Note 13B: Net gains or losses on financial assets</b>	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Interest revenue	129,087	44,980
<b>Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>129,087</b>	<b>44,980</b>

## 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	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
Buildings and leasehold improvements	12,039,351	12,164,317
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	1,728,563	1,693,224
Capital work-in-progress	926,736	-
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>	<b>14,694,650</b>	<b>13,857,541</b>

### 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')

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<b>Section 64(3) Royalties</b>		
As at 1 July	3,298,876	4,443,922
Receipts during the year	35,898,706	59,153,861
Interest received	491,644	323,158
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>39,689,226</b>	<b>63,920,941</b>
Distributions made	(38,288,538)	(60,622,065)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>1,400,688</b>	<b>3,298,876</b>
<b>Negotiated Royalties</b>		
As at 1 July	3,427,921	3,432,325
Receipts during the year	20,630,895	21,270,723
Reallocation of expenses	(3,862)	9,841
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>24,054,954</b>	<b>24,712,889</b>
Distributions made	(23,696,123)	(21,284,968)
Re-allocation	-	-
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>358,831</b>	<b>3,427,921</b>

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<b>Negotiated Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	3,474	4,567
Receipts during the year	906,993	861,538
Interest received	3,514	3,343
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>913,981</b>	<b>869,448</b>
Distributions made	(908,941)	(865,974)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>3,474</b>
<b>Mining Lease Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	109,262	107,489
Receipts during the year	257,879	209,278
Interest received	1,696	888
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>368,837</b>	<b>317,655</b>
Distributions made	(332,061)	(208,393)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>36,776</b>	<b>109,262</b>
<b>Eastern Lease Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	703	1,135
Receipts during the year	101,307	92,865
Interest received	298	448
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>102,308</b>	<b>94,448</b>
Distributions made	(88,179)	(93,745)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>14,129</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>Gravel Royalties</b>		
As at 1 July	28,118	10,145
Receipts during the year	45,161	64,797
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>73,279</b>	<b>74,942</b>
Distributions made	(47,245)	(46,824)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>26,034</b>	<b>28,118</b>
<b>Taylor Street Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	1,270	2,038
Receipts during the year	15,450	15,450
Interest received	61	26
Expenses	(8,496)	(1,344)
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>8,285</b>	<b>16,170</b>
Distributions made	(7,800)	(14,900)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1,270</b>

## Part 8: Annual Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<b>Other Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	16,019	45,043
Receipts during the year	158,736	225,040
Interest received	3,339	2,483
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>178,094</b>	<b>272,566</b>
Distributions made	(152,241)	(256,547)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>25,853</b>	<b>16,019</b>
<b>Southern Lease Rents</b>		
As at 1 July	18,541	15,744
Receipts during the year	49,387	46,481
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>67,928</b>	<b>62,225</b>
Distributions made	(63,710)	(43,684)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>18,541</b>
<b>Lighthouse Lease Rents</b>		
Receipts during the year	4,857	4,613
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>4,857</b>	<b>4,613</b>
Distributions made	(4,857)	(4,613)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Bonds</b>		
As at 1 July	70,000	70,000
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>Royalty Shopping Card (Shoppa)</b>		
As at 1 July	246,783	275,777
Receipts during the year	5,038,705	5,840,000
Interest received	9,106	7,904
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>5,294,594</b>	<b>6,123,681</b>
Distributions made	(5,065,042)	(5,876,897)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>229,551</b>	<b>246,783</b>
<b>Projects funded by and managed for Anindilyakwa Royalties Aboriginal Corporation</b>		
As at 1 July	100	67,809
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67,809</b>
Distributions made	-	(67,709)
<b>Total monetary assets held in trust as at 30 June</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Monetary Assets Held in Trust</b>	<b>2,171,705</b>	<b>7,221,067</b>



## Note 16: Aboriginals Benefit Account Section 64(1) Appropriations

### Annual Government Funding - 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	370,253	338,416	31,837	338,416	-
Economic Development	3,200,500	2,304,367	896,133	2,304,367	-
Advocacy	3,487,982	3,338,971	149,011	3,338,971	-
Administration & Support	4,388,438	4,494,417	(105,979)	4,388,438	105,979
Covid - 19	0	6,194	(6,194)	-	6,194
	<b>11,447,173</b>	<b>10,482,364</b>	<b>964,809</b>	<b>10,370,192</b>	<b>112,173</b>

The Anindilyakwa Land Council, in the 2023-24 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.

## Part 8: Annual Financial Statements

<b>Reconciliation to Operating Expenditure</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Total Actual Expenditure	10,482,364	8,219,671
Add Non-Budget Items:		
Depreciation	1,409,939	1,324,619
Loss on sale of non-current assets	3,609	-
Expenses funded by grants	2,671,146	2,650,873
Expenses funded by own sources	6,726,802	8,035,189
	<b>21,293,860</b>	<b>20,230,352</b>
<b>Aboriginals Benefit Account cash released during the reporting periods:</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Section 64(1)	11,105,777	8,128,082
Section 64(4)	341,396	-
	<b>11,447,173</b>	<b>8,128,082</b>





## 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 2024:

- (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 2024 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 2024 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 material accounting policy information 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 their 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 is 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 is also responsible for such internal control as the Chair and Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chair and Chief Executive Officer is 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 is 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.

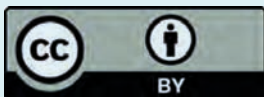
Australian National Audit Office



Peter Kerr  
Executive Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General  
Canberra  
25 September 2024



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