



**CENTRAL
LAND
COUNCIL**



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Front cover image :

Judy Trigger dancing at the 25th anniversary of the handback of Uluru Kata Tjuta National Park in October 2010.



CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

16 September 2011

The Hon Jenny Macklin MP
Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, the *Native Title Act 1993* and the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, I am pleased to submit the 2010-2011 Annual Report on the operations of the Central Land Council.

Yours sincerely,

Mr Lindsay Bookie
Central Land Council Chairman

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Chairman's Report

Lindsay Bookie, CLC Chairman

I am pleased to say that the last year has been very busy and some good things have happened for us. The highlight of the year for me personally, and for many western and eastern Arrernte traditional owners, were the handbacks by the Prime Minister of Australia, Julia Gillard, of two important areas of land under the *Commonwealth Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*.

The Finke Gorge National Park was immediately leased back to the Northern Territory Government for 99 years to be jointly managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service and the traditional owners.

Traditional owners have been keen for joint management for many years and have often talked about tourist enterprises in the park similar to their involvement in the 1950s.

Everybody was very excited about finally being recognised as the traditional owners and having that land handed back.

One of the largest and longest running land rights claims in the Central Land Council's region finished when Eastern Arrernte traditional owners were handed back title to 18,000 square kilometres of land adjoining the Queensland border in the Simpson Desert.

The area handed back to the Ltalaltuma Aboriginal Land is a very important bit of country for us and we are really happy about it.

I would like to make a special mention of our rangers because they are doing fantastic work looking after country and we are all really proud of them. Old people I talk to out bush are happy because the rangers are looking after their rockholes and springs and cleaning them out like they used to do. They're learning their culture and how to look after things and they are out there working and getting paid. From what I can see we have come such a long way since the CLC set the first groups up.

I would like to thank the Minister for Indigenous Affairs, Jenny Macklin and the Minister for Environment Tony Burke for their support for the rangers. The Australian



Government has really helped us expand the groups and get more young people working and learning.

We had more good news when the Federal Court handed down consent determinations under the Native Title Act for the Ooratippra, Singleton and Newhaven pastoral leases.

In the case of Newhaven it was the first native title consent determination between traditional owners and a non-government conservation organisation.

I think they are all important because they recognise that Aboriginal laws and customs still hold a place of importance in today's society. That is very important for us.

For a long time there has been so much pressure on the survival of our Aboriginal culture and lots of non-Aboriginal people don't value it. They think that it is a negative thing for our nation. But it's not. It makes Australia a richer place, a place where different values and perspectives on life make us look at the world a little bit smarter.

Our culture is a precious thing to us and we would be really happy if all Australians valued it more. Once it's gone, it's gone and it can never be brought back. There would be a lot of sadness about that and I think the CLC's work is important in helping to keep our law and culture strong.

I thank everybody – staff, funding bodies, other organisations - who have worked with us and contributed to our success this year. I feel we have moved forward in 2010-2011.



Director's Report

David Ross, CLC Director

The CLC's agenda in 2010–11 was challenging and required responsiveness, innovation, professionalism and dedication from staff at all levels of the organisation.

I am very pleased to report that the organisation has again made significant progress in a number of key areas and I genuinely feel that it has made a real difference to our constituents in the bush.

Once again we have had tangible and extremely positive achievements in our community development and community ranger programs. We believe the long-term Australian Government funding for the community ranger program has assisted that program to continue to outperform nearly every other program in Aboriginal affairs in terms of outcomes in employment, education, lifestyle skills, land management and other markers.

I would like to thank both the Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, the Hon. Jenny Macklin MP and the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, the Hon Tony Burke for their support for the program and for our work.

The benefits for Aboriginal people have been immense and in many cases they have been transformative for some of the individuals involved.

The program has transitioned a number of people who were long-term dependents on welfare to employees who now seek opportunities in the wider economy beyond the ranger programs.

The demand for the programs continues to grow exponentially and the CLC is keen to share the lessons learnt from its outstanding success.

Similarly valuable lessons have been learnt from the CLC's community development programs which involve spending rent and royalty monies on community projects.

Like the ranger program the spectacular success of these programs has led to increased demand from all over the CLC's region for similar projects.

Again, Australian Government support for our community development initiatives is appreciated and has assisted in the process of transforming the landscape of Central Australian Aboriginal communities.

The CLC has advocated strongly on behalf of its constituents on issues that go to the heart of Aboriginal people's relationship to land. As we reported last year, the issue of leasing on Aboriginal land remains challenging on a number of levels for the organisation.

While the CLC is pleased that the Australian and Northern Territory governments have finally committed to entering into leases with Aboriginal landowners, it has taken a lot of hard work and resources to ensure it happens in a timely manner with full consent.

One area in which the CLC has stood very firmly for its constituents has been the pursuit of 'fair rent' for the five-year leases over land which was compulsorily acquired by the Coalition Government as part of the Northern Territory Emergency Response in 2007.

The Valuer-General valuations were considerably less than valuations obtained by the CLC from an independent valuer and unfortunately the Australian Government has not yet recommenced negotiations.

This means that monies already paid into the CLC's trust account cannot be distributed until the matter is finalised. It is hoped this will be resolved before the end of 2011.

We were heartened to see the Australian Government's advice that the notorious 'blue signs' on Aboriginal land can finally be taken down and we are interpreting this symbolically significant development as a sign that the Government wishes to move on from the excesses and absurdities that characterised the Intervention.

Finally I would like to congratulate and thank the many excellent staff of the CLC. Recruiting and retaining people and their families to remote areas is extremely difficult and one of the biggest ongoing challenges for the CLC.

Nonetheless the professionalism and commitment of our people who have chosen to come and work with the CLC in remote Australia is impressive and their input has been extremely valuable.

The CLC takes its commitment to represent its constituents in the most professional and effective way very seriously and we believe that we have delivered some very positive and tangible outcomes for 2010-2011.



ABOVE: The Council meeting in Utopia November 2010.



About the CLC

The Central Land Council is a statutory authority operating under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* and is a Native Title Representative Body under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

The CLC was formed in 1974 and has been outstandingly successful in performing its statutory functions – so much so that now around 407,985 square kilometres of land are Aboriginal freehold under the Land Rights Act. When land was no longer able to be claimed after 1997, the CLC invested more resources in land management to enable Aboriginal people to manage the many threats and opportunities on their land, including pastoral activity, feral animal control, fire management and conserving threatened species.

As well, the CLC now leads the country with its community development programs, which use rent and royalty monies from mining to build infrastructure and fund programs in remote communities.

The CLC is one of four Northern Territory land councils operating under the Act. It covers the entire southern half of the Northern Territory, an area of some 780,000 square kilometres of land, and its members belong to more than 15 language groups.

It consists of 90 Aboriginal representatives elected from communities around the CLC region who meet in various bush locations three times each year. Many of its functions are delegated to a 10-member Executive elected by the members and headed by a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

As a Commonwealth statutory body, the CLC consults with Aboriginal landowners on mining activity, land management, tourism, employment and other development proposals for their land.

The CLC operates under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. It is annually audited by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO).

The CLC has multiple sources of revenue which are indicative of the evolving nature of operations performed to comply with its statutory functions. Last financial year's expenditure was just over \$21 million. Aboriginals Benefit Account funding made up \$9.25 million of that revenue.

The CLC has a staff of around 200, of whom more than 100 are Aboriginal, making it one of the largest employers of Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory.

History

The roots of the Central Land Council lie in the history of the Aboriginal struggle for justice in Central Australia, which includes events such as the famous strike and walk off by the Gurindji people at Wave Hill cattle station in 1966.

In response to Aboriginal demands, in February 1973 the Commonwealth Government set up a Royal Commission under Mr Justice Woodward to inquire into how land rights might be achieved in the Northern Territory.

The Commissioner presented his first report in July 1973. He recommended that a Central and a Northern Land Council be established in order to present to him the views of Aboriginal people.

In 1974 the Central Land Council was formed. At that stage the staff consisted of an officer of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, who liaised with lawyers in Melbourne and Adelaide.

Following a meeting of representatives of Aboriginal communities, the Council was restructured in 1975. Charlie Perkins was elected Chairman and Wenten Rubuntja elected Vice Chairman. A lawyer was assigned by the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service to work for the Council.

After considering Mr Justice Woodward's final report, the Government drew up an Aboriginal Land Rights Bill. However, the Labor Government was dismissed before the Bill passed through Parliament.

In June 1976 Wenten Rubuntja was elected Chairman. After vigorous public and parliamentary debate the legislation was passed. The new Liberal/Country Party government omitted provisions for land claims based on need and various other features of the original Bill.

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* was assented to on 16 December 1976 and came into operation on 26 January 1977.

It gave Aborigines title to most of the Aboriginal reserve lands in the Northern Territory and the opportunity to claim other land not already owned, leased or being used by someone else.

Statutory Functions

The statutory functions of the Central Land Council are described in section 23 (1) of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and are laid out below.

Although its functions are determined by the Act, the Land Council is first and foremost a representative organisation for the Aboriginal people in its area.

The functions of a Land Council are —

- To ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aborigines living in the area of the Land Council as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land
- To protect the interests of traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aborigines interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council
- To assist Aborigines in the taking of measures likely to assist in the protection of sacred sites on land (whether or not Aboriginal land) in the area of the Land Council
- To consult with traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aborigines interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council with respect to any proposal relating to the use of that land
- Where the Land Council holds in escrow a deed of grant of land made to a Land Trust under section 12 —
 - (i) to negotiate with persons having estates or

interests in that land with a view to the acquisition of those estates or interests by the Land Trust; and

- (ii) until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a view to the use by Aborigines of the land in such manner as may be agreed between the Land Council and those persons

- To negotiate with persons desiring to obtain an estate or interest in land in the area of the Land Council —
 - (i) where the land is held by a Land Trust — on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aborigines interested in the land; and
 - (ii) where the land is the subject of an application referred to in paragraph 50 (1) (a) - on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aborigines interested in the land
- To assist Aborigines claiming to have a traditional land claim to an area of land within the area of the Land Council in pursuing the claim, in particular, by arranging for legal assistance for them at the expense of the Land Council
- To negotiate and enter into agreements, as necessary, for the purposes of subsection 70 (4)
- To compile and keep —
 - (i) a register recording the names of the members of the Land Council; and
 - (ii) a register recording the names of the members of the Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area and descriptions of each area of such Aboriginal land
- To supervise, and provide administrative or other assistance for, Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area.

Representation:

The CLC Executive & Council Members



Executive member: Veronica Lynch

Region 1 Alice Springs

Santa Teresa: Martin McMillan; **Titjikala:** Philip Wiluka; **Wallace Rockhole:** Bernard Abbott; **Amoonguna:** Roseanne Ellis; **Uruna:** Raelene Silverton; **Yatesman Bore:** Patrick Oliver; **Tangentyere:** Mervyn Rubuntja; **Lhere Artepe:** Madeline Lynch and Michael Liddle; **Ingkerreke Outstation:** Veronica Lynch; **Iwupataka:** Michael Campbell; **Hermannsburg:** Mervin Raggatt; **Tjuwanpa:** Roxanne Kenny, Conrad Ratara and Ralph Malbunka



Executive member: Steven Clyne

Region 2 South West

Walatjata Outstation: Tony Paddy; **Imanpa:** Phillip Coombes and Geoffrey Mumu; **Areyonga:** Peter Wilson; **Finke:** Julie Anderson; **Docker River:** Norman Kulitja and Clive Shaw; **Mutitjulu:** Alison Hunt; **Kings Canyon:** Stephen Clyne; **Tempe Downs:** Bruce Breaden



Executive member: Maurie Ryan

Region 3 North West

Bamboo Springs: Desley Rogers; **Mistake Creek:** Jack Cook; **Daguragu Outstations:** Maurie Ryan and Robert Roy; **Daguragu:** Rhonda Rankin; **Lajamanu Outstations:** Joe James; **Lajamanu:** Willie Johnson and Geoffrey Barnes



CLC Chair Lindsay Bookie



CLC Deputy Chair Gina Smith

Region 4 Tanami



Executive member: Dennis Williams

Nyirripi: Lyle Gibson; **Yuendumu:** Harry Nelson and Ned Hargraves; **Yuendumu Outstation:** Simon Fisher and Dennis Williams; **Tanami Downs:** Peggy Granites Napurrula; **Willowra:** Teddy Long and Max Martin; **Mt Barkly:** Peter Martin; **Mt Dension:** Roslyn Jones

Region 5 Western



Executive member: Sid Anderson

Papunya: Sid Anderson and Adrian Stockman; **Haasts Bluff Outstation:** Douglas Multa Tjupurrula; **Haasts Bluff:** Suparkra Jugadai; **Mt Liebig Outstations:** Colin Tjungurrayi; **Mt Liebig:** Leo Menzies Peterson; **Walungurru (Kintore Outstations):** Lindsay Corby; **Walungurru (Kintore):** Irene Nangala; **Mbungghara:** Terry Morris

Region 6 Tennant Creek



Executive member: Michael Jones

Mungalawurru: Cynthia Lauder; **Ngurratiji (Ngurramanyi):** Mick Murphy; **Kunayungku:** Brian Tennyson; **Karlanjarriyi:** Sandra Morrision; **Epenarra:** Benjamin Beasley; **Tennant Creek:** Michael Jones, Pepy Simpson and Gina Smith; **Canteen Creek:** Don Beasley **Wunara:** vacant; **Alekerange:** Raymond Rankine and Ned Kelly; **Imangarra/Murray Downs:** Linda Dobbs



Executive member: **Ngarla Kunoth-Monks**

Region 7 Eastern Sandover

Alpurrurulam (Lake Nash): Maxie Ray; **Ampilawatja:** Ellwyn Holmes; **Urapuntja:** Lenny Jones; **Urapuntja:** Ngarla Kunoth-Monks; **Alparra:** Harold Nelson and Ruby Morton; **Irrultja:** Mark Ross; **Derry Downs:** Ron Mills; **Atwengerrpe:** Gilbert Corbett



Executive member: **Shirley Dempsey**

Region 8 Eastern Plenty

Bonya: Lindsay Bookie; **Urlampe:** Shirley Dempsey; **Alcoota:** Clifford Tilmouth; **Irrelirre/No 5:** Toby Petrick; **Mt Eaglebeak:** Herbie Bloomfield; **Akarnehe Well:** Riley Williams; **Atitjere (Harts Range):** Anthony Petrick



Executive member: **Malcolm Ross**

Region 9 Central

Woola Downs/Adelaide Bore: Lawrie Price; **Yuelamu:** Derek Briscoe; **Ti Tree Station:** Comet Fishook; **Wilora (Stirling):** Harry Moore; **Ti Tree (6 Mile):** Malcom Ross; **Laramba:** Peter Stafford; **Tara:** Tommy Thompson; **Thangkenharange:** Tommy Walkabout

ABA Members

- Lindsay Bookie
- Maurie Ryan
- Philip Wiluyka
- Harry Nelson
- Conrad Ratara

CLC Governance

Enabling Legislation

The CLC operates under *The Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*.

Responsible Minister

The responsible minister during the 2010-2011 year was the Hon. Jenny Macklin MP, Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs.

Statutory Functions

The statutory functions of the Central Land Council are described in section 23 (1) of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and are detailed previously.

Although its functions are determined by the Act, the Land Council is first and foremost a representative organisation for the Aboriginal people in its area.

The CLC's guiding principles are:

- Respect for people and traditional owners
- Respect for country
- Respect for culture and Aboriginal law
- Achieving justice and equality
- Respecting the law.

Council

The Central Land Council is a council of Aboriginal people from across the southern half of the NT. The CLC has 90 council members representing 75 remote communities and outstations.

The Land Rights Act provides that any Aboriginal person may nominate for membership of the Council, provided they are living in the CLC area or are traditional owners of land within the CLC area.

The method of choice of members, including the list of communities and outstations who can nominate members and the allocation of representatives from

each community, are determined by the Council and subject to approval by the Minister.

Every three years communities and outstations are asked to choose their Council members either through nomination if they are small communities or formal preferential voting in larger communities.

At the commencement of each term of the Council the members vote for a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Executive members and five members of the Aboriginals Benefit Account Advisory Committee. The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and ABA members are formally elected by preferential voting in elections overseen by the Australian Electoral Commission.

The Council is responsible for determining policy and the strategic direction of the CLC. It meets three times per year in different locations in the CLC region. Meetings are open to all Aboriginal people in the CLC region, but only Council members may vote or hold office.

COUNCIL MEETINGS 2010-2011

MEETING DATES	LOCATION	RESOLUTIONS PASSED
27-29 Jul 2010	Tennant Creek	6
9-11 Nov 2010	Utopia	8
12-14 Apr 2011	Yulara Pulka	12
Total Council Resolutions		26

The Executive

The Executive is a committee of the Council pursuant to section 29(a) of the ALRA but is not considered to be committee of a board for the purposes of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act.



EXECUTIVE MEETINGS 2010-2011

MEETING DATE	RESOLUTIONS PASSED	APOLOGIES GIVEN
13 Jul 2010	16	Gina Smith, Ngarla Kunoth-Monks, Sid Anderson
9 Sep 2010	19	Sid Anderson
25 Oct 2010	9	Ngarla Kunoth-Monks nominated alternate member Maxie Ray
7 Dec 2010	29	Veronica Lynch, Maurie Ryan, Gina Smith
22 Feb 2011	8	nil
22 Mar 2011	9	Ngarla Kunoth-Monks
24 May 2011	16	Ngarla Kunoth-Monks, Malcolm Ross, Shirley Dempsey
22-23 Jun 2011	26	Shirley Dempsey, Sid Anderson

The Executive comprises nine members representing the CLC's nine administrative regions plus the Chair and Deputy Chair.

The Executive met between Council meetings eight times in Alice Springs during this financial year.

Pursuant to section 28 of the ALRA the Council has delegated all its powers capable of delegation (except those powers which have been delegated to the Director, Chairperson and Financial Controller) to the Executive. In practice this means that the majority of matters requiring formal resolution, such as land use agreements and Part IV mining matters, are brought to the Executive, leaving the Council to discuss policy matters.

Supporting Good Governance

The administrative arm of the CLC provides support and advice to the Council. Ensuring that members understand their role and responsibilities is critical to good governance.

The CLC conducts a thorough induction process at the beginning of each Council term.

This process consists of workshop sessions at Council meetings and regional workshops with smaller groups of members in their own communities.

Appropriate educational materials are produced to assist in explaining the role and functions of the CLC as a whole in addition to the role and responsibility of members.

The CLC undertook measures to enhance the governance of the Council including:

- Finalisation of a series of CLC regional governance workshops for Council members. The process resulted in a report from the professional governance trainer involved in the workshops. Early progress was made on a new CLC Governance Manual for Council members based on feedback from the workshops combined with professional advice
- Finalisation of new Council meeting rules ready for approval by the Minister.

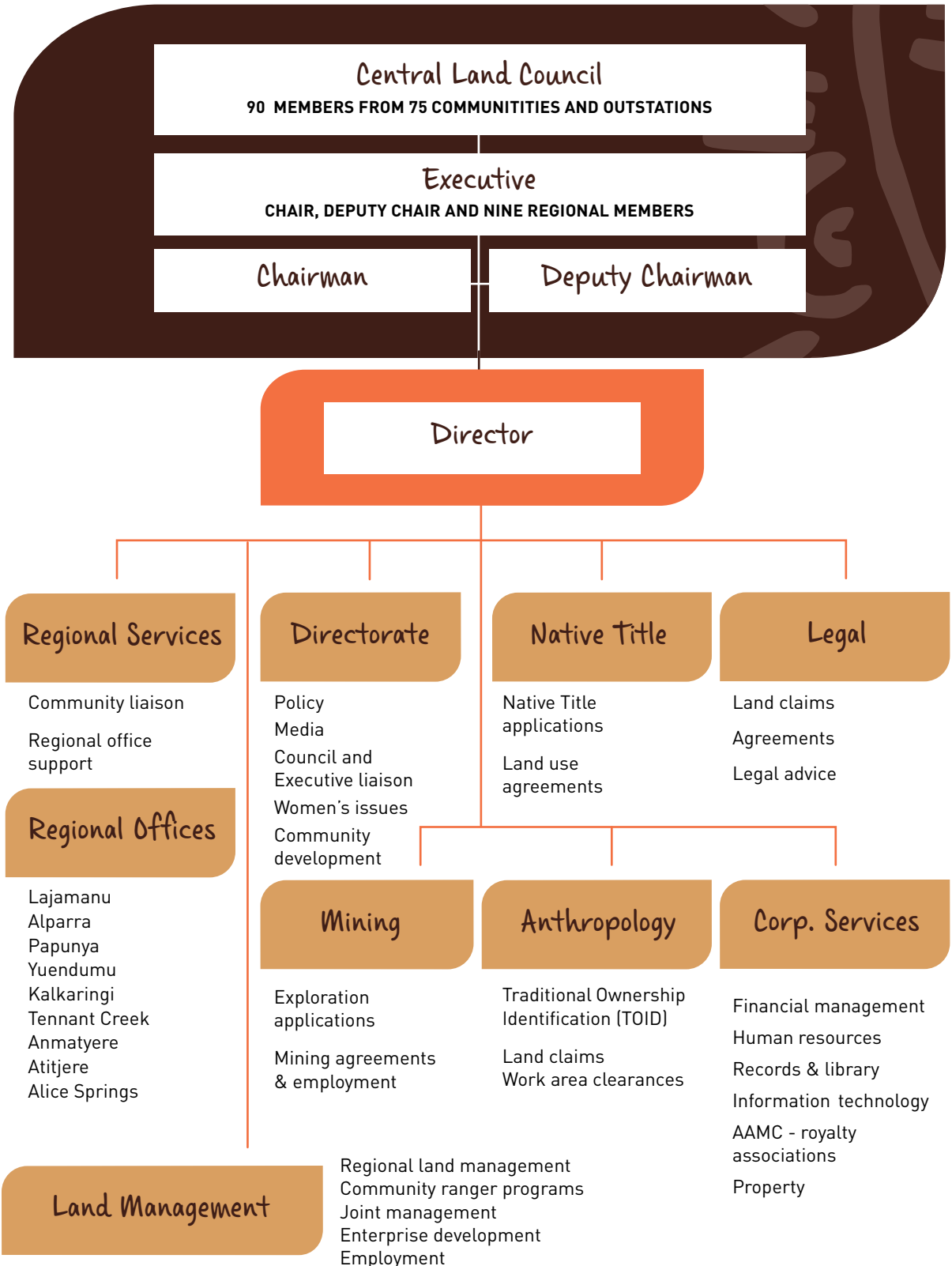
The CLC also attended and provided advice to ABA Advisory Committee members at the ABA meetings held on 24-27 August 2010, 16-19 November 2010, and 5-8 April 2011, and also participated with a meeting in May 2011 to assist with deliberations over the ABA Strategic Plan.

Code Of Conduct

The Council has adopted a Code of Conduct which incorporates requirements under the CAC Act and seeks to establish ethical standards and behaviour.

Explaining and discussing the Code of Conduct is a key part of the induction process. The Code of Conduct sets out processes for dealing with members who breach the code. A copy of the Code of conduct is a permanent insert in Council folders provided at each meeting.

Organisational Structure



Performance Report

Output Group 1

Land & Natural Resource Management

1.1 Permits

1.2 Land and Natural Resource Management

Output Group 2

Land Claims & Acquisitions Support

2.1 Land Claims

2.2 Other Land Acquisition

Output Group 3

Economic Development & Commercial Services

3.1 Land Use Agreements

3.3 Mining

3.2 Employment, Education and Training

3.4 Commercial Assistance

Outcome

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.

Output Group 4

Advocacy Services & Community Development

4.1 Public Awareness and Education

4.3 Cultural and Heritage Support

4.2 Advocacy and Representation

4.4 Community Development Support

Output Group 5

Land Claims & Acquisitions Support

5.1 Distributions

5.2 Administer Land Trusts

5.3 Dispute Resolution

Output Group 6

Native Title

Strategic Planning and Performance Framework

The Central Land Council is aligning its strategic planning approach by integrating longer-term objectives and the outputs/outcomes-driven performance information framework with medium and long term financial planning and annual resource allocation.

In December 2010 various processes were commenced to develop a new strategic plan to guide the CLC's efforts. It is anticipated the next five-year plan will be finalised by the Council and presented to the Minister later in 2011. During the year:

- Management conducted a strategic planning workshop to review and develop the organisation's goals and strategies
- Management teams undertook action planning to develop detailed action plans for each of the strategies which will be aligned with the outputs and outcomes
- Organisation structure review was commenced to determine the best way for CLC to organise itself to achieve its objectives
- A performance measures review project was begun using a performance information framework known as the 'performance dimension' to assess and categorise suggested performance measures
- A long-term financial model was developed to be used for forecasting the impact of growth and changes in the CLC's operations.

Performance

2010-2011 was a growth year with CLC operations increasingly providing support and advocacy services to traditional owners.

The key achievements are described in the output chapters, but can be broadly described as -

- Working with traditional owners to manage their land and resources, protect sacred sites and to progress economic development (Outputs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4)
- Pursuing traditional owners' native title interests (see Output 6)
- Guiding traditional owner community development aspirations (see Output 4.4)

- Negotiating commercial agreements with parties interested in the use of Aboriginal land and the management of income arising from land use agreements
- Representing the land interests and aspirations of Aboriginal people in Central Australia
- Managing community-based ranger groups delivering a range of land management services.

Land use agreements, land management, and economic and community development benefits to traditional owners are increasing. This is evidenced by CLC's 72 per cent growth from 123 employees at June 2007 to 211 employees today, even though the work associated with acquiring Aboriginal freehold title has diminished over the past 30 years.

Financial Performance

The CLC is funded on a cash basis with annual estimates of revenue less expenditure being 'break even'.

The actual net revenue and expenditure results for the financial year ended 30 June 2011 against sources of funding was close to break even after accounting for capital commitments (effectively \$nil – refer to Note 5 in the CLC and Native Title financial statements).

The CLC's operational sources of revenue are detailed below. Continuing the trend of previous years, CLC has been successful in securing additional funds to perform services furthering outputs and outcomes. Broadly, the mix of income is similar to the previous year, with the exception of a grant secured for the purchase of land on behalf of the Huckitta Aboriginal Corporation.

Outputs classified under Natural Resource Management (\$6.718m; 20 per cent) were the largest area of expenditure in 2010-2011. There has been an increase in this output group through the land management efforts of the CLC Ranger program, funded primarily through the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (Federal) and the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC).

As well as achieving land management objectives, significant elements of these programs also relate to employment, education and training (Output 3.2). Although funding for this program has been secured

for the next three years, there is little flexibility in funds for growth, despite increased demand from communities to support additional ranger groups.

Economic development and commercial services incorporating land use agreements, employment, education and training, mining and commercial assistance accounts for the next largest expenditure output group: \$6.321m or 19 per cent of the CLC's total expenditure. This includes CLC's core statutory mining and land use agreement assistance functions; applications for consent to explore on Aboriginal land; costs relating to the CLC employment unit; tourism development; and pastoral development projects.

Advocacy and community development (\$5.989m; 18 per cent) is another growing area of operations for the CLC. There continues to be unmet demand for community development resources. Further details on work performed within each of these output groups is contained elsewhere in this report.

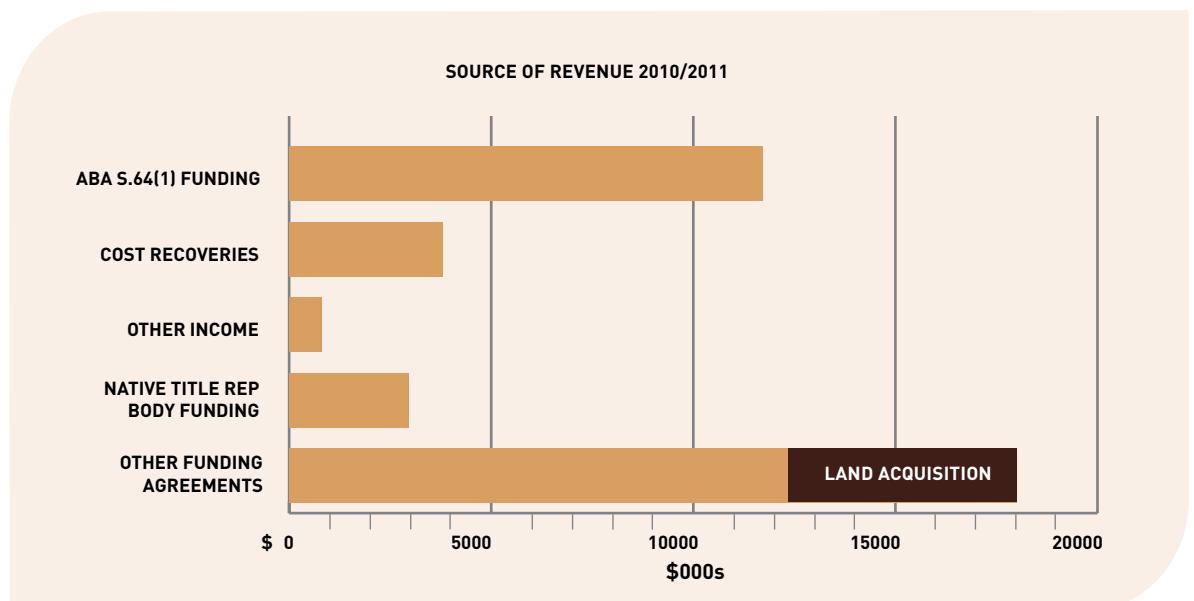
The CLC is proactive in identifying cost recovery opportunities in accordance with relevant Commonwealth guidelines to mitigate any reduction in the level of and/or quality of service delivery in the performance of its functions. Productivity gains and cost recoveries have not kept pace with increasing costs, particularly in remote office management, services and salary costs.

Although an accounting surplus of \$4.119m is reported in the CLC Statement of Comprehensive Income, this is mainly the net result of depreciation

charged (expense) and revenue recognition accounting policies (resulting in extra revenue recognised). The Statutory Financial Statements have been subjected to the requirements of an Australian Accounting Standard which requires that all receipts for special purpose programs must be recognised as current year revenue although services remain unperformed and matching expenditure is to occur in future years. As with other government entities, CLC is not funded on an annual basis for non-financial asset depreciation or leave liabilities accrued. Within the CLC accounts, Note 16 provides some further detail of commitments against recognised revenue, which will be expensed in future years, likely resulting in an accounting deficit in those years.

Indigenous population growth and increasing traditional owner awareness of land use opportunities increases demand for CLC resources and services. Most of the CLC's constituents reside in remote communities and the "costs of doing business" continue to increase faster than the growth in approved operational funding. In the mining sector applications for consent of exploration titles continue to remain high despite the recent global downturn and federal resources taxation discussions.

In the 2010-2011 years, significant resources and attention were directed at the exploration consultation process in order to maximise the rate of processing of licences and permits, detailed elsewhere in this report.



The Northern Territory Emergency Response by the Australian Government continues to draw heavily on the CLC's resources, particularly around the issue of township leasing where a large number of community meetings have been required.

Capital Expenditure

The CLC moved into its Alice Springs office in May 2009, and has now identified some improvements needed to ensure the building meets growing and changing demands. Building works were completed during the year on three new houses for staff ranger program coordinators in Lajamanu, Yuendumu and Ti-Tree. Community Development is also facilitating significant capital investments on behalf of traditional owners. These are described in Output 4.4.

Estimates setting

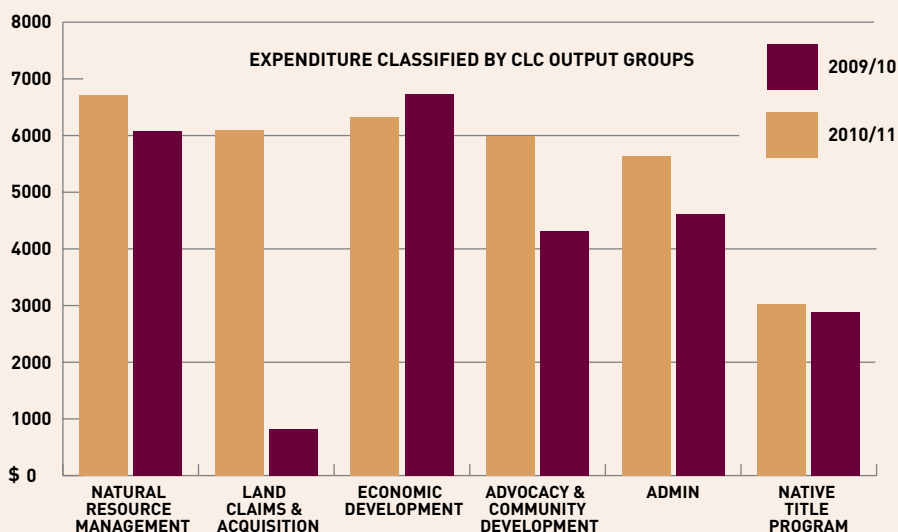
The CLC effectively accounted and reported against 62 active funding agreements in 2011/2012. Funding agreements continue to often be presented with a one- or two-year timeframe, sometimes mid-way through the first year, with all levels of government. The timeframes and reporting requirements fail to recognise the significant lead times and commitment necessary for effective relocation, recruitment and training into the CLC region. The Australian National Audit Office published a view on Indigenous program management (AuditFocus May 2011, page 2) highlighting the disadvantages of using an annual funding cycle to minimise risk. The ANAO criticises such an approach because of the high level of administrative burden it creates for grantees and responsible agencies.

Improvements were made with some agencies, notably the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, in consolidating requirements across a number of contracts. For ongoing programs, and for effective staff recruitment and retention, employment contracts must be longer term. CLC looks forward to working with all its partner agencies to give certainty into future years to allow best value from multi-year funding programs.

Staff costs account for around 60 per cent of the CLC's expenditure. Retention and recruitment of quality staff continues to be a pressing issue. The recruitment costs of professional and experienced staff necessary to carry out CLC's statutory functions range from 15 per cent to 40 per cent of first year salary.

Budgetary pressures continue to mean important opportunities are missed in the performance of CLC's statutory functions. There continue to be significant cost increases in Central Australia, including accommodation cost increases imposing additional cost pressure on recruitment. Where possible CLC has kept pace with increasing demand through increased productivity and efficiency, however given ongoing uncertainty in other income, further engagement and flexibility will be required to enable satisfactory performance of CLC's functions.

With engagement on these issues, the CLC is well placed to continue its record of enhancing the social, political and economic participation and equity of its constituents.



Output Group 1

Land & Natural Resource Management

Outputs

1.1 Permits

1.2 Land and Natural Resource Management

Outcomes

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Central Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.

Output 1.1

Permits

The permit system is authorised by section 73 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth)* and contained within the *Aboriginal Land Act (NT)*. The system provides all visitors, workers and researchers with a system of regulated access to Aboriginal land which is administered by the land councils. The Central Land Council offers entry, transit, media (news-of-the-day), mining and special purpose permits.

PERMITS ISSUED				
TYPE	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Entry permit	808	302	438	390
Media permit	27	15	14	5
Mining permit	411	299	372	273
Special permit	47	26	23	32
Transit permit	2606	1808	2908	3079
TOTAL permits	3899	2450	3755	3779

Notwithstanding those amendments, permits to visit Aboriginal land outside community 'common areas' are still required.

However, as traditional owners requested, many visitors to communities are still applying for permits to areas where permits are not required, i.e. in public or 'common areas', and the CLC has issued 390 entry permits to such areas this year. Visitors apply for permits in communities because they wish to have peace of mind about the consent of the residents, and the CLC appreciates the goodwill shown in this area by members of the public.

Nonetheless, the CLC is concerned that the dilution of the permit system has led to an assumption by the public that they are free to visit Aboriginal land outside communities as well.

Traditional landowners are particularly concerned that uninvited visitors may be responsible for theft of equipment (most commonly solar panels and bore equipment) and damage to sacred sites.

Mereenie Loop Pass

The CLC is currently developing a new Mereenie Loop Pass. These passes are extremely popular with tourists and negotiations are continuing for them to be managed by Tourism Central Australia.

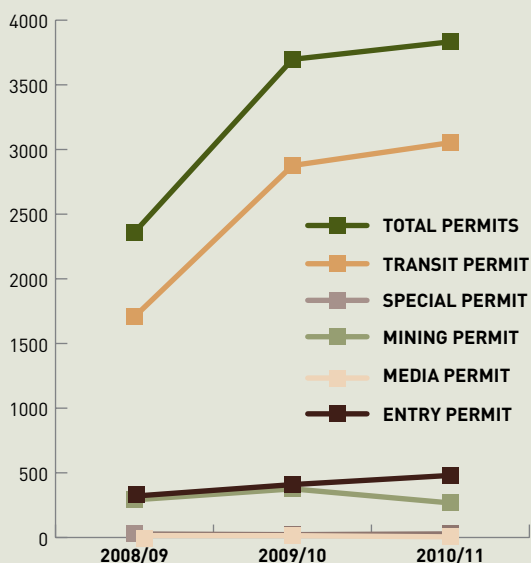
Bird Watchers

The CLC acted on behalf of traditional owners to respond to unauthorised access by large numbers of people to visit the location of a population of endangered princess parrots in an area of the Haasts Bluff Aboriginal Land Trust.

Other

Extensive negotiations have been undertaken by the CLC with applicants for special purpose permits. These have involved films, races across Aboriginal land, academic research, fauna surveys and private tourist visits. The relevant traditional owners were consulted.

TRENDS IN PERMIT APPLICATIONS



Performance

The Northern Territory Emergency Response legislation amended the system so permits are not required for public areas in main communities.

Output 1.2

Land & Natural Resource Management

In the Central Land Council's region, traditional Aboriginal landowners own 407,985 square kilometres of Aboriginal freehold land under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. This represents more than 52 per cent of the 776,549 square kilometres of land covered by the CLC's nine regions.

While the land continues to be of immense traditional importance and spiritual significance to its Aboriginal owners, much of it is arid or semi-arid, there are few surface waters, and it is ecologically fragile, remote and often inaccessible. Much of the land is unsuitable or only marginally suitable for pastoralism.

There is increasing recognition that the region contains natural environments of national significance. Not only are these areas often dynamic cultural landscapes, but they support many of Australia's most threatened species and have an extremely high conservation value.

However, there are a number of complex and difficult management issues facing Aboriginal landowners in Central Australia, including impacts of weed management, feral animal control, fire management, mineral exploration and mining, tourism, and other threats to biodiversity conservation.

One of the CLC's main natural resource management objectives is to build traditional landowners' on-ground capacity to deal with the challenges and opportunities involved in the sustainable

management of their country. This approach ensures that core environmental and cultural values are protected and managed, while participation in employment and training is increased and community development progressed.

The ability of Aboriginal people to visit and look after their country remains a priority for most Aboriginal landowners and there is very strong support from communities for young Aboriginal people who wish to be involved.

The CLC's Land Management Unit is structured into the following operational units:

- Regional Land Management Support
- Community Ranger Programs
- Joint Management and Tourism
- Rural Enterprise
- Employment
- Administration and Information (new this year, reflecting the growth in staff numbers and added focus on information systems)

Funding sources/agencies:

- Aboriginal Benefit Account (ABA)
- Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC)

- Territory NRM - formerly NT Natural Resource Management Board
- SEWPAC - Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - formerly DEWHA
- FaHCSIA
- Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)
- NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, Arts and Sport (NRETAS)
- Tourism NT (TNT)

Performance

COMMENT ON PERFORMANCE

The CLC's land management functions continue to expand with increased demand from the CLC's constituents with respect to the use and management of their land and an increasing range and number of externally-generated opportunities and agendas.

Again the ranger program has been outstanding, and the year has seen the rangers consolidate and build on their knowledge and significantly progress their academic qualifications.

CLC LAND MANAGEMENT STAFF 2008-2011

LAND MANAGEMENT STAFF	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
ABA core funded	19	19	21
Other agencies (refer below)	23	25	27
Remotely based ranger groups	7	7	7
Pilot (emerging) ranger groups	2	2	3
Indigenous rangers	62	76	72
Trainee Indigenous rangers - short term casual			30
Pilot program rangers		25	17
NTPWS secondments under MOU			2

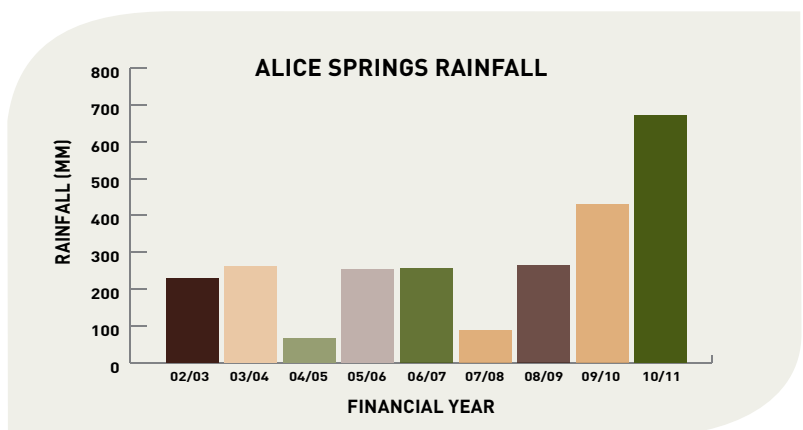
However, a number of factors continue to impact negatively on land management operations, including difficulties in recruiting suitable staff to Central Australia and housing shortages in communities.

Operations were at times severely hampered by record rainfalls for the last two financial years leading to a number of cancellations of meetings and field work.

Land Resource Information

A key objective was to construct a land resource information database to support sustainable land management activities and traditional owner aspirations. Coordination rested with the CLC's Land Resource Information Officer (LRIO) whose primary responsibility was to manage and enhance the information for the CLC and traditional owners to:

- Guide ongoing management actions and decision-making
- Guide and inform the strategic direction of land management activities



- Provide land resource assessments to enable informed land use and development decisions on Aboriginal land
- Provide a basis for monitoring land condition and the effectiveness of CLC activity in managing the cultural and natural resource values of Aboriginal-owned land and environmental threats to those values
- Monitor the effectiveness of CLC programs in meeting land use aspirations of traditional owners and the land management issues affecting Aboriginal land.

As well, the LRIO coordinated increased research into the requirements and development of a proposed Land Resource Information Management System (LRIMS), including a thorough analysis of the data management needs of land management staff using business analyst consultants. Recent technological developments including the Ara Irititja program and new ESRI (GIS software providers) products were investigated for CLC needs.

A fully functioning LRIMS will supersede the CLC's nine sub-regional resource condition reports which have been used to guide land management activity until now.

The continuing enhancement of this information is increasingly building capacity to undertake meaningful land condition assessments. An ever-growing network of survey sites is also providing the basis for long-term monitoring of the environmental condition of Aboriginal land.

Within the existing database systems, the LRIO continued to build a comprehensive and centralised knowledge base of the cultural and natural resource attributes of Aboriginal land and related CLC activity, including:

- Collating fieldwork biodiversity survey results and, along with data collected from government work on Aboriginal land, updating CLC flora, fauna and weed atlases, with links to GIS layers showing the location of related survey activity
- Preparation of GIS layers showing the extent of land management activities across the CLC, including ranger group work areas, EMU projects, Fire Committee boundary, Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA's) and Indigenous pastoral enterprises
- Adding a range of biodiversity layers to the CLC's LandInfo Online on the intranet. These were shared with the Territory NRM
- Obtaining relevant plant and weed records from the NT Herbarium and NRETAS weeds branch for Aboriginal lands
- Conducting ongoing discussions on the use of remote sensing tools for broad-scale landscape analysis and monitoring.

Related outputs in land resource



ABOVE: Rangers using the CyberTracker at the 2011 CLC Ranger Conference.

information and assessment included:

- Pastoral land condition monitoring at five sites on Yuendumu ALT grazing licence
- Compiled land resource and other relevant information for development of a management plan for CLC Region 3 (North West)
- Prepared GIS maps for traditional owners of the Santa Teresa and Ahakeye ALT and the proposed South Tanami Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) feasibility project
- Prepared GIS layers and a regional poster showing priority flora and fauna survey areas for ranger group work planning
- Prepared fire scar maps on Pmere Nyente ALT for fire management planning
- Mapped recent princess parrot records for Haasts Bluff ALT regional planning
- Development of a management plan for the eastern half of the Haasts Bluff ALT as a precursor to potential IPA feasibility assessment

- Updated the resource condition report for CLC Region 6 (Tennant Creek)
- Held initial meeting of 15 traditional owners of Atnetye II ALT regarding land management aspirations and priorities.

The CyberTracker Project

The capacity to collect biophysical data for Aboriginal land was given a significant boost with the appointment of a Regional CyberTracker Coordinator to implement the SEWPAC-funded Central Desert CyberTracker Project.

This project is a direct response to recommendations made at a DEWHA-funded CyberTracker workshop hosted by the CLC in May 2009 and attended by cross-border Indigenous land management agencies, IPA managers and Indigenous ranger staff from Central and Northern Australia.

CyberTracker is a hand-held computer which uses sequences of pictograms rather than words or numbers to spatially record cultural and natural resource

information. It is particularly suited to people with poor literacy and numeracy, but highly refined tracking knowledge, to make unique and otherwise unobtainable contributions to biodiversity management. CyberTracker use as a tool for Indigenous land management in Central Australia continues to grow.

The Regional CyberTracker Coordinator liaised with other organisations and individuals using CyberTracker technology in the NT and other jurisdictions and convened three CyberTracker Steering Committee meetings attended by CLC representatives from CLC, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Council, Western Desert Land Council (Martu) and SEWPAC.

The use of CyberTracker data management was extensively reviewed to improve efficiency. As a result the CLC designed and implemented several sequences to streamline surveys such as those of feral animals and weeds. The CLC also developed a series of scripts to enable mapping of line data features (burn lines or weed infestation boundaries) and retrieving waypoint data in the field and revised other sequences to ensure they were scientifically sound and addressed the management needs of ranger groups and IPA governance committees.

A significant level of training was delivered in CyberTracker use by Indigenous ranger groups and land management staff across a number of jurisdictions.

Fire Management

The CLC advises and assists

constituents with strategically addressing fire management issues on Aboriginal land across the region. The expansion and consolidation of this role during the reporting period was made possible through the presence of a dedicated Fire Management Officer funded from a number of sources.

The Minister has now approved a permanent core-funded position for this increasingly critical function in Aboriginal land management after the CLC demonstrated significant gains on previous years.

The CLC also continued to pursue other measures to add to this capacity in the face of extreme fire seasons ahead arising from prolonged rainfall and resultant high fuel load accumulation in 2010-2011 (see rainfall graph above). Initiatives also continued to build the capacity of Aboriginal land managers to participate in fire management activity, to represent their interests and perspectives and to raise the profile of efforts being made to proactively address

fire management issues on Aboriginal land.

Representation, Resourcing and Awareness

There was further development of the Tanami Regional Indigenous Fire Management Committee – also known as the “Warlu Committee”.

Established in July 2009, the Warlu Committee was the key outcome of a strategic assessment undertaken by the CLC to investigate mechanisms for greater recognition and representation of Aboriginal interests in regional fire planning and decision-making. This step was taken in response to past marginalisation of Aboriginal interests in Central Australia within the NT Government’s Regional Bushfire Committee structure. Historically administered through Bushfires NT, the primary concern of that committee has been pasture protection and pastoral infrastructure.

The Warlu Committee provided strategic fire planning and management direction for



ABOVE: Warlu Committee Meeting at Hamilton Downs Youth Camp 6-7 October 2010

the broader Tanami region. It comprises representatives and senior rangers from seven key Tanami communities: Lajamanu, Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Willowra, Tennant Creek, Ali Curung and Daguragu.

The committee also considered a CLC Tanami Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) repatriation and archiving project to develop resource material about traditional fire management practices recorded with senior knowledge holders of the Tanami region.

Warlu Committee objectives and achievements for fire planning and management improvement on Aboriginal land across the broader Tanami region were presented in a number of forums and formats during the year.

The CLC also participated in related meetings and forums relevant to promoting and advancing its fire management activities and objectives. In particular it made a number of successful funding submissions to agencies to increase the readiness and capacity of the CLC and Aboriginal ranger groups to respond to the severe wildfire conditions anticipated for the 2011 fire season.

Fire Planning and Strategic Actions

The CLC Fire Management Officer worked with other CLC land management staff and the network of community ranger groups to increase fire planning and prescribed burning activity with traditional owners.

Significant technical and coordination support was provided to all ranger groups and IPA staff in the development and implementation of fire management.

The following fire planning initiatives were facilitated with traditional owners and relevant supporting ranger groups to identify priority areas for prescribed burning and wildfire abatement activities:

- Annual fire planning workshop with Tjuwanpa ranger group coordinators and rangers with input from NT Parks and Wildlife and Bushfires NT staff
- A fire planning workshop in Lajamanu with the Northern Tanami IPA management committee and the Wulain Rangers
- Consultations with Warlu Committee Tennant Creek members regarding proposed 2011 fire management activities.

Areas to be targeted include parts of Mungkarta ALT, Karlantijpa South ALT and Jarra Jarra, Kumunu, Mangalawurru, and Kalumpurlpa outstation firebreaks.

The CLC also carried out fieldwork and engaged consultants to prepare a fire management strategy review for the Petermann region, a fire management plan for Loves Creek station and a fire management strategy for Haasts Bluff ALT.

An expanded prescribed burning program was undertaken across the region ahead of the anticipated extreme fire seasons in the next two years. Activities were primarily aimed at protecting biologically and culturally significant sites and reducing the risk of broad-scale wildfires threatening community infrastructure and other assets. This work included:

- Aerial burning on the Rodna and Roulpmalpa ALTs and fire protection for the

Hermannsburg community and neighbouring national park estate

- Support to a range of burning projects involving traditional owners, Warlpiri Rangers, IPA development staff, Bushfires NT, Aboriginal pastoral companies and neighbouring pastoral properties to the South Tanami IPA. Prescribed burns were undertaken on the Central Desert ALT, Yunkanjini, Lake MacKay, Pawu, Karlantijpa South, Ngalarurtju (formerly Central Mount Wedge) and Wirliyajarrayi ALTs
- Joint fire management work initiated with Bushfires NT at Tennant Creek including Warumungu ALT firebreaks assessment and clearances to extend the Tennant Creek township firebreak
- Assistance to Mungkarta ALT to undertake burning of country near Nguyarrmini outstation
- Negotiating assistance from the MacDonnell Shire to create firebreaks around the Mt Liebig, Papunya and Haasts Bluff communities
- Two ground-based burning trips and one aerial incendiary program conducted on Loves Creek station with traditional owners and Santa Teresa rangers as part of the Greening Australia's MacDonnell Ranges Biodiversity Hotspots grant
- The use of additional funds from Territory NRM to conduct 10 burning trips on the Petermann ALT.

Inter-Agency and Landholder Collaboration

The CLC has played a major role in planning and collaborating with Bushfires NT and other

stakeholders for the coming fire season.

It has participated in fortnightly meetings of the Southern Regional Fire Planning Working Group with NRETAS, Bushfires NT and other regional stakeholders to plan fire management for the upcoming 2011-12 and 2012-13 seasons which are potentially the most severe wildfire period in 30 years due to prolonged rainfall and high fuel loads.

It also represented constituent interests at a crisis meeting of the NT Police, Bushfires NT and FaHCSIA to assess organisational and community readiness to respond to the extreme fire season.

The CLC has been pivotal in designing a south-west cross-border fire management strategy between traditional owners and representative partner agencies in South Australia, Western Australia and the NT. Consequently, CLC submitted an application through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* (CFOC) program for funding to support the project.

A formal agreement was made with Suplejack Pastoral Co. for a jointly-resourced construction of a 60-kilometre firebreak between Suplejack and the Northern Tanami IPA, and it consulted with Mt Doreen and Newhaven Sanctuary management regarding fire management to protect values on the pastoral lease, sanctuary and adjoining Aboriginal land.

Climate Change and Carbon Economies

In a year of fluid political and legislative developments, particularly in relation to the Federal Government's Carbon

Farming Initiative, the CLC participated in a number of forums and discussions toward establishing a better understanding of potential implications and opportunities for Aboriginal landowners and native title holders across the CLC region. These included:

- A meeting with representatives from the Department of Climate Change to establish how the emerging federal greenhouse policy and Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) relates to CLC's Indigenous fire management activities
- A meeting with scientific staff from Bushfires NT and the CSIRO to discuss considerations for potential future greenhouse gas research directions on Aboriginal land in the Tanami region
- Participation in a Department of Climate Change workshop in Darwin aimed at developing appropriate methodologies to account for greenhouse gas emission savings by altered fire regimes across the northern savannahs
- Representation of CLC interests at the National Indigenous Climate Change Forum held in Alice Springs over 2 days in March 2011 at which the National Indigenous Climate Change Steering Committee was formed. The CLC's interests were subsequently represented in a submission made by this group in April 2011 to the Senate Standing Committee on Environment and Communications Inquiry into the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Bill 2011.

Water Resource Management

The CLC continued to assist traditional owners to manage and protect culturally significant surface water resources affected by the detrimental impacts of unmanaged stock, feral animals, weeds and other threats.

Haasts Bluff ALT

The CLC supported the traditional owners and the emerging Papunya Ranger group to look after waterholes at Muruntji rockhole, Talipata Gorge, Ilpili Springs, Alampara swamp and other culturally significant rockholes in Walimpirri and Ilpili areas (Patuwarritji and Tipulnga) on the Haasts Bluff ALT.

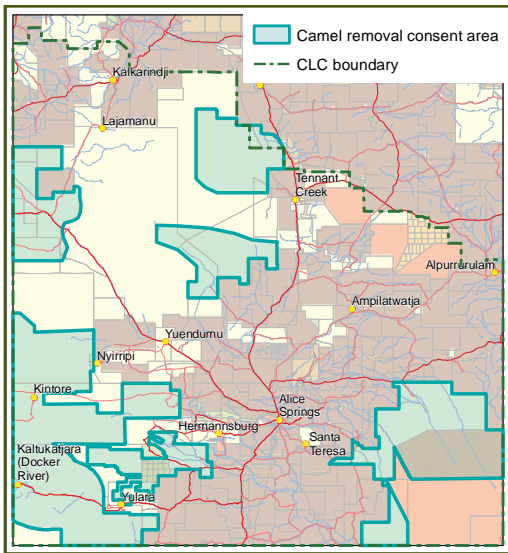
Karlantijpa South ALT

The CLC negotiated with the lessee of Tennant Creek Station to protect the culturally significant Porcupine Swamp (Junja) from the impact of the station's cattle.

Petermann ALT

The CLC organised involvement of traditional owners and Kaltukatjara Rangers with NRETAS staff in waterhole condition monitoring in the Petermann ALT as part of the NRETAS Camel Impact Monitoring Program, an element of the SEWPAC-funded Australian Feral Camel Management Project.

Water-related work was also done on behalf of traditional owners of the Santa Teresa ALT, the Warumungu ALT and the Dulcie Ranges National Park, and the CLC represented its constituents in a number of forums including the Great Artesian Basin Water Allocation Plan.



Invasive Species Management

Feral Animal Control – Camels

Feral animal control efforts continued to be primarily directed at broad-scale environmental degradation caused by feral camels over large areas of Aboriginal-owned land, particularly in the CLC's west, southwest and southeast subregions.

The CLC expanded its participation in a cross-jurisdictional, cross-sectoral consortium of government and non-government organisations that was successful in obtaining four-year funding of \$19 million through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* (CFOC) program to reduce feral camel numbers.

The Feral Animal Project Officer was originally funded by the ILC. Funding arrangements negotiated with the program host Ninti One Limited allow for staffing and operational costs associated with consulting traditional owners about reducing feral camel numbers on Aboriginal land under the Australian Feral Camel

Management Program (AFCMP).

In 2009-2010, traditional owners granted consent to control camel numbers on a number of land trusts, and resources in 2010-2011 were mainly devoted to preparing to implement those decisions.

Camel Management Consultation and Communication

During the reporting period, the CLC's camel management consultation and

communication work included the following:

- Liaison with owners/managers of pastoral properties at Numery, Ringwood, Andado, Mt Doreen and Haasts Bluff leases and the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, regarding camel management activities on adjoining Aboriginal lands
- Monitoring field trips with traditional owners of the Pmere Nyente ALT, Simpson Desert, Katiti and Petermann ALTs
- Exclusion area mapping exercises with traditional owners on Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre, Haasts Bluff, Katiti, Petermann Atnetye and Pmere Nyentye ALTs.

Camel management consultations were also carried out with traditional owners at Haasts Bluff, Kintore, Papunya and Mt Liebig, Karlantijpa North ALT, Atnetye ALT, Lake Mackay ALT, Kalkaringi and the North Tanami IPA.

A number of videos, newsletters, posters and presentations were produced to increase awareness in communities of the feral camel problem.

Representation, Capacity and Preparation

The primary focus is to raise Aboriginal community awareness of the detrimental impacts of camels and of their management options, and to consult with traditional owners in relation to implementation of control measures.

A second staff member was recruited to build capacity and participation in long term feral camel management activity such as skills in mustering, trapping, culling and butchering camels, with rangers and allied Indigenous land managers.

Camel management plans were completed for ranger groups at Kaltukatjara, Santa Teresa and Hermannsburg.

The CLC also assisted in developing NRETAS' aerial camel culling standard operational procedures (SOPs).

As well, constituents were represented by the CLC at a number of levels and the CLC identified and lobbied for Indigenous engagement opportunities in aerial surveys and water monitoring exercises.

Harvesting

The CLC's activities in the area of camel harvesting included the following achievements:

- Negotiated access to feral camels in Rainbow Valley National Park for a commercial harvest proponent (traditional owner of the area)
- Presented to a camel industry stakeholder meeting, coordinated by Ninti One, on processes necessary to developing an agreement to commercially harvest camels on Central Australian Aboriginal land

- Advised proponents on the process of applying for permission to harvest camels on Aboriginal lands
- Accompanied a commercial camel musterer on an assessment of a potential mustering water-point on the Karlantijpa South ALT
- Obtained Work Area Clearances in the Petermann ALT for a local Indigenous camel harvesting proponent.

Feral Animal Control – Other

The CLC also carries out the following activities regarding other feral animal populations:

- Liaison with Anmatyerr traditional owners and a grazing licensee regarding feral dog control on the Ahakeye ALT and a permit application to NRETAS to enable wild dog control measures
- Consultation with Eastern Arrernte traditional owners regarding a proposed University of Tasmania feral cats research project
- Undertook a feral horse survey across Loves Creek station.

Invasive Species

Control - Weed Management

Weed control work on Aboriginal land was mainly carried out by the CLC ranger groups, which included the following work:

- At Papunya the new ranger group was provided with weed eradication equipment, chemicals and training. The rangers worked to eradicate rubber bush, Mossman river grass and buffel grass in the area
- Santa Teresa rangers worked to eradicate two weeds of national significance – the prickly pear and athel pines on Loves Creek station – and also treated Mexican poppy, parkinsonia, buffel and couch near Santa Teresa

- The CLC created a generic, scientifically sound weed sequence for CyberTracker units for roll-out across ranger groups on Aboriginal lands
- Weed surveys were carried out on the Pawu ALT and Wirliyajarrai ALT, the proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA (on Petermann ALT), Yuendumu ALT and in the Nyrripi and Willowra vicinities
- A weeds control project at Tjwata outstation near Docker River was carried out with Kaltukatjara Rangers
- A weeds survey was undertaken by Warlpiri rangers in November along Kirridi Creek and north of 4 Mile bore, locating over 200 Rubber Bush plants by GPS for follow-up control
- Warlpiri Rangers undertook heavy spraying of parkinsonia and rubber bush in various localities
- Weed spraying was undertaken at Nongra Lakes by the Wulain Rangers as part of a parkinsonia eradication project with Victoria River District Conservation Association on Inverway station
- Management of populations of parkinsonia in the Hooker Creek catchment close to Lajamanu was undertaken
- Staff identified and treated populations of Mossman river grass at locations on the Mungkarta ALT with Ngayarrmini community members
- The CLC continued to represent traditional owners on the Alice Springs Regional Weeds Reference Group, the National Athel Pine Management Committee and in discussions with the CSIRO.

Soil Erosion Control

During the reporting period the CLC:

- Facilitated a soil conservation planning field trip to Urremerne Outstation in the Deep Well locality with traditional owners and a technical expert to discuss erosion issues and solutions
- Consulted residents of Ngayarrmini outstation on Mungkarta ALT regarding the management of soil erosion issues affecting access and the community's environment, and initiated a funding application through the Australian Government's *Caring For Our Country - Community Action Grants Program* to undertake soil erosion mitigation works.

Biodiversity Management

In accordance with section 23(2) of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* the CLC conducted a number of biodiversity management programs through collaborative and independent initiatives for the protection of wildlife on Aboriginal land.

Much of the effort focused on vulnerable or endangered species under NT and/or Commonwealth legislation but also occurred in relation to species of cultural significance to traditional owners.

Many of these activities are also related to continuing development processes for proposed Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) in the region and are being given increasing recognition for contributing significantly to the knowledge and management of biodiversity values across Central Australia.

Associated fieldwork with traditional owners, increasingly undertaken in collaboration with specialist staff of the NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, Arts and Sport (NRETAS) and ecological consultants, utilises

both Indigenous ecological knowledge and Western scientific approaches, and frequently builds long-term management capacity through engaging Indigenous ranger groups.

Significant Initiatives for 2010-2011

The Warlpiri Rangers, Traditional Owners and the Proposed Southern Tanami IPA
Significant initiatives involving the proposed Southern Tanami IPA, traditional owners and Warlpiri Rangers during the reporting period included:

- An annual fauna monitoring survey and fire management to protect and enhance core bilby habitats along the Lander River and in the Yinapaka (Lake Surprise) locality on the Central Desert ALT
- A rock wallaby survey and targeted fire management activities on the Karlantjipa South ALT
- Two rock wallaby surveys and related fire management activities on the Lake MacKay ALT
- A warrana (great desert skink) research trip to Sangster's Bore with traditional owners and scientists from Macquarie University.

Traditional owners and the proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA
Significant initiatives involving the proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA and traditional owners during the reporting period included:

- Consultations with senior traditional owners from Mutitjulu, Docker River and Areyonga regarding priority areas for flora and fauna surveys
- A fauna survey in the Lake Amadeus area (Katiti ALT)

- Fauna and rare plant surveys in the Lake Neale region
- A threatened species planning meeting in the Petermann ALT
- Responses to requests for assistance in reintroducing brush-tailed possums on the Petermann ALT
- Great desert skink monitoring.

Other Threatened Species

Work related to other threatened species during the reporting period included:

- Continued liaison with Kaytetye/Anmatyerr traditional owners and scientists regarding identification of a potentially new and critically endangered plant species (a Typhonium lily) on the Alyawarra and Angarapa ALTs
- Liaison with NRETAS staff and traditional owners regarding identification and protection of remnant habitat for princess parrots on the Haasts Bluff ALT from unauthorised tourist access
- Fieldwork with traditional owners and Santa Teresa rangers for the monitoring and management of a slater's skink population on Loves Creek station
- Work carried out with the NT Herbarium to prepare maps highlighting priority areas for flora and fauna surveys across the CLC region to guide ranger group work programs
- Developed standardised survey methodologies.

The CLC continued to represent the aspirations and views of its constituents for the management of their land in a number forums, initiatives and reviews relevant to biodiversity management, threatened species, and related issues on Aboriginal land.

Structured Community-based Land Management Programs

The CLC Ranger Program has moved into a new phase of stability with the seven established groups transitioning beyond a basic work-ready level. Now the rangers are progressively taking on more complex cultural and natural resource management (CNRM) projects as they build specialist skills and increase work experience.

This year the program expanded with the addition of three new groups operating in a trial context to test their viability and the organisation's capacity to support additional groups.

The CLC ranger groups are:

- Wulain Rangers – Lajamanu and Northern Tanami IPA
- Warlpiri Rangers – Yuendumu and proposed Southern Tanami IPA
- Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers – Tennant Creek region
- Tjuwanpa Rangers – Hermannsburg region
- Kaltukatjara Rangers – Docker River and Katiti-Petermann ALTs
- Ltyentye Apurte Rangers – Santa Teresa ALT and surrounds
- Anmatyerr Rangers – Ti-tree locality
- Papunya Rangers (pilot) – Papunya and surrounding Haast Bluff ALT
- Daguragu Rangers (pilot) – Daguragu and surrounds
- Atitjere Rangers (pilot) – Harts Range region and surrounds.

The broad-ranging social, cultural, economic, health and environmental benefits delivered by Indigenous land management programs such as this are

increasingly acknowledged by government, research institutions and Aboriginal communities, generating a growing demand for the CLC to support new programs in other communities across the region.

Each ranger group requires significant organisational support in the form of co-ordination, administration, mentoring, operations and advocacy assistance. The extent of the additional load on the organisation's corporate service sections now requires consideration of alternative operational models if new ranger groups are to be supported in the region.

Funding

The CLC successfully negotiated a further three years of secure funding (2010-2013) from the Australian Government's *Working on Country* (WoC) program, administered by SEWPAC, and the *Real Jobs* program, administered by the ILC. Together these funding agreements provided \$5.66 million in funding this year.

SEWPAC also offered additional *Working on Country* funding to enable the transition of the Papunya rangers from a pilot to a permanent group, with funding provided for operations and wages for an additional 1.2 fulltime equivalent (FTE) positions.

This group will be fully operational by early August 2011.

Negotiations are also currently underway with the ILC to secure additional operational support to enable the Daguragu Rangers to operate on a permanent basis from August 2011 using ILC *Real Jobs* funding.

Overall core funding for the CLC Ranger Program for the 2010-11

year was \$8.29 million, provided by the following sources:

- *Working on Country* funding contracts with SEWPAC for 2010-13, spanning WoC National, WoC Northern Territory and WoC Flexible streams for the Wulain, Warlpiri, Muru-warinyi Ankkul, Anmatyerr, Tjuwanpa and Kaltukatjara Ranger groups for 44 ranger FTEs
 - ILC *Real Jobs* contract for 2010-13 providing salaries for 25 ranger FTEs funded through FaHCSIA and an accompanying ILC funding package for coordination, capital, operations and training. This funding has been critical for the support of the ongoing operations of the Ltyentye Apurte Ranger group at Santa Teresa and also allowed for employment of new rangers within pilot programs and to support expansion within the established groups
 - Capital and operations funding from two separate ABA funding agreements for three ranger coordinator houses in Lajamanu, Yuendumu and Ti-tree, the purchase of transportable housing and office infrastructure to support ranger operations in other locations, purchase of workshop spaces in Alice Springs and Tennant Creek, additional vehicles and machinery, funding for specialist fire management, erosion control and weed management works, and funds for business planning to test the opportunities and feasibility of transitioning ranger groups to commercial contract-based operations
 - The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) funded ranger training and mentoring support under their Indigenous Employment Program.
- Additional funding contributions to the ranger program totalling \$473,225 were sourced through two other funding agreements:
- SEWPAC *Caring for our Country*
 - NT Government EcoLink funding through NRETAS
- SEWPAC also allowed access to \$865,000 from the previous year's WoC funds for:
- EMU pilot project Phase III to deliver EMU (Ecosystem Management Understanding) planning training to CLC Land Management staff and to continue the development of projects on Ahakeye and Santa Teresa ALTs
 - Development of a fire training package for Central Australian rangers
 - Operational coordination support of activities by Willowra and Nyirripi-based Warlpiri Rangers
 - Purchase of new vehicles
 - Mentoring and training strategy to align the program with appropriate national standards
 - Additional fire operations capacity in priority regions
 - Development of a business model for an integrated database for spatial and non spatial cultural and natural resource management (CNRM) data collected by or needed by rangers for planning and reporting purposes
 - Enhancing women's engagement in land management activities by providing operational funds for the new women's Land Management Facilitator.

As part of the effort to build economic resilience and broaden employment opportunities within the ranger program, some groups have taken on increasing levels of fee-for-service work.

This year, approximately two per cent of the total ranger program income was derived from fee-for-service work, with most (88 per cent) coming from Flexible Employment Program (FEP) contracts on parks and reserves through the NT Parks and Wildlife Service joint management arrangements.

FEP work has focused on tourism infrastructure maintenance, including weed and fire management work around campgrounds and trailheads, track maintenance work, and fencing and interpretive signage installation.

Other fee-for-service work has involved small fencing contracts and weed management work with mining companies and pastoralists and ongoing contracts with Newmont's mining operations in the Tanami.

NT Parks and Wildlife Service (NTPWS) seconded a NTPWS ranger to work within the CLC ranger program to increase involvement by the Tjuwanpa Rangers in FEP work and the management of the Finke Gorge National Park in the longer term.

The feasibility of involvement by Tanami-area rangers in large-scale drill-hole rehabilitation contract work as part of Newmont's environmental obligations was scoped using a grant from Indigenous Business Australia (IBA). At 30 June 2011 the consultancy was still in the data collation stage.

Terms of reference were developed for a broad-based business planning exercise to scope the extent of regional commercial contracting opportunities and to investigate alternative business models for ranger group operations to potentially decrease reliance on government funding.

Efforts to explore increased contracting opportunities for ranger groups are consistent with government's desire to see the rangers progress to being commercially competitive.

The CLC is mindful that the transition of ranger groups to any level of commercial contracting will need to be staged slowly and require careful consideration of regional viability and ongoing support for groups, particularly in remote areas without significant mining nor pastoralism operations and where few potential host entities exist to ensure success into the future.

Recruitment and Staffing

Additional positions were created to fill gaps and provide additional support to ensure successful outcomes from the program. Ministerial approval was received to enable the CLC to employ a Ranger Program Assistant Coordinator within core ABA-funded operational staffing structure on an ongoing basis to meet significant administrative and program development responsibilities.

Funding levels were sufficient to establish a new position of a ranger program locum to provide additional on-ground support for ranger groups and to help with larger, more technically complex jobs.

NTPWS also funded a seconded park ranger (see above).

SEWPAC funds provided a second short-term ranger coordinator position at Yuendumu which led to a substantial increase in fire management and biodiversity survey outcomes in the Southern Tanami region. Efforts are currently underway to source longer term funding for this position as part of the transition to declaration of the Southern Tanami IPA in 2011-12.

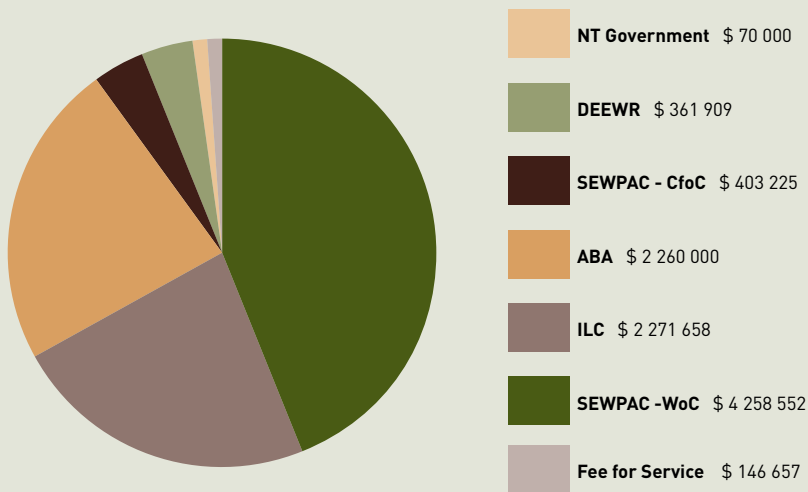
Ranger Program Training and Development

Significant progress was made in professional development with the formalisation of the position of senior ranger. At 30 June 2011 there were six rangers appointed to these roles. Senior rangers take on substantial responsibilities for supervising work crews in the field, transferring skills, and managing some of the administration workload of the ranger coordinators.

As part of their professional development, four of these rangers were enrolled in Certificate IV in Workplace Training and Assessment through the Community Based Indigenous Training (CBIT) program. Three have graduated and the fourth will graduate later in the year.

Peer-to-peer training was another successful aspect of program development this year, with senior rangers and other rangers with specialist skills spending time supervising teams of rangers in other locations and overseeing the completion of projects such as fencing, stockyard refurbishment or ground-based burning work. This ranger exchange has had very

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL CLC RANGER PROGRAM FUNDING 2010/2011



good professional development and networking outcomes and will be expanded in the coming year.

Equipment, Infrastructure and Operational Resources

ABA funds were also received to allow for the purchase and installation of transportable houses and office spaces for ranger groups currently lacking these facilities. Although not ideal, these transportable housing/office options allow for a rapid short-term solution while longer term leasing or construction options are explored.

Negotiations are also underway with a number of other agencies and shires to secure houses and workshops in communities.

Significant ABA capital funding was secured to address some of the infrastructure and equipment constraints currently limiting growth within the ranger program. Funds will allow development of two regional workshop hubs servicing ranger groups in the northern and southern regions and for

additional vehicle, machinery and specialist equipment to enhance ranger group operations.

Work Planning

A greater emphasis was placed on tracking and improving ranger group performance both in terms of work outputs and employment outcomes.

A weekly reporting system was refined in order to collect comprehensive data on individual ranger attendance and performance and to enable more streamlined collation of data on ranger group work outputs.

These reports were monitored closely so that informed decisions about early intervention by the ranger mentor or ranger trainer could be made to improve ranger attendance and work effort.

Another development this year was the production of workplans with increased levels of traditional owner involvement in planning and priority setting.

The EMU (Ecosystem Management Understanding) pilot project was extended to enable Ltyentye Apurte

and Anmatyerr Rangers to work closely with key traditional owners to finalise cultural and natural asset mapping on the Santa Teresa and Ahakeye ALTs respectively, and to develop priority project areas for inclusion in future ranger workplans.

Training in EMU planning and recognition of landscape ecological processes delivered to regional land management and ranger program staff increased skills in community-based planning and enabled staff to facilitate regional planning strategically.

The dedicated CyberTracker officer highlighted to the rangers the importance of collecting monitoring data and building up a regional picture of current threats to cultural and biodiversity assets on Aboriginal-owned land to enable a more informed planning of projects to address these threats.

CyberTracker use was also a feature of a successful two-day Ranger Program Coordinator forum hosted and facilitated by the CLC in November, with *Working on*

Country funding, for Indigenous ranger program staff across Central and Northern Australia.

Operational work plans for the 2011-12 period were produced by all seven groups and translated into work plan templates to meet contract requirements for SEWPAC and ILC funding.

Prolonged wet weather across Central Australia significantly interrupted the implementation of workplans of all groups, particularly in undertaking fire management and invasive species control. Nevertheless, significant outputs were achieved in implementing a broad range of activities and development initiatives with CLC support throughout the year for both established and emerging ranger groups across the region, as detailed below.

Existing Ranger Program Activity for 2010-2011

Tjuwanpa Rangers (Hermannsburg)

- Bi-annual slater's skink population count performed in Finke Gorge National Park. Three lizards captured and relocated to the Alice Springs Desert Park to start a captive breeding program for this endangered lizard
- Monitoring and management of buffel grass incursions
- Athel pine monitoring along the Finke River, which showed remarkably low levels of reinfestation of this weed
- Mexican poppy control works along the Finke River
- Logistical and other on-ground assistance for a trial evaluation of the proposed Ilpurla Trail walk west of Ntaria with traditional owners and operator company Into the Blue. Rangers also



ABOVE: Tjuwanpa Rangers building stockyards, August 2010

worked on the development of the trail and transferred track building skills to local Arrernte workers

- Quarterly environmental survey of Palm Valley Gas Field with Low Ecological Services
- Construction of verandah and nursery at the ranger office at Hermannsburg, and assistance for traditional owners with clean-up and protection activities at Gilbert Springs, Kaporilya and Ljiltera Springs
- Attended the Finke Gorge National Park handback ceremony in Alice Springs and greeted and escorted the Prime Minister during the ceremonies at the Desert Park
- Completed 303 person days of FEP projects with the NTPWS at Owen Springs Reserve, Finke Gorge and West MacDonnell Ranges National Parks to a total value of \$131,370

- Burning activities with NTPWS rangers in Owen Springs National Park, Finke Gorge National Park and the Watarrka National Park
- Planning and facilitating fortnightly Junior Ranger activities with Ntaria School in collaboration with Western Arrernte Health Aboriginal Corporation, Parks and Wildlife Service and youth workers
- Participation in a CSIRO field study on Aboriginal people's perceptions of weeds
- Continued to work with the CLC's Rural Enterprise Unit to manage feral horse populations in the region
- Supervision and mentoring support for the Atitjere pilot ranger group.

Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers (Tennant Creek)

- Undertook the following activities on the Mungkarta ALT: 600 rubber bush plants treated at Greenwood outstation; fenceline repairs at Gilbert

Swamp floodout to minimise cattle impacts; assistance with the muster of 104 cattle at Nguyarrmini to reduce grazing impacts; and the completion of a cattle trough and water reticulation project to enable future musters of feral animals in the Murchison Range

- Weed management works on Beetaloo Station under contract arrangements with the Barkly Landcare and Conservation Association, spraying approximately 85 hectares of parkinsonia on the headwaters of Newcastle Creek and surrounds. Rangers also identified 10 hectares of rubber bush infestation
- Constructed a 700m safety fence under contract to Emerson Mining to enclose the Chariot Open Cut Mine and the Edna Beryl Mine
- Participated in monthly patrol and maintenance work in the Davenport Ranges National Park with NTPWS staff under FEP arrangements, and undertook weed management and campground maintenance work under joint management arrangements
- Undertook regular site management works at Kunjarra (Devils Pebbles)
- Managed rubber bush at Nobles Nob mine under contract with Excalibur Mining Corporation Ltd
- Constructed fencing around Junja (Porcupine Swamp) on the boundary of Tennant Creek station and the Karlantijpa South ALT to exclude cattle and horses.

Kaltukatjara Rangers (Docker River)

- Provided support for a Katiti-Petermann IPA planning field trip to biodiversity hotspot

Lake Amadeus with traditional owners and staff from Parks and Wildlife Service and Desert Wildlife Services to undertake fauna surveys at four sites

- Carried out strategic buffel control to reduce fuel loads around three outstations
- Identified and manually treated of an outbreak of Mexican poppy near Docker River
- Constructed new steel holding yards near Docker River under the direction of traditional owners and CLC Rural Enterprise staff to enable the community to muster and manage feral horse and camel populations
- Worked with the Centre for Appropriate Technology (CAT) to complete Karu Kali outstation construction works, and took part in community clean-up and maintenance works at Ampatjuta and Tjuwata outstations and in Docker River in collaboration with the MacDonnell Shire
- Undertook waterhole monitoring training and regular monitoring at Piryultjara, Tingka Kuna and Tjilpuka waterholes as part of a national program to monitor and manage camel impacts
- Completed a four-day IPA survey at Kalaya Tjunta to collect population data for *tjakara* (great desert skink) and data on small mammal distribution
- Managed buffel grass infestations around Amputjuta, Kulail and Mantarur outstations and Kaltukatjara campground to reduce fire risk
- Undertook ground-based burning to protect biodiversity and infrastructure assets including: Tjunti campground

(near Lasseter's Cave), Mulga Green, Wangkari, Kuna Pula, Uluru Kata Tjuta National Park, Bloods Range/Lake Neale (Kalaya Tjunta) area, and at Irvine Creek to protect brush-tail possum habitat; construction of a firebreak around the Docker River community's power station; habitat protection burns along Tjilpuka Ridge.

Wulain Rangers (Lajamanu)

- Carried out a threatened species tracking survey with traditional owners near Mirridi, Duckponds, Parnta and Lajamanu
- Built a nursery area and installed irrigation to allow rangers to grow shade trees and plants for revegetation work
- Undertook a program of ground-based and aerial burning activities to protect biodiversity, cultural and infrastructure assets across a total of more than 2300 square kilometres, including Pinja, Mirridi, Duckponds, Picaninny Bore, Talbot Well and Parnta outstations, as well as Suplejack, Picaninny Bore, Kamira Springs, Talbot Lake, Winnecke Creek and east of Jangalpalalpa outstation
- Provided support for two IPA country visits with the local school
- Surveyed for signs of bilbies as part of an ongoing population monitoring program
- Performed contract weed spraying and an animal survey with Newmont Ltd at Tanami mine sites
- Carried out parkinsonia eradication (see above: Invasive Species Control - Weed Management)
- Undertook buffel grass management works across the IPA.



ABOVE: Warlipiri Ranger welding a shade structure February 2011

Warlipiri Rangers (Yuendumu, Willowra and Nyirripi)

- Collaborated with Bushfires NT staff and traditional owners to carry out more than 8700 square kilometres of prescribed burning
- Completed landscaping around CLC's Yuendumu office area
- Provided logistical support for a *warrana* (great desert skink) survey (see above: Biodiversity Management, Significant initiatives for 2010-2011, Warlipiri Rangers)
- Undertook surveys for black-footed rock-wallabies on Lake MacKay and Mt Barkly ALTs
- Carried out weed control (see above)
- Performed pastoral monitoring at five sites on the grazing lease on Yuendumu ALT site
- Completed a fauna survey at Yinapaka (Lake Surprise), which found 59 bird species (including 14 species of waterbirds on the lake, and three sightings of the near-threatened grey falcon), and recorded sightings of bilbies.

Anmatyerr Rangers (Ti-tree)

- Carried out first and second stages of the EMU planning process for the eastern Ahakeye ALT with traditional owners
- Completed fencing at Yanginj waterhole, an important cultural site on the Ahakeye ALT to protect it from feral animal damage
- Worked under guidance from traditional owners to clean out a series of culturally significant waterholes
- Completed fencing at Mulga Bore to allow yards to be used for future mustering work
- Manually constructed a three kilometre firebreak on Ahakeye ALT and ground burning to reduce fuel loads and enhance *akatyerr* (bush raisin) regeneration. This work included installation of photo-points in burnt areas to monitor recovery of this important bushfood
- Mapped parkinsonia occurrence along the Hanson and Woodford Rivers
- Provided logistical support for a one-day school country visit to Mt Ester with 12 children
- Provided logistical support for traditional owners to survey flora near Utopia
- Carried out fuel reduction burns (totalling 32 square kilometres) around Mt Barkly, and in the process performed documentation of traditional owners' Indigenous ecological knowledge (IEK) regarding burning on country
- Worked with Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers to clear fire breaks and undertake nighttime protective burns around the

Mission Block

- Carried out back-burning at Adelaide Bore outstation to provide protection from wildfires.

Ltyentye Apurte Rangers (Santa Teresa)

- Completed first and second stages of the EMU planning process for Santa Teresa ALT
- Performed prickly pear control at Limbla outstation, Loves Creek
- Carried out a major rebuild of yards at Phillipson Bore and Yam Bore for cattle musters and feral animal control
- Performed a feral horse muster on Santa Teresa ALT using the restored Phillipson Bore yards
- Completed the fencing of culturally important rain sites on the eastern side of Uralampe Range identified by traditional owners during the EMU planning work. Fencing and erosion management works will form a significant part of the rangers' work program in the coming year
- Worked with an NRETAS aquatic biologist and NTPWS staff at Hayes and Salt Springs on Santa Teresa ALT as part of a water monitoring workshop. Rangers also participated in Simpson Desert water monitoring as part of monitoring feral camel impacts
- Undertook maintenance work at Yam Creek Bore to clean up the water source and protect the site from feral animal damage
- Treated Mexican poppy infestations and performed buffel and couch control at Rockhole Bore
- Treated populations of parkinsonia around Santa Teresa

- Fenced along the eastern boundary of the ALT to control feral animal access to important wetland sites within the Uralampe Ranges
- Traditional owners provided logistical support for a horse-trail tour with 90 participants, during which the rangers talked about their role.

Emerging Ranger Programs

Harts Range Rangers (Atitjere)

- Carried out site visits and traditional land management activities at Alatyeye sacred sites with senior Eastern Arrernte traditional owners
- Participated in and provided logistical support for a Natural Resources Audit of the newly acquired Huckitta Station, also completing fauna and plant survey work at 12 monitoring sites
- Traditional owners undertook site assessment of a sacred site adjacent to Yousef's Dam on Huckitta
- Performed a site visit on the Atnetye ALT to identify work plan activities
- Contributed to logistical arrangements for camel culling on Atnetye ALT.

Papunya Rangers

- Facilitated the continuing development of the Papunya group with NT Government EcoLink funding on the Haasts Bluff ALT
- Carried out a range of on-ground works, including maintenance of waterholes and springs, intergenerational IEK transfer, weed management, threatened species management and fire management

- Worked alongside Warlpiri Rangers to do ground-based burning
- Obtained accredited training for rangers and coordinator in core Occupational Health and Safety skills
- Arranged involvement of NRETAS specialist staff in flora and fauna surveys
- Participated in cultural site management training with National Museum Australia and UNE archaeologists.

Daguragu Rangers

- Facilitated the continuing development of the Daguragu group with NT Government EcoLink funding
- Contributed planning, logistical, coordination and documentation support for the implementation of the regional IEK project, *Gurindji Ngurrawu Warlakuwaji*, involving 10 country visits with 170 participants including rangers
- Organised support for the rangers to undertake training in Certificate II Conservation Land Management II during the group's recess while negotiations continue over future funding and hosting arrangements
- Continued ongoing negotiations with ILC for additional funding to support a permanent Daguragu Ranger group resulting in a tentative funding offer.

Women's Land Management

Aboriginal women continue to have relatively low participation rates in more structured programs such as the Indigenous ranger program.

The CLC's second Women's Land Management Development Workshop, in 2009-2010, made a

number of key recommendations including the need for additional funding and greater support for more land management jobs, as well as projects for women and improvements in ranger group recruitment processes.

The CLC's 2010-2011 ABA budget submission was successful in securing ministerial support for establishing a women's land management facilitator who will identify and implement strategies to improve the level of integration and participation of Aboriginal women in existing land management programs and develop women's land management projects.

There were a number of women's land management activities, including:

- A women's country trip on Lake MacKays ALT (see Southern Tanami IPA)
- Support for seven dedicated women's projects within the Handing Down Knowledge project for the intergenerational transfer of IEK
- Support for three women's country trips to build capacity to represent their interests and aspirations in a joint management context at Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve, Davenport Range National Park and Karlu Karlu (Devils Marbles) Conservation Reserve.

In developing processes and opportunities for increasing the involvement of women in ranger activities, the CLC also:

- Supported both the Anmatyerr and Santa Teresa Rangers to build women's involvement in their EMU projects informing ranger program work planning

The CLC also has a joint management position within its core-funded operational structure which has responsibility for overall coordination of all of the CLC's joint management programs, (including Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park) and Aboriginal tourism development.

The CLC responded to a range of immediate management concerns as they arose, organised and facilitated meetings of joint management committees and put considerable effort toward supporting the involvement of traditional owners in park management work.

Work focussed on the following parks and reserves:

Alice Springs group of Nature Parks and Reserves

- Discussions with Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation to establish an ongoing working relationship for joint management of the Alice Springs Telegraph Station and other jointly-managed parks (Emily-Jessie Gap Nature Park, Kuyunba Conservation Reserve) covered by ILUAs and falling within the Alice Springs native title area
- Public forums were held about joint management of Alice Springs Telegraph Station and related tourism matters
- Preliminary joint management planning was carried out.

Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve

- Information was disseminated to the broader group
- Governance training was provided to joint management committee members and development of park permit guidelines was begun

- Commenced development of a cultural heritage management plan
- Meetings were held to discuss community development options for use of park rent monies
- A trip with women traditional owners was undertaken throughout their country to discuss joint management issues, particularly in relation to cultural site protection and governance.

Davenport Range National Park

- Pre-planning meetings were held with NTPWS
- Joint management meetings and country trips were carried out with traditional owners to develop the content for the joint management plan for the park
- Collaborated with NTPWS in implementing a biodiversity and fire-based IEK project funded by the NT Natural Resource Management (NRM) Board
- Gained expert anthropological input and comment on the Davenport Range's Cultural Values Report toward preparation of the draft Joint Management Plan.

East MacDonnell Ranges group of national parks and reserves

The following activities were conducted to advance joint management for this group of parks and reserves including Emily and Jessie Gaps, Trepkina Gorge, N'dhala Gorge, Corroborree Rock, Arltunga Historical Reserve and Ruby Gap National park:

- Comment was made on the Draft Joint Management Plan for Trepkina Nature Park
- Facilitated the first East MacDonnell Joint Management Committee (JMC) meeting

and produced and distributed information to traditional owners about meeting discussions and outcomes. Efforts to organise three further meetings were cancelled due to illness and sorry business

- Workshops were held to develop guidelines and procedures for park permit applications and other issues
- Governance training workshops to the East MacDonnell joint management committee were held
- Traditional owners were employed on FEP activities at Arltunga Historical Reserve.

Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve

- Two planned meetings of traditional owners were cancelled because of road conditions and disturbances
- A meeting of traditional owners was held in February to consider the spending of rent money and other income.

Finke Gorge National Park

- Three joint management meetings with traditional owners were held. These addressed a range of issues including:
 - clarification of traditional affiliations with the south-west area of the park
 - identification of representatives on a joint management committee (JMC)
 - input of traditional owners on content of the draft joint management plan
 - decision-making and governance with input from the NTPWS - operational planning
- Individual consultations were undertaken with senior traditional owners

unable to attend meetings. Key traditional owners were also consulted in an effort to resolve disputes over representation on the joint management committee

- Organised and conducted two Boggy Hole steering committee meetings
- Provided co-ordination and support for projects in the Boggy Hole area including:
 - a water-based IEK project at Boggy Hole with traditional owners in collaboration with NTPWS, funded by the NT NRM Board
 - an ongoing Boggy Hole water monitoring program including fieldtrips with NTPWS, traditional owners and Tjuwanpa Rangers, providing paid work and training
 - an NRETAS water monitoring trip in which younger traditional owners participated (including Tjuwanpa Rangers) under FEP arrangements, with some training and assessments administered by CDU.
- Produced and distributed booklets to Finke Gorge traditional owners to inform them of meeting discussions and outcomes.

Judbarra (Gregory) National Park

- Contributed in conjunction with the NLC to traditional owner consultations and negotiations with the NT PWS in resolving the name change of Gregory National Park to Judbarra National Park, including registering the name change with the NT Place Names Committee
- Held decision-making and governance training workshops with traditional owners

- Conducted consultations with traditional owners in five communities across 800 square kilometres to review the final draft Joint Management Plan for Judbarra (Gregory) National Park and obtain their consent to submit it for public comment
- Commenced negotiations with NTPWS regarding weed control and infrastructure development within the park
- Commenced discussions with NLC regarding proposed road and cultural heritage conservation matters
- Commenced development of permit application guidelines with traditional owners
- Consulted traditional owners of the park about the use of park rent money for community development purposes
- Developed a three-month FEP work program with traditional owners and NTPWS staff.

Karlu Karlu (Devils Marbles) Conservation Reserve

- Organised and facilitated two Karlu Karlu joint management committee meetings including election of committee members, operational review and planning, and rent money consultations
- Produced and distributed newsletters and meeting minutes to committee members and traditional owners to inform them of meeting discussions and outcomes
- Planned a women's meeting which was subsequently cancelled due to sorry business.

Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve

- Held a meeting of traditional owners to review the ongoing implementation of the Rainbow Valley Cultural Heritage Plan

- Two joint management meetings were postponed due to sorry business, rain and road conditions
- Disseminated an information booklet among traditional owners to inform them more broadly about joint management
- Facilitated a meeting between NTPWS and traditional owners to discuss the removal of camels from the Reserve
- Facilitated discussions with traditional owners over the possibility (including challenges and benefits) of undertaking contract works on behalf of NTPWS.

Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park

- Organised and facilitated a Watarrka joint management committee meeting to discuss a number of issues
- Produced and distributed a booklet to Watarrka Traditional owners to inform them of meeting discussions and outcomes.

West MacDonnell National Park

- Facilitated traditional owner contributions to the audio/video material for the new Red Centre Way Visitor Centre
- Represented traditional owner interests as a member of the Larapinta Trail Management Strategy Steering Committee
- Made significant efforts to organise country trips for traditional owners into various areas of the park but all were subsequently cancelled due to continuing wet weather conditions. Scheduled governance workshops were cancelled for the same reason
- Held discussions with NTPWS and a traditional owner

about proposed commercial campgrounds

- Consulted traditional owners for the western area on a range of matters. Some site visits were also undertaken in association with mining exploration clearances being conducted in the area
- Organised and facilitated a joint management committee (eastern group) meeting which included operational planning for the year, establishing working groups for both fire management and interpretation, governance discussions and setting up the joint management committee. Meetings with the central and western groups were cancelled due to the poor health of a senior traditional owner
- Facilitated a governance workshop for the joint management committee (eastern group)
- Conducted initial consultations with some traditional owners about community development uses of park rent money
- The experiences and interests of traditional owners in the broader joint management agenda and Territory-wide implementation issues were represented by the CLC in inter-agency meetings and forums with representatives from the NTPWS, NLC, FaHCSIA and other stakeholders.

A range of specific resourcing, procedural and policy matters applicable to all 20 parks and reserves subject to joint management in the CLC region were also addressed in direct negotiations with NTPWS at a number of levels. These included:

- Finalising a review of park rental amounts by the

Australian Valuation Office prior to invoicing the NTPWS for the first year's rent for 2010-2011

- Negotiations to finalise filming and photography guidelines for jointly-managed parks and reserves
- The finalising of joint management monitoring and evaluation guidelines in conjunction with NTPWS and Charles Darwin University (CDU) arising from a linkage project funded by the Australian Research Council
- Meeting with NTPWS to discuss a range of NTPWS joint management capacity and funding concerns and related Indigenous capacity building and resource sharing opportunities
- A range of meetings with senior NTPWS staff on other joint management implementation matters.

Joint Management – Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP)

The CLC has statutory functions in respect of the management of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP) under the terms of lease-back upon transfer of title to the Anangu traditional owners in October 1985.

Since 2002 there has been a dedicated joint management officer (JMO) to support traditional owners under two successive MOUs with the Director of National Parks which provided external funding for it.

Since 2008 recruitment difficulties and protracted negotiations over the terms of a renewed funding agreement left the JMO position unoccupied for an extended period.

These problems are now resolved and the terms of a new two-year funding agreement with the

Director of National Parks to support the employment of the JMO at the CLC up to 30 June 2012 have been finalised.

The JMO provides broad support to the UKTNP Board of Management to carry out its functions, including the making of decisions about management of the park that are consistent with the Plan of Management and monitoring the management of the park by Parks Australia.

Wider representation of the interests of the CLC and UKTNP traditional owners is also provided by the JMO as a member of the joint management partnership (JMP) team. Other members of the JMP team are the Mutitjulu Community Liaison Officer, the Board Secretary and UKTNP Park Manager. The JMO continued to participate in fortnightly meetings of the JMP and consultations to address a wide range of park management and joint management implementation issues as they arose.

The CLC's joint management responsibilities at UKTNP are also served by other CLC staff. In conjunction with these staff, the JMO provided a range of specific park management support to UKTNP traditional owners, board members and the Mutitjulu community, including:

- Support for three UKTNP Board of Management (BoM) meetings, covering transport and other support for attendance of Anangu board members, and interpreting and general facilitation of the involvement of Anangu board members in preparatory briefing sessions and the BoM meeting
- Contributed logistically and financially to the successful celebration of the 25th



ABOVE: Tjukapati James, Nyinku Kulitja, and Yvonne Yiparti dancing at the 25th anniversary of Uluru

- anniversary of handback on 26 October 2010
- Represented CLC and constituent interests, provided interpreting, facilitated traditional owners' involvement and consulted on park matters arising from meetings of the UKTNP Cultural Heritage and Scientific Consultative Committee, the UKTNP Training and Employment Consultative Committee, the UKTNP Tourism Consultative Committee and the UKTNP Film and Photography Consultative Committee
- Consulted traditional owners and worked with Uluru media staff on assessment of various applications for filming and photography within the park, image use and intellectual property issues, and a review of the commercial film and photography guidelines
- Consulted with traditional owners and relevant UKTNP staff in relation to a number of tourism and scientific research permit applications, and the development of the UKTNP Anangu Cultural Appreciation Program
- Attended the Australian World Heritage Advisory Committee meeting in August 2010 at the request of the UKTNP Board in conjunction with the Uluru member of the Committee
- Assisted with preparations, facilitated traditional owner participation, undertook related consultations, and interpreted for two UKTNP World Heritage Workshops
- Participated in a number of UKTNP recruitment processes
- Held ongoing consultations with Anangu board members and traditional owners regarding the development of the UKTNP Intergenerational Employment and Training Strategy 2010-2020 including the reinstatement of 'Malpa' positions within the UKTNP staffing structure to provide formal APS employment opportunities for four senior Anangu at APS 5/6 level to utilise traditional knowledge and skills associated with cultural heritage and fire management
- Completed traditional owner consultations in relation to park management issues including the placement of counters on the climb to measure progress towards closure of the climb, and the placement of cameras at Yulara Puḷka on the Petermann ALT to monitor feral fox activity
- Completed traditional owner consultations in relation to a number of infrastructure

developments within the Mutitjulu community including the Mutitjulu Aged Care Facility development, and a proposed interim housing management agreement involving the Director of Parks for housing refurbishments at Mutitjulu

- Completed traditional owner consultations regarding permit applications by Voyages Indigenous Tourism Australia to access the Katiti ALT, including transit access to Longitude 131 via a track passing through the land trust. A permit was issued on the basis that an alternative transit route be identified within the Yulara land boundaries to provide appropriate access beyond March 2012
- Continued consultations regarding tourism development proposals on the Katiti and Petermann Aboriginal Land Trusts
- Assisted traditional owners to develop Indigenous tourism enterprises and activities around the Patji area of the Petermann ALT and the Lake Amadeus area adjoining the park
- Held consultations and fieldwork with traditional owners regarding a proposed commercial ballooning activity in the Patji area
- Consulted traditional owners on a range of tourism matters arising from meetings of the UKTNP Tourism Consultative Committee including views on 'the climb', inappropriate use of the Uluru image in advertising, tour guide accreditation and strategies for expediting industry support for new and innovative Indigenous tourism initiatives
- Attended and facilitated the

involvement of traditional owners and Anangu Board members in a joint meeting of Australia's Red Centre National Landscape Steering Committee and the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park Tourism Consultative Committee at the Alice Springs Desert Park. Anangu members travelled to the meeting via the Red Centre Way to learn about other Indigenous tourism operations and joint management planning in NT-managed parks

- Maintained ongoing consultation with UKTNP staff and traditional owners on Anangu priorities and plans for the park's 2011 fire management program
- Facilitated participation in the preparation of fire management plans and implementation of associated on-ground burning in a number of areas of the adjoining Petermann and Katiti ALTs

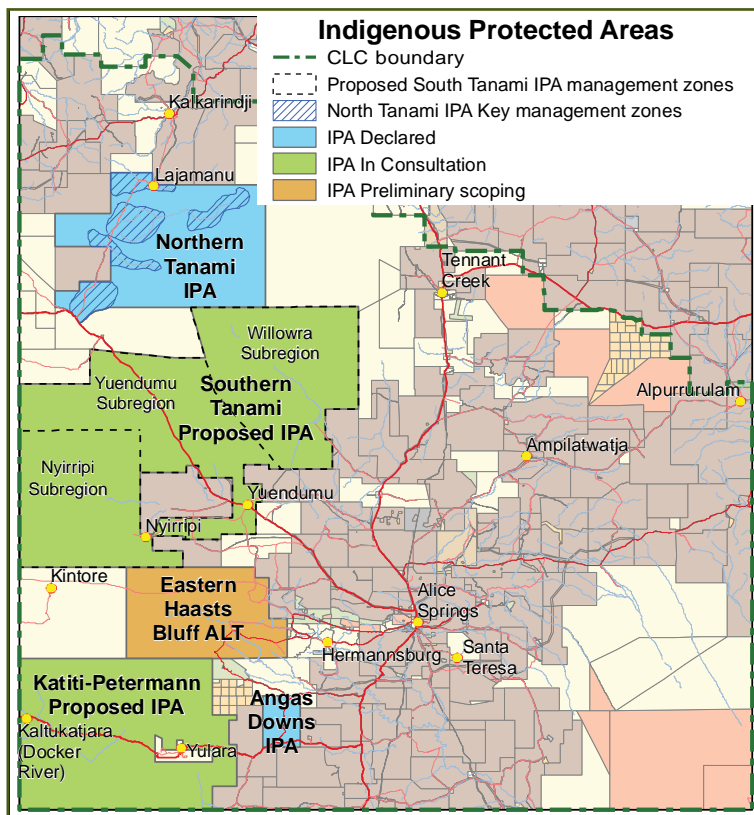
- Continued consultation and fieldwork with traditional owners to locate Katiti waterhole to support development of the Katiti-Petermann IPA.

Co-management - Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs)

The CLC continued to support constituent aspirations for the establishment and operation of Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) in Central Australia as a basis for protecting the cultural and natural values of their land.

A significant additional motivation in engaging in the IPA program is the potential it provides for a long-term operational framework for affiliated Indigenous community rangers.

IPAs are established through a consultative planning and development process conducted with traditional owners over a



two-to-three-year period under external funding arrangements with SEWPAC.

IPA declaration is voluntary and has no impact on land tenure but requires obtaining the consent of traditional owners in accordance with the requirements of the Land Rights Act and completion of a plan of management approved by SEWPAC.

Four staff are employed with SEWPAC funding to coordinate planning, development and operational programs in relation to the following declared and proposed IPAs in the CLC region:

- The Northern Tanami IPA (declared)
- The Southern Tanami IPA (proposed)
- The Katiti-Petermann IPA (proposed).

Traditional owner consultations and fieldwork were supported by CLC Regional Land Management Officers (RLMOs) and Indigenous community ranger programs operating in each of these three areas.

RLMOs also played a role in evaluating other potential IPA opportunities across the CLC region.

In this period an Expression of Interest was submitted to SEWPAC in November 2010 for a proposed IPA feasibility assessment project across some 19,000 square kilometres of the eastern portion of the Haasts Bluff ALT on the basis of its high cultural and biodiversity value and its potential to provide a long-term operational framework for the emerging Papunya Ranger group.

In the case of the Angas Downs IPA, declared across the Aboriginal-owned Angas Downs PL outside of CLC processes,

statutory functions were also performed in representing the interests of native title holders.

Northern Tanami IPA

The Northern Tanami Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) was declared on 30 April 2007 over 40,000 square kilometres of the Central Desert and Hooker Creek ALTs after a three-year development program.

The IPA objectives are facilitated by a Northern Tanami IPA Coordinator under a five-year funding contract with SEWPAC and overseen by a Northern Tanami IPA Management Committee made up of both male and female traditional owners of the IPA area.

Implementation of the draft Northern Tanami IPA Plan of Management (PoM) provides a framework for the annual work program of the Lajamanu-based Wulain Rangers.

A meeting of the Northern Tanami IPA Advisory Committee established to provide advice and identify cross-agency partnership opportunities did not occur in this period. This was due to recruitment difficulties.

The traditional owners' representatives on the Management Committee, in conjunction with the Wulain Rangers and the IPA Coordinator worked solidly to ensure a broad range of outcomes were achieved, including:

- The IPA manager continued work on the redraft and restructure of the Plan of Management to incorporate input from community consultations held late in 2010. A draft is expected for comment early in 2011-12

- A consultant was contracted to develop a feral animal management strategy for the IPA. Community consultations, aerial surveys and country visits were undertaken to estimate feral animal numbers in key management zones. A final report is expected in July 2011

- An IPA Management Committee meeting and fire planning meeting at Lajamanu were facilitated to set priorities for 2011, and was attended by traditional owners, Wulain Rangers, CLC fire officers, regional staff and Bushfires NT. As a result more than 2300 square kilometres was burnt (see Wulain rangers section above). Other management priorities identified in the meeting included feral animal and weed management needs and cultural site protection

- Worked alongside the Wulain Rangers and traditional owners to undertake site visits to assess management needs at important water sites (Emu Rockhole and Kamira Springs)

- Provided logistical support for a school country visit (see Wulain Rangers section above)

- Facilitated ongoing collaborative fire management efforts across the shared boundaries between Suplejack Station and the IPA

- Carried out weed control (see above: Invasive Species Control - Weed Management)

- Facilitated IPA Management Committee participation in the second Tanami Regional Aboriginal Fire (Warlu) Management Committee meeting at Hamilton Downs Youth Camp in October

- Performed extensive fire management (see Fire Management section above).

A range of IPA objectives were also achieved this year through continuing collaborations with the CLC Fire Management Officer, Bushfires NT, NTPWS and the Lajamanu Community Education Centre.

Proposed Southern Tanami IPA

Primary focus of the Southern Tanami IPA development process in this period was given to the preparation of the draft Southern Tanami IPA Plan of Management (PoM), a pre-requisite to formal IPA declaration and ongoing management funding under the Australian Government's IPA Program.

The CLC retained two IPA Development Officers for this purpose throughout the year.

A range of traditional owner consultations and related activities were conducted over the period to further inform the development of the draft PoM, including:

- Conducted three IPA planning committee meetings to gauge traditional owner views on waterhole and weed management
- Conducted traditional owner and ranger group consultations to discuss land use aspirations, biological and cultural values/ concerns and implications of including the Ngalurrjtju ALT (former Central Mount Wedge) in an IPA declaration
- Conducted a planning workshop with representatives from Nyirripi, Yuendumu and Willowra IPA management committees and associated senior Indigenous rangers to undertake strategic planning

toward IPA declaration. The meeting addressed:

- key values, management themes and strategies to inform the draft IPA Plan of Management (PoM)
- development and ratification of a resourcing strategy to support community land management efforts in the Southern Tanami
- development of decision making structures
- nomination of project partners for key management themes
- input into the draft South Tanami IPA PoM and operational plans

- Conducted two Southern Tanami IPA management committee meetings at Willowra and Yuendumu concerning IPA and Warlpiri Rangers annual work planning, attended by 38 traditional owners and rangers.
- Drafted subsidiary operational plans for the three IPA management sub-regions (Yuendumu, Willowra and Nyirripi) to guide implementation of the PoM in each area
- Undertook broad community consultation about the Lake Mackay ALT and the IPA management plan (94 people consulted)
- Consulted with traditional owners from the Nyirripi and Yuendumu IPA management sub-regions regarding the inclusion of major site and estate names in the management plan (21 people consulted)
- Received final ratification of the plan provisions from IPA Coordinating Council members and community residents from Nyirripi, Willowra and Yuendumu.

An advanced draft of the IPA Plan of Management was nearing

completion at 30 June 2011 in readiness for presentation to the CLC Council meeting to be held at Kalkaringi on 24 August 2011 prior to submitting to the Australian Government.

Finalisation of content related to key management themes of preserving biological and cultural values, environmental education, employment and economic development, and related management objectives and strategies.

Negotiations are continuing with SEWPAC representatives about the level of funding required to effectively implement the PoM beyond the point of declaration. In this regard, the CLC also commenced the development of a Southern Tanami IPA promotional brochure and 'prospectus' for circulation to potential government, corporate and philanthropic funding sources to raise contributions toward a significant apparent shortfall of funds available from Government and other existing sources.

If declared the Southern Tanami IPA would be the largest IPA declared under the program to date and together with the adjoining Northern Tanami IPA would form the biggest single terrestrial protected area in Australia.

An application to extend the Southern Tanami IPA development project through to the end of the 2011 calendar year was submitted through the Australian Government's Caring for our Country program in May.

If successful these funds will allow further input to be sought from traditional owners into the content of the draft Southern Tanami IPA Plan of Management (PoM) and development

of operational plans for implementation of the PoM for each of the three IPA sub-regions. A decision regarding this application had not been announced at the close of this period.

The inaugural meeting of the Southern Tanami IPA Advisory Committee was also convened in this period with representatives from NRETAS biodiversity division, NT Eco-Link, SEWPAC's IPA program, and WoC program. This Committee will play an ongoing technical advisory role in the implementation of the Plan of Management.

Proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA

During the year, the Katiti-Petermann IPA Development Officer continued to provide advice to traditional owners and community members about the IPA concept, development process, implications and potential benefits of IPA declaration over a large area of the combined Katiti and Petermann ALT in the south-west of the CLC region. This year saw greater focus given to traditional owner consultations and fieldwork toward preparation of a draft IPA plan of management, and also saw further surveys to build up knowledge of the biodiversity values of the area.

Such activity also provided traditional owners with opportunities to visit their country and places of cultural significance, engage in the intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge, and discuss a range of management issues affecting their interests.

Significant IPA activities undertaken toward the development of the proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA in this period included:

- Progress on a cross-border IPA collaboration program in the southwest region involving staff from CLC, UKTNP, SEWPAC, APY and Ngaanyatjarra Council Land Management sections
- Conducted site visits and land management activities with traditional owners at: Umbara (Katiti ALT) including tourism venture discussion and buffel grass mapping; Butler Dome (Petermann ALT) including rare plant survey; Mantarur (Petermann ALT) including buffel grass mapping; and various rarely-visited waterholes on the Petermann ALT including discussions on management of these sites
- Established collaborative relationships with Nyangatjatjara College and NPY Youth program and undertook joint exercises
- Strengthened stakeholder relationships with NRETAS, the NT Herbarium and Watarrka National Park through IPA development processes
- Conducted three country trips on the Petermann ALT as part of an intergenerational IEK transfer project (see output 4.3)
- Produced educational posters for traditional owners of activities undertaken as part of the IPA development process
- Conducted five planning meetings with around 70 people to identify traditional owner aspirations and inform the development of the draft IPA plan of management
- Commenced drafting the Katiti-Petermann IPA Plan of Management.

An application for further funding to continue the Katiti-

Petermann IPA Consultation Project in the 2011-2012 period was lodged under the Australian Government's *Caring for Our Country* program.

Rural Enterprise – Pastoral

The CLC maintained support for traditional owners to undertake sustainable pastoral activities on their land through continued participation in the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP), a cooperative partnership between the CLC, the NLC, the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC), the NT Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources (DRDPFR), DEEWR and the NT Cattlemen's Association.

In late June 2011 the ILC Board renewed its commitment to the IPP for another five years.

An important development for the CLC in 2010-2011 was integrating natural resource management (NRM) issues more fully into pastoral planning and decision-making on Aboriginal land by using the positions of Regional Land Management Officers (RLMO). They now perform NRM audits, monitor grazing land condition and take measures to address key NRM issues (eg. invasive species, erosion and fire management) relevant to pastoral production.

During 2010-2011 the CLC:

- Participated in meetings of the IPP Steering Committee, the Combined (NLC and CLC) Regional Working Group, the Southern Operational Working Group and combined strategic planning meetings
- Held the second Indigenous Grazing Land Management

(GLM) workshop at Bluebush outstation on the Karlantijpa North ALT in July 2010. The course adapts Meat and Livestock Australia's Grazing Land Management Course for an Indigenous audience.

- Maintained linkages with NT Government agencies and training providers to support and advise Aboriginal landowners on sustainable pastoral development issues.

The CLC undertook initiatives to address specific NRM issues and improve sustainability on a number of IPP properties and other Aboriginal-owned pastoral enterprises including:

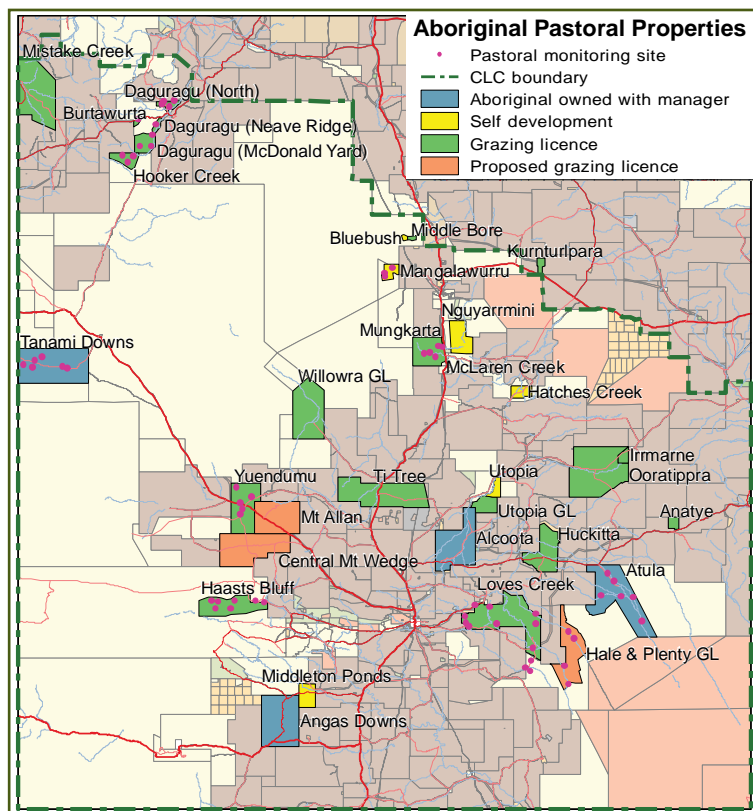
- Completed grazing licence inspections at Atula (Atnetye ALT), Ooratippra, Irrmarne ALT, Mungkarta (west), Mangalawurru (Karlantijpa North ALT), Daguragu ALT, Hooker Creek ALT, Haasts Bluff and Tanami Downs (Mangkururpa ALT). These were carried out to monitor compliance with licence terms and conditions including environmental and rehabilitation conditions in relation to roads, erosion control, stocking rates and over grazing
- Undertook two pastoral condition monitoring field trips with traditional owners of Loves Creek station as part of the Greening Australia's Biodiversity Hotspots grant and a compliance requirement of the Loves Creek grazing licence
- Completed pastoral condition monitoring of a grazing licence on the Haasts Bluff ALT
- Developed and implemented a fire management plan for Loves Creek Station

- Conducted a field trip with traditional owners of Pmere Nyente ALT to monitoring sites in the Numery grazing lease area and held discussions with the Numery manager regarding compliance with lease conditions
- Facilitated Papunya Rangers' undertaking of Haasts Bluff grazing lease monitoring work, including buffel grass removal and mapping of Quandong trees

- Engaged and supported consultants to undertake a Natural Resource Audit of Huckitta PPL to inform future planning and decision-making for sustainable pastoral development on the station purchased on behalf of traditional owners in August 2010.



LEFT: The IPA process has created opportunities for youth to spend time with senior people on country, learning about the land, law and inma (traditional dancing)



Output Group 2

Land Claims & Acquisition Support

The Central Land Council aims to provide Aboriginal land owners with information, advice and support to enable them to manage their land in a sustainable and productive way.

Outputs

2.1 Land Claims

2.2 Other Land Acquisition

Outcomes

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the CLC's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, and their other rights and interests.

Output 2.1

Land Claims

Securing and maximising the land base for traditional Aboriginal landowners has been one of the most important statutory functions for the Central Land Council. Section 23 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* requires land councils to assist Aboriginal people to pursue land claims, in particular by arranging legal assistance at no cost to the claimants.

Section 50 of the Act provides a process by which Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory may claim unalienated Crown land, or 'land in which all estates and interests are held for and on behalf of Aboriginal people'.

The Act allows for the return of successfully claimed land to the traditional Aboriginal owners as inalienable Aboriginal freehold title.

It also allowed claims on pastoral land when the pastoral lease was owned by Aboriginal interests.

However, the 'sunset clause', Section 50(2a) of the Land Rights Act, prevents the hearing of any land claims lodged after June 1997.

Land Handed Back

The Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon. Julia Gillard handed Aboriginal freehold title under the Commonwealth's *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* to four areas of land in Central Australia on 7 June this year.

The Lhere Pirnte Aboriginal Land Trust received the title to the 422-square kilometre Finke Gorge National Park, 138 kilometres west of Alice Springs. The grant of title concluded the

long-running Palm Valley Land Claim which covered part of the national park.

It was immediately leased back to the Northern Territory Government for 99 years, to be jointly managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service and the traditional owners.

As well, one of the largest and longest running land rights claims in the Central Land Council's region, the Simpson Desert Stage 4 claim, was also concluded on 7 June with title to 18,000 square kilometres of land

adjoining the Queensland border in the Simpson Desert handed to the Atnetye Aboriginal Land Trust.

Two small areas of land near Hermannsburg were also handed back at the same ceremony. The area handed back to the Ltalaltuma Aboriginal Land Trust was excluded from a previous land claim due to an administrative oversight many years ago.

A road realignment on the Ntaria Aboriginal Land Trust resulted in a swap of land to accommodate the change in infrastructure.



ABOVE: The Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon. Julia Gillard, hands Aboriginal freehold title over part of the Simpson Desert to traditional owners.

Land Under Claim

WAKAYA ALYAWERR

The CLC and the Northern Territory Government reached agreement on a basis for settlement of the land claim.

The settlement will involve most of the claim area becoming Aboriginal land with the land claim being withdrawn from the community of Canteen Creek and the area immediately adjacent to it.

The other aspect of the settlement was the recognition of native title over the area that would be withdrawn from the land claim.

Subsequently it was determined that under the Native Title Act no application for determination of exclusive possession could be lodged over the five-year lease area until expiration of that lease.

Further discussions between the NT Government and the CLC have led to a proposal to consider revising the settlement offer, but as yet a revised offer has not been provided.

ALCOOTA

During the year the CLC corresponded and had discussions with the NT Government concerning resolution of detriment issues identified in the Aboriginal Land Commissioner's report. There are no contentious matters and the grant of title is anticipated in the near future.

LOVES CREEK

The area of the Loves Creek Land Claim has been included in Schedule 1 of the Land Rights Act and grant of title is anticipated in the near future.

FRANCES WELL LAND CLAIM

The NT Government made an offer for the claim area to be included in Schedule 1 of the Land Rights Act subject to satisfactory resolution of any issues that the NT Government or the adjoining pastoral lessee may have. The NT Government's issues have been resolved.

On the instructions of the claimants, the CLC offered the pastoralist an easement to secure a water pipeline that passes through the claim area as well as a licence to pass over the area for pastoral purposes. Although the offer was not accepted by the pastoralist, the CLC has written to the NT Government and the Commonwealth requesting that the claim area be granted as Aboriginal land on the basis that the offer to the pastoralist is reasonable and will be supported by an undertaking on behalf of the claimants that will secure future use of the area by the pastoralist consistent with the offer.

BROOKES SOAK LAND CLAIM

The report of the Aboriginal Land Commissioner on this land claim was published in 1992. The land claim area includes the place where Mr Brookes was killed, the event that triggered the Coniston Massacre in 1928.

The report referred to evidence of the serious detriment that the proprietors of Mt Denison Pastoral Lease would suffer if the water source located at Brookes Soak was not available in the future.

For that reason the area of 259 hectares has not yet been granted to a Land Trust.

Following years of research it now appears that very little water is in fact produced from Brookes Soak, and the loss of the area would therefore not significantly impact the viability of the pastoral lease. A submission has been prepared which will soon be forwarded to the Minister to support a request that the area be granted to a land trust.



ABOVE: Finke Gorge National Park traditional owner Conrad Ratara presents the Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs Jenny Macklin with a Hermannsburg Potter's vase depicting the culturally important willy wagtail watched by l-r NT Minister Karl Hampton, CLC Deputy Chair Gina Smith, traditional owner Mervyn Rubuntja, Prime Minister Julia Gillard and Anita Ratara.

Output 2.2

Other Land Acquisition

Aboriginal people have only been able to claim vacant Crown land and land owned by Aboriginal people under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*. This left the thousands of Aboriginal people who lived on pastoral leases landless.

There remain two other, albeit difficult, paths Aboriginal people may pursue to own their traditional land.

They can apply for a Community Living Area under Part 8 of the *Pastoral Land Act 1992* which may give them a small parcel of land - perhaps a couple of square kilometres - on a pastoral lease.

Alternatively, they may apply to the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) or other sources such as ABA to buy land on their behalf.

Land Acquisition – Pastoral Leases

HUCKITTA

The Huckitta Aboriginal Corporation purchased Huckitta Station in August 2010 using funds from the ABA. Eastern Arrernte people in the Plenty River region have wanted to buy the property for many years. Huckitta covers 1780 square kilometres and is situated approximately 250 kilometres north-east of Alice Springs. A condition of the purchase was for the vendor to remain in place under a 12-month grazing licence to allow for a staged transition to Aboriginal management in August 2011.

Land Acquisition – National Parks

Further progress in this period toward finalising formal joint management arrangements over national parks and reserves in accordance with the *NT Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2004* was slow.

Of the 20 parks in the CLC region that these arrangements apply to, 16 are subject to a change in tenure to either Aboriginal freehold or NT Parks freehold and 99 year lease-back to the NT Government.

The remaining four are jointly-managed under Indigenous Land Use Agreements that are now in place without change in tenure.

Title transfers have been completed for 14 of the 16 parks subject to tenure change. The Finke Gorge National Park was the only one to occur this year (see Output 2.1).

Title handover and leaseback for the two remaining two jointly-managed parks – the West MacDonnell National Park and the Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park – is still outstanding.

Other Land Acquisition Initiatives

No other properties have been acquired on behalf of traditional owners.

Negotiations have been carried out in regard to:

- A land swap on the Thakaperte ALT with the Hamilton Downs pastoral lease
- A proposal to change tenure from Partta NT Freehold to Aboriginal Freehold.
- An attempt to purchase a small but culturally significant block to the north of Tennant Creek encompassing the sacred site Makajaja pursued on behalf of the Partta Land Aboriginal Corporation
- Work toward the purchase of pastoral land in the western Alice Springs region
- Representation of CLC constituents in discussions relating to the purchase of the Henbury Pastoral Lease by R.M. Williams Agricultural Holdings. Efforts to include traditional owners in the purchase were unsuccessful.

Output Group 3

Economic Development & Commercial Services

Outputs

3.1 Land Use Agreements

3.2 Employment, Education and Training

3.3 Mining

3.4 Commercial Assistance

Outcomes

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Central Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.

Output 3.1

Land Use Agreements

The CLC has statutory functions to assist traditional owners in the management of their land and to negotiate on their behalf with people wanting to use Aboriginal land.

Before consultations on land use agreements can begin, the right traditional owners for the land need to be correctly identified and consulted.

Under section 19 of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, the CLC may direct a land trust to enter into an agreement or grant an interest in land to a third party. However the CLC is not the decision-making body.

Before giving a direction to a land trust, the CLC must ensure that the traditional Aboriginal owners of the land understand the nature of the transaction and, as a whole, consent to it.

The CLC must also ensure that affected Aboriginal people are given an opportunity to express their views, and that the terms and conditions are reasonable.

Where landowners instruct the Land Council to negotiate an agreement for a lease or licence, the technical, legal and commercial expertise of the Land Council ensures that the benefits to the landowners are maximised.

These benefits can include employment and training opportunities as well as financial returns.

The CLC monitors projects to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease or licence and distributes income received on behalf of landowners under lease and licence agreements.

Performance

Land use agreements on Aboriginal land cover interests as diverse as tourism development, feral animal harvesting, grazing licences and leases for infrastructure.

Leases to government for housing and infrastructure have drawn heavily on CLC's resources again this financial year. All of these proposals require the CLC to carry out a traditional owner identification process (TOID) so that the correct people can be notified and consulted.

Leasing

The CLC has devoted considerable resources this year to helping traditional owners and community members differentiate between the types of leasing proposals that they are routinely being asked to consider.

Voluntary leases (those granted by consent of the traditional owners) can be readily differentiated from *non-voluntary leases* (the five-year

leases that were compulsorily acquired by the Commonwealth). The CLC has consistently opposed non-voluntary leasing. By contrast, the CLC supports voluntary leasing as a way for government, organisations and businesses operating on Aboriginal land to formalise their rights in relation to particular assets and to demonstrate their respect for the Aboriginal landowners. The CLC has consistently advised traditional owners and communities to evaluate voluntary leasing proposals based on whether the lease terms and conditions are fair and reasonable. A land council must be satisfied that the terms and conditions are reasonable before it can direct a land trust to grant a lease.

There are currently five main categories of leasing being dealt with by the CLC, which can be sorted into three groups, depending on the legislation that governs them:

TRADITIONAL OWNER IDENTIFICATIONS FOR LAND USE PROPOSALS

Grazing licences and pastoral proposals	2
Tourism	1
Leases for NT Government infrastructure	8
Miscellaneous leases	2
Leases for non-government infrastructure	7
Other interests in land	4
Total	24

1. Non voluntary leasing – under the *Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007*

- Five-year leases in place over thirty-one communities in the CLC region which were compulsorily acquired by the Commonwealth

2. Voluntary leasing – under *s19A, Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*

- Whole of community (township) leases

3. Voluntary leasing – under *s19, Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*

- Housing leases
- NT Government infrastructure leases
- Other non-government leasing applications which are primarily made by Aboriginal organisations, not-for-profit organisations and businesses

Five-year leases

The CLC has continued to demand that the Commonwealth pay fair rent for the five-year leases that it compulsorily acquired to support its Intervention initiatives in 2007. The Commonwealth made an unacceptably low payment of rent in May 2010 and has asked the Valuer-General for another valuation.

The Commonwealth has asked the CLC to distribute the money paid to date. The CLC has responded that it is inefficient and counterproductive to hold meetings for that purpose before the quantum of the five-year lease payment is certain.

The CLC has suggested to the Commonwealth that given it is required to pay ‘just terms compensation’ as opposed to fair rent, it should consider paying the

five-year lease rent in a one-off payment, which would make it easier for Aboriginal landowners to spend it constructively. The CLC has further suggested that it would be appropriate for the Commonwealth to refrain from reducing the quantum of rent it pays should the five-year lease area decrease in size (the five-year lease areas decrease in size as parcels of land are progressively leased to third parties). These suggestions have been rejected by the Commonwealth.

Whole of Community (Township) Leases

In May 2011 the Commonwealth asked the CLC to consult with the traditional owners of Hermannsburg, Lajamanu and Yuendumu, and all affected communities, in relation to a second ‘whole of township lease proposal’. The proposal was not well detailed but rather amounted to a willingness by the Commonwealth to negotiate a more beneficial deal than the one that was rejected in each community in 2008-2009. The Commonwealth requested an answer to its proposal by 20 June 2011.

The timeframe for these consultations dictated by the Commonwealth could have been more mindful of the CLC’s forward planning processes that are essential to it conducting complicated and resource-intensive consultations in an effective and efficient manner. The CLC was able to conduct consultations on the proposals relating to Hermannsburg and Lajamanu, in June 2011. In both cases the revised whole of community (township) lease proposal was not consented to

Housing Leases

Housing Leases in Hermannsburg and Lajamanu were finalised this

ACTIVITY	QTY
Number of community meetings regarding whole of community (township) leasing	3
Number of whole of community (township) leases granted	0

financial year. The traditional owners of Hermannsburg and Lajamanu respectively granted a 40-year lease over the community housing to the Commonwealth, which in turn immediately granted a 10-year sublease to the NT Government (Territory Housing). The two housing leases granted cover in excess of 180 community houses and also include vacant lots for new housing.

This housing lease model has been adopted with conditions that will provide an opportunity, in 2021, for Aboriginal housing providers or other social housing providers to be granted a sublease over the community housing. The Commonwealth will pay no rent for these leases but has instead committed, through the SIHIP Program, to build 26 new houses in Hermannsburg and 17 new houses plus two rebuilds

ACTIVITY	QTY
Number of community meetings regarding Housing Leases	5
Number of Housing Leases consented to by traditional owners and granted to the Commonwealth by Aboriginal land trusts	2

in Lajamanu. Both communities have been additionally promised that a community housing refurbishment program will be undertaken.

NT Infrastructure Leases and Licences

The CLC has consulted in 12 major communities regarding the request by the NT Government for 40-year leases over its infrastructure which, depending on the community in question, includes schools, police stations, health centres, staff housing, power, water and sewerage infrastructure. In each case the traditional owners consented to the grant of Northern Territory infrastructure leases subject to the finalisation of the rent schedules and a number of smaller issues that arise from the need to accurately describe the lease area. Approximately 200 lots will be leased to the NT Government in these 12 communities.

These lease consultations, whilst logistically challenging have been uncontroversial. This is because

ACTIVITY	QTY
Number of community meetings regarding NT infrastructure leases and licences	13
Number of NT infrastructure leases to NT entities consented to by traditional owners	31
Number of NT infrastructure licences to NT entities consented to by traditional owners	12

the leases primarily cover existing infrastructure within a community which is recognised as belonging to the NT Government and because the NT Government has agreed to

pay fair rent.

The CLC has not received any applications for leases from any of the shires.

Other leasing

The CLC has been responding to a variety of lease requests predominantly from Aboriginal organisations operating in communities, but also from not-for-profit organisations and businesses. Organisations that provide services on behalf of government, or who receive significant

ACTIVITY	QTY
Number of s19 lease applications made by non-government bodies	23
Number of s19 leases granted	5
Number of s19 leases awaiting Ministerial Consent	4

funding from government, are applying for leases as a pre-requisite to receiving government funding. Other organisations and businesses are applying for leases because they consider it prudent to formalise their rights in relation to particular assets.

Pastoral development

The CLC continued to support traditional owners in negotiations with local and interstate pastoral interests seeking grazing licences over Aboriginal-owned land and in the ongoing monitoring of licence conditions.

Key points of negotiation include training and employment opportunities for traditional owners, sustainable grazing levels compatible with cultural and natural resource values, and redevelopment of pastoral

infrastructure for the future benefit of traditional owners. The licences have largely been for five years but this year they ranged from one year up to 12 years with right of renewal conditions in some cases.

During 2010-2011 the CLC conducted assessments, consultations and negotiations for the following external proposals for pastoral production and related activities on Aboriginal land:

Long-term grazing proposal

The CLC continued negotiations over a complex proposal from an interstate consortium for a large long-term grazing licence over the aggregation of the Yalpirakinu ALT (formerly Mount Allan), Ngaurrtju ALT (formerly Central Mount Wedge) and an adjoining area of the Haasts Bluff ALT in the Papunya area. The Haasts Bluff ALT portion was dropped from the proposal due to conflicting traditional owner land use aspirations for the area. The CLC commissioned a land valuation on the first stage of the proposal over Yalpirakinu ALT so it could advise on fair terms. Negotiations are continuing.

Anatye ALT

Management issues with the licensee of the Walpeyangkere grazing licence were resolved with the relinquishment of the grazing licence.

Angarapa ALT

Agreement finalised on a proposal from the neighbouring McDonald Downs pastoralist for a grazing licence over part of the Angarapa ALT. There is traditional owner consent for a 10-year grazing licence agreement but it was still unsigned as at 30 June 2010.

Huckitta PPL

As a condition of the ABA-funded Huckitta station purchase the



ABOVE: The many different lease types that constituents are being asked to consider have required the CLC to carry out extensive consultations this year.

CLC facilitated the issuing of a 12-month grazing licence to the former lessee by the Huckitta Aboriginal Corporation at settlement on 6 August 2010 to allow for a planned transition to Aboriginal management.

Mungkarta ALT

The CLC represented traditional owner interests at a muster of an area under grazing licence on the west side of the Mungkarta ALT.

Ooratippra PPL/Irrmarne ALT (former Ooratippra Stock Reserve)

- Assisted traditional owners of Ooratippra station and the adjoining Irrmarne ALT to grant a licence to the McDonald Downs pastoralist
- Provided mediation assistance in an ongoing dispute between two groups of traditional owners affecting the development of their interests in the station.

Pmere Nyente and Atnetye ALTs

Finalised consultations and negotiations over agreement details for a 12+12-year grazing licence to Numery station over adjoining portions of the Atnetye and Pmere Nyente ALTs and facilitated signing of the agreement by all parties.

Warumungu ALT

- The CLC researched and consulted in regard to a lease proposal for the agistment of horses on a portion of the land trust close to Tennant Creek
- Consulted traditional owners of the Kurnturlpara and Warumungu ALTs (southern Barkly Tablelands locality) regarding renewal of a grazing licence.

Feral Animal Harvesting

The CLC continued to receive and respond to enquiries from local, interstate and international parties proposing to harvest camels on Aboriginal land or offering related services in camel management.

Only one formal proposal was submitted but unfortunately it did not provide any clear description of the proposed harvesting activities and was not taken to traditional owners.

The CLC successfully negotiated with the NT Parks and Wildlife Service on behalf of a traditional owner of the Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve seeking consent to commercially harvest feral camels from the area.

The CLC continued to educate camel industry stakeholders on

issues and processes relevant to creating an agreement to commercially harvest camels on Aboriginal land.

Tourism Development

'Ilpurla Trail'

Continued to consult traditional owners and negotiate with the proponent Into The Blue (ITB) over a proposed six-day walking trail on the Ntaria, Ltalatouma and Haasts Bluff ALTs. After an evaluation by the CLC, the traditional owners approved a further 12-month trial agreement.

Other Uses

Visionstream optic fibre cable

In 2009 Visionstream Pty Ltd approached the CLC about installing a fibre optic cable on behalf of NextGen Networks Pty Ltd within the railway corridor between Alice Springs and Tennant Creek, a distance of approximately 500 kilometres.

The corridor has been leased to Australasia Railway Corporation where it traverses Aboriginal land trusts. The communications cable was not a permitted use under the leases, but the lessee could provide a licence for the cable with the consent of the land trusts. The CLC also represented native title holders.

The CLC consulted the relevant traditional landowners about the project, negotiated the necessary agreements with all parties, completed sacred site clearances and the cable was installed during the year. The project also involved the leasing of small areas of Aboriginal land adjacent to the Barkly Highway for booster facilities to be installed.

Output 3.2

Employment, Education & Training

The CLC assists in the economic advancement of Aboriginal people through employment, education and training, particularly in relation to land use proposals, within the Land Council region.

Performance

During the reporting period, the Central Land Council maintained its commitment and capacity to achieving sustainable employment and training outcomes for its constituents.

Successes achieved in this role can be attributed to a number of significant advantages arising from the CLC's statutory functions, including employment opportunities that arise from mining and other commercial land use agreements negotiated under both the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and the Native Title Act.

The CLC also benefits greatly from its familiarity and established relationships with Aboriginal people in remote areas.

Increasingly, community development projects funded with Aboriginal people's own resources are contributing to employment, education and training outcomes in a range of fields from child care to youth work. Please see section 4.4 for a full description of the outcomes of this work.

The CLC continued to proactively pursue employment, education and training opportunities for Aboriginal people in the following areas:

Mining, Construction and Transport

Employment and training placements with the mining industry to date have occurred predominantly under mining and exploration agreements entered into with Newmont Asia Pacific Ltd ("Newmont") in the Tanami region.

The CLC placed 27 people into employment in the mining industry, including nine residents of remote Central Australian communities. Placements were made with the following mining companies and allied contractors: Newmont (16), ESS Granites (7) and CDE Group (4).

The CLC continued to participate in a wide range of forums and meetings to increase Aboriginal employment in the mining, construction and transport industries.

National Park Joint Management

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP)

The CLC continued to participate in employment and training forums and initiatives relevant to this park.

NT Parks and Wildlife Service (PWSNT)

The CLC continued to represent

the employment and training aspirations of traditional owners of jointly-managed national parks and reserves.

The successful employment of Aboriginal people in jointly-managed parks has been achieved in collaboration with the PWSNT by placing traditional owners and community ranger groups into short-term employment opportunities under the Flexible Employment Program (FEP) across a number of parks in the CLC region.

Significant support was provided by CLC staff through preparation of FEP work programs, up-take of FEP opportunities and on-ground project support.

FEP project participants receive an award wage and accredited training.

In the longer term the FEP seeks to develop traditional owner capacity to take up contract-based park management work or full-time employment with the PWSNT as a park ranger.

In 2010-2011 there were 177 FEP projects with a total of 90 Indigenous community participants.

Approximately 50 of these projects were undertaken by four existing or emerging

CLC-sponsored Aboriginal ranger groups providing valuable capacity-building opportunities.

The FEP work made a significant contribution to park management outputs and included weed and feral animal control, visitor infrastructure installation and maintenance, water monitoring, biodiversity monitoring surveys, prescribed burning, walking and access track maintenance, fencing maintenance and delivery of structured visitor programs.

To further develop the capacity of Aboriginal ranger groups to undertake future contract work in Territory parks, the CLC collaborated with PWSNT to second two PWSNT staff to support established ranger groups in Central Australia.

One position has been placed with the Hermannsburg-based Tjuwanpa Rangers to develop its capacity for future management of the Finke Gorge National Park and another was placed within the organisation to service the specialist development needs of several groups as required.

Community Ranger Programs

The CLC-hosted Ranger Program continued to be a very successful model for Indigenous employment and skills development in Aboriginal communities across the CLC region with 120 people having employment within the program over the course of the year.

This took the form of permanent positions in established ranger groups, short-term casual trainee ranger roles within emerging groups or as temporary additional support of the work programs of established groups during busier

parts of the year.

These ranger groups exist largely in the most remote areas of the region where there are few, if any, other employment opportunities.

They provide extremely successful frameworks for developing confidence and self-esteem in young Aboriginal people in these communities, as well as valuable life skills, qualifications and experience for future employment.

CLC support for such programs commenced in 2001 utilising multiple and inadequate funding arrangements. With the demise of CDEP and a lack of mature community-based organisations to host the ranger groups, the CLC undertook to employ the rangers directly.

This strategy also ensured the groups were closely aligned with the aspirations and direction of traditional owners for management their country.

The current framework of relatively comprehensive and secure funding, provided by critical wage and operational funding contracts through SEWPAC and the ILC, provides a solid foundation up to June 2013 for the existing ranger groups to consolidate and mature.

The program's development in this period shifted from recruitment and basic work-readiness to improving ranger performance, on-ground work outputs, and broad-based skills development.

Employment Outcomes and Ranger Retention Rates

At the end of 2010-2011 the CLC was employing 82 Indigenous rangers within seven established Indigenous ranger groups

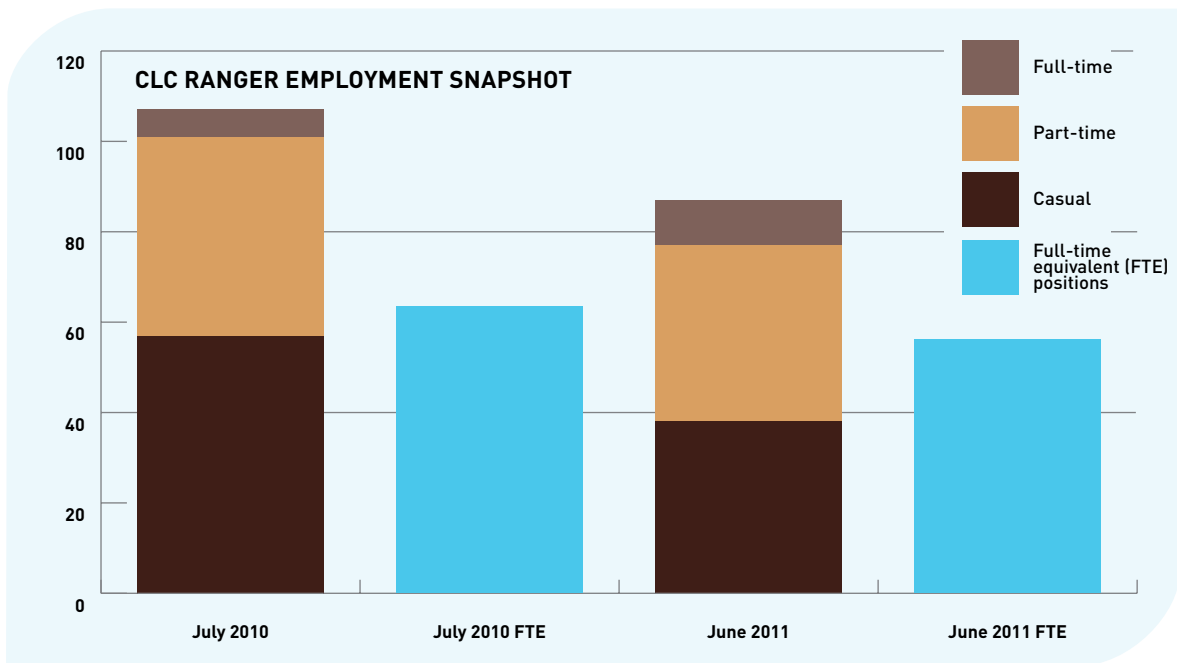
supported under the Working on Country and Real Jobs funding arrangements.

The lower number of rangers for 2010-2011 reflects the absence of the 14 casual CDEP rangers employed through the Hermannsburg-based Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Centre previously sub-contracted by the CLC for one day a week for a three-month period in 2010. It is also important to note that the snapshot data for June 2011 does not include either the Papunya or Daguragu 'pilot' ranger groups that were not operational that month whilst funding arrangements for their transition to permanent ranger group status were still under negotiation. Thus while the figure for full-time equivalent (FTE) positions appears smaller there has in fact been an increase.

Within the program the proportion of women employed in ranger jobs remained fairly constant at around 20 per cent. However more than half the number of women rangers were only employed on a casual basis. It is hoped recruitment of a women's land management facilitator to the CLC in 2010-2011 will increase the engagement of women.

Overall retention of rangers within the program remained relatively high this year, with half the established groups having retention rates of around 70 per cent or higher, and only two groups having relatively high staff turnover (Kaltukatjara and Anmatyerr rangers) of around 50 per cent

The turnover of ranger staff during this period is reflective of the transition to a more demanding work program and increased scrutiny of



individual ranger attendance and performance through refinements to weekly reporting processes. The more rigorous monitoring and reporting being applied is in line with efforts to embed the Ranger Program within the “real jobs” ethos and avoid the pitfalls of some CDEP or job creation programs where performance is not aligned to national employability standards.

Higher performance targets were accompanied also by the formalisation of human resource policies in order to get a more standardised approach across the program. This period also saw greater levels of involvement of senior rangers in the management of underperforming rangers in an effort to engender greater community ownership of ranger group performance and work outcomes.

Two rangers left and went on to mainstream employment and a trainee ranger gained employment as a youth ambassador in Vanuatu.

The involvement of the CLC’s Employment Unit staff continues to contribute to the success of the Ranger Program. Their experience in successfully preparing Aboriginal people from remote communities for employment in mining and construction jobs in the region has been readily transferrable to the ranger program.

Recruitment also occurred for additional support positions for the program and for turnover in ranger group coordinator positions in some groups during this period.

Quality Targeted Training and Professional Development

High quality professional development was provided in 2010-2011.

Training delivery moved from its initial emphasis on basic work-ready skills development in 2009-2010 to an emphasis on development of specialist skills and tailored professional development.

Across the CLC Ranger Program, 26,000 hours of training were delivered. This represents a drop of around 50 per cent in total hours from 2009-10 but reflects a shift in training type to less time-intensive training.

- 80 per cent of all training in 2010-11 was in accredited units of competency from nationally recognised qualifications.
- Over 3100 hours of Workplace English Literacy and Learning (WELL) training was delivered within all established ranger groups.
- There was an increase in the hours of training in higher qualification courses such as Certificate IV in Conservation and Land Management, Certificate III in Multimedia, and Certificate IV in Workplace Training and Assessment.

Graphical summaries of the ranger training effort in training hours are provided below for individual ranger group and the program as a whole for the seven

established ranger groups and three emerging 'pilot' groups.

Higher Qualifications Training

During this period a number of rangers progressed sufficiently to enable them to engage in courses requiring a significantly higher level of baseline literacy and numeracy.

Two rangers commenced Certificate IV in Conservation and Land Management. This qualification has a very high written content component, and an emphasis on data collation and analysis.

Eight rangers enrolled in Certificate III in Multimedia. Completion of this course will enable rangers to play a greater role in documenting and reporting on ranger program activity and developing learning resources for ranger groups.

Workplace English

Literacy and Learning (WELL)

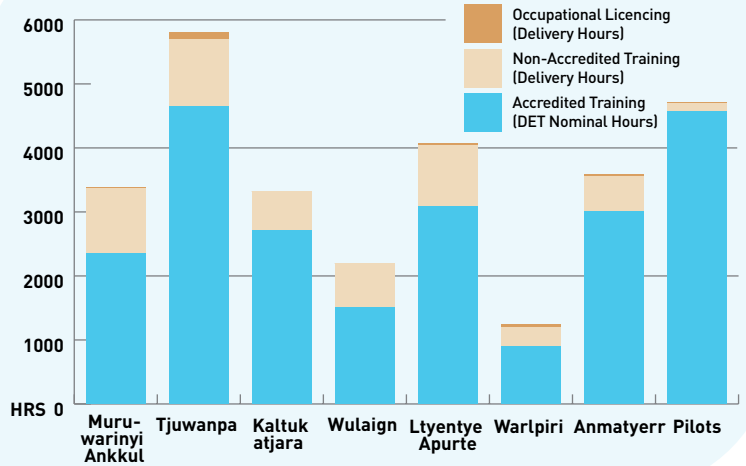
Another emphasis of the program this period has been on building sound literacy and numeracy skills among rangers. Baseline testing of language, literacy and numeracy levels completed last year showed generally below-average skill levels in these areas.

Rangers themselves have identified deficiencies in these areas as a major impediment to progressing in their professional development, successfully completing qualifications and competing for jobs within other sectors.

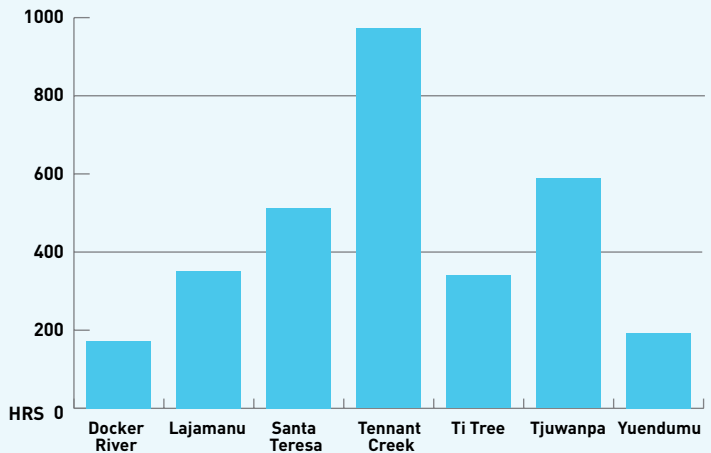
With several ranger groups now at the point of completing Certificate II CLM qualifications the logical progression to Certificate III courses is impeded by limitations in rangers' ability to complete the written component of coursework independently.

To address this deficit CLC successfully negotiated for ranger

2010-2011 TRAINING BY RANGER GROUP AND TRAINING TYPE



PARTICIPANT HOURS IN WELL TRAINING BY LOCATION



inclusion within the recently developed DEEWR-funded Workplace English Language and Literacy (WELL) program delivered by Central Desert Training.

All seven established ranger groups participated.

During the early stages of WELL training roll-out some difficulties were experienced in attracting suitably experienced trainers to more remote locations and in the extent to which some rangers did not regard it as "serious" training, with resulting attendance problems.

However by year's end all groups were in a regular routine of WELL training participation built into their weekly workplans, and most groups reported receiving good value from the training.

A total of 75 rangers received more than 3100 hours of WELL training in this period with the majority of this delivered in group sessions.

Ranger Indigenous Employment Program (IEP) Participation

Given that many of the key objectives of the ranger program

are in line with the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) Indigenous Employment Program (IEP), CLC commenced an IEP contract in 2009 to assist with mentoring and training support for 65 ranger placements.

By year's end all training delivery requirements for the IEP contract had been completed and reporting to DEEWR finalised. The project delivered some very successful outcomes and provided critical funding to allow delivery for a wide variety of training programs and support staff.

Graduations, Awards and Scholarships Achieved in 2010-11

Particularly satisfying highlights of this period are the following significant examples of skills progression within the Ranger Program:

- 16 Tjuwanpa Rangers and six Anmatyerr Rangers graduated in Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management (CLM) at the end of 2010. It is anticipated that all permanent rangers

will complete requirements for Certificate II CLM

- The senior female ranger from the Warlpiri Ranger group, Madeleine Dixon, was awarded the 2011 Chief Minister's Study Scholarship for Women for Vocational Education and Training in June in recognition of her achievements. The scholarship will help support her involvement in Certificate IV CLM studies during 2011-12
- Tjuwanpa Rangers and two Anmatyerr Rangers completed Certificate IV in Workplace Training and Assessment. As a result they have all taken on increased responsibilities for overseeing training and supervising project work within their respective ranger groups.

Ranger Camps and Conferences 5th Central Australian Indigenous Community Ranger Camp

The 5th annual CLC Ranger Camp held in March 2011 was relocated to Blatherskite Park in Alice Springs due to bad weather. The camp was a great success with 84 participants representing 14 ranger

groups from 16 locations across the Central Australian region.

The camp provided an important opportunity for groups across the Central Australian region to network and share ideas, build skills and present on their work over the year.

A variety of training opportunities were provided for rangers to complete core requirements.

3rd National Indigenous Land and Sea Management Conference

In November 2010, 45 CLC rangers and support staff participated in the 3rd National Indigenous Land and Sea Management Conference in Broken Hill, New South Wales.

Eighteen rangers from the CLC-supported groups presented impressively on aspects of their work to a large audience of 600 conference delegates.

Ranger Mentoring Support

In its second year of operation, the ranger mentor's role has focussed on delivery of more targeted, strategic mentoring support through shifting the focus away from predominantly reactive responses to urgent issues to a more proactive approach. Earlier identification and responses to individual ranger performance issues seeks to prevent or minimise escalation of issues to the point where disciplinary measures become necessary.

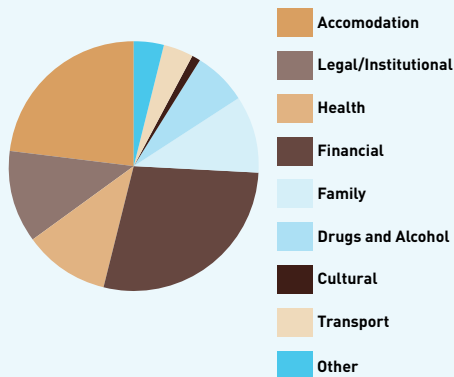
Over 300 hours of individual mentoring support was delivered.

The mix of issues dealt with is presented graphically in the following diagrams. Helping resolve debt and other financial issues constituted a significant part of the support provided to individuals to resolve personal issues impacting on work performance during this period.

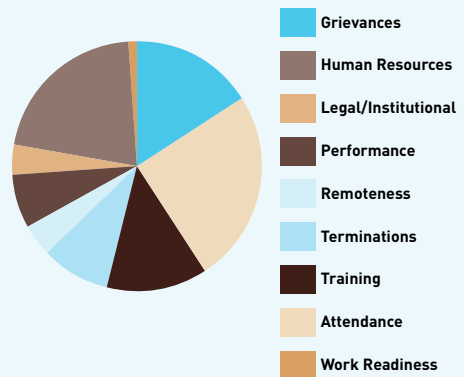


ABOVE: Rangers being trained in using and maintaining chain saws.

TIME SPENT ON MENTORING SUPPORT FOR PERSONAL ISSUES



TIME SPENT ON MENTORING SUPPORT FOR PROFESSIONAL ISSUES



Pastoral

The Central Land Council continued to work as a member of the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP) to maximise opportunities for Indigenous employment and training in the wider NT pastoral industry.

Significant initiatives and outcomes have arisen from this collaboration, including building a good working relationship with the NT Cattlemen's Association (NTCA). This has assisted in the delivery of the ILC-funded Real Jobs programs and many other initiatives.

Two young Aboriginal men were placed into Real Jobs positions at Atula and Numery stations and sponsorships and support were provided to a number of young participants in campdrafts, workshops, horse training programs, low stress stock handling courses and other training programs.

The CLC held the 2nd Indigenous Grazing Land Management (GLM) workshop at the Bluebush outstation near Tennant Creek in July 2010. It was attended by 13 participants from Bluebush, Mangalawurru, Hatches

Creek, Kurnturlpara, Ngyarrmini, and Tennant Creek.

The CLC Rural Enterprise Unit also continued its role in monitoring Indigenous employment on Aboriginal-owned cattle stations and grazing licences on Aboriginal land. Critical focus is given to Indigenous employment benefits in evaluating all grazing licence proposals received.

Tourism and Hospitality

During the reporting period, the CLC:

- Conducted tourism career information sessions with 18 Indigenous students
- Secured governance training for directors of the newly formed Umpiyara Aboriginal Corporation, established for the purpose of a new tourism business in development on the Katiti ALT
- Secured funding for the employment of five Aboriginal people from the Hermannsburg area by the operator of the Ilpurla Trail for six months as guides, cultural interpreters and camp support crew.

Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) Skills Development and Employment

The CLC-hosted IEK Intergenerational Transfer program continued up to the close of the funding period on 31 December 2010. A further 17 on-ground projects were supported and completed across 10 language groups areas in this period.

All projects provided opportunities for:

- Senior knowledge holders to be engaged and remunerated in a role of actively teaching younger generations participating in on-country IEK activity
- Media training for younger participants to develop skills in the use of digital recording equipment and editing software, building their capacity to continue to record and document IEK.

Output 3.3

Mining

The mining industry is a significant part of the Northern Territory economy, with the value of mineral production worth more than \$3 billion annually. Mining operations on Aboriginal land account for much of that mineral production.

The CLC region contains one of the most productive gold mines in Australia, located in the Tanami Desert some 500 kilometres north-west of Alice Springs. Also, the Northern Territory's only on-shore oil and gas production occurs at Palm Valley and Mereenie west of Alice Springs. All these sites operate under agreements made by the CLC on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners, with the first agreement signed in 1981.

The agreements reached under the Land Rights Act provide for positive outcomes to traditional Aboriginal owners - interests in land are protected and benefits include compensation payments, employment, training, sacred site protection, environmental protection and cultural awareness.

The right of traditional Aboriginal owners to control access to their land is a prime consideration for the CLC when negotiating with exploration companies requesting access to Aboriginal land. Under the Land Rights Act, the CLC must ensure that traditional Aboriginal owners are fully informed when making decisions over exploration and mining. Agreements can be entered into only where there is informed group consent. Adherence to the legislative process results in certainty to both Aboriginal people and proponents.

Exploration Licence Applications (ELAs and EPAs)

Exploration for minerals and petroleum is regulated under the Northern Territory's Mining and Petroleum Acts. Exploration licences (ELs) allow the holder/operator to explore for minerals over the area of the licence. Exploration permits (EPs) generally cover much larger areas and are required for oil and gas exploration. A recent addition to mineral/petroleum tenure is the new Geothermal Exploration Permit (GEP) under the NT Geothermal Energy Act.

On Aboriginal land, exploration licences and permits can only be granted with the CLC's consent. The mining provisions (Part IV) of the Land Rights Act set out a clear process for accessing Aboriginal land. The Northern Territory Mining Minister initiates the process by consenting to exploration applicants entering into negotiation with the CLC. Applicants then have three months to lodge an application with the CLC for its consent to the grant.

In response, the CLC organises meetings to consult the relevant traditional Aboriginal owners and ascertain their views. The applicant is entitled to present their exploration proposals to traditional Aboriginal owners at

the first meeting. A representative of the Minister can also attend this part of the meeting.

Where instructed, the CLC negotiates an agreement over the terms and conditions of the grant. Through this process the rights and interests of traditional Aboriginal owners are protected, and once a decision is made, the applicants have the certainty required for a substantial exploration investment.

Where consent to exploration is given, the traditional Aboriginal owners cannot refuse any subsequent mining. A mining agreement must be made to allow mining to proceed. Mining generally involves substantial environmental impacts and can affect neighbouring communities.

The decision, therefore, that traditional Aboriginal owners are required to make at the exploration application stage is quite onerous. This is at the earliest point in the development process, when the least information is available on the nature of any possible development. The CLC's statutory obligation is to ensure traditional Aboriginal owners are informed as far as practicable when making such decisions. Where an exploration agreement is made, the CLC must be satisfied that traditional Aboriginal owners understand the nature and

Mining Provisions Part 4 ELA Process

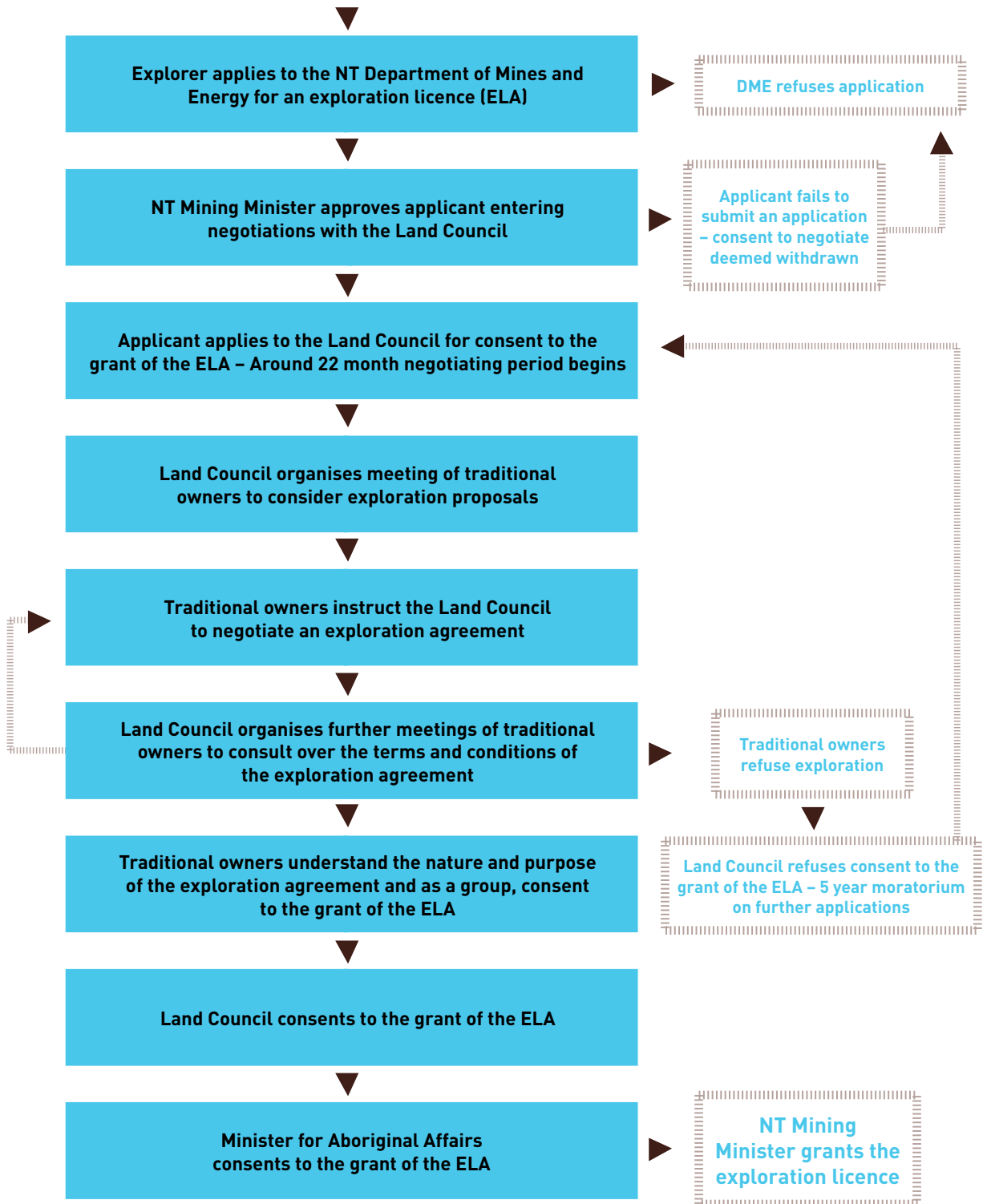
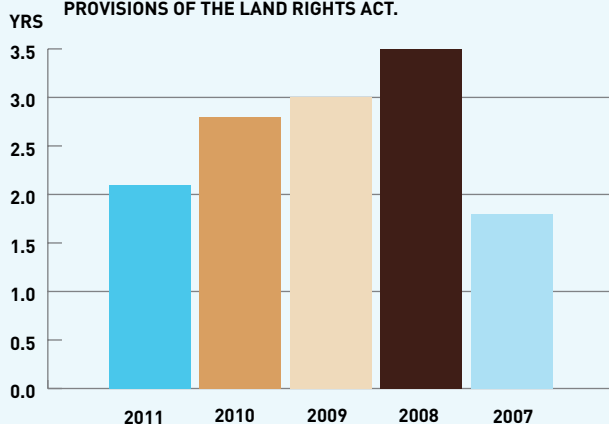


TABLE 1. PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT TO THE GRANT OF EXPLORATION TITLES UNDER MINING PROVISIONS OF THE LAND RIGHTS ACT.

Performance measures	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Number of exploration titles (mainly ELAs and EPAs) effectively progressed to an initial traditional owner meeting	115	85	70	48	50
Total number of exploration titles considered at traditional owner meetings (includes first and further meetings)	145	102	105	65	66
Number of exploration titles processed to a final decision	69	30	39	42	39
Number of exploration titles completed in total (includes those withdrawn during negotiating period)	92	62	67	52	63

GRAPH 1. AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO PROCESS APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT TO THE GRANT OF EXPLORATION TITLES UNDER MINING PROVISIONS OF THE LAND RIGHTS ACT.

purpose of the agreement and, as a group, consent to it.

The CLC organises and conducts exploration and mining consultation meetings to ensure that the relevant traditional Aboriginal owners of land affected by applications are able to exercise their rights under the Land Rights Act. Table 1 shows recent data for the processing of applications.

In the 2010-2011 year, many resources were focussed on exploration consultations to maximise the rate of processing of licences and permits.

Seventeen traditional owner consultation meetings were conducted with a total of 145 individual exploration titles considered, compared with 102 at 20 meetings in 2009-2010.

This sets a record for title processing, despite rainfall interruptions, and represents a further increase over the excellent results from the previous two years. In a three-year period, this is by far the highest number of exploration titles the CLC has consulted over compared with any period in its

37-year history. Of the 145 titles for 2010-2011, 115 were discussed for the first time – an increase on the previous year's performance (85 in 2009-2010) and another record for CLC (refer Table 2).

Meetings were held at communities and outstations across all CLC regions, including at Emu Bore near Nyirripi, Atitjere, Willowra, Jarra Jarra, Tennant Creek, Kalkarindji, Papunya, Harts Range, Yuendumu, Ti-Tree, Docker River and Lajamanu. Consultation meetings also took place in Kalka and Wingelina in Western Australia and Amata in South Australia. Achieving this number of remote area meetings takes careful planning and many resources.

These meetings can involve several mining companies, various mineral commodities, numerous Aboriginal traditional owner groups and cover many thousands of square kilometres of land. The successful packaging of tenements at meetings is a complex process, dependent upon many factors including

TABLE 2. COUNT OF EXPLORATION TITLES (ELA & EPA) ON ABORIGINAL LAND

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Consent to negotiate from NT Government	98	117	78	100	123
Application for consent to the grant*	121	128	85	96	101
Withdrawn during negotiating period	23	32	28	10	24
Refused	31	24	26	24	6
Consent to the grant	38	6	13	8	9
Granted by NT Government	8	7	20	11	33
Under negotiation as at 30 June	299	298	272	262	209

*Note: *Count of 'Applications for consent' includes applications following expiry of moratorium period.*

the number of traditional owner groups, whether it is appropriate to bring groups together, the number of companies, the ability of companies to progress negotiations and the availability of the necessary CLC resources (staff, vehicles) to bring the meeting together.

Table 2 shows the numbers of exploration titles processed by the CLC and includes both ELs and EPs. Applications for consent to the grant of 121 exploration licences and exploration permits were received.

The high interest in exploration on Aboriginal land is largely due to sustained demand for mineral and energy commodities along with a continuing high gold price. The oil price and interest in uranium remained strong during the year and the price of gold increased in response to the economic uncertainty. In addition, the world price of phosphate has increased, making areas of Aboriginal land adjacent to known and substantial phosphate deposits in the Barkly region attractive. Previously these deposits were considered uneconomic.

The NT Department of Resources continued to promote the mineral prospectivity of the Northern Territory, especially to Chinese investors. These activities together with new geoscientific data from the Northern Territory Geological Survey have played a role in the increase in applications on Aboriginal land, particularly in the Arunta, Petermann and Amadeus geological regions. The Australian Bureau of Statistics reported that the level of exploration activity in the NT reached a record level in 2009-2010 with nearly \$150 million being spent.

As a result of consultations with traditional Aboriginal owners and successful negotiations with applicants, the CLC consented to 38 exploration licence applications covering some 8,432 square kilometres of Aboriginal land. This is a record number of CLC consents to grant resulting from negotiations reaching their conclusion as well as a record number of titles taken for meetings.

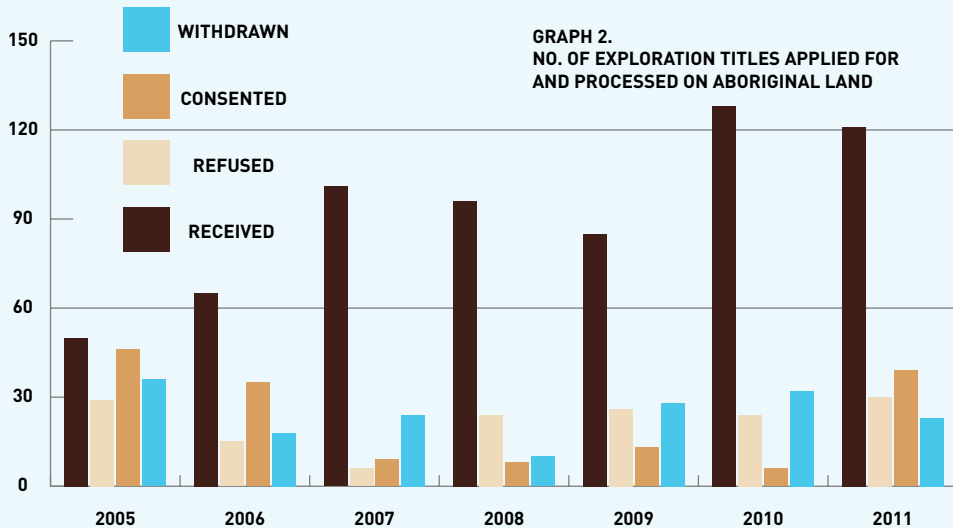
A large proportion of applications received continue to name

uranium as a target commodity. The attitude of traditional Aboriginal owners across the CLC region to uranium remains mixed with many of the 31 exploration licences for uranium refused during the year.

For some meetings held in 2011 it was possible that anxiety about the Fukushima nuclear emergency in Japan was a factor. The power plant explosions that followed the February earthquake and tsunami caught many people's attention and may have shifted particular attitudes about uranium.

Other traditional owner groups still felt comfortable with their understanding of the nuclear cycle, and gave instructions to consent to the grant of several uranium applications. The graph below compares this year's number of exploration licence applications both consented to and refused with previous year's figures.

The average time for processing applications that were either consented or refused during this financial year, from the date the applications were received by the CLC is 2.1 years. This is shorter than last year's average (2.8 years in 2009-10) and is largely consistent with the standard negotiating period of two field seasons (some 22 months) specified under the Act. Where necessary, extensions to the negotiating period are made by agreement between the parties. It is important to note however, that many of the applications which take years to conclude are hampered by applicants spending a great deal of time seeking joint venture partners as they are unable to undertake exploration in their own right. This delay has a significant impact on the average time for processing applications.

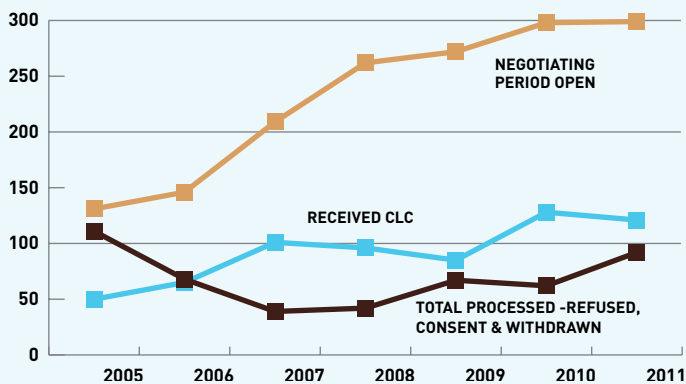


Overall for the year, the number of applications concluded remained less than the number of additional applications for consent. This has led to a further increase in the number of applications under negotiation at the end of the financial year, particularly given the record number of applications received, but at a reduced rate compared to previous years. As at 30 June 2011 there are 299 exploration licences under negotiation, compared to 298 at 30 June 2010. The graph below demonstrates the trends.

In order to reduce the number of exploration titles with the negotiating period open, the CLC has to process to conclusion more applications than it receives. The rate applications are received are outside the control of the CLC. Over the last five years the number of applications has been consistently high resulting in a corresponding steep rise in the number with the negotiating period open.

The CLC again processed a record

GRAPH 3.
TRENDS OF EXPLORATION TITLE PROCESSING ON ABORIGINAL LAND



number of applications to first (s.42 of the ALRA) meetings (115) in 2011. However, even with instructions to negotiate, some negotiations can take considerable time. Major companies like Deep Yellow, ABM Resources and Toro Energy have this year finalised several deeds, which led to an increase in the number of consent resolutions.

However, some applications have protracted negotiation periods due to the time needed to find joint venture partners, new companies coming to terms with

the draft deeds, and changes to their funding or exploration priorities. Many factors can influence the completion of negotiations, including an uncertain economy.

2010-2011 saw significant advances in processing many applications over the remote and little-explored Petermann ALT region. This process began in May and June 2010 with major meetings at Mutitjulu and Docker River, and continued this year with a large meeting at Alpara and consultations at Kalka, Amata,

Alice Springs, Docker River and Wingelina.

Some refusals of consent arose in 2010-2011 from the various Petermann meetings, but a large area is now under active negotiation.

A similar packaging approach is underway for the large Lake Mackay ALT north of Kintore, with a major meeting at Emu Bore near Nyirripi in May 2011. A further large gathering at Kalkarindji in May 2011 saw 51 exploration applications in the west and north Tanami regions progressed.

The CLC will continue to process titles efficiently and endeavour to achieve a medium-term target of fewer than 200 exploration titles with negotiating period open.

Uranium and Other Commodities Information Meetings

Strong interest in uranium exploration continued although the uranium price eased from record highs of over \$US100/pound to around \$US50/pound. Of the exploration applications received by the CLC in 2010-2011, around 25 per cent were aimed at discovering uranium (previously this was as high as 95 per cent), along with a suite of other target metals and bulk commodities. These, combined with previous applications for uranium still represent a significant area sought for uranium exploration on Aboriginal land.

Proposals for uranium exploration, however, raise specific issues unique to uranium mining and the downstream supply chain. Traditional Aboriginal owners need to be aware of these in order to make fully informed decisions. Understanding that uranium

mining in Australia remains a contentious and contested issue is important, as is knowledge of the unique properties of uranium and the implications radiation poses at the mine site.

Provision of balanced information about uranium exploration and mining, radiation protection, the regulatory regime and the nuclear industry is fundamental to informed consent of traditional Aboriginal owners. Appropriate information about uranium and radiation to assist traditional Aboriginal owners in decision making is lacking, therefore the CLC continues to work toward developing and sourcing appropriate information and where there is opportunity, collaborating with different parties to improve the breadth of that information.

The CLC continued rolling out its uranium information strategy which aims to give affected Aboriginal communities and traditional Aboriginal owners facts on uranium mining, radiation, and downstream processing and uses. Fewer information meetings for uranium were held in 2011 although discussion took place at major traditional owner meetings where information and DVDs were made available.

The uranium information strategy has been broadened to include information meetings on other commodities where traditional Aboriginal owners and communities have little experience. The same approach is taken as for uranium where the sessions are purely educational with no decisions being required of traditional Aboriginal owners on the day. An example is the community information

sessions being conducted for large seismic programs in the region. Planning is underway for community information meetings on underground coal gasification proposed in the region.

The CLC continues to participate in the Indigenous Engagement Working Group under the Uranium Industry Framework which is a collaborative forum involving Commonwealth and State governments, industry and Indigenous organisations. The CLC contributed to the development of a series of fact sheets about uranium exploring and mining for Indigenous communities soon to be released by the Australian Government.

Agreement Making and Implementation

Where agreements are entered into with mining companies the CLC assumes a range of obligations and responsibilities.

The agreements generally provide for, among other things, payments to traditional owners, procedures for the protection of sacred sites, work program approval and access permits, environmental protection and rehabilitation, Aboriginal employment, training and contracting, liaison, reporting and inspection.

Table 3 summarises the new and current exploration and mining agreements for the CLC including the total area of land involved under agreements for exploration.

As at 30 June 2011 the Central Land Council has 47 current exploration agreements in respect of 127 exploration titles including oil and gas permits. The CLC also has 10 mining agreements relating to a total of 12 mineral leases or production

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION AND MINING AGREEMENTS

LAND MANAGEMENT STAFF	NEW IN 2010/11	CURRENT 30 JUNE 2011
Exploration Agreements (no. of ELs & EPs)	3 (6)	47 (127)
Area of Aboriginal land under EL agreements	8,432 sq km	46,296 sq km
Mining Agreements (no. of MLs & PLs)	0	10 [12]

licences for operations at Tanami, the Granites, as well as Mereenie and Palm Valley.

A total of three new exploration agreements were finalised during the year, relating to a total of six exploration licences. The details are as follows.

An agreement was concluded with Deep Yellow for EL 25601 covering a portion of the Ahakeye Aboriginal Land Trust.

An agreement was concluded for EL 26625 in the north Tanami region on the Central Desert Aboriginal Land Trust with ERO Mining.

An agreement was signed with Giants Reef Exploration for four licences over the Warumungu Aboriginal Land Trust to the east of Tennant Creek township including EL 26787, EL 27408, EL 27537 and EL 27538.

It is worth noting that although CLC consented to a total of 38 titles covered by 10 agreements in the period, only three were able to be signed. Delays were a result of unusually wet weather causing traditional owner consultation meeting postponements, which in turn meant that the titles and agreements were not considered by the CLC Executive committee until late in the year. At 30 June 2011, these additional agreements were with the Commonwealth Minister for

consideration prior to signing by the CLC.

Tanami Mining Agreements

Newmont Tanami Operations mine gold ore from the Callie deposit, which is milled at the Granites, located 45 kilometres to the east adjacent to the Tanami Road. This is one of Australia's most productive gold mines.

Ongoing monitoring of the mining agreements occurred during the year including reporting on the tailings seepage interception system, the paste fill plant, the proposed construction of a new tailings storage facility and safety improvements to the Granites Airstrip.

Two meetings of the Granites Liaison Committee were held, in October 2010 and July 2011. At these meetings Newmont also presented information regarding the proposed expansion of the mines through the development of a new deep hoisting shaft at the Callie and Auron ore bodies, extending the life of the mine to 2027. To date the Tanami Operations have produced approximately 7 million ounces of gold.

The Tanami Mine tenements, after a number of years in care and maintenance, were purchased by Tanami Gold in March 2010. Tanami Gold is conducting exploration activities to identify further resources

adjacent to previously mined areas. A meeting of traditional owners was held in August 2010 where the company representatives were introduced and a presentation provided on the company's objectives.

Mereenie Oil and Gas Field – Santos Ltd

The Mereenie Oil and Gas Field, operated by Santos is a mature project. For the last 20 years Mereenie has supplied gas to the NT Power and Water Corporation for use in providing electricity to major Northern Territory centres including Darwin.

While extensions to the gas supply contracts have been made, these ceased in 2010. Oil continues to be produced but the cessation of the gas contract has a major effect on payments received by traditional Aboriginal owners under the agreement.

A Liaison Committee meeting was held at Mereenie in April 2010 which provided traditional Aboriginal owners with updates on the field's operation. The transition of the field from oil and gas to oil only and the impact on operations and financial arrangements was the main concern discussed. Santos continues to seek alternative markets for its gas.

Palm Valley Gas Field – Magellan Petroleum Ltd

A Liaison Committee meeting was held at Palm Valley Gas Plant on 18 August 2010. Traditional Aboriginal owners received an update from the company on the field activities and future gas contract. There have been no new activities and the current gas supply contract ends in January 2012. The company is seeking a further gas contract

for 5 – 10 years to produce the remaining reserves.

Exploration Agreements

Minerals

Under existing exploration agreements various monitoring activities took place including liaison committee meetings and inspections of exploration work areas. The main monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period are detailed below.

Emmerson Resources have a significant portfolio of tenements covering the old Tennant Creek Gold Field and have conducted extensive exploration over the past 24 months. The CLC has processed around 20 work programs during this period for drilling and the company reported its exploration outcomes to traditional Aboriginal owners in October 2010.

Westgold Resources and Adelaide Exploration have been carrying out drilling activities to the south west of Tennant Creek for more than four years. Traditional Aboriginal owners met with Westgold in May 2011 to discuss exploration progress and the development of the gold/copper resource at Rover 1. Westgold completed a scoping study in October 2010 and detailed feasibility and environmental studies are underway with a view to developing the decline access to the deposit within the next 12 months.

Following three years of exploration, the partnership between Teck Australia and Kajeena Mining Company with respect to four large exploration licences over the Haasts Bluff ALT recently concluded. The agreement and tenements

remain with Kajeena and CLC is waiting for advice as to future exploration activities.

AusQuest Limited holds three exploration licences over Atnetye Aboriginal Land Trust. The company employed a traditional Aboriginal owner as field assistant for the drilling program. Further drilling is planned for the second half of 2011.

Thundelarra Resources continues its activity exploring for uranium within the Ngalia Basin on Yuendumu, Ngalturtju and Yunkanjini Aboriginal Land Trusts. The company has conducted regional geophysical surveys and is currently carrying out regional exploration drilling to assess uranium prospectivity. There are several other companies exploring for uranium in the Ngalia Basin on areas adjoining ALT where CLC has agreements including Energy Metals, Cauldron Energy and Royal Resources.

ABM embarked on a significant regional project in the Tanami, focused on Twin Bonanza, where a resource of some 1.6 million gold equivalent ounces has been discovered. Activity is also being carried out near the old Groundrush Mine to the northeast of Tanami Mine. In May 2011 traditional Aboriginal owners attended a liaison committee meeting to discuss the future of the projects with the company.

Tanami Gold is also actively exploring the Tanami region through its Central Tanami Project which commenced in 2010 with its acquisition of tenements from Newmont.

Newmont continues its exploration efforts surrounding its Tanami operations and traditional owners received

reports on the exploration activities during a Liaison Committee meeting in September 2010.

In June 2011 a liaison committee meeting was held for traditional Aboriginal owners to visit and inspect the small copper specimen mine held by Dehne McLaughlin under an agreement with the CLC. The mine has been in operation for four years. The future plans for the mine and an application for a mineral claim over the workings were also discussed.

Other companies including Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd, Crossland Uranium, Arafura Resources, Cameco/Paladin, Energy Metals, Toro Energy, Texalta and Central Petroleum were all active on land under the native title regime, often adjoining Aboriginal land, where similar clearance and liaison procedures apply under agreements.

Petroleum

Central Petroleum continues with exploration for oil and gas on EP 115 on Haasts Bluff ALT. Seismic acquisition was undertaken during 2008 – 2010 and drilling of Johnstone 1 and Surprise 1 oil wells followed near Kintore. The drilling results indicated live oil discoveries however no flows to the surface were recorded. Traditional Aboriginal owners visited the drilling of Johnstone 1 in September 2010 and inspected the drill pad for Surprise 1 as well as rehabilitated seismic lines and other infrastructure.

Central Petroleum also conducted further exploration on EP 93 following the discovery of a thick sequence of coal in the northern Simpson Desert (Pedirka Basin) which the company considers to have potential for underground

coal gasification (UCG) which it is actively promoting to international investors.

Petrofrontier holds a major exploration permit portfolio over the southern Georgina Basin across pastoral lease and adjoining various parcels of Aboriginal land. Exploration has included extensive seismic acquisition over a distance of hundreds of kilometers and the company is currently working with the CLC on a further series of seismic programs and well development.

Exploration techniques proposed by petroleum companies working on Aboriginal land include the controversial hydraulic fracturing or 'fracking' process involving the creation of cracks in underground rock layers to increase the recovery and flow of gas and petroleum using water and sand under pressure and some chemicals. Information sessions with traditional Aboriginal owners are necessary to improve their level of understanding.

Government Liaison

The CLC seeks to work collaboratively with the Northern Territory Geological Survey although no work was proposed on Aboriginal land in the reporting period. The CLC's Mining Unit staff attended the Annual Geoscience Exploration Seminar in Alice Springs hosted by the Northern Territory Geological Survey allowing officers to discuss work proposals for the forthcoming year.

In 2010 the CLC met with the Petroleum Division of the NT Department of Resources regarding the new Geothermal Act which commenced in December 2009. The Geothermal Act governs the rights to conduct activities for the exploration of geothermal energy resources and for the production of geothermal energy and related purposes. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act however does not envisage geothermal energy which is a new energy possibility for the Northern Territory and indeed Australia. No applications for Geothermal Energy Permits on

Aboriginal Land in the CLC region have been received to date. The changes to part 1V of the mining provisions of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Amendment Act 2006* which commenced on 1 July 2007 continue to assist in the smooth operation of the Act resulting in substantially less administration for the CLC.

The standard negotiating period is two field seasons (some 22 months) and extensions can be made between the parties. As reported earlier the average time for processing applications is largely consistent with the negotiation period set in the Act. The CLC works cooperatively with the Northern Territory mining titles branch to administer exploration and mining titles on Aboriginal land. The NT Mining Minister has been delegated many of the Commonwealth Minister's functions. Officers from the NT's Department of Resources regularly attend the first meetings with traditional Aboriginal landowners over the exploration titles.



ABOVE: The Granites Liaison Committee in 2010.

Output 3.4

Commercial Assistance

The CLC supports landowners and communities across the region to take advantage of commercial opportunities on Aboriginal land and to develop long-term sustainable Aboriginal enterprises.

The CLC works directly with Aboriginal landowners in commercial activities of tourism, pastoral development and bush foods.

The CLC has sought to support Aboriginal people to develop their infrastructure, take up business development training, prepare business plans and build capacities in these commercial activities.

Indigenous Tourism Development

The CLC's capacity to provide planning and implementation support to traditional owners and Aboriginal communities of the region in sustainable Indigenous tourism enterprise development was diminished in this period due to uncertainties around funding arrangements for its two Aboriginal tourism development officer positions.

Negotiations with Tourism NT over extending existing arrangements and renewing funding took too long to conclude and yielded a limited outcome.

A short-term three-month appointment was made with internal funds to maintain the momentum of three projects at Umpiyara, Spotted Tiger Bore and Lilla while negotiations continued.

A case was made in the 2011-2012 operational budget submission to

the ABA for inclusion of a dedicated position within the CLC's core-funded staffing structure on an ongoing basis.

Nonetheless, efforts to support planning, development and on-ground implementation of Indigenous tourism initiatives produced results in the following locations:

Akanta Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT)

- Installation of directional signage and a fee collection box for the Akanta Campground.

Akekarrwenteme Ureyenge ALT (Harts Range locality)

- Provided advice on fee management, maintenance plans, signage and bookings to develop the Spotted Tiger Campground.

Atnetye ALT

- Conducted a country visit across the Atnetye ALT with Eastern Arnernte traditional owners to identify management issues and appropriate responses to 4WD tourism activities (access and camping areas) in the Northern Simpson Desert.

Finke Gorge National Park (Lhere Pirnte ALT)

- Negotiated in conjunction with a locally-based arts group for use of the old Palm Valley ranger station as an artists' retreat and as a basis for exploring a future business opportunity.

Haasts Bluff ALT

- Six trial tours were conducted with 24 birdwatchers wishing to see the rare princess parrot.

Hermannsburg locality

- 'Ilpurla Trail': facilitated meetings with traditional owners and other Aboriginal participants to evaluate the 2010 trial of the Ilpurla Trail six-day walking tour across the Ntaria, Ltalatuma and Haasts Bluff ALTs, run by Into The Blue Pty Ltd. (ITB). (See output 3.1)
- Assisted Tjuwanpa Rangers and other Aboriginal proponents with a proposed 'horse arena' initiative at Hermannsburg.

Huckitta Station

- Conducted a preliminary assessment of Indigenous tourism potential on the newly-acquired Huckitta station.

Katiti-Petermann ALTs

- Liaised with the proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA management committee regarding tourism market expectations, traditional owner aspirations, resources and environmental carrying capacity.

Lilla Outstation (Watarrka National Park)

- Continued to negotiate throughout the year on behalf of the Williams family with Hinterland and Remote Tours

about improving and formalising existing arrangements to accommodate tourists and provide weekly tours into the community.

- Facilitated community meetings to review and clarify tourism aspirations and identify an alternative campground site outside the community living area boundaries.

Mpweringe-Arnapipe

ALT (Black Tank)

- Continued to project manage expenditure of a s.64(4) ABA grant for the development of campground infrastructure for Black Tank Cultural Tours.

Rodna ALT

- Worked on feasibility issues and financial projections for R. Kenny for a proposed campground at Rodna.

Thakeperte ALT

- Successfully promoted the use of the McCormack family's facilities at the Thakeperte community as a venue for meetings and workshops.

Uluru-Kata Tjuta

National Parks (UKTNP)

- Assisted traditional owners to respond to a proposal by Outback Ballooning to operate balloon tours on the Katiti Aboriginal Land Trust adjoining UKTNP
- Assisted a Mutitjulu-based Indigenous proponent to develop a 'Don't climb the rock tours' idea at the base of 'the climb' in the UKTNP, as an alternative to 'the climb'.
- Supported continued development of the Umpiyara tourism enterprise proposal

with the participation of traditional owners from both Mutitjulu and Areyonga.

As well, there are regular meetings between Tourism NT and the CLC in relation to ongoing project management of current tourism businesses, specific issues and challenges arising, and funding arrangements.

Aboriginal Pastoral Development

The CLC continued its role in providing representation, support and advice for pastoral development aspirations of Aboriginal land owners involved in larger commercially-based enterprises and smaller community-based projects.

The CLC provides assistance to all Aboriginal pastoralists to access external financial resources and management for grants and finances to meet operational and infrastructure requirements.

Often Aboriginal pastoralists also request governance training and advice to help them build enough capacity to run their enterprises successfully. The CLC continued to carry out on-ground inspections, liaise with grazing licensees, and provide advice and support to managers and traditional owners in the region.

The Indigenous Pastoral Program

The Land Council continued to be an active partner in the multi-agency Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP), now in its third five-year term.

The IPP's primary focus is to reinvigorate and enhance indigenous participation in the pastoral industry through improved coordination and resource support for pastoral

development on Aboriginal land.

Under these arrangements the CLC continued to employ an ILC-funded Indigenous pastoral development officer to work with IPP staff and pastoral consultants to provide expert advice to landowners on all aspects of production.

Properties assisted under the IPP include: Angarapa ALT, Atula (Atnetye ALT), Atnetye and Pmere Nyente ALTs (Numery GL), Daguragu ALT, Haasts Bluff ALT, Hooker Creek ALT, Kalumpurlpa (Karlantijpa North ALT), Irrmarne ALT and the adjoining Ooratippra Pastoral Lease, Loves Creek, Mangalawurru (Karlantijpa North ALT), Mungkarta ALT, Tanami Downs (Mangkururra ALT), Yuendumu ALT and Willowra (Wirliyajarrai ALT).

Resources

The CLC maintains a pool of vehicles, equipment and feed. It is in high demand to help pastoralists organise musters, transport and sell cattle and provide advice on all aspects of pastoralism support including finance, investment, water, infrastructure, planning, herd improvement and fire management. Properties assisted in this way in 2010-2011 included: Ahakeye ALT (formerly Ti-tree Station), Angarapa ALT, Daguragu ALT, Haasts Bluff ALT, Karlantijpa North ALT (Mangalawurru), Loves Creek PL, Mungkarta ALT, Ooratippra PL (see output 3.1), Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT, Wirliyajarrai ALT, and Tanami Downs (Mangkururra ALT).

Brands

In the reporting period the CLC



ABOVE: Huckitta traditional owners Julius Bloomfield, Herbie Bloomfield and Ronnie Webb sign contracts to purchase Huckitta station in 2010 assisted by CLC lawyer James Nugent.

continued its assistance to Aboriginal brand owners with requirements under the Northern Territory Brands Act including the completion and return of brand and property name/property identification code (PIC) audit forms to the NT Government as part of the NT Brands Audit.

New property

Huckitta station

Huckitta was purchased with ABA funding in August 2010 after the CLC had commissioned a valuation of plant and equipment.

The CLC then commissioned an independent business development plan to put the station on a sound commercial footing after transfer to Aboriginal management in August 2011. It also applied to the ABA for financial assistance to implement

the business development plan and has worked to include the property in the IPP.

A natural resources audit of Huckitta was conducted as a basis for informing sustainable development of the property and future grazing management options.

Mining-allied Enterprise Development

Support for business development and employment-creation opportunities for Indigenous communities in the broader Tanami mining 'precinct' continued under the Tanami Regional Partnership Agreement (RPA) but in March the RPA partners decided to not continue the RPA in its current form beyond 30 June 2011.

It was also decided to expand the geographical area for any future RPA to align with the CLC region to provide more opportunities for employment for Aboriginal people as well as increase the potential number of employers that could be involved.

Building the capacity of existing employers to employ more Aboriginal people is to be a priority in the future.

A revised RPA had not been progressed to any formal status by the close of the period.

Output Group 4

Advocacy Services

Outputs

4.1 Public Awareness and Education

4.2 Advocacy and Representation

4.3 Cultural and Heritage Support

4.4 Community Development Support

Outcomes

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.

Output 4.1

Public Awareness & Education

The CLC plays an important role in informing its constituents and the wider public about Aboriginal issues in Central Australia. Every year the CLC produces a wide range of informative and educational materials on issues of importance to Aboriginal people. It is also often the first point of contact for journalists and the general public wishing to know more about Aboriginal people in Central Australia.

Performance

The CLC Media Unit sets out to provide timely responses and advice on key issues, to increase the awareness of the Council and to maximize positive media coverage.

It prioritises communication with its constituents in its efforts to ensure that Aboriginal people in the bush fully understand some of the complex and rapidly changing issues which directly affect them.

It does this through organising events, issue management, public relations and producing or arranging web, print, radio and TV content.

During the reporting period the CLC was involved in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the handback of Uluru Kata Tjuta National Park.

The CLC continued to produce educational materials on a range of issues important to its constituents.

In addition, its media monitoring presentations at Council meetings continue to provide valued information to Council members.

A new website has been developed



ABOVE: Traditional owners enjoy the CLC's latest magazine *Building the Bush* which was distributed across its region.

Press releases	21
CLC web site visits	96,196
CLC newsletters	7
Land Rights News	3
Corporate video	1
Special purpose video	2
General purpose magazines	1

but its launch was significantly delayed due to a well publicised breach of security on a privately hosted server located off-site.

The problem affected thousands of sites nation-wide.

Output 4.2

Advocacy & Representation

The Central Land Council has a statutory responsibility to ascertain, express and represent the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginal people living in the CLC area, and to protect the interests of Aboriginal people living in the area.

To fulfil this responsibility the CLC identifies significant legislative and policy matters, consults with traditional owners and Aboriginal people to ascertain their views and establishes positions on significant policy issues through the Council and Executive. From this basis the CLC is able to represent with a high degree of authority Aboriginal views and aspirations on issues and to engage with all levels of government and with other stakeholders to ensure that Aboriginal interests are taken into account.

Performance

The CLC made the following submissions to the Australian Government on policy matters:

- Submission to the Australian Government on the CLC's alternative community leasing scheme
- Discussion paper on the CDEP scheme and the need for a new scheme in conjunction with Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the Northern Territory (APO NT)
- Input to the policy outline for new income management arrangements in conjunction with Aboriginal Peak

Organisations of the Northern Territory

- Submission on the NTER measures in conjunction with Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the Northern Territory
- Submission of a proposal regarding a social change model in Tennant Creek in conjunction with Julalikari Council and the Council of Elders and Respected People
- Input to the ACCAN submission on the ACMA review of the Telecommunications Industry.

The CLC also made continued representations to the Northern Territory Government on policy matters, including:

- Submission to the NT Government's review of local government electoral arrangements
- Input and advice to the NT Minister for Indigenous Affairs on the NT Government's outstations policy
- Submission to the review of the Alice Springs Liquor Supply Plan
- Submission to the NT Government's *Enough is Enough* alcohol reform package

- Submission to the NT Government's proposed Native Vegetation Management Bill and proposed amendments to the Pastoral Land Act
- Submission to the NT Government's review of the tenure arrangements and the legislative framework for Community Living Areas.

Commentary on Performance

Leasing (NT)

See output 3.1 for a more detailed account of this issue.

Aboriginal Peak Organisations (NT)

The Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the Northern Territory (APO NT) was formed in October 2010, and includes the Central Land Council, the Northern Land Council, the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance of the Northern Territory, the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service, and the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency. APO NT brings these key Aboriginal organisations together over key policy areas, in particular the future direction of government policy after the expiration of the NTER measures in 2012.

Employment and CDEP

As a member of APO NT the CLC finalised a policy paper on employment issues and on the need for a new Community Employment and Enterprise Development Scheme (CEEDS). This paper was provided to the Minister in December 2010 and APO NT representatives met with the Minister in early 2011. In June 2011 APO NT convened a forum to discuss CDEP and the possibility of a new scheme with Aboriginal CDEP providers and senior FaHCSIA and DEEWR officials.

Welfare Reform

In the previous financial year, the CLC, in conjunction with the medical service Central Australian Aboriginal Congress, convened a public forum and forum of interested agencies and Aboriginal people in Alice Springs to consider the efficacy of the

Cape York Family Responsibility Commission (FRC) model with respect to Central Australia. This work has progressed considerably during this financial year.

The CLC has been working closely with Julalikari Council and the Council of Elders and Respected People (CERP) in Tennant Creek to consider the applicability of a social change/welfare reform model to Tennant Creek. This has resulted in a joint proposal to FaHCSIA seeking support for a 12-month feasibility project to properly work with the community to consider a range of social change and welfare reform options. The CLC has worked to progress this proposal with FaHCSIA.

Local Government Arrangements

In 2008 the Council passed a resolution to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding

(MOU) with the Central Desert Shire and the MacDonnell Shire which were endorsed by the Council in July 2010. The MOUs are intended to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each organisation and the operation of the Local Government Act and the Land Rights Act.

The CLC also provided a submission to the NT Government's review of local government electoral arrangements.

Small Communities and Outstations

The CLC is extremely concerned about the impact of the COAG National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery, which, together with the SIHIP, effectively allocates the majority of resources to defined 'priority communities'. Together with the NT Government's *Working*



ABOVE: Aboriginal Affairs Minister Jenny Macklin at a community consultation in Lajamanu.

Futures announcement on its outstations policy these developments signal a bleak future for small communities and outstations. There is very little new funding available for small communities, and no new funding for outstations.

The CLC has been working with the Centre for Appropriate Technology (CAT) to explore the complex policy dilemmas confronting the sparsely settled desert region.

The CLC also continued to provide advice to the Northern Territory Minister for Indigenous Affairs on the Northern Territory Government's outstations policy review and development, including inviting the Northern Territory Minister to address the CLC Council meeting at Utopia in November 2010.

On the ground the CLC provided advocacy and other assistance during the reporting period on the infrastructure and essential needs of a number of outstations on Aboriginal land and community living areas in the region.

Governance

This financial year the CLC was fortunate to secure funding for an additional position and project costs from the ABA to support the Community Governance Project. The project aims to find ways to build effective and legitimate decision-making processes in communities and initially plans to work with the Lajamanu community.

The CLC presented the project to the Office of the Coordinator General for Remote Indigenous Services' Governance Working Group and held three community consultation meetings in Lajamanu to obtain consent

and support for the project. The project is guided by the Governance Advisory Committee (GAC), comprising representatives of FaHCSIA, the Regional Operations Centre, the Northern Territory Government, the Office of the Coordinator General for Remote Indigenous Services, and Reconciliation Australia. The Local Government Association of the NT declined an invitation to participate on the GAC.

The CLC also presented to the Central Desert and MacDonnell Shires on the aims and proposed methodology of the project.

The CLC successfully recruited for the project coordinator position in April 2011, and work during this period included commencement of community engagement, refinement of project planning, methodology and reporting, and recruitment of external mentors.

Substance Misuse

In late 2010 the NT Government put out a proposed five-point plan to address alcohol-related issues across the Northern Territory. The measures, now passed into law, will:

- Ban problems drinkers from takeaway alcohol and encourage and/or mandate treatment
- Expand the ID system so as to apply to all takeaway outlets in the Northern Territory
- Invest further in alcohol treatment and rehabilitation
- Promote awareness and education on alcohol issues
- Create a new SMART Court and Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Tribunal.

The CLC's submission on the proposed measures broadly supported them and made

recommendations on how they could be improved.

The CLC also made a submission to the review of the Alice Springs Liquor Supply Plan.

The CLC also attended meetings for Alice Springs Alcohol Reference Panel and People's Alcohol Action Coalition (PAAC) and developed a research brief on the impacts of existing wet canteens on remote communities in the Northern Territory.

Telecommunications

The CLC continues to support a research project undertaken in collaboration with CAT and the Institute of Social Research at Swinburne University which compares and evaluates home internet usage and community internet centres in remote communities. The project will investigate the determinants for home internet usage for remote Aboriginal people.

The CLC also provided input to the ACCAN submission on the Australian Government's review of the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.

Output 4.3

Cultural & Heritage Support

Aboriginal people in Central Australia consistently proclaim their desire to keep Aboriginal law and culture strong.

Today, for most Aboriginal people in the CLC's region, land and culture remain inextricably bound and the protection of sacred sites and objects is still a critical issue.

A significant role of the CLC is to help Aboriginal people to do this.

Every year the CLC receives numerous requests by government agencies, mining and other commercial interests seeking to carry out activities on Aboriginal land.

The CLC carries out work area clearances to ensure that sacred sites are not damaged during this work.

The correct identification of traditional owners is fundamental to ensuring the smooth operation of the Land Rights Act and the CLC frequently does anthropological research to determine traditional ownership of land. While it can be a major exercise, this procedure enables development to proceed with certainty.

The combination of poverty and the high mortality rate of Central Australian Aboriginal people means that assistance often has to be given for funerals to enable people to be buried on their country with the appropriate ceremonies. The CLC is responsible for administering ABA funds to assist its constituents to do this.

In addition, there is also funding

available to assist Aboriginal people in its region to maintain their cultural affiliations by carrying out ceremonial activities.

Traditional land management practices and Indigenous ecological knowledge occupy an increasingly important place in the preservation of Aboriginal culture and heritage.

Comment on Performance

Sacred Site Protection and Work Area Clearances

Sacred sites are places of deep spiritual significance and are an integral part of Aboriginal culture.

Their protection is vital for the continuation of religious and cultural traditions and as a source of identity for Aboriginal people.

The CLC assists Aboriginal people to protect their sacred sites by ensuring that every development proposal (including exploration and mining activity and road works) goes through a site clearance (work area clearance process).

Where sites are damaged, either because site clearances were not obtained, or because conditions imposed by traditional owners were not adhered to, the CLC

assists traditional owners either to negotiate compensation or to prosecute the offender.

Through the clearance process, traditional owners gain a sound understanding of the request, and hence the ability to make informed decisions about it.

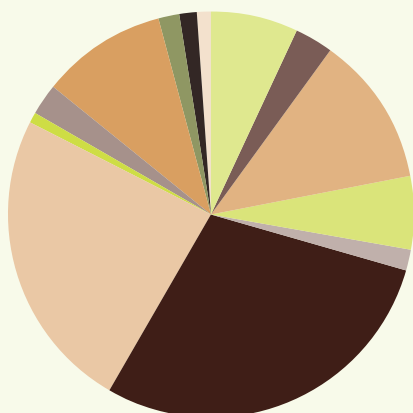
They may advise the CLC that some areas are not available for the proposed work because of sacred sites in the area or instruct the CLC on protection measures and conditions to be imposed on the proponent so that work can proceed in a way that does not damage the sites or in any way affect their integrity.

The Anthropology Section conducted research towards or issued advice regarding 164 instances for the maintenance of Aboriginal culture and heritage, including the issue of 113 sacred site clearance certificates.

Other Cultural Heritage Protection

The CLC continued to dedicate time and resources to the repatriation of sacred objects, from its own collection and from museums around the country. Some objects from the Strehlow collection were repatriated.

CLC ANTHROPOLOGY ADVICE AND RESEARCH BY SUBJECT



- 9 Telecommunications infrastructure
- 4 Pastoral activities on Aboriginal land
- 16 Non-government community and outstation infrastructure
- 8 Variety of land management purposes
- 2 Tourism development
- 38 Exploration and mining activities on pastoral lease and other tenures (also reported on at output 6)
- 31 Exploration and mining activities on Aboriginal land
- 1 Archaeological investigation
- 3 Investigations into allegations of site damage
- 13 Roadworks
- 2 Joint management purposes
- 2 Community planning purposes
- 1 Horticulture development.

In 2010-2011 the CLC also took steps towards increasing its role in the physical protection and management of sites of cultural and historical significance to Aboriginal people in the region against a range of environmental threats and other forces of deterioration. Projects of this nature were undertaken at Henbury, Jay Creek, Haasts Bluff, the Petermann Aboriginal Land Trust and the Spotted Tiger Mica Mine.

Aboriginal Ceremonial Activities and Funerals

The CLC continues to administer an ABA grant to provide targeted support for funerals and ceremonial activity in our region. The CLC has a clear process for the allocation of ceremony and funeral support program funds to each of the CLC's nine regions.

The majority of the CLC's expenditure on ceremonial activity

takes place during the summer months, primarily November through to March, supporting families with young men involved in initiation ceremonies. During the 2010-2011 summer, 22 communities and homelands were assisted to participate in ceremonial activity:

- Region 1 – Ntaria, Titjikala, Santa Teresa, Alice Springs
- Region 2 – Docker River, Finke
- Region 4 – Willowra, Nyirripi, Yuendumu
- Region 5 – Kintore, Papunya, Mt Liebig, Haasts Bluff
- Region 6 – Tennant Creek, Wauchope
- Region 8 – Alcoota, Mulga Bore
- Region 9 – Ti Tree, 6 Mile, Stirling, Mt Allen, Laramba.

In the reporting period 165 families were provided with assistance towards funeral

costs, consistent with the CLC guidelines.

Women's Law and Culture Meeting

The Women's Law and Culture meeting is an important annual event which this year was funded by grants from both the Alice Springs and Central Remote Indigenous Coordination Centres (ICC). The CLC provided essential assistance to enable the success of the 2010 Women's Law and Culture Meeting. This year the meeting was hosted by the women from Mt Liebig community and surrounding areas. Approximately 250 women from across Central Australia participated in the event which occurred for five days and was attended and supported by the CLC's female staff members.

Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK)

The CLC continued to host a significant \$1 million program funded by the Australian Government through the NT Natural Resource Management (NRM) Board to support intergenerational transfer of

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE ACTIVITY

IEK projects supported	17
Sacred site clearance certificates	113
Responses to genealogy requests from Aboriginal people	13



ABOVE: Jerry Patrick teaches tracking during a school country visit with Wulain Rangers in June 2011.

Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) across the southern NT.

The Handing Down Knowledge program formed a significant component of a \$2.7 million Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) allocation to support the recording, recovery, maintenance and application of IEK in the Northern Territory.

The three-year life of the program finished on 31 December 2010.

The IEK program supported frequently articulated aspirations of traditional owners to transfer cultural knowledge and practices from older to younger people and create opportunities for young people to learn from older people about how to 'look after country'.

The projects were diverse and ranged from small family groups to sub regional projects and were often very successfully partnered by a range of other agencies and organisations.

During the final six months of 2010, 17 individual IEK projects were completed across 10

language groups bringing the total number of projects supported over its three-year life to 49.

The high profile of the CLC's IEK projects contributed significantly to its capacity to leverage significant co-investment in IEK from other agencies and organisations.

The CLC also supported the launch of the Central Anmatyerre Dictionary funded through the CLC IEK program.

A final report was submitted to the NT NRM Board in early February 2011.

Of the 49 projects supported by the program at the end of its three-year term, 46 projects involved intergenerational on-country activity involving a total of approximately 1650 participants.

The CLC also brought in 60 IEK participants to the NRM Board IEK forum in Alice Springs in October, 2010.

It collaborated with the Parks and Wildlife Service in two projects focused on incorporating traditional knowledge in the management of Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park and adjoining areas of the Petermann ALT.

The NT NRM Board also made an extra \$25,000 available to implement the Tanami Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK)

Repatriation and Archiving Project, a pilot case study in IEK repatriation and archiving which is in the initial stages of operation.

Traditional Land Management Support

Numerous country visits ranging in duration from day trips to a week or more were undertaken during 2010-2011 in which one or more of the following traditional land management activities were conducted:

- Cleaning out of culturally significant waterholes
- Maintenance of other significant sites through actions to address environmental threats such as fire, weed infestations, stock and feral animal impacts
- Undertaking of associated ceremonies and other cultural obligations
- Traditional burning of country
- Intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge
- Hunting and collection of bush foods, medicinal plants and artefact materials.

Many of these continued to occur in conjunction with IPA management and feasibility assessment activities in the northern Tanami, southern Tanami and Katiti-Petermann regions. Others arose from opportunistic value-adding to core-funded land management functions and other targeted activities, such as targeted fire management activities, externally-funded by Territory NRM, SEWPAC, ABA and ILC. The network of CLC Indigenous ranger groups continued to be a valuable framework for supporting traditional owners to meet their own cultural aspirations for the management of their land.

PROJECT	NO. PARTICIPANTS	NATURE OF PROJECT	LOCALITY
Warumungu Men's Project (Wakapi Karti Ngurara Appan)	14 men 9 young people	Record knowledge of regionally extinct or endangered animals	Gosse River catchment
School Country Visit Mungkarta (formerly McLaren Creek)	10 senior men and women 18 school children	Record knowledge of bush medicine and bush tucker	Mungkarta
Barkly Tablelands Project	Unknown	Record and transfer knowledge about sacred sites, waters, plants, and animals	Alroy Downs pastoral lease
Epenarra Women's IEK	9 women	Recorded five films about various bush foods, medicines and history	
Alyawarr Walk Project	25	Walked over four days through the Davenport Ranges, starting at Old Police Station Waterhole	Davenport Ranges
Warumunga and Warlmanpa Women's Hand Sign Project	16 people		
Warumungu Women's Plant Knowledge Transfer	4	Transferred knowledge related to land type and plants to younger generations	
Warlmanpa Women's Plant Knowledge Transfer	4	Transferred knowledge related to land type and plants to younger generations	
Wirtiyajarrayi ALT (formerly Willowra)	7	Transfer and practice of customary land management activities and skills in tracking, burning, cleaning rockholes and singing songs for country.	Mt Windajongu
Willowra Women's Song Project	8	Focus on knowledge associated with ceremonial songs including knowledge of plants and animals, rainclouds and weather, soakages and swamps.	
The Gurindji Ngurrawu Warlakuwaji IEK Project	36 senior, 73 middle-aged, 13 young people, and 56 children	10 country visits	Daguragu region
Ayampe Kwatye (Yambah Water) Project	16	Visited culturally-significant water sites on Yambah station	Yambah PPL
Winbarrku Ecological and Cultural Knowledge	26 senior, 20 middle-aged and 8 young people	to share knowledge about the site Winbarrku and surrounds regarding traditional roles and responsibilities	
Kintore Ecological and Cultural Transmission Project	6 senior men, 10 middle aged, and 10 young people	Visiting culturally and ecologically significant water places	Kintore vicinity
The Pmera Werna Alpmuna Project	12 senior and 20 young Pertame people	Knowledge of the Finke River recorded including information about its flows, uses and aquatic life, vegetation changes over time and affiliated Dreaming stories;	Boomerang Bore, Henbury Station
CSIRO and Arrernte women	10	Culturally-significant plant species	Alice Springs region
Pitjantjatjara Bird Knowledge	57	Record and transfer bird knowledge	Petermann ALT
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	474		

Output 4.4

Community Development

Many programs and projects designed to help improve the wellbeing of Aboriginal people in Central Australia are failing, and gaps in many socio-economic indicators compared with mainstream Australia are increasing. Community development, which has local participation at its core, is increasingly being identified as an appropriate engagement strategy in Aboriginal development. It involves a set of principles and processes that build self-reliance, strengthen communities and promote good governance through the participation of local people in designing and implementing their own development projects.

Since 2005 the CLC has used a community development approach to work in partnership with Aboriginal people to direct their own resources to initiatives that both maintain their Aboriginal identity, language, culture and connection to country *and* strengthen their capacity to participate in mainstream Australia through improving health, education and employment outcomes. The four objectives of the CLC Community Development Program are:

- Maximise opportunities for Aboriginal engagement, ownership and control, particularly in relation to the management of resources that belong to them
- Generate service outcomes which benefit Aboriginal people and are valued by them, including social, cultural and economic outcomes
- Build an evidence base for the CLC's community development approach and the value it has

for contributing to Aboriginal capabilities

- Share lessons learned with other government and non-government agencies

Performance

In 2010-2011, the CLC's Community Development (CD) Unit continued to implement its three large community development projects, the Uluru Rent Money Project, the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) and the Granites Mine Affected Areas Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) Project.

The smaller Tanami Dialysis Support Services Project and the new Wunara Mine Community Development Project also continued. Significantly, a major new project – the NT Parks Rent Money Community Development Project - commenced this year, involving 16 traditional owner groups and over \$1million in rent per year.

Traditional owner identifications (distribution of parks rental monies)	4
Traditional owner identifications (outstation development)	2

WETT and the Dialysis Project use mining royalties for wide and sustainable education, training and health benefits respectively. The Uluru Project and the NT Parks Project put rent paid to the relevant traditional owners towards a range of sustainable initiatives. The GMAAAC Project supports community committees using 'affected area' monies flowing from mining for community benefit projects. Finally, the Wunara Mine Community Development Project has seen exploration compensation money used to upgrade housing and essential services at Wunara.

In June 2011 Praxis Consultants finalised an independent monitoring report on four of the CLC's established community development projects during 2010 – the WETT Project, the Uluru Rent Money Project, the GMAAAC Project and the Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project. The information in this report is being used to inform the ongoing refinement of the CLC's community development approach and in project planning.

The overall conclusion of the report was that the CLC's Community Development Unit is working effectively towards its four major objectives. Key findings included:

- In most of the projects there was strong and increasing engagement of Aboriginal people and an increasing sense of their control and ownership of the projects.
- Aboriginal people were able to identify the benefits of projects and increasingly were focused on enlarging benefits for the whole community not just for individual gain. In many of the projects external stakeholders were also able to point to tangible and intangible project benefits.
- Aboriginal people's capacities and capabilities were being increased through the community development approach, however there are also suggestions that the way services were provided by other organisations may undermine some of the benefits of this approach.
- Due to limited resources for monitoring and evaluation, some challenges still remain around creating a further evidence base for the community development

approach and communicating the value of this to external audiences.

In 2010-2011 staff continued to meet with an external reference group of three community development experts.

The WETT Project

WETT was set up in 2004 and uses royalties from Newmont Asia Pacific's mining operations in the Tanami region to improve education and training outcomes for Warlpiri people.

The Trustee for the fund is the Kurra Aboriginal Corporation, and WETT is administered by the CLC.

The CLC consults Warlpiri to identify their education and training priorities and then facilitates the development of projects with input from relevant project partners.

These projects are considered and further developed by the WETT Advisory Committee, which includes eight representatives from the Warlpiri-patu-kurlangu Jaru Association (WpkJ – the peak Warlpiri education body), and one representative each from the CLC, Newmont, NT DET and DEEWR. Projects are then recommended to Kurra which decides on funding.

This year the governance of WETT was further strengthened with two very successful meetings of the new Kurra WETT Directors Committee (a sub-committee of eight from the full 16 Kurra Directors).

In the last year the key activities and outcomes of this project focused on the implementation, consolidation and expansion of four long-term education and training subprojects prioritised by Warlpiri communities.

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program

This year CLC staff worked closely with the WETT Committees and the program partner, World Vision Australia, to extend the successful WETT Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program. This two-year extension involved over \$2.6million in new funding from WETT and will ensure that the project which started in 2008 continues until 2013. Additional funding was also secured from NT DET for an ECCD Program facilitator position for the 2010-2011 period.

Key outcomes of the Program in 2010/2011 included:

Early childhood activities

- Playgroups were established/supported in each of the four Warlpiri communities and a range of positive activities for young children were provided to assist them become school ready, while parents were supported to develop their parenting skills.

Training

- 12 students completed either their Certificate I or Certificate II in Children's Services in Yuendumu in 2010
- 20 students are currently enrolled in and working toward their Certificate I, II or III in Children's Services across the four Warlpiri Communities
- 10-week nutrition and health cooking project delivered in Nyirrpri to children and parents
- 14-week nutrition project delivered to children and parents in Willowra.

Aboriginal Employment

- Three Warlpiri ECCD Program facilitators employed at 0.5 FTE

- Seven Warlpiri staff employed to run playgroups in Nyirrpri, Yuendumu and Lajamanu.

Capacity building/Advocacy

- Ten early childhood workers and seven WpkJ members of the WETT Advisory Committee gave two presentations to more than 100 participants of the national SNAICC (Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care) conference in July 2010.

Youth and Media Program

The WETT Youth and Media Program, managed by the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC, formerly known as Mt Theo) in partnership with Pintupi Anmatyerre Warlpiri (PAW) Media, continued to provide a broad range of diversionary and training activities to significant numbers of young people in the Tanami region. The funding provided by WETT since 2008 has enabled WYDAC to extend its youth service from Yuendumu to include Willowra, Lajamanu and Nyirrpri.

Project monitoring in 2010 found that community members in Willowra, Lajamanu and Nyirrpri identified the program as a major reason why crime and other negative behaviour among young people is decreasing.

Key outcomes of the Youth and Media Program in 2010-2011 included:

Youth activities

- After-school and evening programs, including 'night club' supporting homework completion, country visits and a community festival in Willowra

Training

- 17 media trainees completed five weeks of video training and produced eight short films in Willowra

- 18 media trainees completed two weeks of video training and produced eight short films in Nyirrpri

- Numerous art, dance and music workshops were held in all three communities

Aboriginal Employment

- Three 0.5 FTE Warlpiri program mentors employed across Nyirrpri, Willowra and Lajamanu
- One 'Jaru' trainee employed full time as a youth worker
- 113 Warlpiri 'Jaru' trainees worked on either a voluntary or paid basis coordinating youth activities in Lajamanu, Nyirrpri and Willowra.

The Kurra Aboriginal Corporation approved over \$2 million in April 2011 to extend the WETT Youth and Media Program, including funding for one full-time training and career development position and one full-time media trainer.

Learning Community Centre Program

The Warlpiri Learning Community Centre Program sets up learning hubs in the Warlpiri communities which provide a range of formal and informal learning opportunities for all community members, as well as library and internet access.

Nyirrpri

In this reporting period a 12-month Learning Community Centre pilot project was funded by WETT in Nyirrpri and run in partnership with the Batchelor Institute for Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE). The Centre is staffed by a local Warlpiri coordinator with support from a non-Aboriginal coordinator and has been delivering a variety of formal and informal training programs to community members.

Feedback from community members indicates a high level of usage and enthusiasm for the Learning Centre.

Training outcomes from the Nyirrpri Learning Community Centre in 2010-2011 include:

- 8 students attained a 'White Card' in Occupational Health and Safety to work in the construction industry
- 15 students began a Certificate II in Construction
- 34 students began a Certificate I in Vocational Education
- 22 students began a Certificate I and II in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Arts; and
- 17 students began a Certificate II in Warlpiri Own Language
- Informal training delivered included sewing and curtain-making, and fire training and gun license training for rangers.

Willowra

In 2010-2011 a \$2.6million funding agreement with the ABA was approved by the CLC Executive for the construction of the Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre, staff accommodation and a vehicle.

This funding supplements the \$660,000 that has been committed by Kurra from WETT funds. The Willowra Land Trust directed the CLC's legal section to lease the buildings. The \$19 lease has been approved in principle by the Central Desert Shire and has been submitted to FaHCSIA for approval.

Secondary School Support Program

This Program supports Warlpiri secondary students studying in their communities and at



ABOVE: Warlpiri students (left to right): Jordan Marshall, Gregwyn Gibson, Mitchy Williwams (in background), Herman Morris and Bianca Turner complete training modules towards Certificate II in Construction.

boarding and other schools, both in the Northern Territory and interstate. This year three Warlpiri community schools organised excursions for secondary school aged students to Melbourne involving a total of 29 students.

Monitoring interviews with students and teachers after the excursions indicate very tangible benefits, including more confident use of English, an understanding

of the link between school attendance and reward activities, and enthusiasm to encourage other children to attend school and also go on excursions.

In addition to the excursions, 38 Warlpiri students (an increase from 12 in the previous year) from a range of boarding schools across Australia received up to \$2,500 each from the Trust towards sports or music

equipment or lessons, school uniforms and school excursions.

Uluru Rent Money Project

Every year the traditional owners of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park allocate funding from the rent from the national park to community development projects. CLC staff facilitate planning processes to identify priority issues, develop projects that address these issues and bring in partner organisations capable of implementing projects. Once costed, projects that comply with the project's selection criteria are endorsed by the traditional owner group and signed off by the CLC Executive, funding agreements are put in place and the projects are implemented.

Monitoring in 2010 found that the focus on community benefit is increasing in this project as people identify what they can achieve with their own resources, and also found evidence of Aboriginal capacity development, particularly in Mutitjulu.

In 2010-2011 key project outcomes included:

Consultations:

- Two meetings of the full traditional owner group
- Four meetings of the Mutitjulu Working Group

Project development:

- Support from the traditional owner group to develop and fund a regional dialysis project
- Meetings conducted to develop projects at Umpiyara, Aeroplane, Itjitjari, Lilla and Ukaka
- Significant progress towards the construction and operation of a swimming pool at Mutitjulu



ABOVE: Nyirrpi students visit Rosebud Secondary College and participate in a science class.

Completed projects:

- Renovation and upgrade of the Mutitjulu recreation hall and basketball court
- Outstation upgrades at New Well outstation (SA) and Kulpitjara Outstation
- Installation of emergency water points on two remote roads in the NT
- Improvements to the new Imanpa Store including installation of additional refrigeration
- Production of an informational DVD about the project

Project funding approved:

- \$1.5 million allocated by the Mutitjulu Working Group to cover five years of swimming pool operational costs
- A three-year extension and an additional \$195,000 for the regional Ara Irititja Project.

GMAAAC Project

In 2010-2011 the CLC continued to implement the comprehensive CD process introduced in 2008-2009 with all Granites Mine 'affected area' monies in accordance with the Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) rules. Between July and December 2010, CLC staff worked with GMAAAC Community Committees in each of the nine communities to make decisions on the funding of project submissions developed by eligible community organisations in the first half of the year.

One hundred community benefit projects were funded by GMAAAC in 2010 totalling \$2,960,956. A wide range of projects were funded including youth and cultural activities, health services, education, aged care, community infrastructure

improvements, sporting clubs and art centre projects.

Monitoring shows that the GMAAAC Community Committees are increasingly funding projects that will have broad development outcomes for their communities and build community members' capabilities to manage in Aboriginal and mainstream Australian worlds. For example, through the Warnayaka Art Centre project in Lajamanu, eight local people are now employed in either a part-time or full-time capacity, sales are up 98 per cent from the year before and local artists now have the support they need to enter national art exhibitions and competitions.

Overall, the monitoring shows a clear shift in community members' attitudes toward GMAAAC now that they have a better understanding of the objectives of the project, with one committee member stating that "GMAAAC projects help all the community. Help support things that are important to [Warlpiri people]".

Between February and June 2011, CD staff began a new round of community consultations to apply 2011 GMAAAC funds. This included convening two rounds of meetings at each of the nine GMAAAC communities.

Tanami Dialysis Support Services Project

The CLC continued to oversee the implementation of the Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project on behalf of the Kurra Aboriginal Corporation. This project is managed by the Western Desert Nganampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjutaku Aboriginal Corporation (WDNWPT), and provides much needed remote health services

to kidney disease patients. The project also provides support to Warlpiri patients on dialysis in Alice Springs.

This financial year saw a major development in this project with the opening of a dialysis service in Yuendumu in August 2010. The \$1.5 million dialysis facility and staff accommodation were funded by Kurra, and operational costs are being co-funded by Kurra and the Australian Government.

In the six months of operation up to March 2011, 27 clients from Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Willowra and Yuelamu used the service either in Yuendumu or Alice Springs. Community interviews show that people identify being able to return home to Yuendumu as a significant benefit for them:

"It is better to have dialysis in Yuendumu. I sit down here three months and after that I go back to town for check-up and sit down there for one week. I feel more comfortable and well here. It's good."

Significant steps were also taken this financial year towards the establishment of a dialysis service in Lajamanu for Aboriginal people living in the Northern Tanami region including:

- Following the completion of a Kurra-funded feasibility study which demonstrated strong demand for a service, Kurra approved a further \$90,000 for WDNWPT to engage a Project Manager to support the development of this service.
- Support service commenced for Warlpiri Darwin-based dialysis patients.
- Application for \$2,366,000 submitted by WDNWPT and approved by the ABA in June 2011 for a Lajamanu dialysis



ABOVE: Queenie Stewart on dialysis in Yuendumu with Corey Patterson.

facility, staff accommodation and three years of operational funds for this new service.

NT Parks Rent Money Community Development Project

During this reporting period the CD Unit began implementing a fifth large, regional community development project involving 16 traditional owner groups across the CLC region and over \$1.1 million in national park rent each year (see output 2.2).

In November 2010 CLC members passed a resolution directing that all the rent from these 16 parks be used for community benefit projects determined by each traditional owner group and not distributed to individuals.

Although this project is still in its early stages, project planning has commenced with two park traditional owner groups.

Wunara Mine and Other Projects

Traditional owners for the proposed Wunara phosphate mine used \$150,000 of exploration compensation money to renovate five houses at the Wunara outstation.

With improved housing some traditional owners intend to move back to Wunara to take advantage of business and employment opportunities if and when mining operations commence.

The traditional owners remain committed to working with the CLC using royalties for community development when mining starts.

Output Group 5

Administrative & Support Services

The Land Council aims to provide Aboriginal land owners with information, advice and support to enable them to manage their land in a sustainable and productive way.

Outputs

5.1 Distributions

5.2 Administer Land Trusts

5.3 Dispute Resolution

Outcomes

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.

Output 5.1

Distributions

All payments received by the CLC with respect to third party use of Aboriginal land are deposited in its Land Use Trust Account.

Funds from that account are distributed only in accordance with a decision or determination of the Council.

As a matter of policy, the CLC has, for many years and with few exceptions, distributed funds from that account to Aboriginal associations now incorporated under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act).

Funds received pursuant to s.64(3) must be paid to an association.

Pursuant to section 35C recipient associations are required to provide the Land Council with their financial statements and a written report containing the information specified by the section.

There is no statutory mechanism for the Land Council to enforce these reporting requirements other than where payments have been made to an association pursuant to a determination.

However, financial statements are now publicly available on the ORATSIA website.

Once the funds have been distributed by the CLC to the recipient associations, the CLC's Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) assists the associations with the management of their corporate and accounting obligations under the CATSI Act, distribution of funds or benefits to or on behalf of their members.

Associations may engage the services of the AAMC on an opt-in basis, subject to agreement on cost recovery arrangements. The CLC's ongoing role with each association is the subject of a letter of engagement that is confirmed at the AGM.

Aboriginal Associations Management Centre [AAMC]

The Central Land Council's Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) provides administration, accounting, consultation, secretarial, compliance and corporate governance services to incorporated associations that negotiated compensation and other payments arising from the application of the ALRA and the *Native Title Act 1993*.

The associations are required to convene annual general meetings and to make decisions about the distribution of funds to or for the benefit of their members.

AAMC helps associations to convene their meetings, to maintain an up-to-date register of members (seeking

PERFORMANCE 2010-2011

Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act) compliance and governance

Annual General Meetings and committee meetings held and income distribution instructions taken	36
Corporations independently audited prior to annual general meetings	34
Corporations' Statutory Financial statements lodged with ORIC	34
Corporations closed	nil
General reports lodged	
Membership lists of all associations updated and also forwarded to ORIC	33
All required signed chairperson and directors reports forwarded to the Registrar after meeting held	



LEFT: The community of Lajamanu in the north west of the CLC's region.

anthropological advice where appropriate), and will administer the funds of the association on its behalf in accordance with the decisions made at the AGM. The AAMC has proven that it is cost effective in providing its services to associations.

Association meetings are held at the communities where the majority of members reside, and AAMC staff attend those locations to assist in the conduct of the meetings. In 2010-2011 the unit provided assistance to 33 associations.

AAMC also ensures that all associations are GST compliant, arranging all tax and BAS returns as required, as well as the annual audit of each association.

AAMC has a staff of seven comprising three project officers and four accounting staff. During the year the unit assisted associations to convene 33 AGMs and 67 committee and sub committee meetings

In cases of disagreement within the association concerning the allocation of an association's

funds among the members, over eligibility for membership or even whether a proposed transaction is permitted by the rules of the association, AAMC is able to call upon the services of other parts of the CLC such as the mining, anthropology or legal sections, and where necessary or appropriate, relevant CLC personnel from those areas will attend a meeting to assist the members.

In addition to the administrative assistance it provides to associations, AAMC has been required to administer ceremonial purpose funds that are allocated to the CLC from the ABA. These funds assist with outlays for ceremonies and funerals. During this year funding assistance was provided for 165 funerals.

As part of CLC's risk management program an independent consultant (Deloitte) was engaged during in 2011 to undertake an 'administrative review' of AAMC's management of Aboriginal Corporations. The main intent

of the review brief was to confirm compliance with ORIC requirements, adherence to best practice governance requirements and recommend procedure improvements. The report will be finalised and implemented during 2011/12.

ASIC compliance

Performed for three incorporated companies.

Income distribution

Land Rights Act

Pursuant to the rules of corporations, AGMs and committee meetings were convened to provide income distribution instructions.

Native Title

Seven distribution meetings were held for native title holder groups.

In March 2011, the Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations attended a Special General Meeting of the Kurra Aboriginal Corporation in Lajamanu to oversee a vote by members in relation to membership of that corporation.

Output 5.2

Administer Land Trusts

Aboriginal land is formally held by Land Trusts - made up of Aboriginal people who hold the title for the benefit of all the traditional owners and people with traditional interests in the land.

Aboriginal Land Trusts are statutory entities and usually consist of a chairperson and not less than three members who hold office for periods not exceeding five years. Land trust members are usually traditional Aboriginal owners of the land held in trust.

The functions of a land trust are to hold title to land, exercise powers to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property for the benefit of the traditional landowners and where land is granted in a deed of grant held in escrow, to acquire the estates and interests of other persons with a view of gaining the delivery of the title to the land trust.

A land trust can only deal with the land in ways that the Land Council directs it to, but land councils can only direct land trusts to deal in land in ways that the traditional owners have determined.

To assist the Land Trusts the CLC:

- Provides secure storage for Deeds of Grant in trust and common seals
- Maintains a register of common seals and trustees
- Ensures membership is up to date and complies with the Aboriginal Land Rights Act
- Registers agreements and
- Conducts consultations.

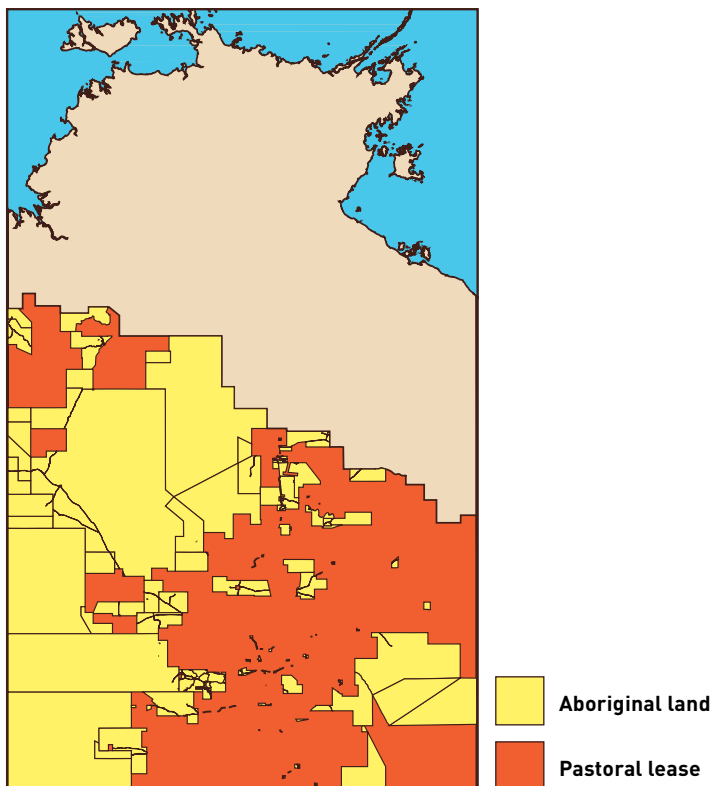
Performance

There are 85 land trusts in the CLC's region.

Five new Aboriginal Land Trusts were created in 2010 -2011:

- Alkeperre-Atwarte Ayepe-Arenye Arleye Aboriginal Land Trust
- Atwengerrpe Aboriginal Land Trust
- Irrinjirrinjirri Aboriginal Land Trust
- Lhere Pirnte Aboriginal Land Trust
- Tyurretye Aboriginal Land Trust (see output 2.1 for more details)

MAP OF ABORIGINAL LAND IN THE CLC REGION



ABORIGINAL LAND TRUSTS IN CLC REGION

Ahakeye ALT	Melkngce ALT
Aherrenge ALT	Mount Frederick ALT
Akanta ALT	Mpwelarre ALT
Akekarrwenteme Ureyenge ALT	Mpweringe – Arnapipe 2 ALT
Alatjuta ALT	Mpweringe – Arnapipe ALT
Alkeperre-Atwarte Ayepe-Arenye Arleye ALT	Mt Frederick No.2 ALT
Alyawarra ALT	Mungkarta 2 ALT
Amoonguna ALT	Mungkarta ALT
Anatye ALT	Nglurr tj u ALT
Angarapa ALT	Ntaria ALT
Ankweleyelengke ALT	Pantyinteme ALT
Anurrete ALT	Pawu ALT
Apatula ALT	Petermann ALT
Arltunga ALT	Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arltherre ALT
Arnapipe ALT	Pmere Nyente ALT
Athenge Lhere ALT	Purta ALT
Atnerrperrke ALT	Pwanye ALT
Atnetye ALT	Pwanye No. 2 ALT
Atwengerrpe ALT	Rodna ALT
Ayleparrantenhe ALT	Roulpmaulpma ALT
Central Desert ALT	Rrurtenge ALT
Daguragu ALT	Santa Teresa ALT
Haasts Bluff ALT	Thakeperte ALT
Hooker Creek ALT	Thangkenharenghe ALT
Iparle ALT	Tyurretye ALT
Inarnme ALT	Uluru – Katatjuta ALT
Irlwentye ALT	Uremerne ALT
Irrinjirrinjirri ALT	Uretyingke ALT
Irrmarne ALT	Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT
Irterrkewarre ALT	Uruna ALT
Iwupataka ALT	Wakaya ALT
Kanttaji ALT	Wampana – Karlantijpa ALT
Karlantijpa North ALT	Warrabri ALT
Karlantijpa South ALT	Warumungu ALT
Katiti ALT	Watarrka ALT
Lake Mackay ALT	Wirlyajarrayi ALT
Lhere Pirnte ALT	Yalpirakinu ALT
Ltalaltuma ALT	Yewerre ALT
Mala ALT	Yingualyala ALT
Malngin 2 ALT	Yiningarra ALT
Malngin ALT	Yuendumu ALT
Mangkururrpa ALT	Yunkanijini ALT

Output 5.3

Dispute Resolution in Relation to Land

Each Land Council has a statutory duty under section 25 of the Land Rights Act to conciliate disputes. Fortunately, in the CLC area the number of disputes is modest.

In some cases it is recognised that conciliation is, or will ultimately be, ineffective to resolve a dispute.

In such a situation the CLC adopts strategies to manage the dispute over time and minimise disturbance among groups associated with the area in dispute.

Performance

Disputes to which section 25 of the Land Rights Act applies to are uncommon in the CLC's region.

Most disagreements are between family groups and arise from some other cause.

Sometimes these disputes come to be seen as concerning land although the original cause had nothing to do with land. When disputes do emerge they can sometimes appear to be intractable.

Yuendumu Disturbance

During the year social disturbances at Yuendumu

resulting from the tragic death of a young community member in Alice Springs attracted national publicity.

Eventually senior members of the community approached the CLC for assistance to convene a meeting of elders from Yuendumu and other communities in the region, to provide a forum for discussion of the principal issues underlying the disturbance and for senior members of the families to meet.

After conferring with representatives of both families the CLC provided assistance for people to travel to a meeting at Yuendumu on 14 June 2011. The presence and support of the elders enabled the families to have a direct discussion about the issues for the first time.

The CLC expresses its appreciation to the families involved and the elders for their contribution to the successful meeting, and also to staff of the

Department of Justice and other agencies who have worked so hard to bring about a resolution.

A further meeting will be planned after Yuendumu Sports has been held on the first weekend of August.

Output Group 6

Native Title

The Land Council aims to provide Aboriginal land owners with information, advice and support to enable them to manage their land in a sustainable and productive way.

Outcomes

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.

BELOW: CLC Deputy Chair Gina Smith, CLC Chair Lindsay Bookie, Chairman of Arruwurra Aboriginal Corporation Paul Slater and Chairman of Minemakers George Savell sign a mining agreement in Tennant Creek.



Output 6

Native Title

Native title is the name used by the Australian High Court to describe the rights and interests Aboriginal people have over their lands dating from long before European settlement of Australia.

These rights and interests are called 'common law' Indigenous property rights and were recognised by the High Court in the Mabo judgment (3 June 1992) and made into legislation in 1993.

Until then, the legal system in Australia had wrongly assumed that the land of Australia had belonged to no one, or was terra nullius, when the British arrived in 1788.

The Mabo judgment found that native title to land existed in 1788 and may continue to exist. The High Court's Wik judgment (December 1996) determined that native title could coexist with other rights on land held under a pastoral lease.

Native title recognises that Indigenous people have traditional rights to speak for country, but native title does not give Indigenous people ownership of the land in the way that the Land Rights Act does.

The CLC's Native Title Program

The Central Land Council is the recognised Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) for Central Australia under the auspices of the Native Title Act. In that capacity the CLC helps native

title holders make applications, negotiate agreements about future developments and resolve disputes between groups.

The CLC aims to certify applications for native title determination and applications for registration for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in a timely manner. Native title determination and ILUA applications are presented to the full Council or the CLC Executive before going to the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT).

Twice-yearly review and planning sessions are undertaken to evaluate progress of activities, identify emerging trends or priorities and map out details of the work program and financial commitments for the months ahead, and if need be, to revise the operational plan to reflect changes in workload demands or circumstances.

The CLC's native title operations are supported by its corporate and regional services staff who

provide logistical and on-the-ground support for field work. The CLC's region is 775,963 square kilometres, most of which is traversed by road in the conduct of our work. The native title work program therefore relies heavily on these resources and has benefited from being able to leverage off the broader operational infrastructure of the CLC in carrying out this work.

The CLC Native Title Program is underpinned by an operational plan developed annually as part of its annual funding bid to FaHCSIA.

While CLC's native title functions are subject to separate funding and compliance requirements, its Native Title Program functions are undertaken within a fully integrated CLC structure which promotes a seamless program work flow.

Human Resources

The CLC currently has 20 native title funded positions which include a manager, a principal legal officer, other legal officers,

a research officer, anthropologists and mining officers, as well as administrative, land management and project staff.

These positions are located within various departments of the CLC and represent key linkages these departments have with the native title work program.

Consultants

The CLC engaged 15 consultants to work directly on native title activity during 2010-11.

Achievements and Developments in 2010-11

Mining Agreement:

Minemakers Wonarah Project

The proposed phosphate mine at Wonara, approximately 260km east of Tennant Creek, promises to be a major development in the region. Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd has been drilling to prove up resources in the Barkly and have defined a large deposit with a potential life of over 40 years. The main deposit is located immediately adjacent to the bitumen Barkly Highway, and if mined, Minemakers plan to truck bulk product along the Barkly Highway to a loading facility north of Tennant Creek on Phillip Creek Station.

It is anticipated that the project will create multiple opportunities for jobs and service contracts for native title holders, many of whom already hold the necessary machine operating tickets.

An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) for the construction of a bulk handling facility at Phillip Creek Station was registered in November 2009.

In July 2010 the CLC received a report from a mineral economist commissioned to look into aspects of the agreement. In the reporting period, three meetings

with native title holders and Minemakers were held at Wonara, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs respectively, to discuss progress of the project and finalise negotiations for the mining agreement.

A mining agreement was executed in Tennant Creek on 25 February 2011.

Since execution of the mining agreement the company has advised of a proposed revision to the project involving a slurry pipeline transportation system over several hundred kilometres to alternative processing facilities on Aboriginal land located adjacent to the Alice-Darwin railway. The CLC is continuing discussions on the revised project which will involve additional site clearances, leases and further contractual arrangements.

In the meantime, native title holders have agreed to involve the CLC Community Development Unit to review royalty distributions with priority given to development of the Wonara outstation.

The Development Review Committee agreed to an allocation of \$150,000 of exploration compensation monies received towards emergency works to ensure the outstation is habitable.

CLC staff have actively networked with employment and training service providers in the Barkly and Mt Isa regions to discuss business and employment opportunities and have conducted a number of job placement and training referrals.

Minemakers have identified their requirements for personnel operating the heavy machinery on a full scale operation and the CLC has had extensive consultations with a training provider in this area.

The objective of the program is to enable the return of traditional owners to live on their land and to create a thriving Wonara community benefitting from the economic opportunities provided by the mine.

Native Title Consent Determinations:

Singleton Consent Determination

The determination of native title over the entire Singleton Pastoral Lease was handed down by Justice Collier at a special sitting of the Federal Court at Alekerange on 7 September 2010.

The determination area covers an area of nearly 3000 square kilometres on Singleton, which is north of Alekerange and south of Tennant Creek. The determination by consent is between the parties, the applicants and respondents, the NT Government and NT Gas.

The parties have agreed that non-exclusive native title exists on Singleton in favour of the applicants and provides for native title holders to access the property for traditional activities such as hunting and ceremony. It also allows native title holders to be considered if a third party plans any development on the determination area.

Any future work will now be directed towards setting up the Prescribed Body Corporate (PBC).

Newhaven Consent Determination

The first native title consent determination between traditional owners and a non-government conservation organisation was handed down by Justice Reeves at a special sitting of the Federal Court at the Newhaven Wildlife Sanctuary on 8 December 2010. The determination was an excellent example of how



ABOVE: Justice Collier congratulates native title holders at the Federal Court sitting at Alekerange.

leaseholders and native title holders can work together for the benefit of all involved.

Newhaven PPL covers an area of more than 2600 square kilometres northeast of Alice Springs and is one of the largest non-government conservation areas in the world. It is a hotspot for threatened species such as black-footed rock wallabies, brush tailed mulgara and great desert skinks. One of the few recent sightings of the endangered night parrot was also recorded on Newhaven.

Birds Australia initially acquired the pastoral lease for conservation with support from the Australian Government's National Reserve System program before transferring the lease under a

partnership with Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC).

The consent determination is important because it recognises that Aboriginal laws and customs still hold a place of importance in today's society. It also further strengthens the working relationship between AWC and the Warlpiri-Luritja traditional owners that has built up over the past five years cooperating on fire management and biological survey projects on the property.

The traditional owners and AWC now look forward to a continuing partnership that draws on a combination of science and traditional knowledge to secure the extraordinary conservation values of Newhaven and help achieve the socio-economic aspiration of traditional owners.

Any future work will now be directed towards the setting up of the PBC.

Ooratippra Consent Determination

A native title consent determination for exclusive possession of Ooratippra pastoral lease was handed down by Justice Reeves at a special sitting of the Federal Court at Ooratippra on 5 May 2011.

Ooratippra pastoral lease is situated 300 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs on the Sandover Highway. It covers 4292 square kilometres and is owned by the Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation.

The Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) purchased Ooratippra PPL in May 1999 after years of lobbying by native title holders who wanted title and the ability to run their own cattle business on their own land.

Title was transferred to the Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation in October 2000. In 2001, the CLC lodged the Ooratippra native title application on behalf of the Irrkwal, Irrmarn, Ntewerrek, Aharreng, Arrty/Amatyerr and Areyn estate groups of the Alyawarr language group.

The application covered the whole of the station, which includes the Irretety Community Living Area held by the Irretety Aboriginal Corporation.

As Ooratippra PPL and Irretety CLA are owned by native title holders, they were able to claim exclusive possession under the Native Title Act. The native title determination secures their traditional rights and, in particular, their right to exclusive possession of the land, as well as the right to negotiate over any future acts like mining.

Ooratippra can run up to 4000 head of cattle and will continue to be leased out to a neighbouring landowner who will, over time, assist in the re-establishment of a locally managed cattle herd.

Any future work will now be directed towards the setting up of the PBC.

Abbreviated Anthropology Reports

A recent development has been the preparedness of the NT Government to consider abbreviated or short-form anthropology material in relation to the resolution of a number of native title consent determinations.

These negotiations with the NT Government have this year led to the finalisation of matters relating to the Kurundi and Neutral Junction (Crawford Ranges) native title applications and consent determination dates have been scheduled for July 2011.

This is a positive development which could lead to CLC being able to use native title resources more effectively resulting in a more timely resolution of claims.

Carbon Farming

The CLC has participated in forums and has contributed to various submissions to the Commonwealth Government regarding the Commonwealth's carbon farming initiative. As yet, there is uncertainty around how this initiative will work with native title.

Compensation Applications

Where possible the CLC seeks to deal with compensation matters by negotiating outcomes.

When deemed appropriate and instructed by native title holders, the CLC will seek to secure compensation for acts resulting in

the extinguishment or impairment of their native title rights and interests.

No new native title compensation applications were lodged with the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) during 2010-2011.

Claimant Applications

The CLC pursues native title determinations that will achieve recognition and protection of native title rights and deliver outcomes that are important to native title holders.

The CLC has a total of 18 active native title claimant applications registered with the NNTT. During 2010-2011, CLC staff undertook a total of 64 meetings and consultations relating to native title applications and made significant progress in anthropological research, preparation and delivery of consent determination reports.

Native Title

Consent Determinations

In addition to the three consent determinations handed down, matters relating to the Kurundi and Neutral Junction native title applications have been finalised and consent determinations have been scheduled for July 2011.

New Applications

Napperby PPL

Amended whole of lease application filed 31 March 2011 and registered by the NNTT on 31 March 2011.

Glen Helen PPL

Amended whole of lease NTA filed 27 October 2010 and registered by the NNTT in January, 2011.

Finalised/Withdrawn Applications

Napperby

This application was replaced with a new application registered

31 March 2011 (see 'New Applications').

Glen Helen

NTD2/2005 South West Glen Helen was withdrawn in October 2010 and NTD6007/2003 Glen Helen amended in order that a single 'whole of lease' claim could be filed on 27 October 2010 and registered by the NNTT in January 2011.

The original Glen Helen Native Title Application (NTD6007/2003 now amended) covered parts of the adjoining Narwietooma PPL and other PPLs and these sections of the claim remain extant.

Dismissed Applications

Moly Hill

Moly Hill was dismissed by the Federal Court on 24 February 2011. The application was lodged for the specific purpose of dealing with a number of future acts in order to preserve the right to negotiate in respect of a mineral lease.

A mining agreement was executed in October 2007 but due to deteriorating market conditions a mine was unlikely at that time.

There were no compelling arguments upon which to proceed with the NTA and no instructions from native title holders to withdraw.

Current Application

The CLC and the NT Government are pursuing the process of negotiating determinations by consent in the following applications and hope to have these settled in 2011-12:

- Kalkarindji
- Napperby
- Lake Nash
- Sandover

Anthropological reports in respect of Lake Nash, Sandover, Napperby and Glen Helen PPLs, as well

as Kalkarindji and Rainbow Valley National Park, have been finalised and lodged with the NT Government. In the reporting period, significant progress was made towards finalising the Mt Doreen anthropology report and field research commenced on planned applications over New Crown/Andado, Mt Cavenagh/Victory Downs, and Bushy Park PPLs.

Consent for the native title application for Rainbow Valley National Park has been requested from the NT Government.

Neutral Junction (Crawford Ranges)

Anthropological field research and reports were served on the respondents in June 2010. The NT Government has accepted connection. Two conferences were held in March 2011 to discuss and agree on native title rights. The Federal Court has set 13 July 2011 for handing down the consent determination.

Aileron

An application was filed in December 2007 and registered in October 2008 in respect of a portion of Aileron PPL to deal with mining future acts. This area, in the vicinity of Nolan's Bore, has been subject to intensive exploration and mining interest and contains the Nolan's Bore rare earth/phosphate/uranium deposit.

Mining operations were expected to commence in 2010 but the mining company advised that world financial conditions were delaying the project.

In 2009-10, CLC commissioned a report from a mineral economist to review the company pre-feasibility study and financial proposals and to provide advice

to the CLC relevant to the mineral lease negotiations and compensation mechanisms. The report provided an informed basis from which to commence negotiations with Arafura Resources when they recommence operations.

In the reporting period, the CLC arranged two meetings with the mining company and native title holders. The first was in December 2010 at which the mining company provided native title holders with an update on the Nolan's Bore project. At the second, in March 2011, the company advised of its need to revise the project. The CLC and native title holders carried out a site inspection and received a comprehensive brief on the mine proposal and background to the processing issues which are key to the project.

Further negotiations are dependent on the revised project plans and timetabling.

Patta, Dulcie Ranges, and West MacDonnell Ranges National Park
Aboriginal freehold title to Dulcie Ranges was granted to traditional owners by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs in June 2009 and the area leased to the NT Government as a national park in accordance with the Framework for the Future legislation. The withdrawal of the native title claim over the land has been awaiting title for a living area to be granted within the park. The ILUA regarding the living area negotiated as part of the claim settlement was executed and registered during the reporting period and the hand back and withdrawal of the claim should be completed during the 2011 calendar year.

Grant of title to the Patta Aboriginal Land Trust has been temporarily delayed while matters relating to access easements are resolved with the NT Government. The West MacDonnell Ranges National Park and the Patta claim will be withdrawn as part of a negotiated settlement with the NT Government which includes grant of freehold title under the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act, and lease of the area to NT Government together with joint management of the parks.

Extensive consultations in relation to joint management of the parks continued during the reporting period.

Alyawarr (Sandover), incorporating Derry Downs, Murray Downs, Elkedra and Ammaroo PPLs

The native title application was lodged in response to mining and horticultural future acts.

An extensive socio-historical mapping exercise was finalised and an archival report completed in October 2009. This research relates to nominated individuals on the pastoral properties and involved archival research of CLC and National Archive records.

Final field research, proofing and site visits were conducted in November and December 2010 and genealogical and life history information collected for the native title application.

The anthropology report has been finalised and all documents lodged with the NT Government in March 2011 and are now awaiting response.

Kalkarindji

It is anticipated that this application will be settled through negotiation with the NT Government.

In the reporting period, there was one field trip to Kalkarindji at which settlement of the claim was discussed and instructions taken to negotiate a settlement ILUA.

An amended native title application was lodged in February 2011 and the CLC is currently in consent determination negotiations with the NT Government.

Kurundi PPL

The NT Government accepted connection and all outstanding matters were resolved in the reporting period. The Federal Court has set the date for the consent determination on 14 July 2011.

The application was lodged in response to mining future acts and concern over the protection of sacred sites on the lease area. Negotiations were held in 2003-2004 with the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) to acquire property on behalf of native title holders, however the property was subsequently withdrawn from the market.

An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) was registered in 2005-2006 in respect of an area of land known as the Kurinelli Mineral Field. It deals with the issues of cultural protection to this area and compensation for the use of the land by owners of Mineral Claims.

Lake Nash

The application was lodged in response to mining future acts.

All documents have now been lodged with the NT Government and are awaiting a response.

The Federal Court instructed the Registrar to organise a conference of experts between parties and this has been scheduled for 19 July 2011.

Glen Helen (NTD6007/2003)

South West Glen Helen (NTD2/2005)

Two applications relating to areas on the Glen Helen PPL have been filed and registered in response to exploration licence applications.

A single 'whole of lease' claim was filed on 27 October 2010 and registered by the NNTT in January 2011. A total of eight field visits for taking of affidavits were conducted in the reporting period.

The anthropology report was provided to the Northern Territory on 9 December 2010. On 9 May 2011 CLC received a response from the NT Government requesting further information and this is being prepared.

The original Glen Helen Native Title Application (NTD6007/2003, now amended) covered parts of the adjoining Narwietooma PPL and other PPLs. In June 2011, the CLC received instructions to pursue a NTA over the whole of Narwietooma PPL. The CLC will therefore be looking into withdrawing the original amended NTA and replacing it with an application over the whole of Narwietooma.

Alcoota (1)

A land claim to Alcoota station under the provisions of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* was completed in October 2004. The Aboriginal Land Commissioner's Report was delivered in May 2007 and recommended the entire Alcoota PL be granted. Prior to the grant of Aboriginal freehold this native title claim was lodged in response to future acts by exploration companies.

The CLC is still waiting on the Australian Government to grant title under the ALRA prior to

withdrawal of the NTA. Legal work on finalising the survey and detriment issues was completed in the reporting period.

Alcoota (2)

A right to negotiate application arising from future act (non-mining) was filed with the NNTT on 8 November 2005 and registered on 13 April 2006.

A cultural mapping report was prepared in the previous reporting period and received legal counsel's advice regarding the existence of native title rights.

Further action on this application is dependent on site selection by the Australian Government for a proposed nuclear waste dump under the *Commonwealth Radioactive Waste Management Act 2005*.

The Australian Government introduced the *National Radioactive Waste Management Bill 2010* during the period to replace the *Commonwealth Radioactive Waste Management Act 2005*. The bill provided for the removal of the three sites listed in Schedule 1 of the current Act, which include Alcoota and Mt Everard. Were the bill to become legislation, this would remove these sites from further consideration as waste dumps but the bill has been opposed in the Senate.

As at 30 June 2011, the CLC was still waiting for a final decision from the Australian Government regarding selection of a site for the proposed nuclear waste disposal facility. Further action will be dependent on its advice.

Mt Everard

A right to negotiate application arising from future act (non-mining) was filed with the NNTT on 8 November 2005 and registered on 20 April 2006.

Further action on this Application is dependent on site selection by the Commonwealth for the proposed Nuclear Waste Dump under the *Commonwealth Radioactive Waste Management Act 2005*. As at 30 June 2011, the CLC was still waiting for a final decision from the Australian Government.

Mount Doreen

A native title application was filed in 2005 and registered in respect of a portion of Mount Doreen PPL to deal with "mining future acts" relating to three exploration licence applications where the target mineral is uranium.

On registration an objection was filed in the NNTT. In 2005-06 an application was made to the NT Minister for Mines to declare reservations from occupancy under a provision of the Mining Act to protect certain parts of the Mount Doreen area from further mining/exploration.

Following concerns from native title holders, a decision was taken to proceed with an NTA over the whole of Mount Doreen PPL.

A draft anthropology report was received in December 2010 and comments provided back to the consultants. As at 30 June 2011, the report revisions are being finalised.

Two field visits were conducted in the reporting period for the purpose of gathering witness statements. An authorisation meeting scheduled for May 2011 had to be postponed due to internal conflict within Yuendumu community.

Napperby

An application was filed in 2005 in response to a future act. On registration an objection was filed with the NNTT. An agreement

was reached in 2005 whereby the NT Government could grant the exploration licences.

However, the native title holders instructed the CLC that they did not want to participate in any further activities regarding the exploration as they were not able to prevent the grant.

Following concerns from native title holders, a decision was taken to proceed with an NTA over the whole of Napperby PPL.

Four field trips were conducted in the reporting period to finalise affidavits and obtain instructions for the amended NTA. The application was lodged with the NNTT in March 2011 and is now registered.

The anthropology report was received in December 2010 and internally reviewed. The report has been provided to the NT Government and the CLC is waiting for its response.

Northern Territory National Parks and Reserves

The CLC is still waiting for the grant of freehold title to the West McDonnell Ranges National Park. It is now expected to occur in late 2011 and the native title claim will be withdrawn once that occurs.

The park is being handed back as a result of settlement of long-standing claims over some national parks under the Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act.

Consultations regarding the development and implementation of joint management plans for the parks continued during the reporting period.

Future Acts

Mining future acts are the largest driver of CLC's native title work program and the activity that draws most heavily on staff time and resources. The number of exploration tenements notified under s.29 of the Native Title Act has increased steadily over recent years and the CLC makes every effort to obtain instructions from native title holders and respond to these notifications in a timely manner.

The CLC seeks to notify and provide information to native title claimants and holders of future acts that may impact on their native title rights and interests. Administration of "future acts" as defined by the Native Title Act is ongoing and a high priority for the CLC. During the reporting period all reasonable steps to notify native title holders on future acts affecting their native title rights and interests were undertaken.

The CLC issued 31 sacred site clearance certificates over land subject to the Native Title Act, primarily for exploration and mining activities, but also for community and pastoral infrastructure

The Northern Territory media is monitored on a daily basis and the CLC maintains a records database of all applications, relevant timelines and associated tasks. The CLC responds to all applicants with correspondence outlining the native title process and recommending negotiated agreements as a preferred option.

Mining/Exploration Future Acts

All applications for exploration licences within the Northern Territory include a statement from the NT Government that the grant attracts the "expedited

2010-2011 FUTURE ACT MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS - Exploration licence applications and exploration petroleum applications

23	Site Survey/Work Area Clearance field trips / consultations
13	Consultations and instructions meetings
4	Native title holder identification field trips
3	Miscellaneous
43	Total

procedures” as laid out in the legislation. This determines a process within a strict time limit set by the Native Title Act (1993).

There has been a 39 per cent increase in s.29 notifications over the past three years.

The CLC responded to 183 notifications under s.29 of the Native Title Act in the 2010-11 reporting period. Each notification was assessed as to its potential

process. An ongoing difficulty in the process is determining whether the application is a genuine exploration proposal or the development of saleable property.

Numerous other smaller meetings or contacts with individual native title holders were held by mining officers and anthropology staff for notification or research purposes.

Mining and Exploration Agreements

Non Mining Future Acts

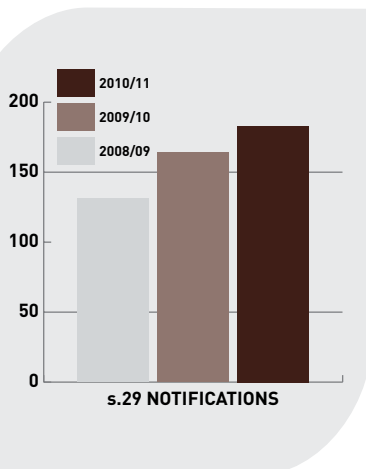
A total of 24 ‘future acts – non mining’ meetings were held throughout CLC region in 2010-11. Native title holders were consulted, instructions taken and site clearances conducted where necessary in respect of:

- Fibre Optic cable along the Adelaide to Darwin railway corridor

- Solar and wind power facilities at Alpururulam and ILUA instructions
- New position of solar array at Lake Nash and ILUA instructions
- Solar power facilities at Kalkarindji and ILUA negotiations
- Seismic array maintenance work area clearance at Undoolya PPL
- NT Parks work program work area clearance at Rainbow Valley National Park
- Barkly Corrections facility and ILUA instructions
- Road works at Ambilimdu PPL
- Road works at Henbury PPL
- Proposed repairs to floodway at Tjitjikala
- Community Living Area ILUA finalisation Dulcie Ranges National Park
- Fish monitoring project at Running Waters
- Grazing sublease at Ooratippra PPL
- Proposal for tenure changes to portions of MacDonal Downs PPL.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

The CLC has implemented a clear strategy to secure beneficial outcomes for native title holders through negotiated Indigenous



impact on the exercise of native title rights and interests both legally and practically.

In some instances meetings of the affected native title holders were organised, while in other instances existing instructions adequately dealt with the application. In all instances, contact with the applicant was required at some stage of the

2010-2011 NATIVE TITLE EXPLORATION AND MINING MATTERS AND DECISIONS IN RESPECT OF THE ALLOCATION OF COMPENSATION TO NATIVE TITLE HOLDERS FLOWING FROM AGREEMENTS.

Mining Agreements	1
Exploration Agreements	2
Deeds of Assumption	3
Distribution of compensation monies	8
Traditional owner identification lists for meetings and distributions	20

2010-2011 ILUAS REGISTERED BY THE NNTT

ILUA	REGISTERED WITH NNTT
Tennant Creek (Barkly) Corrections Facility	10/6/2011
Epuron Solar Power facility – Kalkarindji	21/1/2011
Epuron Solar Power facility – Alpururulam	21/1/2011
Lot 87 Town of Kalkarindji	08/7/2010
Dulcie Ranges Community Living Area	29/6/2011
Irretety Community Living Area	Waiting for registration

Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) and other agreements, including “good faith” agreement under s31 of the Native Title Act.

Post Determination Assistance

Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (Alice Springs PBC)

The Prescribed Body Corporate, Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (LAAC), of the native title owners in the Alice Springs determination (Hayes v Northern Territory) reached agreement with the CLC in 2004-2005 giving effect to its independence. Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation now has its own resources to obtain legal advice on matters relating to its commercial activities. However in matters relating to native title it may continue to request advice and assistance from the CLC.

Upon request, CLC continued to provide advice and assistance to LAAC throughout the reporting period. In February 2011 the CLC attended a meeting of a group of Alice Springs native title holders to discuss governance issues regarding the PBC administration. CLC staff have also responded to occasional approaches from native title holders during the course of the reporting period and

provided advice on governance, compliance and the request to the Office of the Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations regarding special administration.

Patta Aboriginal Corporation (Tennant Creek PBC)

CLC legal staff continued to provide advice and assistance to the Patta Aboriginal Corporation on a number of matters throughout 2010-2011.

CLC staff attended two meetings with the Patta Committee and the NT Department of Corrections in Tennant Creek to assist with consultations regarding a relocation of work site for the proposed corrections facility on NTP Lot 4440 and related ILUA negotiations. An ILUA for development of the corrections facility was subsequently executed on 25 February 2011 and registered with the NNTT 10 June 2011.

In August 2010, CLC staff attended a meeting in Tennant Creek to discuss and select a name for the land trust to be created to hold title to NTPs 4428, 4071, 4096 and 4073 (currently owned by the Patta Land Aboriginal Corporation). The future of the Kunjarra block (the Devil's Pebbles) was also discussed by the trustees at this meeting.

The CLC also facilitated the engagement of a business consultant to assist with strategic planning for the Patta Aboriginal Corporation.

Dispute Resolution

Routine CLC process attempts to identify and minimise disputes over land from initial contact with native title holders.

There have been no major disputes relating to overlapping native title claims in the CLC region during 2010-2011. In anticipation that disputes may arise in the future, the CLC provides relevant staff with the opportunity to develop negotiation/mediation skills.

Alternative Procedure Agreements

The CLC did not enter into alternative procedure agreements during the reporting period.

Body Corporate Agreements

No Body Corporate Agreements were entered into during the reporting period.

Corporate Management

Management and Accountability

The Central Land Council is committed to:

- Best practice accounting, financial management, and performance reporting
- Maintaining and developing accounting and financial management systems
- Providing relevant, accurate and timely performance-based management reporting
- Managing procurement of funds to sustain and advance the CLC strategic and operational plans and performance of statutory functions
- Administering and monitoring compliance with all statutory regulatory requirements
- Recruitment, training and development opportunities for CLC personnel
- Supporting Aboriginal Corporations in the management and administration of their affairs
- Effective risk management including preparing, implementing and managing appropriate governance and risk management frameworks.

As it is a body under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997, the CLC's financial statements take the form prescribed by the Act

(Schedule 2), as determined by the Minister.

The CLC is also a Native Title Registered Body within the terms of the Native Title Amendment Act 1998, and various sections of that Act apply to financial reporting requirements. The CLC's statutory annual financial reports are published in this report together with the unqualified audit opinion issued by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO).

In collaboration with the Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination, the outcomes and outputs framework was approved by the Minister. The framework is intended to provide the basis for preparing budget estimates and reporting on performance and utilisation of resources. CLC management continues to endeavour to extract value from the application of the framework to routine reporting of operational performance. The Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act (2006) also requires additional expanded compliance and governance activity demanding additional compliance resource application.

Financial Management

Estimates review

The CLC submits Estimates of Administrative Expenditure to the Minister on an annual basis. The Minister engages a consultant to conduct an independent review

and assessment of the Estimates to facilitate the approval process.

Many aspects of the CLC's estimated expenditure are currently constrained to estimated increases based on national consumer price change index changes, although in 2011 the Minister agreed that, in future, 'employee costs' increases would be determined relative to enterprise agreements.

However, this still does not generally allow for significant demand for growth in CLC activities, with budgetary pressures especially compounded by above average Northern Territory and Central Australian cost increases and expansion in grant funded programs. CLC makes special submissions to obtain essential additional resources.

Once approved, the Estimates provide the CLC funding for operational expenses, salaries and wages, and capital expenditure for the financial year. During the financial year, at four-monthly intervals, the CLC submits a performance report to the Minister.

Statutory Reporting

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 have been audited and an unqualified audit opinion has been issued by the ANAO.

CLC reporting responds to CAC, Financial Management

Orders (FMOs) issued by the Finance Minister and Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations).

The ANAO is requested by the Minister to perform the annual audit of CLC financial statements. The purpose of the audit is for the ANAO to express an opinion whether the financial statements give a true and fair view.

Risk Management and Fraud Control

The Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines apply to all agencies covered by the FMA Act and bodies covered by the CAC Act receiving at least 50 per cent of operational funding from the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth agency.

During the year, in discussion with the Audit Committee, a review of its fraud control guidelines was scheduled. The guidelines do provide better practice approaches for fraud control in the public sector and will be a basis of future deliberations.

which documents the appropriate financial delegations and authorities framework. A Code of Conduct prescribes personal and professional behaviour and ethics in the workplace.

CLC is proud of the absence of substantive negatives in its track record and some procedures have been referred to as best practice in peer organisations and the wider community. While the existing CLC practices build on the elements of a risk management framework, the last formal update was during 2006-2007. CLC again engaged in the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking survey, and will use components of the survey in the proposed framework review for assessing improvements.

Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies

During the year one complaint each to the Human Rights Commission and to the Ombudsman were resolved without criticism of the actions of the CLC.

and the complaints were then withdrawn.

The Commonwealth Ombudsman advised the CLC that it had received a complaint concerning a representation alleged to have been made by a CLC employee. The CLC responded promptly, and was later advised that no further investigation of the complaint was warranted

Audit Committee

Bill McAinsh (partner of Deloitte), Danny Masters (lawyer) and Bruce Walker (Executive Officer, Centre for Appropriate Technology Inc. and Chairman/Director of CAT Projects Pty Ltd.) were appointed to the CLC Audit Committee in 2010. The Committee comprises three independent members. Danny Masters is the Chairperson and Bruce Walker the Deputy Chairperson. The Committee met three times during the financial year. The Committee is overseeing an agreed work plan and Audit Committee Charter.

Indemnities and Insurance Premiums for Officers

No indemnity against liability has been given by agreement or other means to a current or former officer.

The CLC holds general liability and professional indemnity insurance (which includes directors' and officers' liability provisions) with Comcover and, in addition, the compulsory professional indemnity insurance required by the NT Law Society is held in respect of legal practitioners employed by the Central Land Council. The Comcover premium covers all insurance provided by Comcover and does not specify a specific invoiced amount for general liability and professional indemnity insurance.

	2009/10	2010/11
Risk management survey score	2.7	3.4
Risk management survey rating	Informal	Basic

The Director certifies that the required fraud data has been collected and reported as required under the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2011.

The CLC has developed various internal practices and procedures to ensure appropriate authorisations and financial delegations are in place and for rigorous monitoring and detection of any anomalies, as well as continuous ongoing review. Staff and management of the CLC operate under an Instrument of Authorisations

In October 2010 the Human Rights Commission (HRC) notified the CLC and an Aboriginal Corporation that a member of the corporation had complained of discrimination by both bodies against the complainant on the basis of the colour of the person's skin to discriminate against that person's family. Upon investigation it appeared that the complainant and the HRC had misunderstood the term "wrong skin" to refer to the colour of skin rather than a reference to the Warlpiri sub-section system,

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

DATE	LOCATION	ATTENDEES	ABSENT
1 SEP 2010	Alice Springs	Danny Masters Bruce Walker Bill McAinsh	
2 DEC 2010	Alice Springs	Danny Masters Bruce Walker Bill McAinsh	
7 JUN 2011	Alice Springs	Danny Masters Bruce Walker	Bill McAinsh

Other

No significant events referred to in section 15 of the CAC Act have taken place during the financial year.

Human Resources Management

Employee Relations

The working conditions of employment for all CLC staff (excluding staff employed under SES salary classifications) are described in the CLC Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (EBA).

The current EBA expired on February 2007 but remains active until replaced. Negotiations for a new certified agreement have concluded, with staff due to vote on the proposed agreement in 2011-2012 after Ministerial authorisation is received.

All salary progression at the CLC is subject to meeting the required performance standards. The CLC did not offer performance bonuses to employees during the reporting period.

The development, implementation, administration and evaluation of human resources/industrial relations strategies and policies enables the CLC to enhance organisational flexibility, improve workplace

productivity, and facilitate workplace reform to support its general objectives. Achievements in 2010-2011 included:

- The Enterprise Agreement was to be rewritten to enhance organisational flexibility and to facilitate organisational change and workplace reform
- Line managers received advice and counsel on a case management basis to assist with the management of employees under the performance management framework
- Strategic and operational IR advice was obtained specifically on workforce planning.

Permanent Employees as at 30 June 2011

The higher representation of Aboriginal staff members at the ASO 2 levels is largely due to the number of staff employed as rangers in the community ranger programs.

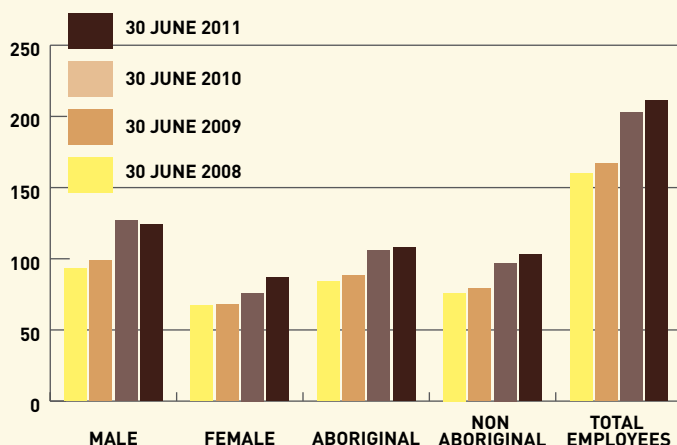
The CLC employed a total of 99 casual staff members for 2010-2011. As at 30 June 2011 there were 18 unfilled vacancies across the organisation.

Staff Development and training

The CLC is committed to ongoing professional development of its workforce and supports access to appropriate training. The CLC is especially committed to developing strategies that facilitate employment and career development for Aboriginal staff, which is formally stated in Part 3 of the CLC EBA.

Staff receive training and further education as part of the CLC Career Development Program and also receive training in cross-cultural awareness, First Aid, OH&S related topics and 4wd operation skills. The CLC's career development program enables

CLC STAFF BREAKDOWN



PERMANENT EMPLOYEES AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

CLASS	ALL EMPLOYEES		ABORIGINAL EMPLOYEES		NON ABORIGINAL EMPLOYEES		MALE		FEMALE		FULL-TIME		PART-TIME	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Chairman	1	0.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
SES 2	1	0.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
SES 1	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.9	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0
FINMGR	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
NTUPL0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
LMTMGR	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
SOG A	5	2.4	0	0.0	5	4.9	2	1.6	3	3.4	4	2.5	1	2.0
SOG B	7	3.3	1	0.9	6	5.8	5	4.0	2	2.3	6	3.7	1	2.0
SOG C	23	10.9	6	5.6	17	16.5	9	7.3	14	16.1	22	13.6	1	2.0
ASO 6	52	24.6	8	7.4	44	42.7	30	24.2	22	25.3	52	32.2	0	0.0
ASO 5	30	14.2	11	10.2	19	18.4	13	10.5	17	19.5	30	18.4	0	0.0
ASO 4	26	12.3	22	20.4	4	3.9	14	11.3	12	13.8	25	15.4	1	2.0
ASO 3	12	5.7	9	8.3	3	2.9	5	4.0	7	8.0	9	5.6	3	6.1
ASO 2	49	23.2	49	45.4	0	0.0	39	31.5	10	11.5	7	4.3	42	85.7
ASO 1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	211		108		103		124		87		162		49	

staff to receive support and assistance with a range of study and learning options.

All new staff are required to complete a two-day induction program which provides them with a comprehensive insight into the functions of the CLC, as well as its policies and expectations.

Equal Opportunity

CLC is committed to providing a working environment recognising staff as valued organisation members who are treated fairly and are acknowledged in the organisation's success.

Equal Opportunity (EO) supports the development and implementation of strategically-based anti-discrimination, equal employment opportunity (EEO) and affirmative action policies and programs as well as Aboriginal Employment and Career Development. CLC respects and values diversity in the workplace. Achievements in 2010-2011 include appointment of

an Aboriginal staff member to a senior management position (SOG B).

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

The CLC is committed to meeting its obligations under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991* and supports the development of strategically based health and safety programs. The CLC's occupational health policies and management ensure a work environment where people are able to work effectively and at minimal risk to their health, safety and wellbeing.

Achievements in 2010-2011

- The CLC continued to focus on timely and effective injury management for both compensable and non-compensable injuries through early intervention initiatives and fitness for continued duty assessments.
- The Employee Assistance Program continued to be

promoted and managed. The program offers employees and members of their immediate families free, short-term professional counselling.

- An external review of OH&S policies and procedures in the community ranger programs was commissioned.

Reporting Requirements under the OH&S Act

Occupational health and safety continued to be managed at the CLC consistent with the OH&S policy and health and safety management arrangements (HSMA).

The following statements are provided in accordance with section 74 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991.

SECTION 68 OCCURRENCES (NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES)

One accident under Section 68 of the OH&S Act was reported to

Comcare. Internal investigations and risk management procedures were applied to this incident. There were no notices issued under Sections 29 (Provisional Improvement Notices), 46 (Power to Issue Prohibition Notices), or 47 (Power to Issue Improvement Notices) of the OH&S Act, and no directions were given to the Department under section 45 (Power to Direct that Workplace Not Be Disturbed). No Comcare investigations were conducted in 2010–2011 and the CLC remains committed to adhering to Comcare guidelines.

Performance against the Commonwealth Disability Strategy

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by a new National Disability Strategy.

Support Services

Information Systems

The CLC provides a fully networked, standardised computer workstation for more than 180 employees, some located in remote areas, providing them with access to e-mail, word processing, Internet browsing and a range of other services made available through the computing infrastructure.

It is committed to ensuring the integrity and security of the CLC's electronic data through backup systems, secure network access and virus protection. The Computer Services section also facilitates increased efficiency of the organisation through the development and implementation of new systems that provide improved access to information and communications.

The CLC has two specialist staff responsible for maintaining

an extensive geographical information system and manipulating geographic data sets to produce customised maps for CLC projects. It continues to expand the services provided by the section with the ongoing development of web-based mapping systems.

The main goals of 2010–2011 were to commence a major operating system migration, perform further verification of our backup and restoration processes, and the expansion of server and storage virtualisation platforms. Significant work was also performed in development of a mining exploration, titles and agreements database tool. CLC has many legislative reporting obligations, and is a party to a large number of commercial agreements for land use. Phase 1 of this project is nearing completion, with Phase 2 in progress.

CLC maintains and develops financial accounting and reporting systems utilising the SUN enterprise-wide integrated business application and associated products.

The CLC identified a software platform to use to develop and integrate workflow processing.

Managers and other staff access operational management financial reporting, including budget funding versus actual expenditure variance analysis, in an on-line real-time password secured and controlled environment.

David Jupurrurla Long Resource Centre (Library and Records)

The CLC's Information Services (Library and Records) role is to provide professional research support services for CLC staff. CLC's library provides online

services and inter-library loan services and a specialist collection which acquired 286 new items in 2010–2011. Current holdings are 16,000 records.

The CLC's archives are managed in accordance with the Commonwealth Archives Act 1983 and according to the Records Management Association of Australia's Administrative Functions Disposal Authority (AFDA) schedules. Record holdings are 80,000 items.

Regional Offices

Tennant Creek Regional Office
Organisational demand in the Tennant Creek region warranted the appointment of a regional office manager in 2010–2011. A major internal and external office renovation was completed creating new internal office space, a large outdoor area meeting space and increased parking. Total refurbishment cost was \$681,133 partly contributed to by Native Title Budget funds

Environment Protection and Biodiversity

Under Section 516A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Commonwealth authorities must now include a report on environmental matters, to:

- Report how activities have accorded with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD)
- Identify how outcomes contributed to ESD
- Document impact upon the environment and measures taken to minimise those impacts
- Identify the review mechanisms in place to review and increase

Major Achievements	Outcome
Commencement of Windows 7 rollout	Improved usability features, remote access, security, compatibility and compliance.
Verification of backup and recovery procedures	Improved efficiency of backup processes. Increased confidence in recovery of key systems.
Expansion of virtual server environment	The continuing virtual migration reduces hardware and power costs, and increases IT efficiency.
Implementation of a virtual storage system	Increased storage volumes, improved backup efficiency, and additional virtualisation options.
Mining "EMPAA" system development and implementation	Worked with external developer and CLC stakeholders to ensure a successful implementation of this critical system. Improved compliance and efficiency of mining and related operations.
Smartphone rollout, including secure remote access	Improved communication and scheduling access for key staff
Perform audits of publicly funded computers in prescribed areas	Complied with Part 3 of the Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007, a demanding task due to the remote locations and intermittent staffing of our remote offices, and has become more so due to additional Ranger Group offices and equipment. November 2010: 24 machines audited. May 2011: 26 machines audited.

the measures taken to minimise its impact upon the environment.

Although not obligatory, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities provides guidelines and performance indicators for meeting reporting obligations. This is the first time that the CLC is reporting on its impact on the environment. Especially note that various aspects of the CLC's operations are specifically concerned with the environment in which the CLC operates, and reference should also be made to those other outputs in this report, in particular the Land and Natural

Resource Management output 1.2. Other corporate management actions taken by the CLC in respect to environmental matters include:

- Developing, in conjunction with the its strategic planning, a performance information framework including sustainability and environmental impact measures
- Including in this report the recommended environmental measures for all Commonwealth authorities
- The installation late in the financial year of 10kw of solar panels to contribute to the electricity requirements of CLC's

main office building in Alice Springs, which had itself been constructed to a 4 star green rating. It is expected that the energy purchase saving benefits of the project will commence in early 2011/12 when the installation is certified and commissioned.

CLC-ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

THEME	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	INDICATOR(S)	Measure	2009/10	2010/11
Energy efficiency	Total consumption of energy – this includes all energy consumed when undertaking the functions of the agency, such as energy consumed for office buildings and transportation	Electricity purchased	\$	129,645	140,064
		Electricity consumed	kWh	692,933	655,780
		Gas purchased	\$	27,671	44,271
		Other fuels purchased/ consumed	L	547,256	476,516
		Air travel distances	km	740,247	850,448
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Air travel (Co2)	tonnes	80.5	92.5
		Electricity (Co2)	tonnes	845.4	800.1
		Gas (Co2)	tonnes	38.2	54.4
		Other fuels (Co2;tonnes)	tonnes	1,477.6	1,286.6
	Relative energy use per employee	Electricity used	kWh per employee	3,315.5	2,954.0
		Gas used	GJ per employee	108.1	144.9
		Other fuels used	L per employee	3,542	2,146
		Total greenhouse gases		2,441.6	2,233.5
	Waste	Total waste -going to landfills	Amount - going to landfills	cbm	177
Total waste -going to recycling facilities		Amount - going to recycling facilities	cbm	73	73
Relative waste production		Amount per employee	cbm	0.84	0.81
Water	Total consumption of water	Amount consumed	kL per employee	2,845	3,725
	Relative water consumption	Total water use	kL per employee	13.6	16.8



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Central Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2011, which comprise: a Statement by the Directors and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments and Contingencies; Schedule of Asset Additions; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Central Land Council are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Central Land Council:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Central Land Council's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Kristian Gage
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

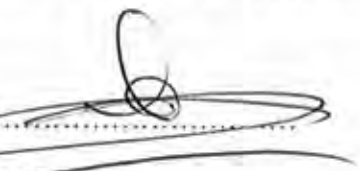
8 September 2011

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, as amended.

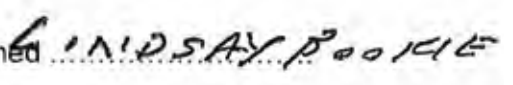
In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Central Land Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This Statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Signed 

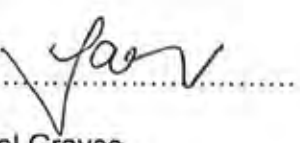
Mr. David Ross
Director / Chief Executive Officer

7th September 2011

Signed 

Mr. Lindsay Bookie
Chairman

7th September 2011

Signed 

Mr. Nigel Graves
Chief Financial Officer

7th September 2011

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 30 June 2011

	NOTES	2011 \$	2010 \$
EXPENSES			
Employees and council members benefits	3(a)	15,728,415	14,472,335
Suppliers	3(b)	13,686,797	7,935,758
Depreciation and amortisation	3(c)	1,981,724	1,849,981
Write-down and impairment of assets/receivables	6(b)	37,713	1
TOTAL EXPENSES		31,434,649	24,258,075
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(a)	2,808,302	2,679,241
Interest	4(b)	519,152	162,453
Rental	4(c)	33,853	34,603
Total own-source revenue		3,361,307	2,876,297
Gains			
Gains from sale of assets	4(d)	215,095	560,557
Total gains		215,095	560,557
Total own-source income		3,576,402	3,436,854
Net cost of services		27,858,247	20,821,221
Revenue from government	4(e)	31,977,523	20,763,347
Surplus / (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		4,119,276	(57,874)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	-
Total comprehensive income		4,119,276	(57,874)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to the Australian Government		4,119,276	(57,874)

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2011

	NOTES	2011 \$	2010 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	9,591,125	6,747,798
Trade and other receivables	6(b)	291,819	372,289
Total financial assets		9,882,944	7,120,087
Non-financial Assets			
Land and buildings	7(a)	16,617,067	14,774,367
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7(b)	3,765,757	4,195,629
Intangibles	7(d)	-	-
Inventories	7(e)	1,073	2,410
Total non-financial assets		20,383,897	18,972,406
Total assets		30,266,841	26,092,493
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8(a)	1,214,885	1,294,300
Other Payables	8(b)	13,822	-
Total payables		1,228,707	1,294,300
Provisions			
Employee provisions	9(a)	2,236,011	2,115,346
Total provisions		2,236,011	2,115,346
Total liabilities		3,464,718	3,409,646
NET ASSETS		26,802,123	22,682,847
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		1,734,401	1,734,401
Retained earnings		25,067,722	20,948,446
TOTAL EQUITY		26,802,123	22,682,847

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	NOTES	2011 \$	2010 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Goods and services		3,140,457	2,679,241
Receipts from Government		34,339,587	20,763,347
Rental income		33,853	34,603
Net GST received/(paid) to ATO		60,360	143,190
Interest		474,906	162,453
Total cash received		38,049,163	23,782,834
Cash used			
Employees		15,607,751	14,128,459
Suppliers		16,418,628	9,340,755
Total cash used		32,026,379	23,469,215
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10(a)	6,022,784	313,619
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		215,095	1,904,187
Total cash received		215,095	1,904,187
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		3,394,552	1,730,216
Total cash used		3,394,552	1,730,216
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(3,179,457)	173,971
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		2,843,327	487,590
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		6,747,798	6,260,208
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	10(b)	9,591,125	6,747,798

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 30 June 2011

	Retained Earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$
Opening balance	20,948,446	20,621,247	1,734,401	2,119,474	22,682,847	22,740,721
Comprehensive Income						
Surplus / (Deficit) for the period	4,119,276	(57,874)	-	-	4,119,276	(57,874)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income	4,119,276	(57,874)	-	-	4,119,276	(57,874)
of which:						
Attributable to the Australian Government	4,119,276	(57,874)				
Transactions with owners	-	-				
Transfer between equity components - Asset revaluation reserve realised in relation to sale of assets held for sale	-	385,073	-	(385,073)	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	25,067,722	20,948,446	1,734,401	1,734,401	26,802,123	22,682,847

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
as at 30 June 2011

	2011 \$	2010 \$
BY TYPE		
Commitments receivable		
Sublease rental income	-	-
Total commitmentsreceivables	-	-
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
Land & Buildings	-	2,169,000
Motor Vehicle	1,152,002	-
Total capital commitments	1,152,002	2,169,000
Other Commitments		
Operating leases	42,580	36,716
Total other commitments	42,580	36,716
Net Commitments by Type	1,194,582	2,205,716
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Operating lease income	-	-
One year or less	-	-
From one to five years	-	-
Over five years	-	-
Total operating lease income	-	-
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	1,152,002	2,169,000
Total capital commitments	1,152,002	2,169,000
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	42,580	36,716
Total operating lease commitments	42,580	36,716
Net Commitments by Maturity	1,194,582	2,205,716

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

Nature of capital commitments

Name of lease	General description of arrangements
Motor Vehicle	Fleet purchases over the 2010/2011 financial year experienced manufacturing delays due to catastrophic events in Japan.
Land & Buildings	The capital commitment reported (prior year) primarily relates to Ranger Program Housing (Total project: \$1,800,000) funded and approved under ABA s.64(4) by the Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Jenny Macklin MP.
Leases for office accommodation	Lease payments are subject to annual increase in accordance with upwards movements in the Consumer Price Index. Current lease agreements are not greater than one year in duration.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There are no current contingent liabilities or assets to report. Contingent liabilities are also discussed in the accompanying notes at Note 19.

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

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF ASSET ADDITIONS
for the year ended 30 June 2011**

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2010-11

	Land & Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Library \$	IT Equipment \$	Total \$
Additions funded in the current year						
By purchase -						
Government funding	2,202,637	883,197	171,822	-	136,895	3,394,552
Total additions	2,202,637	883,197	171,822	-	136,895	3,394,552

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2009-10

	Land & Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Library \$	IT Equipment \$	Total \$
Additions funded in the current year						
By purchase -						
Government funding	85,277	1,568,210	72,755	-	3,974	1,730,216
Total additions	85,277	1,568,210	72,755	-	3,974	1,730,216

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Overview

The Central Land Council (the "CLC", the "Land Council" or the "Council") is a statutory authority formed within the provision of Section 21 of the Aboriginal Land Right (NT) Act (the "Act"). The Land Council receives appropriations from the Aboriginal Benefits Account (the "ABA") pursuant to ministerially approved estimates prepared in accordance with Section 34 of the Act and made available under Section 64 of the Act. The Land Council in its present form with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and continuing funding by Parliament for the Land Council's administration and program. CLC is structured to meet outcomes in the Act and the outcomes (output groups) reported upon in this annual report.

The funding conditions of the Council are laid down by the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act, and any special purpose agreement guidelines. Accounting for monies received from the ABA is subject to conditions approved by the Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The financial statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and are general purpose financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (FMO's) for reporting period ended on or after 1 July 2010; and,
- Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with 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 dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefit will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executor contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments and contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the CLC's statement of comprehensive income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, CLC has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

- The fair value of land and buildings has been taken to be the market value of similar properties as determined by the directors or an independent valuer.

No other accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.4 New Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in standard.

New standards/revised standards/interpretation/amending standards issued prior to the signing of the statement

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

by the chief executive and chief financial officer, applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact on the Council and are not expected to have future financial impact on Council.

The following new accounting standards (including reissued standards)/Interpretations are applicable to the 2010-11 financial year:

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 Revenue – May 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 8 Operating Segment – May 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 121 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – June 2010 (compilation)
- AASB 128 Investments in Associates – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures – June 2010 (Compilation)

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The following new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the signing of the financial statements by the chief executive and chief financial officer, which are not expected to have a financial impact on the entity for future reporting periods:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments – December 2010 (Compilation)
- ASAB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 Revenue – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 1031 Materiality – December 2009 (compilation)
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures – December 2009 (Principal)

1.5 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the Central Land Council:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
 - o the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
 - o the council retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
 - o the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - o it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 days credit term, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at the end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.
- Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.
- Revenue from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

- Revenue from the rendering of a service, other than those contributions on receipt as per AASB 1004, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract to provide the service. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue 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 recognised as either revenues or gains depending upon their nature.

Program Funding Agreements

Most agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. Receipts from agreements are recognised as income when received. Where agreement funds have been paid in advance had a stand-ready obligation to return unspent funds, a liability is recognised.

Revenues from Government

Funding received or receivable is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection or a loan. These are recognised at the time the Council becomes entitled to the funding or as contribution on receipt as per AASB 1004 *Contribution*.

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.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Employee Benefits

Employee Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that have not been settled.

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.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provisions for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the Council is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, including the Central Land Council'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 long service leave liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. CLC recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

The majority of employees of Central Land Council are members of Acumen Superannuation Fund. Central Land Council makes employer contributions to the Acumen at the rate of 9% paid on monthly basis. The Central Land Council complies with the requirements of the superannuation choice legislation. All superannuation contributions are to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.8 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current assets is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased asset are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

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

1.9 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.10 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any 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. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.11 Financial Assets

CLC classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- 'held-to-maturity investments', and
- 'loans and receivables'.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity invest-

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

ments are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

- Financial assets held at amortised cost - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Financial assets held at cost - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

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

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. 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.

1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

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.

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, 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, including any necessary make good provisions.

Revaluations Basis

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value Measured at:
Land	Market selling price
Building excl Leasehold improvements	Market selling price
Leasehold Improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment, Computer Equipment	Market selling price
Heritage and cultural assets	Market selling price
Library assets	Market selling price

Assets that are surplus to requirement are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2011 Central Land Council held no surplus assets (30 June 2010: \$0).

Following initial recognition at cost, Land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Formal revaluations are at fair value, being re-valued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset class is not materially different, as at reporting date, from its fair value. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets. Valuations undertaken in any year are as at 30 June.

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 through operating results. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through operating results except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Frequency

Freehold land, buildings and plant and equipments are subject to a formal valuation at a minimum of every five years. Central Land Council policy is for formal valuations to be carried out by an independent qualified valuer. Between formal valuations assets are assessed for movements in fair value.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Central Land Council using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Residual values are re-estimated for a change in prices only when assets are revalued.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2011	2010
Buildings on freehold land	40 years	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Motor vehicles and computer equipment	3 to 4 years	3 to 4 years
Plant and equipment	7 to 10 years	7 to 10 years
Library	not depreciated	7 to 10 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 7(c). CLC amended its policy for depreciation of Library assets as the majority of purchases are individually under \$2,000 (the asset threshold), and are charged directly to expenses. Periodic revaluations will be undertaken in place of straight-line method of depreciation for the Library asset.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2011. Where indications of impairment exist, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment is 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 CLC were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Derecognition

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

1.16 Intangibles

The CLC intangibles comprise internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of CLC software are 7 to 10 years .

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2011.

1.17 Inventories

Inventories not held for resale are valued at cost, unless they are no longer required, in which case they are valued at net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and conditions are assigned as follows:

- raw materials and stores – purchase cost on a first-in-first-out basis; and
- finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable costs that are capable of being allocated on a reasonable basis.

Inventories acquired at no cost or nominal consideration, are initially measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

1.18 Taxation / Competitive Neutrality

The Central Land Council is exempt from all forms of taxation except for fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

1.19 Insurance

The Central Land Council has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund Comcover. Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

NOTE 2: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no significant events after balance date.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 3: EXPENSES	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 3(a) - Employee Benefits		
Wages & salaries	13,781,353	12,369,715
Superannuation (Defined Contribution Plans)	1,205,835	1,088,363
Leave and other entitlements	344,350	534,229
Other employee benefits	396,877	480,028
Total employee benefits	15,728,415	14,472,335
Total employee expenses	15,728,415	14,472,335

There were no expenses incurred for separation or redundancy of employees.

The Land Council undertakes to make regular monthly contributions in accordance with the Superannuation Guarantee legislation at the prescribed rate of 9%. All payments are within the terms of the CLC EBA and Awards. An amendment has been made to the prior period classification of 2009/2010 employee salary sacrifice superannuation contributions (\$293,135), now included in Wages & Salaries.

The Land Council pays Compulsory Professional Indemnity Insurance to Law Society NT for all its practicing Lawyers.

Note 3(b) - Suppliers

Goods and services

Accounting & Audit	145,359	198,418
Consultants and other contractors	1,690,302	1,165,595
Travel, motor vehicle and meeting expenses	2,927,321	2,995,918
Accommodation & utilities	1,139,226	1,118,968
Other operating	2,410,178	2,203,179
Grant expense	5,236,936	-
Total goods and services	13,549,322	7,682,078

Goods and services are made up of:

Provision of goods - related entities	271,100	245,325
Provision of goods - external entities	9,010,286	3,926,775
Rendering of services - related entities	161,940	214,044
Rendering of services - external entities	4,105,996	3,295,934
Total goods and services	13,549,322	7,682,078

Other supplier expenses

Operating lease rentals (minimum lease payments)	84,990	66,949
Workers Compensation & Professional Indemnity Insurance premium	52,485	186,731
Total other supplier expenses	137,475	253,680
Total supplier expenses	13,686,797	7,935,758

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 3: EXPENSES	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 3(c) - Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Buildings	359,938	324,967
Motor vehicles	1,336,290	1,208,576
Plant and equipment	160,486	148,941
Library	-	50,000
IT Equipment	125,010	117,497
Total depreciation	1,981,724	1,849,981
Amortisation of intangibles (software)	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,981,724	1,849,981
The aggregate amounts of depreciation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are detailed in Note 7(c) - Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment.		
Note 4: INCOME		
	2011	2010
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Note 4(a) - Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		
Provision of goods - External entities	5,513	2,338
Rendering of services - External entities	2,802,789	2,676,903
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	2,808,302	2,679,241
Note 4(b) - Interest		
Interest from cash & short-term deposits	519,152	162,453
Total interest	519,152	162,453
Note 4(c) - Rental Income		
Operating lease - other	33,853	34,603
Total rental income	33,853	34,603
Note 4(d) - Sale of Assets		
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from sale	-	1,749,000
Carrying value of assets sold	-	(1,337,500)
Motor Vehicles, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	215,095	155,187
Carrying value of assets sold	-	(6,130)
Net gain from sale of assets	215,095	560,557

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 4: INCOME	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 4(e) - Revenue from Government		
From Government - ABA s.64(1) for outputs	11,723,170	9,252,000
From Government - Special Purpose Contracts	16,314,927	8,484,491
From Government - Revenue received in advance but not yet spent	3,939,427	3,026,856
Total revenue from Government	31,977,523	20,763,347

“Revenue received in advance but not yet spent (Unearned Revenue)

AASB 1004 requires recognition of revenue once control of assets is with the CLC. Under the interpretation of this standard restriction over how the money should be spent do not result in obligations. Therefore no liability is able to be recognised, and the grant is recognised as income when cash is received.” This accounting treatment has the effect of additional revenue being recognised for the CLC in the 2010/2011 financial year. For the 2010/2011 financial year, \$3,939,427 (2009/2010: \$3,026,856) was received and recognised as revenue, with corresponding outflows of resources expected in the 2011/2012 financial year. Refer also Note 16 to these accounts.

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
	ABA Approved Estimates 2010/2011 \$	ABA Actual 2010/2011 \$	Variance 2010/2011 \$
Expenditure			
Salaries and related expenses	8,960,300	9,639,955	679,655
Operational expenses	4,406,125	4,678,639	272,514
Total recurrent expenditure	13,366,425	14,318,594	952,169
Capital	952,885	1,177,230	224,345
Total expenditure	14,319,310	15,495,825	1,176,515
Income			
ABA sec. 64(1)	11,723,168	11,723,170	2
Administration fees	1,730,000	2,479,577	749,577
Interest	150,000	482,284	332,284
Sale of assets	213,158	196,914	(16,244)
Recoveries	399,126	857,510	458,384
Other	103,858	221,534	117,676
Total income	14,319,310	15,960,989	1,641,679
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2011	-	465,165	465,165
The net surplus of \$465,165 is accounted for as follows:			
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2011:		465,165	
(less) Committed - fleet (motor vehicles)		(465,165)	<u>Notes</u>
Balance		-	(i)
"Notes:			
(i) The net surplus are committed for the acquisition of motor vehicles. The transaction did not materialise for the year ended 30 June 2011 due to significant delays encountered with the Toyota manufacturing plant in Japan. The commitment is included in the amount disclosed in capital commitments in the Schedule of Commitments and contingencies."			

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(a): Reconciliation - ABA Cash Receipts to Income Statement

Cash release received during the reporting period:	2011	2010
	\$	\$
ABA Section 64(1)	11,723,170	9,252,000
	11,723,170	9,252,000

The Land Council maintains accounts on an accrual basis, however, the budget comparison is prepared on a predominantly cash basis, consistent with the cash estimates and guidelines approved by the Minister.

Note 5(b): Reconciliation - ABA Special Purpose Grant: Funeral and Ceremony

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)		500,000
Total income / (repayment)	-	500,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	287,150	247,522
Total expenditure	287,150	247,522
Annual movement in grant funds	(287,150)	252,478

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$59,062

Note 5(c): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre - Vehicle

	2011
	\$
Income	
ABA grant income	50,000
Total income	50,000
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	7,850
Total expenditure	7,850
Annual movement in grant funds	42,150

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$42,150

Note 5(d): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre

	2011
	\$
Income	
ABA grant income / (repayment)	206,310
Total income / (repayment)	206,310
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	17,373
Total expenditure	17,373
Annual movement in grant funds	188,937

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$188,937

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(e): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Mutitjulu Youth Recreation Precinct

	2011
Income	\$
ABA grant income / (repayment)	540,000
Total income / (repayment)	540,000
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	411,051
Total expenditure	411,051
Annual movement in grant funds	128,949
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$128,949	

Note 5(f): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Indigenous Land Management Project - 2081

	2010
Income	\$
ABA grant income	(24,531)
Total income	(24,531)
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	68,622
Total expenditure	68,622
Annual movement in grant funds	(93,153)
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$Nil	
This grant has been fully acquitted.	

Note 5(g): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Women's Law and Culture Meeting

	2011
Income	\$
ABA grant income	80,000
Total income	80,000
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	67,253
Total expenditure	67,253
Annual movement in grant funds	12,747
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$12,747	

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(h): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Community Governance Project

	2011
Income	\$
ABA grant income / (repayment)	17,800
Total income / (repayment)	17,800
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	1,000
Total expenditure	1,000
Annual movement in grant funds	16,800

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$16,800

Note 5(i): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Ranger Housing

	2011	2010
Income	\$	\$
ABA grant income	1,610,000	240,000
Total income	1,610,000	240,000
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	1,692,534	131,480
Total expenditure	1,692,534	131,480
Annual movement in grant funds	(82,534)	108,520

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$25,761

Note 5(j): ABA Special Purpose Grant: ABA Ranger Capital and Operational

	2011
Income	\$
ABA grant income / (repayment)	650,000
Total income / (repayment)	650,000
Expenditure	
Capital and Operational expenditure	211,461
Total expenditure	211,461
Annual movement in grant funds	438,539

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$438,539

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(k): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Docker River Land Care Programme - 2009

	2010
Income	\$
ABA grant income (income returned)	(9,097)
Total income	(9,097)
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	7,823
Total expenditure	7,823
Annual movement in grant funds	(16,920)

Note the figures for 2009/2010 are movements for the period only. Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$Nil.
This grant has been fully acquitted.

Note 5(l): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Acquisition of Huckitta Perpetual Pastoral Lease

	2011
Income	\$
ABA grant income	5,600,000
Total income	5,600,000
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	5,271,783
Total expenditure	5,271,783
Annual movement in grant funds	328,217

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$328,217

Note 5(m): ICC Women's Law & Culture - 64083

	2010
Income	\$
ICC grant income	55,000
Total income	55,000
Expenditure	
Operational expenditure	55,000
Total expenditure	55,000
Annual movement in grant funds	-

Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$Nil
This grant has been fully acquitted.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 6(a): Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit (refer also Note 10(b))	9,591,125	6,747,798
Total cash and cash equivalents	9,591,125	6,747,798
Note 6(b): Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and Services:		
Goods and Services - related entities	137,500	146,872
Goods and Services - external parties	147,141	175,791
Less: impairment allowance	(37,713)	-
	246,928	322,663
Sundry debtors	645	3,088
GST receivable	-	46,538
Interest receivable	44,246	-
Total receivables for goods and services	291,819	372,289
All receivables are current assets. Debtors are recognised at their nominal amounts due less provisions for impairment, if any. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely. All debtors are unsecured and as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk.		
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	291,819	372,289
More than 12 months	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	291,819	372,289
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	285,821	237,954
Overdue by:		
- less than 30 days	3,122	81,776
- 31 to 60 days	556	21,240
- 61 to 90 days	19,430	549
- more than 90 days	20,603	30,765
	43,711	134,331
Total Receivables (gross)	329,532	372,285
The impairment allowance is aged as follows:		
- 61 to 90 days	19,343	
- more than 90 days	18,370	
	37,713	-
An impairment provision was raised during the financial year for 1 minor invoice within the 61 to 90 days and 2 minor invoices >90 days all relating to Mining meetings recoverable costs.		

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 7: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 7(a) – Land and Buildings		
Freehold land at gross carrying value (at fair value)	2,441,990	2,441,990
Buildings on freehold land:		
- fair value	15,083,463	12,880,825
- accumulated depreciation	(908,385)	(548,448)
Total Land and Buildings	16,617,067	14,774,367

All land, buildings and library were independently revalued by Michael Pankhurst, Valuer - AoN Valuations Services and Daniel Ackroyd, Valuer - Integrated Valuation Services Pty Ltd. in 2008/2009. Maloney Asset Services have been engaged to revalue CLC assets during the 2011/2012 financial year.

Note 7(b) - Property, Plant and Equipment

Motor vehicles - at cost	6,069,481	5,529,880
Accumulated depreciation	(4,154,129)	(3,161,434)
	1,915,352	2,368,446
Plant and equipment - at cost	1,568,722	1,396,900
Plant and equipment - at fair value	125,450	125,450
Accumulated depreciation	(435,789)	(275,303)
	1,258,383	1,247,046
Library at fair value	500,000	500,000
Accumulated depreciation	(50,000)	(50,000)
	450,000	450,000
Computer equipment at cost	1,383,903	1,247,007
Accumulated depreciation	(1,241,880)	(1,116,871)
	142,023	130,137
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	3,765,757	4,195,629

At 30 June 2011, the directors believe that all non-financial assets are carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found for non-financial assets.

No property, plant or equipment is currently held for sale or expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months. The depreciation policy for CLC Library has been changed. Refer Note 1

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 7: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Note 7(c) – Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment (2010-11)

“Table (A): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2010/2011”	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Equipment	Library	Computer Equipment	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2010						
Gross book value	15,322,815	5,529,880	1,522,350	500,000	1,247,007	24,122,052
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	(548,448)	(3,161,434)	(275,303)	(50,000)	(1,116,870)	(5,152,056)
Net book value 1 July 2010	14,774,367	2,368,446	1,247,046	450,000	130,137	18,969,996
Additions						
By purchase	2,202,637	883,197	171,822	-	136,895	3,394,552
Depreciation expense	(359,938)	(1,336,290)	(160,486)	-	(125,010)	(1,981,724)
Other movements - Reconstitu- tion of Assets - Gross value		179,647				179,647
Other movements - Reconstitu- tion of Assets - Accumulated depreciation		(179,647)				(179,647)
Disposals - Gross value		(523,242)	-	-	-	(523,242)
Disposals - Accumulated depre- ciation		523,242	-	-	-	523,242
Net book value 30 June 2011	16,617,067	1,915,352	1,258,383	450,000	142,022	20,382,824
Net book value as of 30 June 2011 represented by						
Gross book value	17,525,452	6,069,482	1,694,172	500,000	1,383,903	27,173,009
Accumulated depreciation	(908,385)	(4,154,130)	(435,789)	(50,000)	(1,241,880)	(6,790,184)
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	16,617,067	1,915,352	1,258,383	450,000	142,022	20,382,824

Note 7: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS**Table (B):**

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2009/2010	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Equipment	Library	Computer Equipment	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2009						
Gross book value	15,237,538	4,390,523	1,449,595	500,000	1,243,033	22,820,690
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(223,481)	(2,375,581)	(126,362)	-	(999,373)	(3,724,797)
Net book value 1 July 2009	15,014,057	2,014,942	1,323,233	500,000	243,660	19,095,892
Additions						
By purchase	85,277	1,568,210	72,755	-	3,974	1,730,216
Depreciation expense	(324,967)	(1,208,576)	(148,941)	(50,000)	(117,497)	(1,849,982)
Other Movements - Reconstitution of Assets - Gross Value						
Other Movements - Reconstitution of Assets - Accumulated Depreciation						
Disposals - Gross Value	-	(428,853)	-	-	-	(428,853)
Disposals - Accumulated Depreciation	-	422,723	-	-	-	422,723
Net book value 30 June 2010	14,774,367	2,368,446	1,247,046	450,000	130,137	18,969,996
Net book value 30 June 2010 represented by						
Gross book value	15,322,815	5,529,880	1,522,350	500,000	1,247,007	24,122,052
Accumulated depreciation	(548,448)	(3,161,434)	(275,303)	(50,000)	(1,116,870)	(5,152,056)
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	14,774,367	2,368,446	1,247,046	450,000	130,137	18,969,996

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 7: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	2011	2011
	\$	\$
Note 7(d) - Intangibles		
Computer software - at cost	17,965	17,965
Accumulated depreciation	(17,965)	(17,965)
Total Intangibles	-	-
No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.		
Note 7(e): Inventory		
Inventories not held for sale (cost):		
Tyres	1,073	2,410
Total Inventories	1,073	2,410
No indications of impairment were found for inventories. All inventories are expected to be distributed in the next 12 months.		
Note 8: PAYABLES		
Note 8(a): SUPPLIERS		
Trade creditors	802,037	625,974
Sundry creditors and accruals	412,848	668,326
Total supplier payables	1,214,885	1,294,300
Supplier payables are expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	85,153	184,175
External entities	1,129,732	1,110,125
Total	1,214,885	1,294,300
Note 8(b): Other Payables		
Salaries and Wages	-	-
GST payable to ATO	13,822	-
Total Other Payables	13,822	-
All payables are expected to be settled within 12 months		
Note 9: PROVISIONS		
Note 9(a): EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS		
Leave	2,236,011	2,115,346
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	2,236,011	2,115,346
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	1,649,259	1,518,646
More than 12 months	586,751	596,700
Total employee provisions	2,236,010	2,115,346
Long Service Leave liabilities were calculated using the shorthand method in 2010/2011 as directed by FMO 43.3 and 43.4.		

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 10 - CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 10(a): Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(27,858,247)	(20,821,221)
Add revenue from government	31,977,523	20,763,347
Adjustments for non-cash Items		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,981,724	1,849,981
Gain on disposal of assets	(215,095)	(560,557)
Impairment of assets	-	1
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease /(Increase) in receivables	80,470	643,826
Decrease /(Increase) in inventory	1,337	(2,410)
Increase /(Decrease) in employee provisions	120,664	343,876
Increase /(Decrease) in payables	(65,593)	(1,903,224)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	6,022,783	313,619

Note 10(b): Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement

Cash balance comprises:

Cash on hand		
- Petty cash	593	700
Cash at bank		
- Operations	2,291,277	6,411,230
- Term deposits	7,076,821	-
- OIPC account	222,434	335,868
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	9,591,125	6,747,798

All accounts are recognised at their nominal values. Interest, which is earned at the daily prevailing rate, is credited to revenue as it accrues and is paid semi-annually. Refer Note 17 - Financial Instruments for further details.

Note 11 - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REMUNERATION	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by the Executive committee:		
Salaries and benefits	179,929	154,091
Superannuation contributions	15,245	14,301
	195,174	168,392
The number of Executive committee members of the Land Council included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$Nil - \$29,999	11	19
\$150,000-\$179,999	1	1
Total number of Executive committee members of the Land Council	12	20

Executive members met 10 times this year. The Superannuation Guarantee contribution is paid where appropriate. The rates for executive committee and chairman remuneration are set by the Australian Government Remuneration Tribunal.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 12 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The names of the Land Council Executive who have held office at some time during the year ended 30 June 2011 are shown below.

L Bookie - Chairman	S Anderson
G Smith - Deputy Chair	M Jones
V Lynch	N Kunoth-Monks
S Clyne	S Dempsey
M Ryan	M Ross
D Williams	M Ray

The aggregate remuneration of Executives is disclosed in Note 11.

Note 13 - SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

2011

2010

\$

\$

13(a) - Senior Executive Remuneration Expense for the Reporting Period

Short-term employee benefits:

Salary (including annual leave taken)	1,029,026	979,807
Annual leave accrued	31,332	9,530
Performance bonus	-	-
Other	11,526	20,882
Total Short-term employee benefit	1,071,884	1,010,219

Post-employment benefits:

Superannuation (post-employment benefits)	105,977	101,387
Total post employment benefits	105,977	101,387

Other long-term benefits:

Other long-term benefits	5,607	44,039
Total other long-term benefits	5,607	44,039

Total	1,183,468	1,155,645
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Note 13(a) was prepared on an accrual basis. No bonuses were paid or are payable.

Note 13 - SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Note 13(b): Average Annual Remuneration Packages and Bonus Paid for Substantive Senior Executives as at the end of the Reporting Period

Fixed Elements and Bonus Paid	Senior Executives	as at 30 June 2011				Bonus paid	Senior Executives	as at 30 June 2010				Bonus paid
		Base salary	Allowances	Total	Fixed elements			Base salary	Allowances	Total	Fixed elements	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$		No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):												
\$120,000 to \$149,999	1	140,581	4,406	144,987	-	2	133,000	7,154	140,154	-		
\$150,000 to \$179,999	2	149,566	10,037	159,602	-	1	150,000	13,779	163,779	-		
\$180,000 to \$209,999	1	179,799	4,406	184,205	-	2	170,103	11,667	181,770	-		
\$210,000 to \$239,999	-	-	-	-	-	1	224,388	14,312	238,700	-		
\$240,000 to \$269,999	1	237,178	18,566	255,744	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	5					6						

1. This table reports on substantive senior executives who are employed by the entity as at the end of the reporting period. Fixed elements are based on the employment agreement of each individual - each row represents an average annualised figure (based on headcount) for the individuals in that remuneration package band (i.e. the 'Total' column). Note that these figures do not include superannuation, which is categorised in Division 23 of the FMO's as a variable element. This has resulted in a minor revision in prior year comparative figures.

2. No bonuses were paid. Variable elements available as part of full time CLC employee remuneration packages (including the above senior executives) include:"

(a) Leave entitlements:

- Annual Leave: entitled to 25 days (2010: 25 days) each full year worked (pro-rata for part-time);
- Personal Leave: entitled to 15 days (2010: 15 days) or part-time equivalent; and
- Long Service Leave (LSL): in accordance with Long Service Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1976.

(b) Senior executives were members of complying superannuation funds. Employer contributions varied between 9% and 12%.

(c) Various salary sacrifice arrangements are available to CLC staff and senior executives - including superannuation, and expense payment fringe benefits.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 14 - REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Remuneration to auditors for the reporting period are as follows:		
Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) - for statutory audit	47,500	56,200
Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) - for acquittal of grants	-	61,000
Merit Partners Pty Ltd - for acquittal of grants	33,000	-
PriceWaterhouseCoopers for auditing the accounts of Associations assisted by the Land Council	76,205	74,150
	156,705	191,350

The Audit Fees above report the costs associated with auditing each financial year.

The Land Council incurs the cost of an audit on each of the Aboriginal Corporations, trusts and companies for which the Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) assists. Subsequently these costs are covered by fees charged to the Associations. PriceWaterhouseCoopers continues to perform the audits and some tax agent services for these entities.

No other services were provided by the Auditor General during the reporting period.

Note 15: LAND USE TRUST ACCOUNT	2011	2010
	\$	\$
The Land Council maintains a Land Use Trust Account. Monies received on behalf of the Associations of Aboriginal people and individuals in accordance with Section 35 of the ALR (NT) Act, are held in the Land Use Trust Account and are disbursed in accordance with the terms of the trust. These monies are not available for other purposes of the Land Council, and are not recognised in the financial statements.		
Opening Balance	6,509,760	3,544,824
Add receipts		
Subsection 64(3) statutory royalty equivalents	2,779,787	6,198,650
Section 42,43,44,46,48a & 48d negotiated monies	10,296,070	12,127,904
Section 15,16,19 & 20 rental and lease monies	4,761,906	3,282,375
Other monies	1,911,752	3,162,917
Total Receipts	19,749,514	24,771,845
Deduct payments		
Section 35(2) statutory royalty equivalents	2,779,787	6,198,650
Section 35(3) negotiated payments	10,367,722	12,203,949
Section 35(4) rental and lease monies	3,537,706	2,756,083
Other payments	2,001,241	648,227
Total Payments	18,686,456	21,806,909
Closing Balance	7,572,818	6,509,760
Cash at bank and term deposits	7,572,818	6,509,760

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 15: LAND USE TRUST ACCOUNT	2010/2011	2009/2010
Note 15(a) - Details of amounts paid - S35(2)		
Details of amounts paid as required by Section 37(4) ALR (NT) Act:		
Ngurratjuta Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation	124,960	4,440,914
Granites Mines Affected Areas Aboriginal Corporation	2,654,826	1,757,736
	2,779,786	6,198,650

Note 15(b) - Details of amounts paid - S35(4a)		
Details of amounts paid as required by Section 35(4A) 'Accountable Amounts' ALR (NT) Act.		
Alice T & C Maintenance	13,636	
Centre for Appropriate Technology	30,000	
CLC Community Development Unit	401,680	
Corporate Express	1,966	
Deloittes	805	
Ernabella Arts	1,818	
NPY Women's Council Ab Corp	13,000	
Outback Stores	137,000	
Pitjantjatjara Council Inc	43,000	
Principals Aust Inc	18,182	
Prodigal Trust Inc	19,455	
Rebecca Gooderham	8,492	
Susan Dugdale	2,287	
	691,322	

Note 16 – SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTRACTS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Statement of completion for Special Purpose Contracts		
Revenue received in advance but not yet spent (Unearned Revenue)		
"Contract contributions recognised as revenue (refer Note 4(e))"	3,939,427	3,026,856
Subtotal	3,939,427	3,026,856
Liability for special purpose contracts	-	-
Closing balance unearned revenue and liability	3,939,427	3,026,856

The revenue received in advance but not yet spent represents recognised revenue (in line with AASB 1004) for which there will be outflows in the following year (services not yet performed). The closing balance represents future year expected cash outflows relating to current year revenue in relation to these agreements. The total balance of unexpended grants as at 30th June 2011 is \$5,700,602, of which \$3,939,427 relates to revenue recognised in the 2010/2011 financial year.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 17: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 17(a) – Categories of financial instruments		
Financial Assets		
Held to maturity financial assets		
Investments	-	-
Loans and receivables		
Cash on hand or on deposit	9,591,125	6,747,798
Trade and other receivables - net of impairment losses	291,819	325,751
Total	9,882,944	7,073,549
Carrying amount of financial assets	9,882,944	7,073,549
Financial Liabilities		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	802,037	625,974
Sundry creditors and accruals	412,848	668,326
Total	1,214,885	1,294,300
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	1,214,885	1,294,300

The carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short term nature. The majority of the financial assets/liabilities above are short term payables and receivables. The Central Land Council has not transferred financial assets in which it has retained an interest. Trade and other receivables of \$291,819 (2010: \$372,289) have been reduced by GST receivable of Nil (2010: \$46,538). The amount has also been reduced by allowances for impairment amounting to \$37,713 in 2011 (2010: Nil)

Note 17(b) – Net income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities

Loans and receivables

Interest revenue (see note 3(c))	519,152	162,453
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	519,152	162,453
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	519,152	162,453

There was no income or expense to be recognised from financial liabilities of the Central Land Council.

Note 17(c) – Credit risk

Cash at the bank and receivables for goods and services represent the total exposure of the Central Land Council to credit risk. The Central Land Council is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of receivables are short term; are due under legislation or contract; or are receivable from the Australian Taxation Office in the form of a GST refund. An ageing analysis can be found at Note 6(a).

All bank accounts and term-deposits are held with one of Australia's Big 4 banks. CLC has a concentration of credit risk with National Australia Bank ("NAB") as CLC's bank accounts and term deposits are held with NAB. All debtors are unsecured and as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk. The Central Land Council holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk

Note 17: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Note 17(d) – Liquidity risk and market risk**

The Central Land Council's financial liabilities are suppliers payables and employee liabilities. The Central Land Council in its present form with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament. The Central Land Council manages its budget to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. Financial liabilities at 30 June 2011 of \$1,214,885 (2010: \$1,294,320) are all current liabilities (due within 1 year).

CLC's sensitivity to movement in interest rates in relation to the nature of interest bearing assets in 2011 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash as at 30th June 2011, movement of 1% would equate to a \$95,905 increase / decrease in profit and corresponding increase / decrease in equity (2010: \$67,471 increase or decrease in profit or increase / decrease in equity).

There is no market risk relating to the Central Land Councils financial assets or liabilities.

Note 17(e) – Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Notes	Floating Interest Rate		Non-Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Avg. Interest Rate	
		2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial Assets									
Cash at bank	10(b)	9,590,532	6,747,098			9,590,532	6,747,098	5.260	3.900
Cash on hand	10(b)	-	-	593	700	593	700	-	-
Receivables goods & services	6(a)	-	-	291,819	325,751	291,819	325,751	-	-
Total		9,590,532	6,747,098	292,413	326,451	9,882,944	7,073,549	-	-
Total Assets						30,266,841	26,092,493		
Financial Liabilities									
Trade creditors	8(a)			1,214,885	1,294,300	1,214,885	1,294,300	-	-
Total				1,214,885	1,294,300	1,214,885	1,294,300	-	-
Total Liabilities						3,464,718	3,409,646		

Note 18: CONSULTING PAYMENTS

Consistent with s.37(8) of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (ALRA) "Additional Reporting Requirements" the following listing specifies each consultant engaged by the council during the reporting period to do work in relation to the Council's performance of functions or exercise of powers under ALRA.

Consultant	2010/2011
AIATSI - Native Title	2,400
AKEYULERRE INC. - Regional Land Management	3,273
ALICE SPRINGS FILM & TELEVISION - Community Development	2,000
ALL THE PERKS PTY LTD - Native Title	2,750
AREABA PTY LTD - Land Management	42,038
AUSTRALIAN VALUATION OFFICE - Land Management	2,500
BACHELOR INSTITUTE EDUCATION - Regional Land Management	3,879
STEVE BURKE TRAINING - Land Management	14,000
CENTRE FOR APPROP. TECH - Community Development	16,364
CSIRO TOWNSVILLE - Regional Land Management	19,950
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU - Finance	15,628
DESERT VISION PRODUCTIONS - Land Management	43,595
SUE GREGORY - Human Resources	6,000
INTERGRATED VALUATION SERVICES - Leasing	5,225
ISE-ILEARN - Community Development	18,400
MARY LAUGHREN - Native Title	3,200
MARY LAUGHREN - Regional Land Management	1,500
LEONARDO ORTEGA - Regional Land Management	11,000
LEONARDO ORTEGA - Land Management	1,000
MLCS CORPORATE - Leasing	38,674
PRAXIS CONSULTANTS - Community Development	10,309
PRINGLE ENVIRONMENT CONSULTING - Land Management	13,300
TANGENTYERE COUNCIL INC - Regional Land Management	31,198
TANGENTYERE DESIGN - Land Management	31,996
THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA - Native Title	5,000
WHITDENN DATA SOLUTIONS - Directorate	10,800
AKA CONSULTING - Native Title	23,400
MS MARY ANDERSON - Native Title	6,364
CHRIS ASHBY - Regional Land Management	3,080
GEOFFREY BAGSHAW - Native Title	45,000
SUSY BATES - Regional Land Management	7,200
F BOGAR BUSINESS SERVICES - Human Resources	13,955
Bush Agribusiness Pty Ltd - Rural Enterprise	19,400
JOHN COOK CONSULTING - Land Management & Mining	13,255

Note 18: CONSULTING PAYMENTS *continued*

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 18: CONSULTING PAYMENTS

SARAH DAVIES - Regional Land Management	4,195
DAVID ROENNFELDT - Land Management	3,500
DENHAMIA - Land Management	5,000
SAMANTHA DISBRAY - Regional Land Management	4,000
SUSAN DONALDSON - Native Title	3,150
SUSAN DUGDALE & ASSOCIATES - Land Management	10,126
EKISTICA PTY LTD - Land Management	1,725
CHRISTINE GODDEN - Land Management	16,594
JENNY GREEN - Anthropology & Oral History	26,600
TIM HILL - Mining	3,200
MILES HOLMES - Anthropology	30,400
DAVID JAGGER - Community Development	11,050
MAGGIE KAVANAGH - Community Development	9,105
DR HAROLD KOCH - Native Title	2,100
KRS COMPANY PTY LTD - Land Management	11,200
JITENDRA KUMARAGE - Native Title	45,100
NATALIE KWOK - Native Title	56,700
GREG MARKS - Directorate	20,300
PAUL MITCHELL - Rural Enterprise	4,800
PETRONELLA VAARZON-MOREL - Anthropology	69,175
NICOLAS PETERSON - Native Title	13,600
PRINGLE ENVIRONMENT CONSULTING - Land Management	14,700
RHEBO P/L - Regional Land Management	22,506
SACKETT ANTHROPOLOGICAL SERVIC - Native Title	29,400
GREG SEABERRY & ASSOC. PTY LTD - Rangers	14,400
ROY S SMITH - Regional Land Management	3,636
S OSBORNE CONSULTING SERVICE - Community Development	2,920
SUZANNE TAYLOR - Land Management	7,410
TRIODIA CONSULTANCY - Land Management	5,400
MYFANY TURPIN - Regional Land Management	2,400
WIRIYA SATI - Regional Land Management	15,750
RAY WOOD - Native Title	5,740
ALEXIS WRIGHT - Regional Land Management	3,850
	967,364

Note 19: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2011, the CLC had no significant legal claims in progress. Where quantifiable costs exist, accruals have been raised.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Central Land Council - Native Title Representative Body ("the NTRB") for the year ended 30 June 2011, which comprise: a Statement by the Directors and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments and Contingencies; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Central Land Council - Native Title Representative Body are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the NTRB's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 NTRB's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

Independence

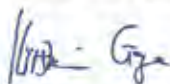
In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Central Land Council - Native Title Representative Body:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Central Land Council - Native Title Representative Body's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Kristian Gage
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

8 September 2011

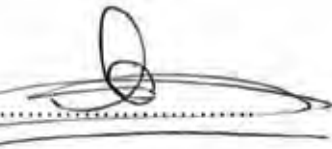
**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

The Central Land Council (CLC) is a Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) as prescribed in the *Native Title Act 1993*. Since being recognised as an NTRB, the CLC has performed the functions of the NTRB in association with other CLC mainstream functions.

There has been a requirement since 2002 for the CLC to prepare financial statements for the NTRB under section 203 DC of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

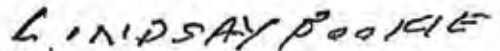
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, as amended.

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

Signed 


Mr. David Ross
Director / Chief Executive Officer

7th September 2011


Signed

Mr. Lindsay Bookie
Chairman

7th September 2011

Signed 

Mr. Nathan Morsillo
Chief Financial Officer

7th September 2011

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	NOTES	2011 \$	2010 \$
EXPENSE			
Employees and council members	3(a)	1,653,546	1,559,390
Suppliers	3(b)	1,516,767	1,272,857
Depreciation	3(c)	169,459	150,963
TOTAL EXPENSES		3,339,772	2,983,210
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source Revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(c)	-	18,805
Interest	4(b)	36,868	18,020
Total Own-source Revenue		36,868	36,825
Gains			
Gains from disposal of assets	4(d)	-	20,000
Total Gains		-	20,000
Net cost of services		(3,302,904)	(2,926,385)
Revenue from government	4(a)	2,957,545	3,081,706
Surplus (deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		(345,359)	155,321
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)		(345,359)	155,321
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Australian Government		(345,359)	155,321

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2011

	NOTES	2011 \$	2010 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	222,432	335,868
Total financial assets		222,432	335,868
Non-financial Assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6(a)	59,736	229,196
Total non-financial assets		59,736	229,196
Total assets		282,168	565,064
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7(a)	282,773	220,310
Total provisions		282,773	220,310
Total liabilities		282,773	220,310
NET ASSETS		(605)	344,754
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		14,288	14,288
Retained surplus/(loss)		(14,893)	330,466
Total equity		(605)	344,754
Current assets		222,432	335,868
Non-current assets		59,736	229,196
Current liabilities - see note 7 (a)	7(a)	188,898	124,851
Non-current liabilities		93,875	95,459

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Revenue from government	3(a)	2,957,545	3,081,706
Interest	3(b)	36,868	18,020
Goods and services	3(c)	-	18,805
Total cash received		2,994,413	3,118,531
Cash used			
Employees		1,591,082	1,549,345
Suppliers		1,516,767	1,272,857
Total cash used		3,107,849	2,822,202
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	8	(113,436)	296,329
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		-	20,000
Total cash received		-	20,000
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		-	70,425
Total cash used		-	70,425
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(50,425)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(113,436)	245,904
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		335,868	89,964
Cash at the end of the reporting period	10	222,432	335,868

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 30 June 2011

	Retained Surplus/ (Loss)		"Asset revaluation reserve"		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$
Opening balance	330,466	175,145	14,288	14,288	344,754	189,433
Comprehensive Income						
Surplus/(loss) for the period	(345,359)	155,321	-	-	(345,359)	155,321
Total Comprehensive in- come/(loss)	(345,359)	155,321	-	-	(345,359)	155,321
Net revaluation increment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	(14,893)	330,466	14,288	14,288	(605)	344,754

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
as at 30 June 2011

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
BY TYPE		
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
Motor Vehicle	235,748	-
Total capital commitments	235,748	-
Net Commitments by Type	235,748	-
BY MATURITY		
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	235,748	-
Total capital commitments	235,748	-
Net Commitments by Maturity	235,748	-

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

Nature of capital commitments

Name	General description of arrangements
Motor Vehicle	Fleet purchases over the 2010/2011 financial year experienced manufacturing delays due to catastrophic events in Japan.

There were no commitments receivable or operating lease commitments as at 30th June 2011. There were no asset additions during the financial year. Refer Note 6(b) for details of assets

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There are no current contingent liabilities or assets to report.

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
SCHEDULE OF ASSET ADDITIONS
for the year ended 30 June 2011

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2010-11

	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Additions funded in the current year		
By purchase - Government funding	-	-
Total additions	-	-

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2009-10

	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Additions funded in the current year		
By purchase - Government funding	70,425	70,425
Total additions	70,425	70,425

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Overview

The Central Land Council (CLC) is a Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) as prescribed in the Native Title Amendment Act 1998 and a Land Council under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. Since being recognised as an NTRB, the CLC has performed the functions of the NTRB in association with other CLC functions. The CLC has reporting requirements specified in the Native Title Amendment Act 1998, Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 (schedule 1) and through Finance Minister's Orders.

The NTRB is dependent on the continued release of these funds for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities. The funding conditions of the NTRB are laid down by the Native Title Act, and any special purpose grant guidelines. Accounting for monies received from Department of Families, Housing, Community Services, and Indigenous Affairs is subject to conditions approved by the Land Rights Branch.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The financial statements of the Central Land Council as a NTRB are required by Section 203DC (4) of the Native Title Amendment Act 1998 and are general purpose financial statements.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (FMO's) for reporting period ended on or after 1 July 2010; and,
- Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The CLC has prepared the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Cashflows applicable to the NTRB operation and function. All NTRB account balances have been identified from within the CLC financial information and accurately extracted from the CLC accounts, representing the completeness and existence of all assets and liabilities of the NTRB. The CLC maintains an NTRB revenue and expenditure cost centre and the Statement of Comprehensive Income is a complete and accurate record of NTRB revenue and expenditure.

The NTRB Statement of Comprehensive Income and Balance Sheet have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial report is prepared in Australian dollars.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard or directed by an FMO, assets and liabilities are recognised in the NTRB Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the NTRB or a future sacrifice of economic benefit will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are however not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the NTRB Income Statement when, and only when, the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.4 New Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in standard.

New standards/revised standards/interpretation/amending standards issued prior to the signing of the statement by the chief executive and chief financial officer, applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact on the Council and are not expected to have future financial impact on Council.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following new accounting standards (including reissued standards)/Interpretations are applicable to the 2010-11 financial year:

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 Revenue – May 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 8 Operating Segment – May 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 121 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – June 2010 (compilation)
- AASB 128 Investments in Associates – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures – June 2010 (Compilation)

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The following new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the signing of the financial statements by the chief executive and chief financial officer, which are not expected to have a financial impact on the entity for future reporting periods:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments – December 2010 (Compilation)
- ASAB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 Revenue – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 1031 Materiality – December 2009 (compilation)
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures – December 2009 (Principal)

1.5 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the entity:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
 - o the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
 - o the NRTB retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
 - o the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - o it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method as set out in AASB 139 Financial Instruments, Recognition and Measurement.
- Revenue from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.
- Revenue from the rendering of a service, other than those contributions on receipt as per AASB 1004, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract to provide the service. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Resources received free of charge

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

Program Funding Agreements

Most agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. Receipts from agreements are recognised as income when received. Where agreement funds have been paid in advance had a stand-ready obligation to return unspent funds, a liability is recognised.

Revenues from Government

Funding received or receivable is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection or a loan.

1.6 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Employee Benefits

Employee Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

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.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provisions for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as it is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the NTRB is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, including the NTRB'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 long service leave liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The NTRB recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Superannuation

The majority of employees of the NTRB are members of Acumen Superannuation Fund. Central Land Council makes employer contributions to the Acumen at the rate of 9% paid on monthly basis. The NTRB complies with the requirements of the superannuation choice legislation.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.8 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance lease effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease, is a lease that is not finance lease. In operating lease, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased asset are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

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

1.9 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.10 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any 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. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.11 Financial Assets

The NTRB classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- 'at fair value through profit or loss'
- 'held-to-maturity investments',
- 'available-for-sale' financial assets, and
- 'loans and receivables'.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

- Financial assets held at amortised cost - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

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

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. 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.

1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues 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.

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, 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, including any necessary make good provisions.

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Revaluations Basis

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value Measured at:
Plant & Equipment	Market selling price
Motor Vehicles	Market selling price

Assets that are surplus to requirement are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2011 the NTRB held no surplus assets (30 June 2010: \$0).

Following initial recognition at cost, infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Formal revaluations are at fair value, being re-valued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset class is not materially different, as at reporting date, from its fair value. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets. Valuations undertaken in any year are as at 30 June.

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 through operating results. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through operating results except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Frequency

Infrastructure, plant and equipment is subject to a formal valuation at a minimum of every five years. Central Land Council and NTRB policy is for formal valuations to be carried out by an independent qualified valuer. Between formal valuations assets are assessed for movements in fair value.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the NTRB using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Residual values are re-estimated for a change in prices only when assets are revalued.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2011	2010
Motor vehicles	3 to 4 years	3 to 4 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 6b.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2011. Where indications of impairment exist, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment is 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 NTRB were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Derecognition

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

1.16 Taxation / Competitive Neutrality

The NTRB is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

1.17 Insurance

The Central Land Council on behalf of the NTRB has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund Comcover. Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There were no significant events after balance date.

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 3: EXPENSES	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 3(a) - Employee benefits		
Wages & salaries	1,441,081	1,346,348
Superannuation	125,052	166,927
Leave	62,463	10,045
Other employee benefits	24,950	36,070
Total employee benefits expenses	1,653,546	1,559,390
Total employee expenses	1,653,546	1,559,390

There were no expenses incurred for separation or redundancy of employees.

The NTRB undertakes to make regular monthly contributions in accordance with the Superannuation Guarantee legislation at the prescribed rate of 9%.

Note 3(b) - Supplier Expenses

For further details of expense by category please refer to Note 5.

Goods from related entities	-	-
Goods from external entities	396,680	103,957
Services from related entities	64,615	34,951
Services from external entities	1,055,472	1,116,214
Workers Compensation premium	-	17,735
Total Suppliers expenses	1,516,767	1,272,857

Note 3(c) - Depreciation

Motor vehicles	167,229	141,424
Plant and Equipment	2,230	9,540
Total depreciation of property, plant and equipment	169,459	150,963
Total depreciation	169,459	150,963

The aggregate amount of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable assets are detailed in Note 6 - Analysis of Property, Plant & Equipment. There were no additions during the period.

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 4: REVENUE	2011	2010
	\$	\$
<u>Note 4(a) - Revenues from Government</u>		
FaHCSIA Grant - Operational	2,957,545	3,081,706
Total revenues from government	2,957,545	3,081,706
<u>Note 4(b) - Interest revenue</u>		
Interest from deposits	36,868	18,020
Total interest revenue	36,868	18,020
<u>Note 4(c) - Sale of goods and rendering of services</u>		
Rendering of services - External entities	-	18,805
Total sales of goods and rendering of services	-	18,805
<u>Note 4(d) - Net Gains from Sale of Assets</u>		
Motor Vehicles, Plant & Equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	-	20,000
Net book value of assets disposed	-	-
Net gain from disposal	-	20,000

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 5 - FaHCSIA GRANT: Native Title - Operational		2010/2011	2010/2011
		Approved	Actual
		Budget	\$
		\$	
INCOME			
Other Project Income			
Bank Interest		15,000	36,868
Other Income		60,000	-
FaCSIA Funding			
09/10 Unexpended Funds C/Fwd for expend in 10/11		335,868	335,868
Capital		238,000	238,000
Operational		2,719,547	2,719,547
TOTAL INCOME		3,368,415	3,330,283
EXPENDITURE			
Capital			
Vehicles		238,000	-
Total Capital		238,000	-
Operational Salaries			
CEO/GM or equivalents		160,000	165,000
Corporate staff		445,868	429,261
Project staff		1,115,800	1,094,424
Services			
Accommodation		174,600	161,751
Motor Vehicles - Corporate		38,000	27,759
Motor Vehicles - Attributable		39,000	47,909
Repair and Maintenance - Equipment		47,500	32,103
Repair and Maintenance - Buildings		31,500	21,000
Bank Charges		2,000	-
Audit Fees		12,000	9,890
Consultants - Corporate		10,000	-
Consultants - Attributable		146,000	313,679
Communications, Telephones, Fax and IT		87,000	72,416
Insurance - Other		16,000	11,506
Insurance - Assets		21,000	19,994
Insurance Professional Indemnity		23,000	23,357
Corporate HR / Finance / Property Serv / Library		128,500	101,410
Training & Development			
Governing Committee		3,000	-
Staff		60,629	30,876

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 5 - FaHCSIA GRANT: Native Title - Operational <i>continued</i>	2010/2011 Approved Budget \$	2010/2011 Actual \$
Meetings		
Governing Committee	20,750	15,750
Attributable Other meetings expenses	30,000	34,925
Travel & Allowances		
Chairperson	9,000	6,000
Other Governing Committee members	20,000	13,250
Members (Travel)	22,000	3,888
Claimants (Travel)	30,000	58,999
Staff (Travel) Corporate	27,000	37,001
Staff (Travel) Attributable	39,000	36,973
Supplies & Consumables		
Corporate Ext.Copying / Office Sup	34,200	2,674
Attributable Other Expenses	1,200	188
Other		
09/10 Unexpended Funds expended in 10/11	335,868	335,868
	3,130,415	3,107,851
BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2011	-	222,432

Consistent with Note 1.1, the NTRB maintains accounts on an accrual basis, however, this statement includes elements of a cash basis consistent with the terms and conditions of the Native Title Grant. Balance of \$222,432 is committed against upgrades of x3 Toyota Troop Carriers - carried forward due to ordering delays (ordered January 2011). This is the gross expenditure without trade-in, which is estimated at \$54,000, to be recognised in 2011/2012 income.

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 6: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 6(a) - Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment		
Motor vehicles - at cost	643,672	643,672
Accumulated depreciation	(589,658)	(422,429)
	54,014	221,244
Plant and equipment - at cost	99,120	99,120
Plant and equipment - at fair value	92,111	92,111
Accumulated depreciation	(185,509)	(183,279)
	5,722	7,952
Total Infrastructure, plant and equipment	59,736	229,196

At 30 June 2008 an independent valuation on plant, furniture and equipment was completed by Michael Pankhurst, Senior Valuer, Rodney Hyman Asset Services. Manufacturing and delivery delays from Japan have resulted in additions being deferred to 2011/2012.

Note 6(b) – Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

Table (A): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2010/2011	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2010			
Gross book value	643,672	191,231	834,903
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(422,429)	(183,279)	(605,708)
Net book value 1 July 2010	221,244	7,952	229,196
Additions			
By purchase	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	(167,229)	(2,230)	(169,459)
Disposals - Gross Value	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2011	54,014	5,722	59,737
Net book value 30 June 2011 represented by			
Gross book value	643,672	191,231	834,903
Accumulated depreciation	(589,658)	(185,509)	(775,167)
Accumulated impairment losses			
Closing net book value	54,014	5,722	59,737

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS <i>continued</i>			
"Table (B): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2009/2010"	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Equipment	TOTAL \$
	\$	\$	
As at 1 July 2009			
Gross book value	573,247	191,231	764,478
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(281,005)	(173,739)	(454,744)
Net book value 1 July 2009	292,242	17,492	309,734
Additions			
By purchase	70,425	-	70,425
Depreciation Expense	(141,424)	(9,540)	(150,963)
Disposals - Gross Value	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated Depreciation		-	
Net book value 30 June 2010	221,244	7,952	229,196
Net book value 30 June 2010 represented by			
Gross book value	643,672	191,231	834,903
Accumulated depreciation	(422,429)	(183,279)	(605,708)
Accumulated impairment losses			
Closing net book value	221,244	7,952	229,196
Note 7: PROVISIONS		2011	2010
		\$	\$
Note 7(a): Employee Provisions			
Leave		282,773	220,310
Aggregate employee entitlement liability		282,773	220,310
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:			
No more than 12 months		188,898	124,851
More than 12 months		93,875	95,459
Total employee provisions		282,773	220,310

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 8 - CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION	2010	2011
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of operating deficit to net cash from operating activities		
Net cost of services	(3,302,904)	(2,926,385)
Add revenue from government	2,957,545	3,081,706
Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation of plant & equipment	169,459	150,963
Gain on disposal of assets	-	(20,000)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Increase /(Decrease) in employee liabilities	62,464	10,045
Net cash from operating activities	(113,436)	296,329

Note 9 - DIRECTOR REMUNERATION

There were no director remuneration payments made during the period with NTRB funding.

Note 10: CASH

Cash at bank and on hand - NTU account	222,432	335,868
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	222,432	335,868

Cash at bank – accounts are recognised at their nominal values. Interest, which is earned at the daily prevailing rate (3.00%), is credited to revenue as it accrues.

Note 11 - AUDITORS REMUNERATION

Remuneration to the Australian National Audit Office for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.

The fair value of services provided was:	8,500	9,200
	8,500	9,200

The Audit Fees disclosed above were treated as expenses in the period (FMO 23.1).

Only audit services were provided by the ANAO during the reporting period.

Note 12 - EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The staffing levels for the NTRB as at 30 June were:	16	19
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Note 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 13(a) – Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets

Loans and receivables

Cash at bank	222,432	335,868
Carrying amount of financial assets	222,432	335,868

The carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	2011	2010
<u>Note 13(b) – Net income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities</u>	\$	\$
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 3(c))	36,868	18,020
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	36,868	18,020
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	36,868	18,020

There was no income or expense to be recognised from financial liabilities of the NTRB.

Note 13(c) – Credit risk

The NTRB is not exposed to credit risk as receivables are short term; are due under legislation or contract; or are receivable from the Australian Taxation Office in the form of a GST refund. As at 30 June 2011 there were no receivables for the NTRB.

Where incurred, all debtors are unsecured and as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk.

Note 13(d) – Liquidity risk and market risk

The NTRB's liabilities are employee liabilities. The NTRB in its present form with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament. The NTRB manages its budget to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. Financial liabilities at 30 June 2011 are \$Nil. There are committed funds provisionally allocated against upgrades of x3 Toyota Troop Carriers - carried forward due to ordering delays (ordered in January 2011).

There is no market risk relating to NTRB financial assets or liabilities. Sensitivity to movement in interest rates in relation to the nature of interest bearing assets in 2011 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash balance as at 30 June 2011, an increase / decrease of 1% would equate to a \$2,224 increase/decrease in profit and equity (2010: \$3,358 increase / decrease in profit and equity).

Glossary

ABA: Aboriginal Benefits Account

Aboriginal land:

- (a) land held by a Land Trust for an estate in fee simple; or
- (b) land the subject of a deed of grant held in escrow by a Land Council.

AFCMP: Australian Feral Camel Management Program

ALRA: Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976

ALT: Aboriginal Land Trust

ANAO: Australian National Audit Office

CAC Act: Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997

CAC body: a body governed by the CAC Act

CBIT: Community Based

Indigenous Training

CFI: Carbon Farming Initiative

CFOC: the Australian Government's Caring for our Country

CLM: conservation and land management

CNRM: cultural and natural resource management

CLA: Community Living Area

Corporate governance: The process by which agencies are directed and controlled. It is generally understood to encompass authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control.

DEEWR: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

Depreciation: Apportionment of an asset's capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence, or the passage of time.

EMU: Ecosystem Management Understanding

Expenses: The full costs of an activity; that is, the total value of all the resources consumed in producing goods and services or the loss of future economic benefits in the form of reductions in assets or increases in liabilities of the entity. Expenses include cash items such as salary payments, as well as expenses that have been incurred, such as accruing employee entitlements that will be paid in the future.

FAHCSIA: Australian Government, Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

Fair value: The amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

FEP: Flexible Employment Program

FTE: fulltime equivalent

GLM: Grazing Land Management

GMAAAC: Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation

Grants: Non-reciprocal transfers of economic resources, where the payer agency does not receive approximately equal value in return.

IBA: Indigenous Business Australia

IEK: Indigenous Ecological Knowledge

IEP: Ranger Indigenous Employment Program

ILC: Indigenous Land Corporation

ILUA: Indigenous Land Use Agreement

IPA: Indigenous Protected Area

IPP: Indigenous Pastoral Program: Key partners in the IPP are the Central Land Council (CLC), the Northern Land Council (NLC), the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC), the NT Department of Resources (NT DOR), the Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), NT Cattleman's Association (NTCA)

JMC: Joint Management Committee

JMO: Joint Management Officers

JMP: Joint Management Partnership

Land Council: means an Aboriginal Land Council established by or under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act

Land Trust: means an Aboriginal Land Trust established under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act

Mineral royalties: means royalties payable to the Commonwealth or the Northern Territory in respect of the mining of minerals.

NAISMA: North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance

NLC: Northern Land Council

NTCA: NT Cattlemen's Association

NTPWS: NT Parks and Wildlife Service

PPL: Perpetual Pastoral Lease

NRETAS: NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, Arts and Sport

NRM: Natural Resource Management

NTRB: Native Title Representative Body

Outcomes: The Outcomes are desired results, impacts or consequences for Aboriginal people as influenced by the actions of the Central Land Council. Actual outcomes are assessments of the end results or impacts actually achieved.

RIS: Regional Investment Strategy

RLMO: Regional Land Management Officers

Sacred sites: Sacred sites may be parts of the natural landscape such as hills, rocks, trees, springs and offshore reefs – places that are not always spectacular or interesting to the non-Aboriginal eye. They may be places that are significant to Aboriginal people because they mark a particular act of a creation being. They also include burial grounds and places where particular ceremonies have been held

SEWPAC: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Formerly DEWHA

SOPs: standard operational procedures (aerial camel culling)

Territory NRM: formerly NT Natural Resource Management Board

Traditional owners: in relation to land, means a local descent group of Aboriginal people who: have common spiritual affiliations to a site on the land, being affiliations that place the group under a primary spiritual responsibility for that site and for the land; and are entitled by Aboriginal tradition to forage as of right over that land.

UKTNP: Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park

WELL: Workplace English Literacy and Learning

WETT: Warlpiri Education and Training Trust

EXAMPLE OF A COMPLIANCE INDEX OF COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES AND COMPANIES ACT 1997 (CAC ACT) REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

REQUIREMENT:	REF: CAC REPORT OF OPERATIONS ORDERS	PAGE/S:
Details of exemptions granted by Finance Minister in regard to reporting requirements	Schedule 1, Clause 3	NA
Certification	Schedule 1, Clause 4	Letter from the Chairman

General Information about operations and activities:

Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies	Schedule 1, Clause 7	105
Enabling legislation	Schedule 1, Clause 8	11
Responsible Minister	Schedule 1, Clause 8	11
Organisational structure (including subsidiaries)	Schedule 1, Clause 9	13
Review of performance	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 10 (1)(a)	14
Factors, trends or events influencing performance	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 10 (1)(b)	15-17
Reporting of significant events	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 10 (1)(c)	105
Operational and financial results during the year, including principal outputs, major investing activities, key financial and non-financial performance indicators	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 10 (1)(d)	15-17
Significant changes in the authority's state of affairs or principal activities that have occurred during the financial year	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 10 (1) (e)	15
Developments since the end of the financial year that may affect operations in future years	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 10 (1) (f)	127
Significant judicial or administrative tribunal decisions	Schedule 1, Clause 11	105
Ministerial Directions	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 12 (1)(a)	nil
General Policy Orders	Schedule 1, Sub-clause 12 (1)(b)	nil

Specific information

Directors	Schedule 1, Clause 14	12
Statement on governance	Schedule 1, Clause 15	12
Board Committees (including audit committee)	Schedule 1, Clause 15	11 & 106
Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers	Schedule 1, Clause 16	104
Freedom of Information	Schedule 1, Clause 17	NA
Occupational Health and Safety	Schedule 1, Clause 17	107
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	Schedule 1, Clause 17	14, 110 & output chapters
Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Schedule 1, Clause 18	108
Financial statements	Sub-clause 1(b) and Sub-clause 2(1) of Schedule 1 to the CAC Act	114
Collected and reported fraud data under Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	REF: Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	105
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Report	REF: In accord with EPBCA 516A	108



CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL