



# CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT 2017–18



CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL



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## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

21 September 2018

Senator Nigel Scullion  
Minister for Indigenous Affairs  
Senate  
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 *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, I am pleased to approve and submit the 2017-18 Annual Report on the operations of the Central Land Council.

I am authorised by the Central Land Council to state that the Accountable Authority is responsible under section 46 of the PGPA Act for the preparation and content of the report.

Yours faithfully

Mr Francis Kelly  
Chair  
Central Land Council

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# CHAIR'S REPORT



Francis Kelly

I am looking forward to the day when Aboriginal rangers will be as familiar a sight in every remote community as teachers, police officers and health workers. Ranger jobs are real jobs. They should be as secure as the other government-funded positions in remote communities and not like CDP (Work for the Dole scheme) jobs.

Our rangers, including two of my sons, protect our endangered plants and animals and our special places by managing fires, weeds and feral animals. Yet sometimes they feel a bit like a threatened species themselves. They wonder what will happen to their jobs when program funding runs out again in a few years.

Despite the success of our ranger program, and the praise Minister Nigel Scullion likes to heap on the men and women who work so hard to look after their country for all of us, the federal government won't secure their futures or fund the program's expansion. That is very short-sighted because while becoming a ranger is the dream of our school children too many of our remote communities are still without a ranger group. Anyone who has driven the long distances between them, through the vast areas our rangers look after, can see that we need twice as many rangers to deal with all the challenges our country throws at us.

That's why I was glad to hear Labor confirm that it will stick to its promise to double ranger numbers if they win the next election and also about the launch of the 10 Deserts project in March. The project is an alliance of Aboriginal land management organisations, including the Central Land Council, and funded by the BHP Billiton Foundation.

I hope the project will help the CLC plant seeds in communities such as Kintore, Arlpara and Aputula, that have waited so long for a ranger group of their own. These and other communities can start activities employing locals, which will hopefully grow into new ranger groups before too long.

I was very pleased that the minister has kept his word to help the Mutitjulu community get a ranger group. In March I joined the community as it launched the Tjakuṛa Rangers. The elders named the group after the threatened great desert skink they want to protect. It was very moving to see two youngfellas dance the new rangers to their headquarters, urged on by the women's dancing and singing and led by our Kaṭṭukatjara Rangers from Docker River.

Together, the two ranger groups will look after the huge Kaṭṭi Petermann Indigenous Protected Area around the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park. Over Easter they joined forces with 18 other ranger groups for the first national Bilby Blitz, a cross-border survey of bilby tracks, scats and burrows. The rangers used the Tracks app, a bilingual mobile app developed by the CLC, to put together a snapshot of how the endangered bilby is going in its last refuges on Aboriginal land.

The launch of the Tjakuṛa Rangers came on the back of more great news: Sammy Wilson's announcement in November, on live television, that the park's board of management he chairs has decided to close the Uluru climb for good. The traditional owners have been under a lot of pressure about the climb for a very long time and I am relieved and happy for them that the board has finally decided to right this historic wrong.

In June we felt like we were making history again, when the four Northern Territory land councils signed an agreement with the NT government at Barunga about a consultation process towards a treaty with our peoples. The Barunga Agreement has raised our hopes and we expect Chief Minister Michael Gunner to deliver real change in education, justice and housing now, not make us wait for a treaty.



North Tanami rangers Anthony Navo Rex, Dione Kelly and Donald Robbo learn from elders Leslie Robertson (deceased) and Jerry Jangala Patrick how to create coolamons and kurdiji (shields) from soft bean tree (yininti) wood.

We are not happy with the slow pace of housing reform and the endless finger-pointing between our elected representatives. It seems like the more they talk about change and community control the more things stay the same. Where's the action? When will we have a say about where and how we live? When will we see an end to the overcrowding that's making us sick?

There is so much more governments should be doing to help us stay healthy and safe. In my home town of Yuendumu and in nearby Yuelamu we're running out of water, and in Laramba and Ti Tree they're worried about uranium in the drinking water. At the same time we're told there will be water to spare for fracking!

There's still no action on the asbestos in our buildings and progress on sealing the dangerous roads between our communities is very slow. When things go wrong in places like Willowra, Nyirpi and Watarrka there is no mobile coverage. Every few years we get another telecommunications review but still we lag far behind other Australians.

Many communities continue to use their royalties and related income to fund some of the things they need. A group near Tennant Creek, for example, is paying for a mobile phone repeater and other projects using income from the Northern Gas Pipeline agreement. The group is working with our community development team to improve their business at the Likkaparta outstation, which hosts visitor groups and

runs art workshops. In July the group committed a total of \$440,000 to install the repeater, construct a toilet and shower block and a workshop and upgrade the communal kitchen.

In September, the traditional owners of the Yeperenye/Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park launched a free app to welcome and introduce tourists to their sacred site Anthwerke (Emily Gap), paid for with the rent they get for the park. The app was not just a generous gift to the wider community but a clever business move. The more visitors it attracts to the site the greater the chance the traditional owners' next projects there will also be successful.

How we use our income from land use agreements and royalties is of course up to us. The CLC's job is to give us information and then to support the decisions we make. When groups choose community benefit projects over payments into individual bank accounts the CLC is always looking for good partners, from Aboriginal organisations, businesses and all levels of government. When royalty distributions cause problems we want to work on our own solutions, not have them imposed on us. There is so much governments could do to help. They could start by partnering with us on community-driven projects to help make our money go further. These are ideas we have talked about for many years. Maybe it takes a new government with fresh ears to start working with us on them in the year ahead.

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT

If anyone had told me only a few years ago that the chairs of the Northern Territory's four land councils would sign an agreement with an NT chief minister about a process towards a treaty between Aboriginal people and the NT government I would have laughed.



David Ross

Anyone who has been in this game long enough remembers too well the bastardries of successive NT administrations who fought land rights and land councils stubbornly and largely unsuccessfully. Yet when we gathered in June at Barunga, the site of Bob Hawke's broken promise of a national treaty, we did sign up. Hopes were raised again, many fine and sincere words were spoken and Labor leaders made the long journey to applaud them. Chief Minister Michael Gunner announced "the old way is finished" when the hard yards towards a new way of working together had barely begun.

The old way is clearly alive and well in Canberra, if the resistance of the revolving door of Liberal leaders to the Uluru Statement's calls for a voice to power, truth telling and agreement making is anything to go by. The Barunga Agreement does not mean we have given up on these demands, nor on a national treaty. An NT treaty could be a step along this journey and I was heartened to hear the federal opposition leader pledge to support the process set out in the agreement if Labor wins government.

The Central Land Council is ready to work in good faith towards practical, tangible change for our communities because our members expect no less from an NT treaty. Symbolic actions and warm words will not do. I now look forward to the appointment of a treaty commissioner and the start of consultations across the NT. It remains to be seen whether the NT government has done enough to regain the trust of voters in the bush for them to embrace the idea.

Halfway through the Gunner government's first term, progress on its many election promises to the bush has been glacial. As our delegates have made clear at every single council meeting this year, they are

impatient with the halting progress on housing reform and the devolution of control to their communities, and especially with the painfully slow implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Child Protection and Youth Detention. The government's decision to lift the moratorium on fracking is as unpopular in our communities as it is in the general population and faith in the Territory's capacity to achieve a strong regulatory regime is low. Governments of all stripes would do well to reflect on what happens when they take the bush for granted.

We don't need statistics to know that remote communities are going backwards. According to the 2016 census data the employment rate in our communities has declined, while poverty has increased. The Commonwealth's answer, the punitive work for the dole scheme known as CDP, does not promise to be a vote-winner in the bush, despite some tweaks Minister Nigel Scullion has made in the wake of sustained criticism from across Australia. The 6,000 new wage subsidies he announced will not allow people to escape the inflexible, top-down scheme even if all these subsidies are taken up by employers. This is unlikely because the wage subsidy amount is too small and too short-term.

The Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the Northern Territory (APO NT) have built a strong and growing national alliance around an alternative to the CDP. Our Aboriginal-controlled model has been costed by the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) and would involve remote community residents in the planning and delivery of initiatives that would create 10,500 jobs. Participants would work 20 hours for the minimum wage plus on-costs and could earn top-up. In addition, our



alternative program would help 1,500 young people through six-month work experience placements and redirect the \$25 million entrepreneurship fund to support social enterprise development.

According to NATSEM, the proposed job creation initiatives would reduce the population-wide poverty rate in affected regions from 22.7% to 20.1% and lift the employment rate from 48.2% to 57.8%, cutting the gap between non-Aboriginal and remote Aboriginal employment rates by a third.

As our policy team has been at the forefront of the proposal's development it is all the more disappointing that the minister has taken up so little of the proposal. Of most concern to families in the bush is the new penalty regime, the Orwellian sounding 'targeted compliance framework'. Penalties applied to people out bush have escalated sixfold and the number of people under 35 in employment assistance has dropped by 20%. They haven't moved into work but dropped out of the system and are being supported by their already struggling families.

Remote CDP participants were promised that they would be exempt from the tough new penalty regime. However, in May the Coalition announced that the regime will apply to them from February 2019. This is bound to further entrench poverty in the bush.

By contrast, the APO NT's alternative would give communities a real say about local targets, levels of obligations and penalties. It would remove financial incentives for providers to penalise participants and shift the focus from short-term results to long-term positive impacts, such as the creation of sustainable new jobs and upskilling locals to move into jobs currently done by non-Aboriginal people. Importantly, people with substantial long-term health issues or disabilities would be supported to participate

voluntarily rather than forced. These initiatives would contribute to closing the gap in life expectancy, health, employment and education outcomes between our peoples and other Australians.

Strengthening the Closing the Gap framework is of vital importance to achieving better life outcomes for our constituents and I am deeply concerned that the government's 'refresh' with its puzzling 'prosperity agenda' does not refer to COAG's National Indigenous Reform and National Partnership agreements. These agreements are critical to the modest progress that has been made and should therefore also be reviewed and recommitted to. If there is no formal COAG agreement for the next phase of Closing the Gap there will be no commitments for which governments can be held accountable. A critical issue for CLC constituents is housing and the refresh should include targets and new funding commitments for remote housing.

It gave me great pleasure to launch a book by seven remarkable teachers from our region in March. *We Always Stay* was funded by the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust and should be compulsory reading for anyone, 'special envoy' or not, concerned about the state of education and school attendance in remote communities. The authors have each worked in bush schools for more than 30 years and faced significant odds in order to pursue and progress in their chosen careers.

Among the messages of the book, published by Batchelor Press, is how important the support of family, school colleagues and lecturers has been to the authors, and how much the women themselves have contributed to their communities and the skills of their transient non-Aboriginal colleagues. Conversely, they make clear how crushing a lack of support can be, especially when it comes to bad-apple principals and other bureaucrats.

Projects such as this publication would not be possible without the support of the CLC's many partners and our loyal and dedicated staff. I'd like to thank them all sincerely for going above and beyond yet again.



Authors Barbara Martin, Fiona Gibson and Yamurna Oldfield sign copies of their book *We always stay* at the book's launch. (Photo: Liza Hatz)

# ABOUT THE CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

The Central Land Council (CLC) is a Commonwealth corporate entity operating under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cwlth) (the Land Rights Act, or the ALRA) and as a Native Title Representative Body under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) (the Native Title Act).

The CLC has performed its statutory functions with outstanding success, capturing more than 417,000 square kilometres of land as Aboriginal freehold under the Land Rights Act.

From 1983, as land began to be returned to its traditional owners, the CLC invested increasingly in land management to enable traditional owners to benefit from opportunities on their land and deal with threats to its cultural and natural values. The CLC has supported traditional owners' aspirations in the areas of pastoral activity, feral animal control, fire management and biodiversity conservation.

These activities are at the heart of the CLC's community development program. Indeed this program is now the leading example of similar programs in the country. More and more, constituents use income from land use agreements to build and maintain infrastructure and to fund community-driven education and culture initiatives that benefit constituents.

The CLC is one of four Northern Territory (NT) land councils operating under the Land Rights Act. It carries out its statutory functions across the southern half of the NT – some 780,000 square kilometres. Its members belong to more than 15 language groups.

A 90-member council governs the CLC. The council representatives are elected from Aboriginal communities across the CLC's region and meet three times a year in various bush locations. Council delegates many of its functions to a nine-member executive committee elected by council members; this executive is headed by a chair and deputy chair.

The CLC consults with Aboriginal landowners on mining, land management, tourism, employment, and other development proposals for their land.

It operates under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cwlth) (the PGPA Act) and every year is audited by the Australian National Audit Office.

In 2017–18 Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) funding comprised \$18.068 million of the CLC's total revenue of \$42.4 million. Total operating expenses were \$40.3 million, and capital expenditure was \$4.0 million. The CLC is one of the largest employers of Aboriginal people in the NT. It employs 222.1 fulltime-equivalent staff, of whom 44.8 per cent are Aboriginal.

## HISTORY

The CLC's roots reach deep into the Aboriginal struggle for justice in Central Australia. The most prominent example is the famous 1966 Gurindji strike and walk-off at Wave Hill cattle station whose 50th anniversary the CLC celebrated in August 2016. In response to Aboriginal demands at the walk-off, the Whitlam government set up a royal commission into land rights in the NT in 1973. One of its recommendations was that Central and Northern land councils be established to present the views of Aboriginal people.

A 1975 meeting of representatives of Central Australian Aboriginal communities elected Charlie Perkins and Wenten Rubuntja as chair and vice-chair, respectively, of the CLC, and the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service assigned a lawyer to work with them.

Later that year the Land Commissioner began hearing claims about the needs of Alice Springs' town camps' residents. The Whitlam government drew up an Aboriginal Land Rights Bill; however, the government was dismissed before the bill could be passed.

In June 1976 the new Liberal–Country Party government passed the legislation but omitted provisions for land claims based on need and various other features of the original bill. In the same year, the CLC published the first edition of *Land Rights News*, now Australia's oldest Aboriginal-owned newspaper.

The Land Rights Act came into operation in January 1977. It gave Aboriginal people title to most of the Aboriginal reserve lands in the NT and the opportunity to claim other land not already owned, leased or used.

One year later the CLC celebrated its first successful land claim. Like almost all claims that followed, the Warlpiri and Kartangarurru–Gurindji land claim was won against the bitter opposition of the NT's Country–Liberal Party government.

The CLC's constituents began to set up outstations on their country but some were unable to return because their country lacked water and other essential infrastructure.

In 1983, in line with the recommendations of HC Coombs, members elected a new, regionally based executive. The CLC hired Kimberley priest Patrick Dodson to manage what would become its directorate and regional services section, while two research officers started the land management section.

In the same year, traditional owners set up a protest camp at the Alice Springs Telegraph Station to stop an NT government proposal for a recreational lake that would have flooded sacred sites. The Commonwealth

followed up on its promise to protect sacred sites with the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth) but left the protection of sites to ministerial discretion.

In 1984, traditional owners gave the Alice to Darwin railway the all-clear, though it was not completed until 2003. Two years of attempts to establish a Central Australian women's council failed.

In 1985 the Governor General handed back the title for the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park to the traditional owners, who leased it back to the Commonwealth for joint management. In the same year, Patrick Dodson became the CLC's first director and the CLC opened its first regional office, in Tennant Creek, followed by seven more offices in remote communities in subsequent years.

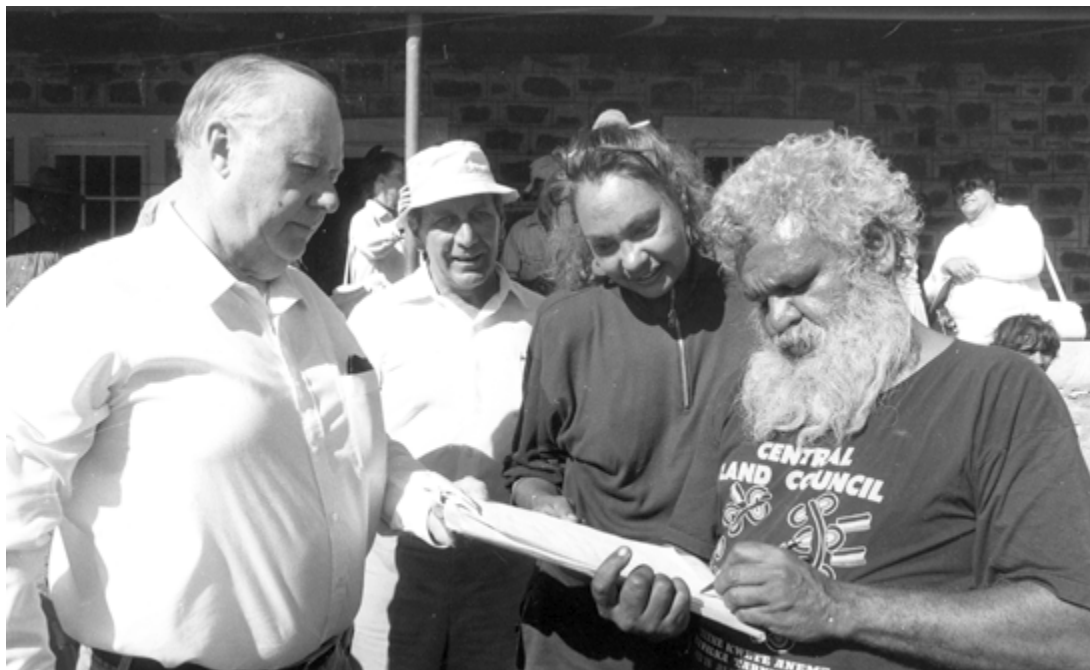
In 1986, in response to a mining industry campaign, the Commonwealth abandoned its commitment to national land rights legislation and tried to weaken the Land Rights Act.

The following year, the CLC helped Ipolera outstation near Hermannsburg to become the first community to open a small tourism business, and the Commonwealth inserted a 1997 deadline on all land claims in the Land Rights Act.

In 1988 the CLC and traditional owners signed an exploration agreement for the area around The Granites in the Tanami desert – the first agreement negotiated from scratch under the Land Rights Act.



The Barunga Agreement of 2018 takes up some of the themes and unrealised aspirations of the 1988 Barunga Statement. (Photo: Fairfax)



"This should be the Territory's first Aboriginal war memorial," said Barbara Shaw during the handback of the Barrow Creek Telegraph Station, where state troopers massacred 90 Kaytetye people in 1874. Ms Shaw is pictured with then CLC deputy chair Geoff Shaw (right).

Later that year CLC members joined a convoy to the bicentenary protest march on Australia Day in Sydney. CLC chair Wenten Rubuntja and Northern Land Council (NLC) chair Galarrwuy Yunupingu presented Prime Minister Bob Hawke with the Barunga Statement calling for a treaty.

In 1990 the NT government tried again to dam the Todd River, against the will of the traditional owners, and damaged sacred sites near Junction Waterhole. After a long CLC campaign, in 1992 the Commonwealth declared the sites protected for 20 years.

The Barrow Creek Telegraph Station, site of an 1874 massacre of Kaytetye people, was handed back in 1992 to the traditional owners, despite NT government obstruction.

The CLC became a Native Title Representative Body in 1994, following the passage of the Native Title Act. It lodged its first, and ultimately successful, native title claim over the town of Alice Springs. It also won a settlement of the long-running Lake Amadeus land claim.

Central Australian women formed an independent women's council in 1995. Set up with the support of the CLC, the council had been 15 years in the making.

In 1997 the sunset clause in the Land Rights Act came into effect. The CLC managed to lodge several claims before the deadline, especially over parks and reserves.

Lands rights came under siege again in 1998 when the Howard government launched reviews of both the Land Rights Act and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act, and sought to weaken the Native Title Act following an unprecedented scare campaign.

The CLC's mining and employment unit commenced operations in 1999. Five years later, 20 per cent of the mining workforce in the Tanami was Aboriginal. Also in 1999, the NT government gained control of parts of the Native Title Act and replaced the right of Aboriginal people to negotiate with a limited right to be consulted and to object.

The House of Representatives launched an inquiry into the Reeves Review of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. Its recommendations, which included the dismantling of the NT land councils, sparked an outcry.

The CLC's first ranger group started in Lajamanu in 2000, in part funded by royalty payments.

In 2004 the CLC and the NT government negotiated joint management arrangements for 20 national parks and reserves. Sixteen were to be handed back to their



# Land Rights



**1975**

Charlie Perkins and Wenten Rubuntja elected CLC's first chair and deputy chair.

**1978**

The Warlpiri Kartangarruru-Gurindji claim becomes the CLC's first successful land claim.



**1976**

The Australian parliament passes the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and the CLC publishes the first issue of Land Rights News.



**1983**

Aboriginal custodians protest against a dam that would have flooded sacred sites north of Alice Springs.



**1985**

Uluru Kata Tjuta is handed back to traditional owners who lease the area back to the federal government for 99 years.

Patrick Dodson becomes the CLC's first director.



**1988**

Wenten Rubuntja (CLC) and Galarrwuy Yunupingu (NLC) present Prime Minister Bob Hawke with the Barunga Statement calling for a treaty. Mr Hawke promises a treaty by 1990.

A convoy of NT Aboriginal leaders drives to Sydney to protest against the Bicentennial celebrations.



**1993**

The Australian parliament passes the Native Title Act.

One year later, the CLC becomes a Native Title Representative Body.

**1997**

The sunset clause in the Aboriginal Land Rights Act takes effect.

No more new land claims can be lodged.



# 1976-2018



**2005**

The Warlpiri Education and Training Trust and the Uluru Rent Money projects kick off the CLC's community development program.

Since then, the program has helped Aboriginal groups to drive their own development by investing \$58 million of their royalty, compensation and rent income in many hundreds of community projects.



**2018**

The chairs of the four NT land councils and Chief Minister Michael Gunner sign the Barunga Agreement which outlines the process for consulting with Aboriginal people about a treaty

**2004**

The CLC negotiates the joint management of 20 national parks leased back to the NT government.

Since 2012 members have invested all rent income from the park leases in community development projects.

**2000**

Lajamanu's Wulaign Rangers (now North Tanami Rangers) become the CLC's first ranger group.

Today the CLC's ranger program supports 10 ranger groups managing more than 300,000 square km of Indigenous Protected Area and other Aboriginal land.



**2015**

The CLC marks its 40th birthday with the launch of the oral history collection *Every Hill Got A Story*.

It celebrates winning back more than 417,000 square km of Aboriginal freehold land.



**2016**

A joint meeting of Territory land councils at Kalkaringi celebrates 40 years of Land Rights and half a century since the Wave Hill Walk Off.

**2008**

Traditional owners commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Coniston Massacre.







Johnny Jupurrurla Nelson sings during the 80th Coniston Massacre anniversary ceremony at Baxters Well in 2008.

traditional owners and leased to the NT government for 99 years, with four jointly managed under indigenous land use agreements (ILUAs).

Following requests by Aboriginal educators in the Tanami, the CLC established its community development program in 2005. The first program initiatives, the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) and the Uluru rent money project, saw Aboriginal groups plan and implement community benefit projects with their collective income from royalty and rent payments.

The Howard Coalition government amended the Land Rights Act again in 2006, allowing the Aboriginal Affairs Minister to delegate core land council functions to Aboriginal corporations that may not be made up of traditional owners and/or may lack the capacity to carry out CLC functions.

The first indigenous protected area (IPA) in the CLC region, the Northern Tanami IPA, was declared in 2007. That year was also a low point in indigenous affairs in the NT with the declaration by Prime Minister Howard of the NT National Emergency Response.

In 2008 the CLC commemorated the 80th anniversary of the 1928 Coniston massacre. In the same year, the community development unit started the

Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) project, which invests compensation income in community benefit projects throughout the Tanami region.

In 2009 the Minister for Indigenous Affairs, Jenny Macklin, opened the CLC's new building, where all sections could be located together for the first time since 1986. Minister Macklin also handed back seven national parks at this time.

In 2010 the CLC delegates elected Tennant Creek's Gina Smith as the first female deputy chair and decided to use all rent income from jointly managed national parks for community benefit projects through the CLC's new NT Parks rent money project.

In 2012 the CLC delegates voted unanimously to spend the majority of the Commonwealth's compensation for the compulsory community leases it took out during the Northern Territory Emergency Response on community benefit projects with the support of the community development program.

Following the Strong Aboriginal Governance Summit in Tennant Creek, organised by the Aboriginal Peak Organisations NT (APO NT), the Commonwealth in 2013 invested in a new Aboriginal Governance and Management Program to assist Aboriginal organisations.

In 2014 the handback of Yurrkuru (Brooks Soak) concluded a 22-year struggle for justice. The CLC celebrated its 40th birthday with the opening of a new operational and training centre in Alice Springs that supports its 11 ranger groups.

The community development program celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2016. With its support, Aboriginal groups in 31 communities have driven their own development by investing \$58 million of their royalty, rent and compensation income in many hundreds of projects that benefit their communities.

On 8 June 2018, 30 years after the Barunga Statement that led to the broken promise of a national treaty, the chairs of the four Territory land councils and Chief Minister Michael Gunner signed the Barunga Agreement. The memorandum of understanding sets out the process for consultations about a treaty between Aboriginal Territorians and the NT government.

## STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

The statutory functions of the CLC are described in s.23(1) of the Land Rights Act:

- to ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginals living in the area of the land council



Educating the next generation: Fiona Gibson, Barbara Martin, Tarma Andrews, Yamurna Oldfield and Linda Anderson are five of the seven authors of the WETT-funded book *We always stay*. (Photo: Lisa Hatz)



"We are not waiting around for the current prime minister to have a change of heart, we're getting on with it, state by state, territory by territory," said CLC policy manager Josie Douglas at Barunga.



as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land

- to protect the interests of traditional owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the land council
- to assist Aboriginals 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 owners of, and other Aboriginals 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 s.12:
  - 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
  - until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a view to the use by Aboriginals 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:
  - where the land is held by a land trust – on behalf of traditional owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aboriginals interested in the land; and
  - where the land is the subject of an application referred to in paragraph 50(1)(a) – on behalf of the traditional owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aboriginals interested in the land
- to assist Aboriginals in the area of the land council to carry out commercial activities (including resource development, the provision of tourist facilities and agricultural activities), in any manner that will not cause the land council to incur financial liability or enable it to receive financial benefit
- for land that is a community living area and in the area of the land council – to assist the owner of the land, if requested to do so, in relation to any dealings in the land (including assistance in negotiating leases of, or other grants of interests in, the land)
- to assist Aboriginals 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 subs.70(4)
- to compile and keep:
  - a register recording the names of the members of the land council, and
  - 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.

## ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY

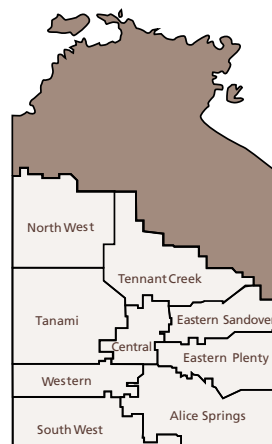
The accountable authority of the CLC is comprised of Francis Kelly (chair) and David Ross (director). Mr Kelly is a Warlpiri elder, filmmaker and a leading figure in the Aboriginal media industry. He has been a health worker, mechanic, machine operator, council supervisor and community advisor. A former deputy chair of the CLC, Mr Kelly has been a delegate for 15 years. Mr Ross has been a CLC staff member since 1979. He has also worked for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and was the inaugural executive chair of the Indigenous Land Corporation. He holds an associate diploma in business management. The accountable authority met 11 times during the reporting period.



Traditional owners and rangers with their local member, Warren Snowdon, at the launch of the Southern Tanami IPA in 2012.

# CLC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & COUNCIL MEMBERS

The CLC covers nine regions and has 90 members who represent 75 communities. Its chair is Francis Kelly and its deputy chair is Sammy Butcher. Elected members of the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) advisory committee are Valerie Martin, Kelvin Morrison, Harry Nelson, Barbara Shaw and Philip Wilyuka.



## CLC CHAIR



Francis Kelly

## CLC DEPUTY CHAIR



Sammy Butcher

## ABA ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Valerie Martin



Kelvin Morrison



Harry Nelson



Barbara Shaw



Philip Wilyuka

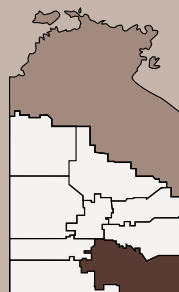
## REGION 1 • ALICE SPRINGS



### EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Bernard Abbott

(alternate: Raelene Silverton)

**Ltyentye Apurte (Santa Teresa):** Raymond Palmer;  
**Titjikala:** Philip Wilyuka; **Wallace Rockhole:** Bernard Abbott;  
**Amoonguna:** Rosanne Ellis; **Uruna:** Raelene Silverton;  
**Yateman's Bore outstations:** Patrick Oliver; **Alice Springs town camps:** Barbara Shaw; **Alice Springs native title holders:** Sabella Turner, Shane Linder; **Alice Springs outstations:** Matthew Palmer; **Iwupataka:** Sidney Campbell Snr; **Ntaria (Hermannsburg):** Mark Inkamala; **Ntaria outstations:** Mildred Inkamala, Conrad Ratara, Eric Fly



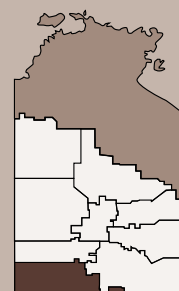
## REGION 2 • SOUTHWEST



### EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Sammy Wilson

(alternate: Louis Clyne)

**Walatjata outstation:** Colin Paddy; **Imanpa (Mount Ebenezer):** David Wongway, Maria Coulthard; **Utju (Areyonga):** Gordon Tiger; **Aputula (Finke):** Jeffrey Doolan; **Kaltukatjara (Dockers River):** Clive Shaw; **Kaltukatjara outstations:** Sidney James; **Mutitjulu:** Sammy Wilson; **Watarrka (Kings Canyon) outstations:** Louis Clyne; **Ukaka (Tempe Downs):** Bruce Breaden



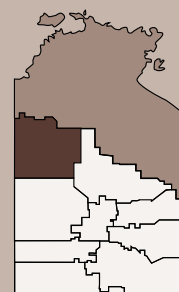
## REGION 3 • NORTHWEST



### EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Norbert Patrick

(alternate: Desley Rogers)

**Bamboo Springs:** Desley Rogers; **Mistake Creek:** Ray Clyden; **Daguragu:** vacant; **Daguragu outstations:** Michael George, Jimmy Wavehill; **Lajamanu:** Geoffrey Barnes, Willy Johnson; **Lajamanu outstations:** Norbert Patrick



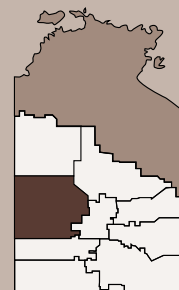
## REGION 4 • TANAMI



### EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Teddy Long

(alternate: Harry Nelson)

**Nyirripi:** Jacob Spencer; **Yuendumu:** Harry Nelson, Francis Kelly; **Yuendumu outstations:** Valerie Martin, Tommy Watson; **Tanami Downs:** Peggy Granites; **Willowra:** April Martin, Teddy Long; **Mount Barkly:** Ashley Martin; **Mount Denison:** Roslyn Jones



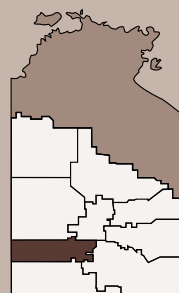


## REGION 5 • WESTERN

**EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Sid Anderson**

(alternate: Douglas Multa)

**Papunya:** Sammy Butcher; **Papunya outstations:** Sid Anderson; **Ikuntji (Haasts Bluff):** Gordon Butcher; **Ikuntji outstations:** Douglas Multa; **Amundurrngu (Mount Liebig):** Neil Peterson; **Amundurrngu outstations:** Roderick Kantamara; **Walungurru (Kintore):** Joe Young; **Walungurru outstations:** Raymond Maxwell; **Mbungghara:** Terry Morris

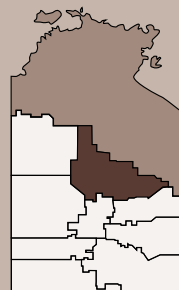


## REGION 6 • TENNANT CREEK

**EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Michael Jones**

(alternate: Kelvin Morrison)

**Mangalawarra:** Dianne Stokes; **Ngurratiji (Nguyarrmini):** Geoffrey Murphy; **Kunayungku:** Ronald Brown; **Karlanjarriyi:** Kelvin Morrison; **Wutunurrngura (Epenarra):** *vacant*; **Tennant Creek native title holders:** Brian Crafter; **Tennant Creek:** Heather Rosas, Michael Jones; **Canteen Creek:** Adrian Mick; **Wunara:** Tony Willy; **Alekarenge:** Peter Corbett, Ethan Wilson; **Imangara (Murray Downs):** Elizabeth Dobbs

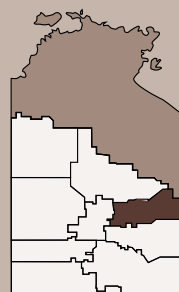


## REGION 7 • EASTERN SANDOVER

**EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Michael Liddle**

(alternate: George Club)

**Alpurrurulam (Lake Nash):** John (Jackie) Mahoney; **Ampilawatja:** Peter Morton; **Utopia homelands:** Michael Liddle, Casey Holmes; **Alparra:** George Club, Rosco Loy; **Irrultja:** Eldon Ross; **Areyn (Derry Downs):** *vacant*; **Atnwengerrpe:** Tex Lewis

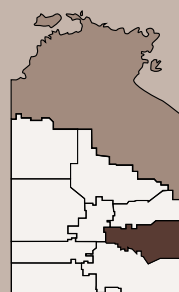


## REGION 8 • EASTERN PLENTY

**EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Neville Petrick**

(alternate: Raymond Webb)

**Bonya:** Andrew Reiff; **Urlampe outstations:** Shirley Dempsey; **Alcoota:** Kenny Martin; **Irrerlirre (McDonald Downs):** Neville Petrick; **Mount Eaglebeak:** Herbert Bloomfield; **Akarnenhe Well:** Michael Williams; **Atitjere (Harts Range):** Raymond Webb

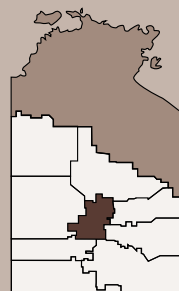


## REGION 9 • CENTRAL

**EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Jasper Haines**

(alternate: Ron Hagan/Kim Brown)

**Adelaide Bore (Woola Downs):** Ross Purvis; **Yuelumu (Mount Allan):** David Stafford, Ron Hagan; **Pmara Jutunta (Ti Tree Six Mile):** Kim Brown; **Nturiya (Ti Tree Station):** Jasper Haines; **Wilora (Stirling):** Harry Moore; **Laramba (Napperby):** Peter Stafford; **Barrow Creek outstations:** Timothy Price, Tommy Walkabout



# CLC GOVERNANCE

The CLC operates under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cwlth) (PGPA Act, previously the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997).

## PURPOSES STATEMENT

The powers and functions of the CLC are set out in the ALRA. The CLC also has the functions of a native title representative body under the Native Title Act 1993. The role of the CLC is described in published documents including the corporate plan, this annual report, and a half-yearly report to its minister. The Australian government has not published a key priorities and objectives statement under s.34 of the PGPA Act (LC Corporate Plan 2017–2021, p. 7).

## ENABLING LEGISLATION

The CLC's enabling legislation is the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cwlth) (the Land Rights Act, or the ALRA).

## RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

The responsible minister is Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs.

## MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS

There were no directions, general policies or general policy orders issued by the Australian Government's Minister for Indigenous Affairs.

## STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

The statutory functions of the CLC are described in s.23(1) of the Land Rights Act and are detailed on pages 12 and 14.



CLC policy officer Peta Braedon fields enquiries about CLC meetings and elections.



CLC executive member Michael Jones speaks up at the joint land councils meeting at Barunga in June 2018.

## COUNCIL

The CLC is a council of Aboriginal people from across the southern half of the NT. Its 90 members represent 75 remote communities and outstations. Any Aboriginal person is eligible for membership provided they are living in or are traditional owners of land within the CLC area, and meet the eligibility requirements set out under the Land Rights Act. Council elections are held every three years.

## COUNCIL ELECTION PROCESS

The process for choosing council members is determined by the council and is subject to approval by the minister. The method of choice sets out the list of communities and outstations that can nominate members and the allocation of representatives from each community. Small communities and outstations meet to nominate their representatives, while larger communities vote for their representatives at community meetings convened by the CLC. In a small number of cases representative Aboriginal organisations are invited to nominate representatives at a properly convened meeting.

## COUNCIL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

Prior to the council elections in April 2016, the CLC put considerable effort into reviewing and amending

a number of critical council governance documents. Building on this, the executive further refined processes for considering third-party requests to present to the executive or the council.

Table 1. Council meetings, 2017–18

Meeting dates	Location	Resolutions passed
29, 30, 31 August 2017	Bamboo Springs, Malgin ALT	9
7, 8, 9 November 2017	Tennant Creek	6
5, 6, 7, 8 June 2018 (joint meeting of NT land councils)	Barunga	3

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The 11-member executive committee is a committee of the council, pursuant to s.29A of the Land Rights Act. The executive comprises nine members that was last reporting representing the CLC's nine administrative regions plus a chair and deputy chair.

The executive held eight meetings in the 2017–18 financial year, all in Alice Springs.

Pursuant to s.28 of the Land Rights Act, the council has delegated all of its powers capable of delegation to the executive (except those powers delegated to



the director, chair and financial controller). In practice, this means that most matters requiring a formal resolution, such as land use agreements and mining matters, are brought to the executive, leaving the council to make decisions on policy.

**Table 2. Executive meetings, 2017–18**

Meeting dates	Resolutions passed
26 July 2017	8
20–21 September 2017	16
18 October 2017	15
6–7 December 2017	28
14 February 2018	25
1–2 March 2018 (joint meeting of executives of NT land councils in Darwin)	6
21 March 2018	9
18–19 April 2018	15
23–24 May 2018	15

## ROLE OF THE CHAIR

The chair is elected by members of the CLC for a three-year term. The chair is also a member of the accountable authority in accordance with the PGPA Act. The chair for 2016–17, Francis Kelly, was returned at the April 2016 election for this 2017–18 term, along with the deputy chair, Sammy Butcher.



CLC delegate Sabella Turner demanded action on child protection and youth detention at the Barunga meeting, June 2018.

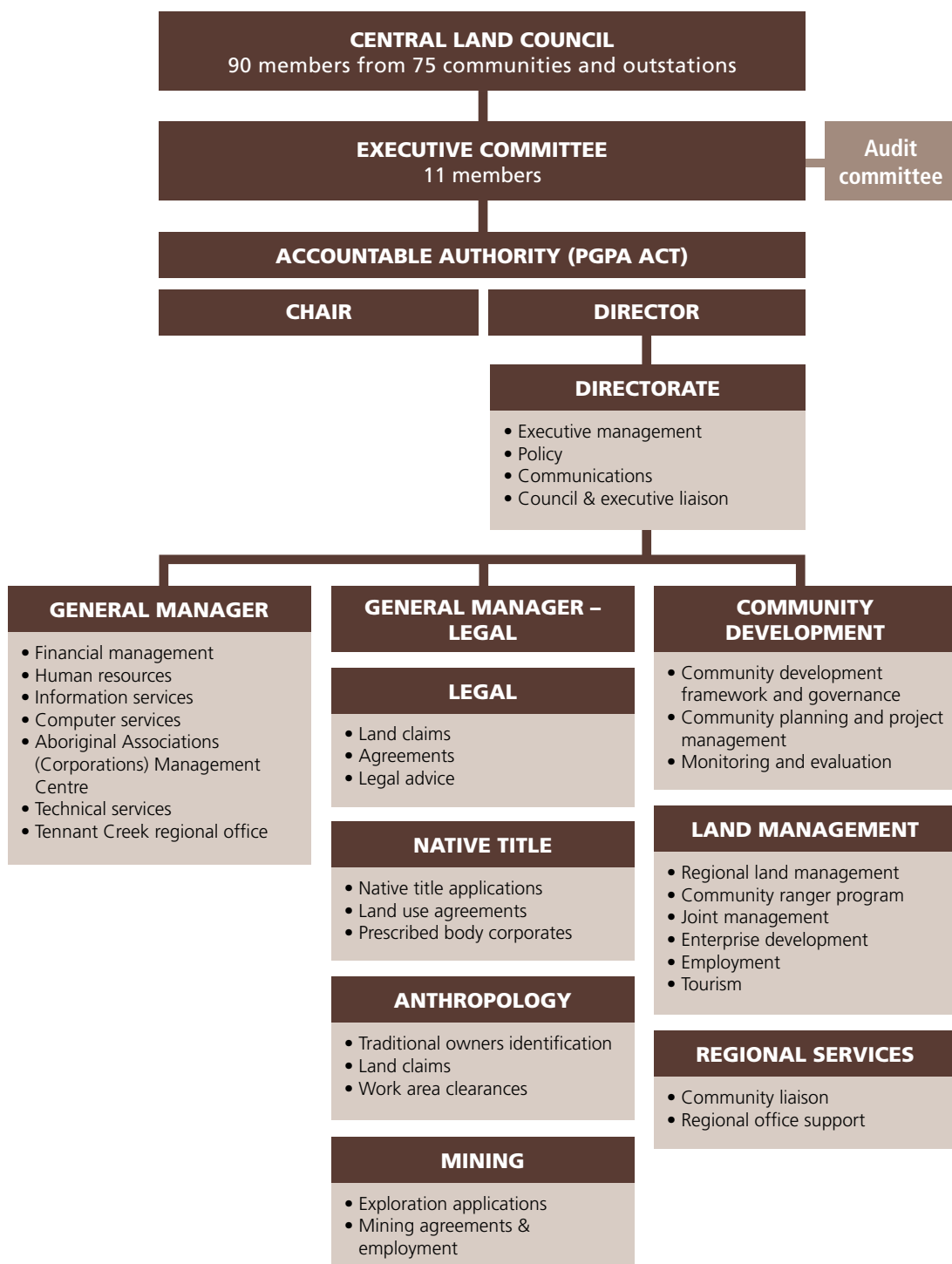


CLC delegates Harry Nelson (left) and Barbara Shaw read the council's Brumby Plains Statement to the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition at Barunga, June 2018.



CLC policy manager Josie Douglas (left) and delegate Jimmy Wavehill take part in a group discussion at the June 2018 council meeting at Barunga.

# ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



# PERFORMANCE REPORT

## LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OUTPUT	1.1	PERMITS
	1.2	LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## LAND CLAIMS & ACQUISITIONS SUPPORT

OUTPUT	2.1	LAND CLAIMS
	2.2	OTHER LAND ACQUISITION

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL SERVICE

OUTPUT	3.1	LAND USE AGREEMENTS
	3.2	EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION & TRAINING
	3.3	MINING
	3.4	COMMERCIAL ASSISTANCE

## ADVOCACY SERVICES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

OUTPUT	4.1	PUBLIC AWARENESS & EDUCATION
	4.2	ADVOCACY & REPRESENTATION
	4.3	CULTURAL & HERITAGE SUPPORT
	4.4	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

## ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

OUTPUT	5.1	DISTRIBUTIONS
	5.2	LAND TRUSTS ADMINISTRATION
	5.3	DISPUTE RESOLUTION

## NATIVE TITLE

OUTPUT 6	NATIVE TITLE
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## 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.

## CORPORATE PLANNING, PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FRAMEWORK AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The CLC approach to corporate planning integrates longer-term objectives with performance driven by outputs and outcomes, and includes long-term financial planning. A corporate plan that will guide future activities and priorities for the four-year period from 2017 to 2021 was published and presented to the minister in accordance with the PGPA Act. Action

planning ensures that the aspirations in the plan are achieved within the designated time frame. The PGPA Act requires that the CLC, as a Commonwealth corporate entity, revise its corporate plan annually.

Section 16 of the PGPA Act requires the accountable authority of a Commonwealth corporate entity to maintain a system of risk oversight and management. The annual review of the plan was completed, including a revised risk profile and action plan aligned to the corporate plan. The Comcover annual best-practice benchmarking is already a basis for continuous risk management improvement.

Figure 1. Sources of revenue, 2017–18

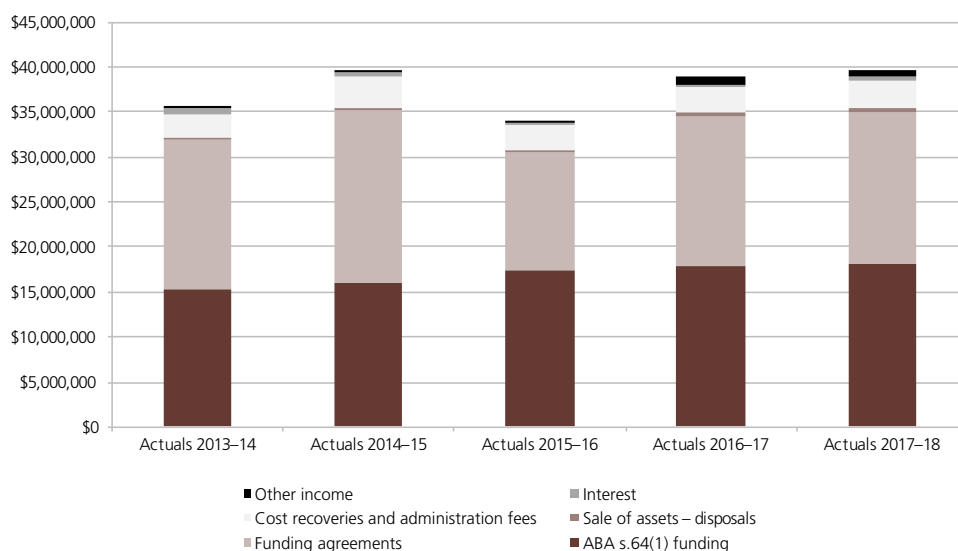
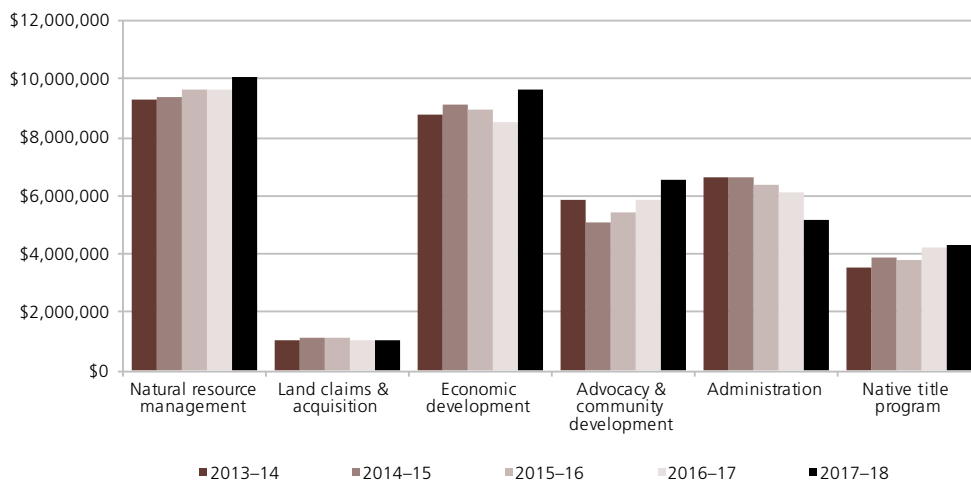


Figure 2. Expenditure by output groups, 2017–18





## PERFORMANCE

Key organisational achievements are described in the respective output chapters. In summary, these include:

- working with traditional owners to manage their land and resources, protect sacred sites, and foster economic development (Outputs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 4.3)
- pursuing traditional owners' native title interests (Output 6)
- supporting traditional owners and other constituents to realise their aspirations for community development (Output 4.4)
- negotiating commercial agreements with parties interested in using Aboriginal land and managing income arising from land use agreements (Output 3.4)
- representing the land interests and aspirations of Aboriginal people in Central Australia (Output 3.1)
- managing community-based ranger groups to deliver a range of land management services (Output 3.2).

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

NT land councils are funded on a cash basis, with the annual estimates of revenue less expenditure forecast on a break-even basis. The actual surplus for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 was \$2.067 million compared to a surplus of \$2.485 million in the previous year.

Operational sources of revenue are detailed in Figure 1. Continuing the trend of recent years, outputs and outcomes were further improved, despite funding constraints.

Outputs of \$10.032 million, or 27 per cent, classified under natural resource management, were the largest expenditure and greater than the expenditure level of the previous year (\$9.7 million). As well as achieving land management objectives, significant program elements relate to employment, education and

training (Output 3.2). Funding for the ranger program is now more secure with the minister advising that funding will be available until 2021, but as at 30 June 2018 negotiations were not finalised.

The next largest expenditure output group, \$9.6 million (24% of total expenditure), was for economic development and commercial services, incorporating land use agreements; employment, education and training; mining; and commercial assistance. This output group includes statutory mining and land use agreement assistance functions, applications for consent to explore on Aboriginal land, employment unit costs, tourism development, and pastoral development projects.

Advocacy and community development expenditure of \$6.5 million, or 18 per cent. There continues to be unmet demand for community development resources. Further details of work performed within the output groups can be found elsewhere in this report.

Cost-recovery opportunities are actively identified to lessen the effect of any reduction in the level or quality of service delivery. Productivity improvements, which have been proposed during the enterprise bargaining process, are to be progressively implemented and this will improve effectiveness.

The financial statements follow Australian accounting standards, including stipulating that all receipts for special-purpose programs are recognised as current-year revenue, although services may remain unperformed and matching expenditure will occur in future years. The CLC is not funded on an annual basis for non-financial asset depreciation nor leave liabilities accrued. The schedule of commitments provides further detail of obligations against recognised revenue, which will be met in future years. Net comprehensive income of \$2.0 million is attributable to the Australian Government, which is approximately 5 per cent of operating expenditure.

# OUTPUT GROUP 1

## LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



# OUTPUT 1.1

## PERMITS

### Access to Aboriginal land is managed effectively and efficiently.

The use of permits to enter Aboriginal land is authorised in s.73 of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cwlth) and contained within the Aboriginal Land Act (NT). The permit system, administered by land councils, gives all visitors, workers and researchers regulated access to Aboriginal land. Traditional owners use permits to manage visitation to their lands and to uphold their responsibilities to visitors. Visitors to Aboriginal lands can apply for entry, transit, media (news of the day), mining and special purpose permits.

In 2007, amendments were made to the system that allowed access to public areas of larger communities without a permit. Permits to visit land outside these public areas are still required. In accordance with the wishes of traditional owners, however, many visitors to communities apply for permits even if not required to assure themselves of the consent of residents. The CLC appreciates these displays of goodwill.

Nonetheless, the CLC believes that changes to the permit system have led some to assume they are free to visit Aboriginal land outside communities as well. Traditional owners are particularly concerned about theft of equipment (most commonly solar panels and bore equipment) and damage to sacred sites.

### ENTRY AND SPECIAL PURPOSE PERMITS

In spite of the small number of applications for entry and special purpose permits, the work of processing permits takes up a significant amount of staff time and resources. The CLC consults with traditional owners and negotiates with proponents about special purpose and entry permit applications.

The applications were, as ever, diverse. They included a visit to country by Arlparra School on the Angarapa and Alyawarra Aboriginal Land Trusts (ALTs), a wedding on Arletherre ALT, an arts camp on Urrampinyi Itjiltjari ALT, and tourist access to Hatches Creek on Anurrete ALT.

Aboriginal land under joint management received 20 permit applications requiring consultations with the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT (PWCNT) for NT parks and reserves, and a further nine new applications or alterations to existing permits for the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park.

The CLC processed a large number of transit, entry and special purpose permits.

It issued numerous other special purpose, research, entry and transit permits and began to improve permit policies and procedures.

The CLC prepared a total of 21 traditional owner identifications to ensure the right people were consulted about activities relating to land use agreements.

Table 3. Permits issued 2015–18

Permits	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Entry	678	658	872
Media	7	n/a	n/a
Mining	266	910	3,682
Special	60	30	26
Transit	4,008	4,293	4,498
<b>Total permits issued</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>9,078</b>

# OUTPUT 1.2

## LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Traditional owners are assisted to manage their land and natural resources in a sustainable manner.

More than half of the CLC region is Aboriginal freehold land under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. The CLC's constituents also live under different land tenure arrangements, including townships, community living areas and pastoral leases. Land continues to be of immense cultural and spiritual significance to its Aboriginal owners. A fundamental aspiration of traditional owners is to maintain cultural and spiritual connection to their country and ensure that future generations have the same opportunity.

The region contains landscapes of national and international significance that support threatened species and habitats of high conservation value. However, there are threats to both the natural and cultural integrity of the land, including the impact of feral animals, inappropriate fire regimes, invasive plant species and other threats to biodiversity.

Traditional owners aspire to sustainably manage and generate livelihoods from their land. The CLC supports them to build the capacity of people to manage and protect environmental and cultural values. The CLC provides advice and assistance with land use and management planning, fire management, cultural heritage protection, feral animal and weed management, and traditional owner involvement in the management of protected areas.

Most of the 144 positions in the CLC's land management section are indigenous rangers. The rangers are the eyes and ears of the bush and respond to natural and cultural management issues (see ranger program annual report annexure for details).

The CLC prepared and/or finalised 15 traditional owner identifications to ensure the right people were consulted about land management activities.

### REGIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT

#### Land resource information and planning

The CLC continued to review and store data collected by ranger groups. A significant achievement for 2017–18 was the completion of a data quality review of the dataset that resulted from the long-

term Tanami regional biodiversity monitoring project. The unrestricted dataset was published and publicly released in the Australian Ecological Knowledge and Observation System data portal. This is a significant scientific data publication.

Following consultation with traditional owners, 10 years' worth of a data was released to the NT government's weeds branch. This data will assist with better weed management planning and advice.

The CLC's digital knowledge group is a group of Aboriginal rangers who show interest and aptitude for information technology. They meet at various times each year to develop skills for their day-to-day work as rangers. This year the group participated in two workshops – at Tennant Creek and Alice Springs – that included sessions on recording animal tracks and practising animal track identification, developing requirements for the new Tracks app and testing it, identifying weed species and weed data queries, tablet and CyberTracker app setup, and reviewing simple mapping and data collection exercises.

The CLC continued to develop strategic land management plans during this period, including:

- continuing work on a plan of management for the Haasts Bluff ALT, an area of approximately 40,000 square kilometres. The work involved meetings, consultations and field trips with traditional owners. The CLC distributed a booklet summarising the priorities of traditional owners and the outcomes of planning meetings to planning committee members.
- arranging a meeting of traditional owners for the Urrampinyi Iljtijari ALT to review land use and management activities on the land trust, including feral animal management, tourism, track remediation and heritage site management. A working group will continue to investigate land use and land management options.
- finalising the plan of management for the Daguragu and Hooker Creek ALTs ready for approval by traditional owners.



CLC rangers Dione Kelly and Josephine Grant display the artwork of the Tracks app's starting screen.

## Fire management

CLC representatives attended NT Bushfires Council meetings in November 2017 and April 2018, in addition to the Alice Springs and Barkly regional Bushfires Committee meetings. The warlu committee, representing the southwest tri-state region, met in Tennant Creek in October 2017 to plan fire operations for the Tanami region. The warlu committee also met in March 2018.

A small grant from Territory Natural Resource Management assisted with strategic planning across tenures in the Tennant Creek region. A successful application under the NT government ranger grants program will resource strategic fire operations in the Tennant Creek region until July 2019.

The CLC arranged two aerial incendiary training courses in 2018. These courses ensure that rangers are properly trained in aerial burning and aircraft safety, both vital components in ensuring prescribed burning is conducted at a regional scale.

The CLC also worked with Bushfires NT and neighbouring landowners to undertake prescribed burning operations across the southern NT in response to regional high fire risk. Following 18 months of relatively high rainfall, the first half of 2018 has been dry, with a subsequent accumulation of fuel. Prescribed burning across the CLC region by ranger groups, including five aerial incendiary and ten on-

ground operations, has significantly reduced the risk of landscape-scale bushfires.

## Climate change and carbon economies

Only a small portion of the CLC's region receives more than 600 millimetres of rain per year. The CLC nonetheless engaged in the carbon economy by supporting traditional owners from Karlantijpa North ALT to generate and sell Kyoto-approved Australian carbon credit units using a savannah-burning carbon abatement methodology for low (600–1000 mm) annual rainfall areas. This project has raised awareness of climate change and the carbon economy in the northern CLC region and the CLC is pursuing a similar savannah-burning project on the Daguragu and Judbarra ALTs in collaboration with the Northern Land Council, the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT, and the Indigenous Land Corporation.

## Water resource management

The CLC provided input into both the Western Davenport and Ti Tree draft water allocation plans through consultations with traditional owners and members of the advisory committees associated with these two water control districts. The CLC also established a committee of traditional owners to take part in water planning for the Ti Tree region for the management of culturally and ecologically significant water. The CLC is a member of the Alice Springs water advisory committee.



## Invasive species management

### Feral animals

The CLC helped traditional owners manage feral cattle, horses, donkeys and camels through planning, consultation and partnerships. It commenced a cat-trapping program around black-footed rock wallaby colonies on the Warumungu ALT and completed an aerial cull of 406 camels in a 30-kilometre radius of an important spring on the Haasts Bluff ALT.

The CLC not only physically removed feral animals but also restricted their access to biologically and culturally significant water sites – via physical barriers – as a critical management strategy to reduce their impact. However, in Central Australia, water is a scarce resource and in drier times keeping feral animals away from those water sites is challenging despite these physical barriers. Installation of alternative water points is one approach the CLC is trialling to address this. The maintenance of three bores by CLC rangers at Kaltukatjara and Papunya ensured camels

and horses drank away from the community and freshwater ecosystems.

Other work included consulting with traditional owners from the Santa Teresa, Daguragu, Hooker Creek, Pmere Nyente and Katiti–Petermann ALTs. At these meetings the CLC discussed options for the ongoing management of camels, horses and donkeys.

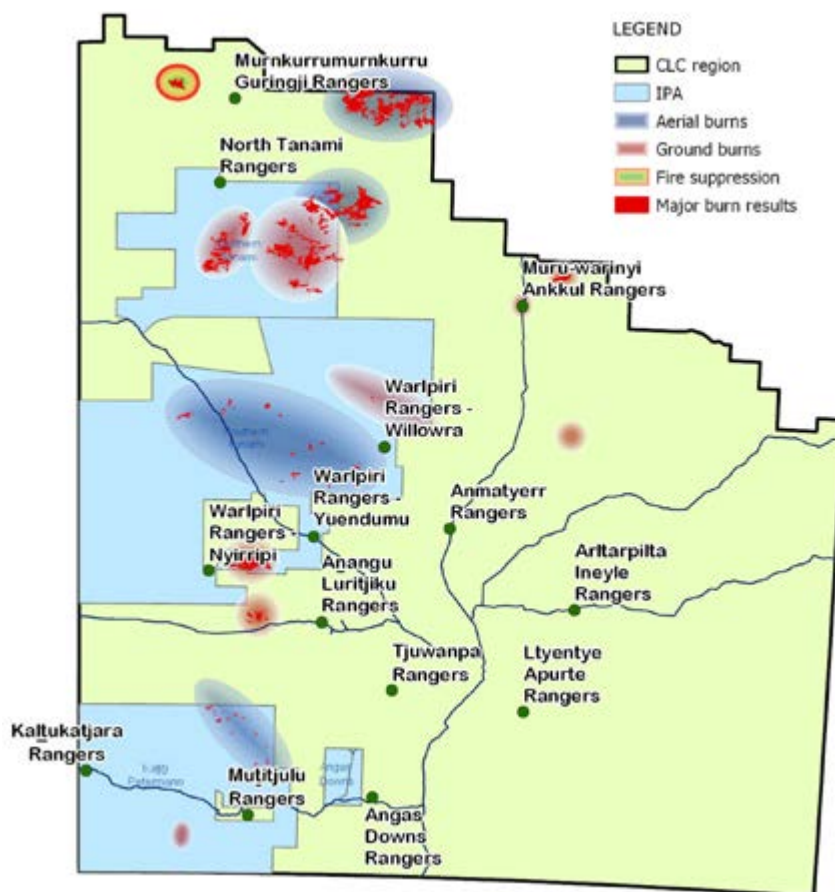
### Weeds

CLC ranger groups continued to do most of the weed management work on Aboriginal land. Significant weed control activities occurred across the Daguragu, Santa Teresa, Mungkarta, Haasts Bluff and Petermann ALTs and the Southern Tanami IPA (see ranger program annual report annexure for details).

### Biodiversity management

The CLC conducted biodiversity surveys and monitoring projects guided by traditional owner interests and priorities identified by science specialists.

Figure 3. Fire management activity, 2017–18



# *Rangers blitz bilbies with Tracks app*

The CLC's bilingual Tracks app helped its rangers to put together an up-to-date snapshot of bilby tracks, scats, diggings and burrows as part of the first national Bilby Blitz. The Warlpiri and North Tanami Rangers combined their tracking and language skills to help develop the digital tool that speaks Warlpiri, and used it to survey the threatened bilby.

"It's good that we can start in Warlpiri because a lot of traditional owners in Lajamanu can't read English," Dione Kelly, from the North Tanami Rangers, explained. "But they can read Warlpiri and we can explain things on this app to them." Mr Kelly was among the first to field test the app before helping to launch the Bilby Blitz during the ranger camp at Hamilton Downs in March 2018. The cross-border bilby survey between Yuendumu and the Indian Ocean involved 11 Aboriginal ranger groups from the Indigenous Desert Alliance (IDA).

"A century ago, bilbies roamed across most of Australia," Ti Tree ranger coordinator Josie Grant said.

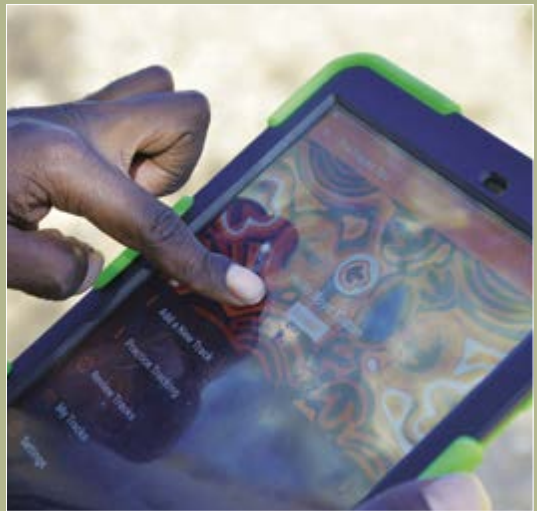
"Feral cats, foxes, cattle, donkeys, rabbits, camels and changed fire regimes have pushed them to the edge of extinction. Today, their last refuge is the land we manage and we're really their last hope."

The Tracks app is the rangers' main weapon in the blitz. It collects their tracking information in a standardised way, allowing the results of this first (or baseline) survey to be analysed across time and sites and to be compared with future surveys. This will enable land managers and conservationists to detect local changes in biodiversity, as well as monitor broader impacts of feral species and climate change across Australia's desert regions.

The CLC developed the app as part of a comprehensive threatened species data collection, storage and management system linked to the CSIRO's Atlas of Living Australia. Once analysed, the rangers' bilby data will inform not only their work plans, but also national initiatives to protect the iconic marsupial.

Rangers do this through cool-season burning and eradicating feral animals and weeds across a huge area. Ms Grant said they need all the technological support they can get. "We needed a better handle on where our efforts will make the greatest difference," she explained.

Ms Grant is on the indigenous subcommittee of the Commonwealth's bilby recovery team, the first such indigenous advisory committee at a national level.



**The CLC rangers used the bilingual Tracks app for the Bilby Blitz.**

Born and bred in the Warlmanpa and Warrumungu-speaking Tennant Creek region, Ms Grant currently manages the Anmatyerr Rangers in Ti Tree. Her group tested the English version of the Tracks app for the blitz and, like their colleagues in Tennant Creek, involved the local high schools.

She was pleased to see how quickly the students embraced the tool and predicts even greater uptake by tech-savvy future rangers once it can be translated into more local languages.

"We can't wait until we can afford to develop the app in our first languages as well," she said.

Barbara Petrick, from Atitjere's Arltapilta Inelye Rangers, said the app appeals to teenagers addicted to their mobile phones. "It's like a game looking for something," she said. "It's a bit exciting."

Craig LeRossignol, from the Tjuwanpa Rangers in Ntaria, hopes it will also be useful to non-Aboriginal researchers and staff. "It's a two-way learning street for non-Aboriginal people and new coordinators to learn some language and have an understanding that it's not just a little animal that runs around in the bush, but that it also has cultural importance."

CLC director David Ross congratulated the land management team and the other IDA members on pulling off the first cross-border survey of an endangered



animal on Aboriginal land. "The Bilby Blitz is a ground breaking threatened species program for a culturally significant animal, a two-way ecological case study that demonstrates the critical role Aboriginal people play in protecting our country," Mr Ross said.

"Seeing the Commonwealth develop the bilby recovery plan with Aboriginal land managers in the driver's seat gives us real hope that there's the political will to also resource and implement this plan. However, our rangers will not wait to find out but will get on with their vital land management work regardless."

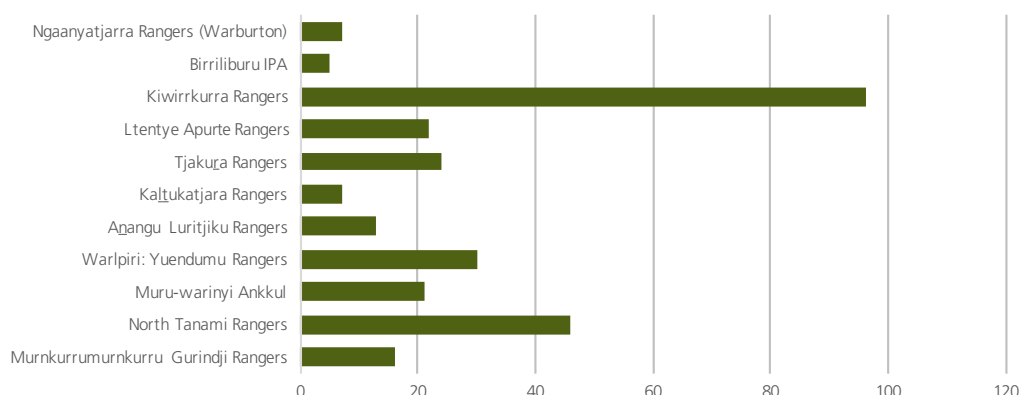
The CLC hosted the Bilby Blitz on behalf of the IDA, with one-off funding from the federal environment department. Its ranger teams were joined by groups from Western Australia.

**Jasmin Moneymoon and Sarissa Driffen practised setting cat traps to protect bilbies.**



**Ranger coordinator Craig LeRossignol and ranger Jeremy Kenny using the Tracks app.**

Figure 4. Participating ranger groups and numbers of track-plots



The Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers and elders show Tennant Creek students how the Tracks app works.

However, this year the focus was on surveys to determine the current range of the bilby through the Bilby Blitz project. The project is a series of coordinated bilby surveys conducted by rangers on Aboriginal-managed land in the NT and Western Australia. The project idea came from discussions between indigenous rangers and scientists at the Ninu Festival 2016 in Kiwirrkurra, and rangers and the Threatened Species Commissioner launched the blitz at the CLC's ranger camp in 2018. The aim of the surveys is to add to the known information on bilby distribution, particularly at the edge of its range and in poorly surveyed areas to determine if the range of the bilby is continuing to contract. Other important aims of the Bilby Blitz centred on the critical role that Aboriginal people and groups play in the conservation of the bilby. Around 70% of its range is on land managed by Aboriginal people.

The project received Commonwealth funding through the national Landcare program which, among other activities, aimed to develop a data collection, storage and management system with a mobile app (the Tracks app) as the data collection component. The app is suited to multi-lingual users and makes accurate data collection in the field easier. It has been translated into Warlpiri, which is spoken by rangers from the Northern and Southern Tanami IPAs, part of the bilby's range, and will be translated into Warumungu.

Eleven ranger groups (eight of them from the CLC) surveyed 249 two-hectare track-plots, resulting in 119 signs of bilbies found in 39 different track-plots (see Figure 4). The rangers also detected 44 other species, including cats (in 66 track-plots), foxes (41), dingoes/wild dogs (53), camels (63), donkeys (19), cattle (16) and rabbits (8). They mostly found bilby on sand-plains and areas of laterite with spinifex (*Triodia* spp.) vegetation.

The Bilby Blitz was an opportunity for elders to visit remote country with rangers and young people, to train them in tracking and to pass on ecological and cultural knowledge. The surveys also enabled traditional owners to visit important sites and conduct protection works.

Other threatened species surveyed were black-footed rock wallabies on the Warumungu ALT and central rock-rats on Mereenie Bluff, Mt Liebig and Mt Edwards on the Haasts Bluff ALT.

## STRUCTURED COMMUNITY-BASED LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

In the eighth year of consolidated funding from the Working on Country and Indigenous Land Corporation Real Jobs programs, the CLC's 12 ranger



Helen Wilson and Dione Kelly, from the North Tanami Rangers, with the bilingual Tracks app they are using for threatened species surveys.







Mutitjulu's Tjakura Rangers with CLC chair Francis Kelly (right).



Tjakura Rangers practise tracking for an endangered skink with the CLC's Tracks app.





CLC rangers build strong connections with schools. Here, Benji Kenny, Craig LeRossignol, Cleveland Kantawara and Jermaine Kenny visit Yirara students and teachers in Alice Springs.

groups continued to manage cultural and natural resources on Aboriginal land. Four groups manage IPAs that contribute more than 195,000 square kilometres to the national reserve system (see ranger program annual report annexure for details).

After several years of suspension, the Anangu Rangers on Angas Downs started again with great enthusiasm and participation in the second half of 2017. They implemented many dormant projects, for example boundary fencing between neighbouring stations and the Lasseter Highway and country trips for women aspiring to ranger positions. These projects enabled several rangers to step up into project management and team leader responsibilities. The newest team is the Tjakura Rangers, based at Mutitjulu, who started their work in early 2018.

The CLC engaged in a partnership with Australian National University (ANU) researchers who conducted a health and wellbeing survey of CLC rangers to explore the relationship between ranger work and wellbeing. The ANU presented the initial findings to the CLC executive and at the 2018 ranger camp. Rangers reported greater life satisfaction and family wellbeing than non-rangers. The research findings demonstrate that ranger work is associated with positive health and wellbeing outcomes.

Two further consultants completed a qualitative research project to determine the benefits of the ranger program from the perspective of the rangers. In order of importance, the benefits are:

1. Opportunities for learning and teaching on country
2. Relationships, connections and networking

3. Access to country, looking after sites with traditional owners
4. Being role models and working for family and community
5. Health and wellbeing benefits
6. Bushfood and environmental benefits
7. Language learning
8. Maintenance of songlines
9. Financial benefits.

That Aboriginal communities value the program is evident from the large numbers of people applying for a limited number of ranger jobs. Traditional owners play a critical role in directing and overseeing the work of the rangers, and strengthening intergenerational knowledge exchange and community engagement.

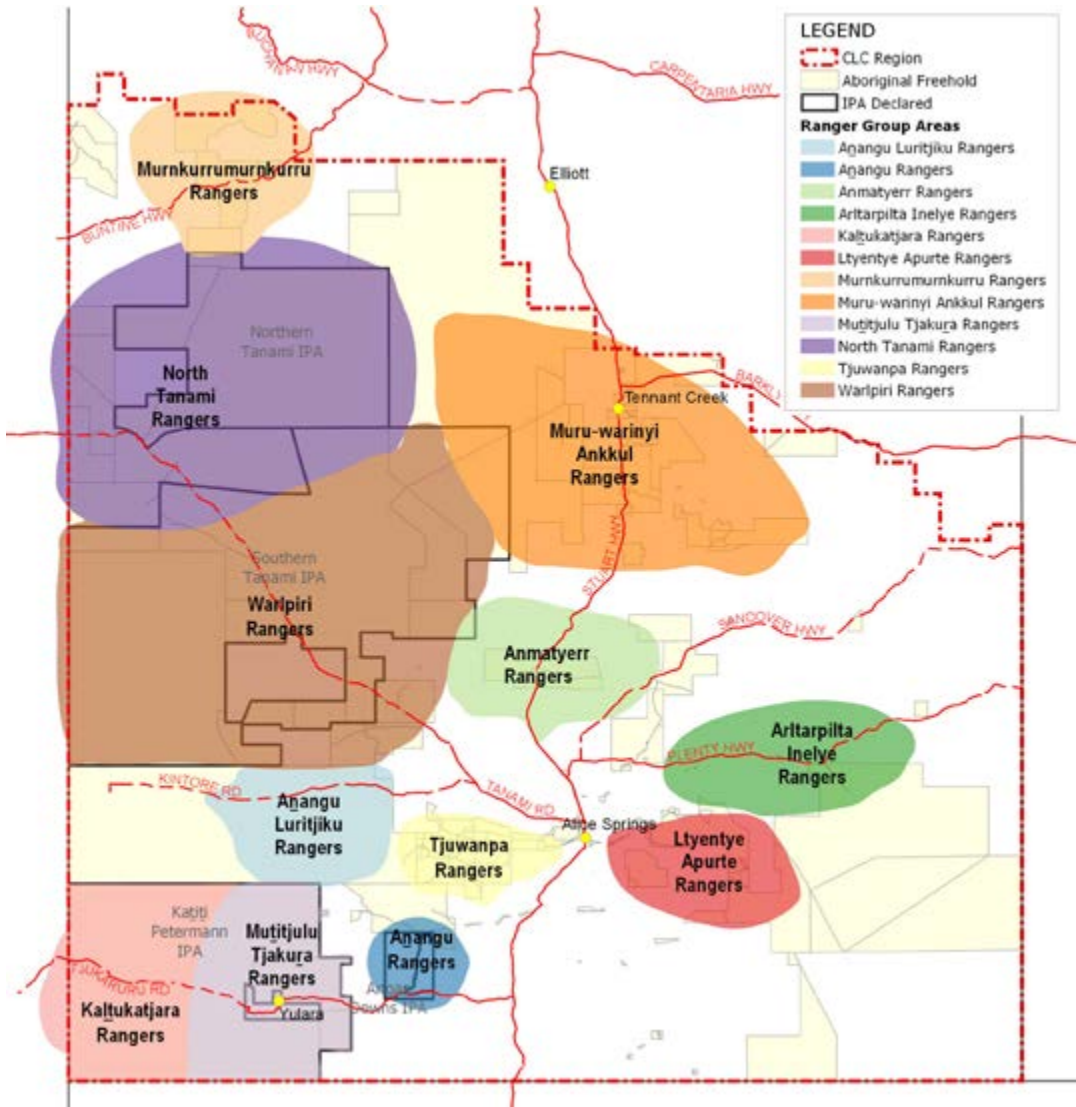
The CLC's employment model emphasises training and mentoring and provides a career pathway, both within the program and to other employment. The skills and capacities rangers develop are transferrable to other employment and leadership roles.

The 12 ranger groups and their areas of operation are presented in Table 4.

Of the CLC's 105 rangers, seven were employed fulltime, 66 worked parttime, and 32 were casuals. Twelve ranger group coordinators and nine program staff support the groups.

Community demand for ranger employment and for the establishment of additional ranger groups is high and the CLC continues to lobby for funding to meet this demand and expand the program. The CLC is currently unable to satisfy constituent demand for new ranger groups.

Figure 5. Ranger group areas



## Funding

A five-year Working on Country agreement with the federal Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) funding salaries, capital, and operational and administrative resources to support 45.2 fulltime equivalent (FTE) positions across the North Tanami, Warlpiri, Muru-warinyi Ankkul, Anmatyerr, Tjuwanpa, Anangu Luritjiku and Kaltukatjara ranger groups came to an end in June 2018. New funding until June 2021 was announced for nine ranger groups under the Indigenous Advancement Strategy.

The ILC (Indigenous Land Corporation) Real Jobs (Rangers) program also agreed to fund 22 FTE ranger

Figure 6. Ranger program funding, 2017–18

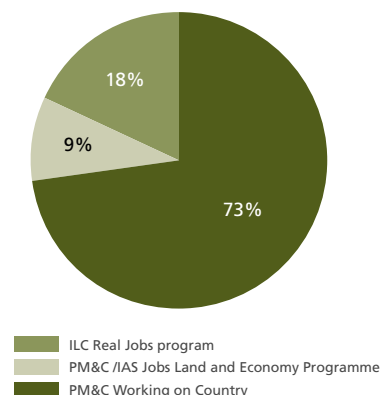


Table 5. Ranger groups and areas of operation

Ranger group	Areas of operation
North Tanami	Lajamanu and Northern Tanami IPA
Warlpiri	Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Willowra and Southern Tanami IPA
Muru-warinyi Ankkul	Tennant Creek region
Tjuwanpa	Hermannsburg ALTs and adjoining national parks
Kaltukatjara	Kaltukatjara (Docker River) and Western Kaṯiṯi–Petermann IPA
Ltyentye Apurte	Santa Teresa ALT and surrounds
Anmatyerr	Ahakeye ALT (Ti Tree) and wider Anmatyerr region
Aṅangu Luritjiku	Papunya and surrounding Haasts Bluff ALT
Murnkurrumurnkurru	Daguragu ALT and surrounds
Arltarpilta Inelye	Atitjere region, Huckitta Station and surrounds
Aṅangu Luritjiku	Angas Downs IPA, Imanpa
Tjakura	Mutitjulu, Eastern Kaṯiṯi–Petermann IPA, collaboration with Uluru – Kata Tjuṯa National Park

positions in the Murnkurrumurnkurru, Arltarpilta Inelye and Ltyentye Apurte ranger groups until 2021.

The effectiveness, recruitment and retention of rangers remain heavily dependent on workplace health and safety compliant infrastructure for coordinator housing, ranger offices and workshop facilities. Persistent funding shortfalls continue to leave some groups operating in substandard facilities.

### Work program development

Ranger employment develops not only individual rangers but also the capacity of traditional owners through their involvement in the development and oversight of work plans through traditional owner ranger advisory committees and IPA management committees. This governance framework enables traditional owners to incorporate their land management aspirations in the cultural and natural resource management objectives of the program.

To sustain and grow the program the CLC continued to develop partnerships and alternative sources of revenue, for example, Ranger Works, a new initiative to generate income through fee-for-service contracts and increase Aboriginal employment opportunities. The following activities have been implemented to develop the ranger program's capacity to take on fee-for-service contracts:

- a new ranger works' fee-for-service rates schedule with rates in line with the current Enterprise Agreement Pay Rates
- a ranger works' project management and quotation tool
- a new ABA-funded land management works officer has been employed.

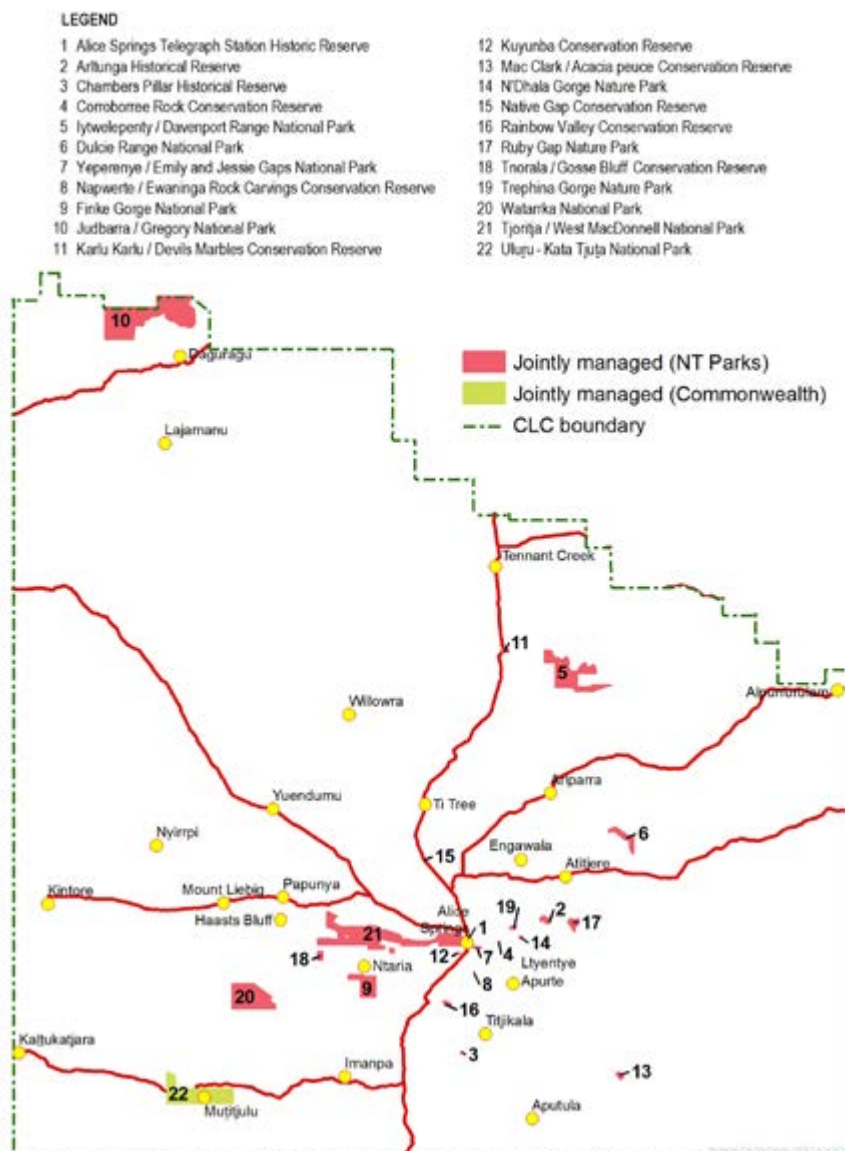


Ranger Jonathan Ailtek warmed up for a snake handling workshop.



Weed management: Ranger Silas Ross collected 429 baby melons from a single pademelon plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*) in the Tanami region.

Figure 7. Jointly managed national parks and reserves in the CLC region



## MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

### Joint management of NT national parks and reserves

The CLC has statutory consultative and representative functions under the *Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* in respect to the joint management of 20 NT national parks and reserves. Sixteen of these are held by traditional owners as either Aboriginal freehold or NT Parks freehold and leased back to the NT government to be jointly managed with the NT Parks and Wildlife

Commission (PWCNT). The other four are subject to joint management under ILUAs registered with the National Native Title Tribunal.

The CLC has consulted traditional owners and supported their involvement in joint management of these 20 parks and reserves since 2004. The PWCNT funds a joint management officer at the CLC.

### Park management planning and governance

The CLC worked with traditional owners to ensure their effective involvement in the management,



planning and decision making in NT parks and reserves. After significant delays by PWCNT and the NT government, the PWCNT completed drafts of both the Watarrka and Tjoritja/West MacDonnell National Parks joint management plans. The traditional owners agreed to release the plans for public comment and they were subsequently tabled in the NT Legislative Assembly.

The CLC facilitated 12 joint management committee and working group meetings for projects, such as the development of the new Kings Creek walk in Watarrka, the proposed Red Centre adventure cycling project, and it addressed unregulated tourism within parks.

### Park permits and concessions

Most jointly managed parks and reserves have permit guidelines allowing for the efficient processing of permit applications that meet standard terms and conditions. All the permit applications that fell outside these conditions and required consultation and review are listed in Table 6.

## ULURU – KATA TJUTJA NATIONAL PARK

Since 1985 the CLC has carried out statutory functions in respect to the management of Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP) under the terms of the lease to the Director of National Parks. It has

**Table 6. Park permit applications, 2017–18**

Park/reserve	Number	Type
Tjoritja/West MacDonnell National Park	7	Research, bushwalking, camping, commercial film and photography (including the use of drones), tourism
Watarrka National Park	10	Research, photography, bushwalking
Finke Gorge National Park	3	Research, bushwalking

maintained a joint management officer position to consult traditional owners and support their involvement in joint management since 2002. The position is funded until the end of 2019.

The CLC continued to support the UKTNP board of management and other consultative committees. It helped Anangu board members to prepare for four board meetings and provided representation and support at nine consultative committee meetings. Numerous consultations with traditional owners occurred about park management programs, permit requests, commercial tourism proposals and the closure of the Uluru climb.



Kaltukatjara and Tjakura rangers and elders searched for signs of bilbies on the Katiti–Petermann IPA.

## INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREAS

The CLC continued to support traditional owners to develop and manage IPAs. These are voluntary agreements between landowners and the Australian Government to manage land for its natural and cultural values. They do not affect land tenure. The four IPAs in the CLC region cover a total area of approximately 195,000 square kilometres of Aboriginal freehold land. The Katitj–Petermann, Angas Downs, Southern and Northern Tanami IPAs each have a management committee that helps to develop and review annual work plans.

All committees met to determine work priorities. Each of the IPAs has an associated ranger group that implements the work plans, excepting the Katitj–Petermann IPA which has two. A new ranger group based in Mutitjulu means that the eastern portion of the IPA is better serviced and able to address more of the work priorities.

The success of the Southern Tanami digital storybook inspired traditional owners of the Northern Tanami IPA to invest \$250,000 of their mining compensation income in the production of a bilingual digital version of the Northern Tanami IPA management plan. The CLC helped to set up a steering committee of

traditional owners who will guide and direct the development of the storybook.

## Cross-border collaboration

### 10 Deserts project

In late 2016 Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa approached the CLC to be involved in the 10 Deserts project, an indigenous-led partnership of many organisations created to set up a project supporting traditional owners to continue to look after their country. It invited the CLC to join a submission for financial support to the BHP Billiton Foundation. Other partners include the Central Desert Native Title Services, Kimberly Land Council, Nyangumarta Warrarn (supported by Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation), Natural Resources Alinytjara Wilurara, Indigenous Desert Alliance (IDA), Arid Lands Environment Centre, The Nature Conservancy and Pew Charitable Trusts.

The project area encompasses all ten deserts in Australia – an area of approximately 2.8 million square kilometres – and features the world's largest connected network of protected areas and indigenous-managed lands. The project aims to increase the environmental resilience of Australia's desert country by supporting and building the

Figure 8. The 10 Deserts project area





David Ross, Josie Grant and Benji Kenny arrive in Canberra for the 10 Deserts project launch.

capacity of its indigenous people to secure long-lasting environmental, cultural and socio-economic outcomes.

The CLC gave a presentation at the launch of the project in Canberra, which was attended by BHP Billiton and its foundation, politicians, and senior government officials. It also participated in a presentation to government officials about the project and its objectives.

As a member of the project steering committee and associated working groups, the CLC participated in numerous meetings contributing to the project's design and development, including a workshop of partners held at Glen Helen.

The CLC wants the project to create opportunities for traditional owners to undertake ranger work where there are no ranger groups, support the transfer of cultural and ecological knowledge, build on existing fire management decision-making capacity, test the viability of a carbon abatement methodology for low rainfall areas, and fund camel control work.

### ***Indigenous Desert Alliance***

The CLC continued to work with the Indigenous Desert Alliance (IDA), an alliance of indigenous land management organisations operating across the desert regions of Western Australia, South

Australia and the NT. The alliance aims to connect indigenous rangers working on desert country to support cultural, environmental, economic and social outcomes. Fourteen CLC staff attended its annual workshop in Fremantle. The CLC also participated in a subcommittee directed at preparing a constitution as a prerequisite for the incorporation of the organisation.

The alliance aims to:

- enable rangers to speak with one strong voice for the desert
- support capacity building for desert ranger teams
- enhance regional project collaboration
- inspire other desert groups to create strong ranger teams.

## **PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT**

The CLC supported traditional owners to undertake pastoral activity that ensures the sustainable management of Aboriginal land. It facilitated greater awareness of natural resource management issues among Aboriginal pastoralists and monitored pastoral operations and compliance with traditional owners for a number of grazing licences across eight separate ALTs.

## OUTPUT GROUP 2

### LAND CLAIMS & ACQUISITION SUPPORT

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

#### OUTPUT

##### 2.1 LAND CLAIMS

##### 2.2 OTHER LAND ACQUISITION

#### 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 2.1

## LAND CLAIMS



### WAKAYA ALYAWARRA

On 6 December 2017 the CLC resolved to enter into the Canteen Creek Area Indigenous Land Use Agreement to enable the settlement of the Wakaya Alyawarre repeat land claim (No. 130).

The agreement provides for the joint request by the CLC and NT government to the Minister for Indigenous Affairs for the grant of the claim area as ALRA freehold (excepting Canteen Creek), together with the withdrawal of the land claim over the Canteen Creek community, extinguishment of native title within the community, and grant of NT freehold over non-NT government assets within Canteen Creek. The CLC provided the draft agreement to the National Native Title Tribunal for pre-lodgement assessment in May 2018 and is now attending to its comments on the mapping descriptions. When mapping data is complete the agreement will be formally executed by the CLC and the NT government and arrangements for the land grants will commence.

### FRANCES WELL

A change of ownership of Maryvale Station during the period has assisted discussions to resolve outstanding issues commented upon by the commissioner and, subject to finalisation of road alignment issues with the NT government, the parties will shortly be reporting resolution of all outstanding matters enabling a handback. Agreement by the new station owners to remove their aged infrastructure on the land claim area and the continued willingness of traditional owners to ensure access to the bore and water line mean that substantively all matters have been successfully addressed.

The NT Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics has requested the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority to conduct sacred site clearances to enable a proposed realignment of the Chambers Pillar Road, which affects the small claim area. It anticipates a speedy resolution once the authority certificate is received.

## OUTPUT 2.2

# LAND ACQUISITIONS

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



As a result of negotiations for the settlement of native title claims the CLC is assisting with the acquisition of land identified in the following ILUAs:

### ***Sandover (DI2014/003) – ILUA registered 27 March 2015***

In accordance with this settlement agreement the land area defined as NTP 7364 is to be scheduled for grant as ALRA freehold. Approval has been provided and the CLC is awaiting advice from PM&C as to when legislation to enable the schedule to the Act may be introduced into Parliament.

### ***Red Gum Store ILUA (DI2017/002) – land swap; ILUA registered 30 January 2018***

Land Titles Office documents have been signed by the native title holder parties and are awaiting execution by the NT government and filing of documents with the NT Department of Lands.

The CLC expects to complete the acquisitions during the next year.

# OUTPUT GROUP 3

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL SERVICES

OUTPUT	3.1	LAND USE AGREEMENTS
	3.2	EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION & 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.
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# OUTPUT 3.1

## LAND USE AGREEMENTS

The CLC has statutory functions to help traditional owners manage their land and to negotiate, on their behalf, with people wanting to use Aboriginal land.

### NORTHERN GAS PIPELINE

The agreements negotiated in the last reporting period for the Northern Gas Pipeline were implemented and monitoring commenced once construction began in July 2017. The high-pressure steel underground pipeline connects the Amadeus–Darwin Gas Pipeline in the NT to the Carpentaria Gas Pipeline in Queensland and links gas production in the NT to markets in the east of Australia. It is 622 kilometres long, running from Warrego near Tennant Creek to Mount Isa in Queensland. Construction in the NT was almost completed during the reporting period and landowner sign-off for finished works is anticipated to occur in August 2018.

### TANAMI GAS PIPELINE

In May 2017 Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd selected DDG Operations Pty Ltd (DDG) to construct, own and operate a gas pipeline from the Amadeus–Darwin Gas Pipeline to its mining operations at The Granites and Dead Bullock Soak mines (known as the Tanami Gas Pipeline). DDG set up a new corporate entity, Australian Gas Infrastructure Tanami Pty Ltd (AGIT), as the corporate entity to construct, own and operate the Tanami Gas Pipeline.



Traditional owner Stephen Bob sings a song for Gubjadungwayirra (Red Waterhole), on the Ranken River, during a pipeline monitoring visit.

The proposed high-pressure underground pipeline will be 440 kilometres long, running from the Amadeus–Darwin Gas Pipeline on Narwietooma pastoral lease to Dead Bullock Soak on Central Desert ALT, and traversing Yuendumu, Yalpirakinu, Ngallurrutju and Mala ALTs, and Napperby, Narwietooma and Mount Doreen stations.

From September 2017 to April 2018 the CLC presented to groups of traditional owners AGIT's proposals, the pipeline route and its impacts, and potential compensation and benefits. It held 15 consultation meetings with the 26 estate groups affected by the proposed pipeline route. The CLC also held meetings with the directors of the prescribed bodies corporate for Narwietooma, Napperby and Mt Doreen stations.

Consultant and staff anthropologists conducted site clearances along the route.

The CLC invested significant resources in these activities and in negotiations with the company.

Its executive committee considered the outcomes of the group consultations and the terms and conditions, and directed the CLC to enter into the proposed pipeline route agreements in April 2018.

The Pipeline Benefits and Impacts Agreement, five Section 19 deeds and three ILUAs were executed as part of the project before construction of the pipeline commenced in June 2018.

### KARLANTIJPA NORTH CARBON FARMING LICENCE

Following numerous consultations with traditional owners over a number of years, in September 2016 the CLC directed the Karlantijpa North ALT to enter into a carbon farming licence with an Aboriginal corporation comprised of traditional owners.

The licence allows the corporation to conduct carbon farming activities on a part of the land trust. It will earn carbon credits through fire management activities in the licence area and intends to sell these credits to government, businesses and individuals wishing to offset their carbon emissions.





Traditional owners Roger Moreton, Frank Murphy and Gilbert Corbett inspect progress during the building of the Northern Gas Pipeline near the Georgina River.

The licence gave 15 traditional owners the opportunity to participate in land management activities on their country and to realise economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits from those activities. The CLC will continue to work closely with the corporation to assist with the fire management activities and governance support.

## MUTITJULU SUBLEASE

The CLC is continuing to work with traditional owners of the ALT on the Mutitjulu sublease which was executed in March 2016. It attended three meetings of the sublease consultative forum which considers applications for underleases and provides input into planning for housing and other development in the community. It will continue to work with traditional owners towards the eventual transfer of the sublease to an Aboriginal corporation.

## LAND USE AGREEMENTS

The CLC received in 2017–18 fewer applications for leases and licences on Aboriginal land than during the previous period. This is because most community infrastructure is now subject to lease and there has been little development of additional serviced lots. Nevertheless, leasing on Aboriginal land requires the CLC to dedicate significant efforts to the processing of consents to construct on leased premises, and consulting on and progressing requests for variations, assignments, subleases and surrenders in connection with leased premises.

It continued to implement the instructions of traditional owners about the application of rent from

leases. Leasing income that they wish to apply to the benefit of the community has been incorporated into existing plans and priorities facilitated by the CLC's community development program. Where there were instructions that this money be distributed to traditional owners, the CLC's Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) managed that distribution.

The CLC conducted further consultations with traditional owners of communities subject to leases about the application of rent, where required.

It continued to receive into its land use trust account rental payments owed to 10 Aboriginal corporations and associations that hold community living area (CLA) titles. The CLC provided community development and legal assistance to these organisations to allow the funds to be used in accordance with their rules for the benefit of their communities.

## Australian Government

Following a new offer from the Australian Government in early 2017, the CLC consulted with traditional owners of the Haasts Bluff, Yuelamu, Daguragu and Wallace Rockhole communities that are not currently subject to a community-housing lease. The CLC asked those communities if they would agree to 99-year leases to the Australian Government and in return they would receive government funding for new houses and upgrades. These consultations took place until December 2017 when the Federal Minister for Indigenous Affairs advised that the Australian Government was considering other tenure options, such as township leasing. To date the Australian

Government has not provided a new offer for these communities.

When it negotiated community-housing leases, the Australian Government committed to making investments in improved community housing under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing. Although this funding terminated in December 2017, negotiations between the Australian and NT governments about commitments from each government to housing investment are ongoing. In an effort to hold the Australian government accountable to its promise, the CLC will continue to press for information about the levels of funding committed and acquitted under the agreement.

### NT government

The NT government holds leases over 343 lots on Aboriginal land and 81 lots in community living areas throughout the CLC region. It obtained consent for leases over 28 lots during the year.

The CLC held discussions with the NT government to finalise the leasing of reticulated services in communities and to ensure the ongoing management and compliance with existing leases.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Central Desert, MacDonnell, Barkly and Victoria Daly regional councils are responsible for local government services in communities of the CLC region.

They collectively hold land use agreements, including leases and licences, over 248 lots (ALTs) in

communities on Aboriginal land in the CLC region and 93 lots (CLAs) on community living areas.

The CLC continues to consult traditional owners, communities and residents of community living areas about new and outstanding land use applications and negotiates with the councils about the ongoing management of land use agreements.

### NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Non-government organisations operating in communities – mostly Aboriginal organisations such as art centres and stores – currently hold leases over 275 lots on Aboriginal land and 15 lots on community living areas in the CLC region. These organisations continue to demonstrate a commitment to securing tenure over assets on Aboriginal land by negotiating land use agreements, and the CLC continues to receive lease and licence applications from organisations operating on Aboriginal land and community living areas. Tables 7 to 10 summarise the number of lease and licence applications received; the number of consultations regarding lease and licence applications, and the management of lease and licence agreements; the number of leases and licences issued; and the number of all leases and licences currently issued for the CLC region.

### PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

The CLC supports traditional owners in negotiations with proponents seeking grazing licences over Aboriginal land, and provides ongoing monitoring of licence conditions.

Table 7. Applications received, 2017–18

Lessee/licensee	ALRA communities	Community living areas
Australian government	3	0
NT government	7	2
Local government	25	8
Non-government	38	5

Table 9. Consents obtained, 2017–18

Lessee/licensee	ALRA communities	Community living areas
Australian government	114	0
NT government	4	9
Local government	5	16
Non-government	15	7

Table 8. Consultations conducted, 2017–18

Lessee/licensee	ALRA communities	Community living areas
Australian government	317	0
NT government	6	1
Local government	13	13
Non-government	31	2

Table 10. Leases and licences at 30 June 2018

Lessee/licensee	ALRA communities	Community living areas
Australian government	1,057	338
NT government	343	81
Local government	248	93
Non-government	275	15



Conrad Ratara welcomes visitors to Mpulungkinya (Palm Valley), where he is developing a tourism business at the Old Ranger Station.

It ensures that proponents create training and employment opportunities for traditional owners and residents of remote communities, adhere to grazing levels compatible with cultural and natural resource values, and develop pastoral infrastructure that continues to benefit traditional owners.

Grazing licences are typically issued for five years with an option of a further five years or longer. The CLC also issues grazing licences or subleases to Aboriginal pastoral companies to enable them to operate commercially on Aboriginal land.

The CLC continued to monitor the terms and conditions of 16 grazing licences and subleases over Aboriginal land and received six new applications. It held a number of consultations on new and existing applications with traditional owners of the Mangkururpa, Mungkarta, Karlantijpa, Angarapa, Pmere Nyente, Atnetye, Anatye, Wakaya, Irrmarne, Daguragu and Alkwert ALTs. Negotiations in relation to these proposed grazing licences are ongoing. The CLC also consulted traditional owners about proposed changes to the grazing licence over part of the Haasts Bluff ALT.

### Commercial feral animal harvest

The CLC held numerous meetings and discussions with proponents and traditional owners about the management of feral horses and donkeys on Aboriginal land. It presented management proposals to a traditional owner ranger advisory committee

meeting at Daguragu and the Northern Tanami IPA management committee in Lajamanu and finalised a feral cattle mustering agreement between traditional owners for the Mungkarta East ALT and Spinifex Beef Pty Ltd.

## ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

The CLC provides early-stage advice on enterprise proposals involving Aboriginal land. Proposals requiring formal consultations and negotiation of land use agreements came from a range of industries, such as tourism, horticulture, youth justice and rehabilitation, energy production, and local services.

The CLC supported a tourism partnership between traditional owners and Beadell Tours Pty Ltd to visit Tjunti (Lasseter's Grave) on the Petermann ALT near Kaltukatjara (Docker River).

It also gave feedback and support to a range of proposals for new enterprises and the diversification of business activities requiring land use agreements. It initiated an evaluation process to identify improvements to the application process, for instance clearer guidance, examples of successful proposals, and digital or web forms.

The CLC consulted traditional owners about proposed tourism developments in the Uluru – Kata Tjuta, Tjoritja/West MacDonnell and Watarrka national parks.

# OUTPUT 3.2

## EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Assist as appropriate in the economic advancement of Aboriginal people through employment, education and training, particularly in relation to land use proposals.

The CLC continued to maximise sustainable Aboriginal employment and training outcomes through advocacy with government and industry, direct job placement, and workplace support for employee retention. Among the advantages the CLC brings to the task of addressing employment aspirations in the challenging context of remote Australia are its capacity to broker employment opportunities arising from land use agreements, its relationships, and its reputation for placing people from disadvantaged communities in resource industry employment. It also offers land management and enterprise development partnerships, strong community networks, and familiarity with constituent aspirations and circumstances.

### MINING AND EXPLORATION

The CLC added 143 Aboriginal people to its register of jobseekers and provided pre-employment support for job applications and placements into employment. It assisted Aboriginal jobseekers and Aboriginal employees of Newmont's Tanami operation, Jemena's Northern Gas Pipeline in Tennant Creek, and the Australian Abrasive Minerals operation near Atitjere community. Support provided included assistance with writing CVs and job applications, submitting job applications, attending site medical and drug screen tests, and advice on job vacancies and opportunities.

It continued to register Aboriginal jobseekers on the Northern Gas Pipeline job portal and supported the recruitment of 12 Aboriginal applicants into the pipeline training program. After graduating in May 2018, only two of the 12 Aboriginal trainees were offered apprenticeships; the CLC helped the other 10 to seek employment.

In preparation for the commencement of the Tanami gas pipeline, the CLC worked closely with lead contractor MPC, its business partners, and the Central Desert Regional Council to ensure that maximum employment and training opportunities were provided

to the communities affected by the project. It referred 71 applications from Aboriginal candidates from Laramba, Yuelumu, Yuendumu and Nyirripi to MPC.

It helped to recruit and retain 14 Aboriginal people in mining and related employment and provided pre-employment training and support to young people, particularly through initiatives such as Clontarf and the Girls Academy.

### PASTORAL

The CLC completed the final year of the ILC-funded Real Jobs Pastoral program. It placed 31 Aboriginal trainees throughout the life of the program and retained two Aboriginal trainees in Aboriginal pastoral enterprises, mentored participants, and helped station managers to coordinate training.

It supported rural operations training at Mistake Creek Station attended by 14 Aboriginal stock workers from across the region. The training featured natural horsemanship, low-stress stock handling, and remote first aid courses. Among the participants, two obtained learner driver's licences, two obtained provisional licences, and one obtained a heavy rigid class licence – initiatives that will improve the stock workers' chances after the conclusion of the program.

### NATIONAL PARK JOINT MANAGEMENT

The CLC helped both PWCNT and Parks Australia to secure employment and training for Aboriginal people in national parks by supporting and encouraging Aboriginal people through the recruitment process. Despite the CLC's assistance, the very low number of Aboriginal people employed in these jointly managed parks is well below the expectations of traditional owners.

The CLC participated in the UKTNP employment, education and training committee, which aims to increase Anangu employment at Mutitjulu. It launched a new ranger group in Mutitjulu that will



Figure 9. Ranger employment snapshot at 30 June 2018

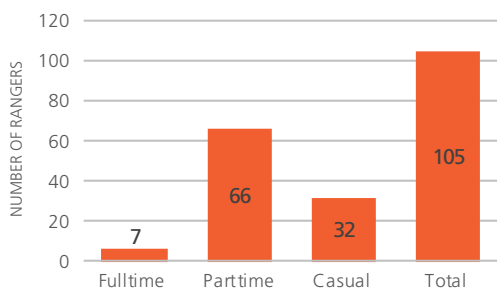


Figure 10. Ranger employment type, male and female, 2017–18

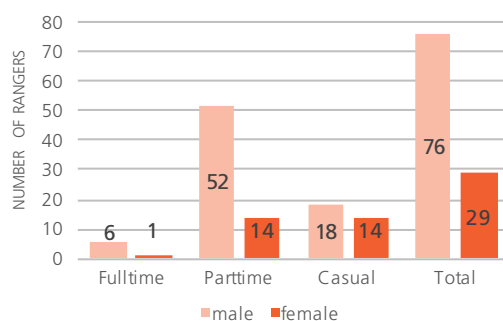


Figure 11. Ranger employment type, 2010–18

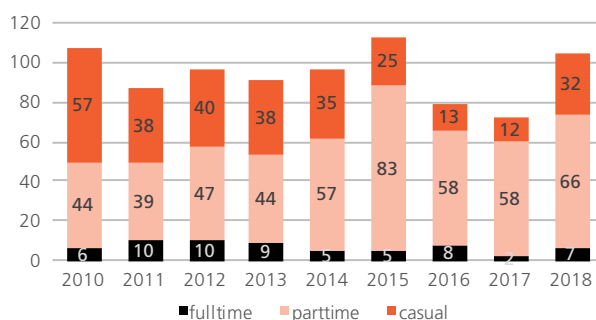


Figure 12. Male and female rangers, 2010–18

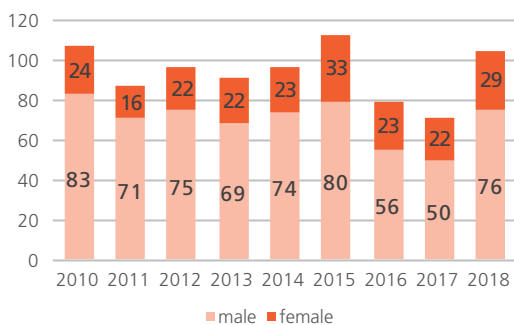


Figure 13. Percentage of women rangers, 2010–18

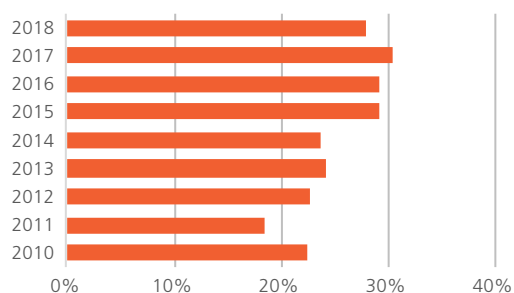


Figure 14. Ranger retention at 30 June 2018

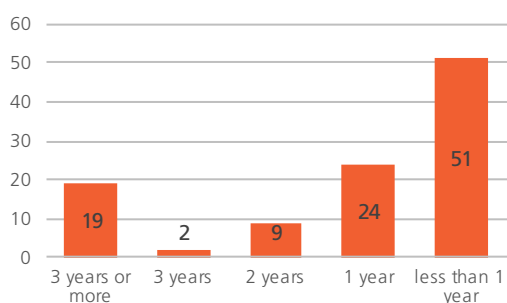
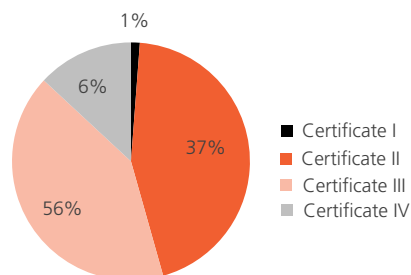


Figure 15. Ranger accredited training, 2017–18



work across the UKNP and the surrounding Katiti–Petermann IPA – a long-term aspiration of traditional owners.

## CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: CLC RANGER PROGRAM

The CLC's ranger program remains one of the most successful and popular models for Aboriginal employment and skills development (see ranger program annual report annexure for details).

During the period, the CLC employed 105 rangers across 12 ranger groups on staff or casually through Working on Country and ILC Real Jobs (Ranger) funding for 71.2 FTE positions. The ILC Real Jobs (Ranger) program funded 18 positions (25 per cent of the CLC rangers).

The CLC created entry-level positions to build capacity and interest among young Aboriginal people with little or no previous work experience. Casual employment is offered on larger-scale projects requiring more staff, such as surveys, fire management and large-scale weed control or fencing.

Casual rangers often progress to permanent positions when they gain experience.

### Employment outcomes and ranger retention

Seven rangers worked fulltime at the end of the reporting period, 66 worked parttime, and 32 were casuals. Between 2010 and 2018, 843 Aboriginal people worked as CLC rangers. They were aged between 20 and 67 years and had a wide range of knowledge and skills. The CLC's first female indigenous ranger coordinator rose through the ranks and is now managing a ranger group.

At first glance, Figure 11 shows a decline in ranger employment over the last three years. In fact, 18 positions were lost due to cuts in funding. However, ranger teams have increased their work days from three to four. This means that although fewer people are employed, those who are employed earn more and are moving closer to fulltime employment.

Figures 12 and 13 show that the program maintained a gender ratio of men to women of approximately 2:1 through the employment of female rangers who become role models and a greater effort to recruit young women.



Josie Grant signs her new contract as the first female Aboriginal coordinator of a CLC ranger group.



Pete Donohoe (centre) and Francis Kelly (right) honour Malcolm Kenny for his for 10 years' service with the Tjuwanpa Rangers in Ntaria.

### Quality targeted training and professional development

Training and professional development continue to be important components of the CLC's ranger program. Training focuses on developing basic work skills and competencies for new rangers, supporting experienced rangers to complete studies in conservation and land management, and facilitating the career progression of rangers into ranger support officer and coordinator roles.

Rangers participated in 47 separate training events across the program. This included the delivery of 11,335 hours of accredited training through 37 separate training events, and 1,871 hours of non-accredited training through 10 separate training events.

One hundred and two rangers are enrolled in nationally accredited conservation and land management courses: three in Certificate I, 75 in Certificate II, 66 in Certificate III, and 5 in Certificate IV level training. Seventeen rangers completed their studies graduating in Certificate I (1), Certificate II (8), Certificate III (6) and Certificate IV (2).

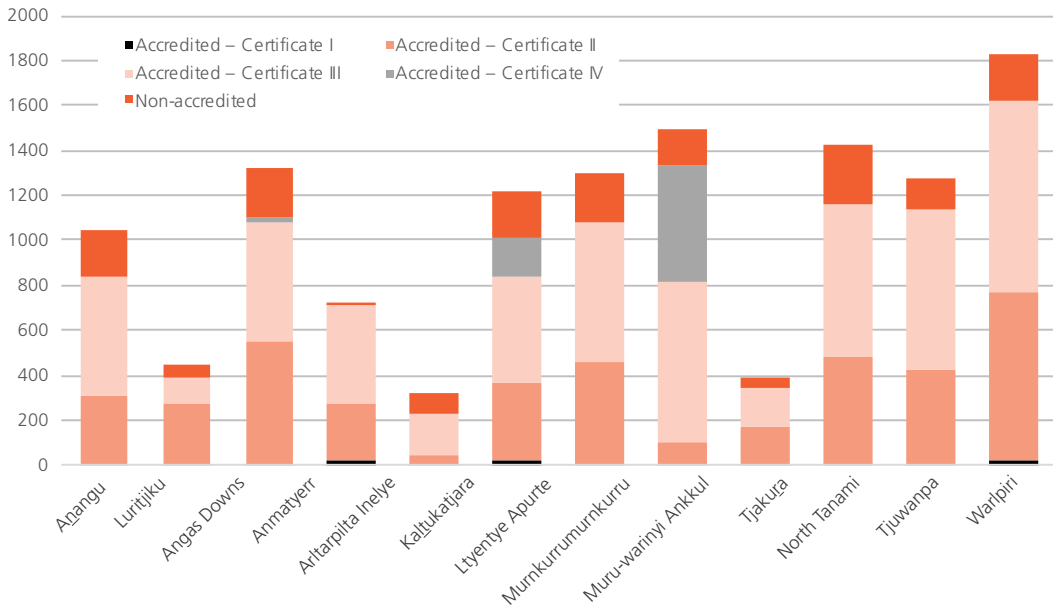
Half of training hours were undertaken at Certificate II level and 44 per cent of training hours at Certificate III level. Almost half of the enrolments were in Certificate III (44%) and Certificate IV (3%) which indicates a stable and maturing workforce.



Kaltukatjara ranger coordinator Benji Kenny (with partner Amy and daughter Mieka) graduated with a Certificate IV in conservation and land management in September 2017.



Figure 16. Training hours by ranger group, 2018



Professor Stephen Hagan congratulated Petria Cavanagh on her graduation at the 2018 ranger camp.

For the second year in a row, rangers enrolled in Certificate IV completed fewer training hours. The three per cent decrease is explained by the relatively higher retention of rangers who have completed Certificate IV, and Certificate IV was not delivered by the Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE) in the second half of the year. In June 2018, 12 rangers tried to enrol for this qualification. Only two per cent of all training hours was dedicated to Certificate I level training, which comprised introductory workplace health and safety courses.

As the ranger program continues to expand, equitable distribution of training resources is an increasing challenge. Several factors influence how much training different ranger groups complete. There was significant increase in training undertaken by the Warlpiri, Anangu Luritjiku and Anmatyerr groups compared with previous periods. This can be attributed to these groups having a relatively stable

workforce and consistent employment of a group coordinator.

Higher training participation rates also reflect higher ranger retention rates. Staff turnover places pressure on work programs and requires groups to focus on establishing good work routines before moving into training. This is why the relatively new Angas Downs and Tjakuṛa ranger groups do less training.

The Warlpiri, Muru-warinyi Ankkul, North Tanami and Anmatyerr ranger groups have benefited from their workforce stability and high senior ranger capacity. Better planning and logistical capacity has resulted in high training participation rates for these groups. The relatively high expense and other challenges of remote delivery models have limited training opportunities in very remote communities. This explains why the Kaltukatjara Rangers did less training than rangers in less remote groups.

The CLC continues to improve training outcomes by working collaboratively with training providers who

Figure 17. Number of rangers undertaking each certificate level, 2017–18

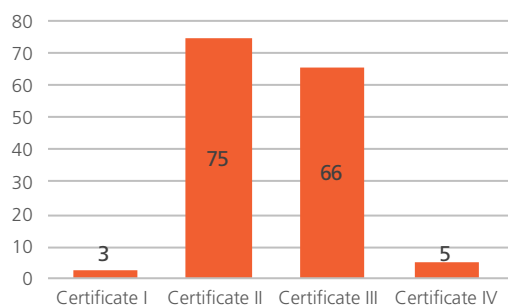


Figure 18. Number of rangers undertaking WHS training, 2017–18

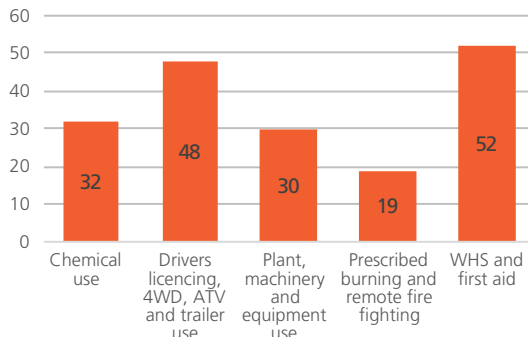


Figure 19. Ranger mentor activity: visits to ranger groups, 2017–18

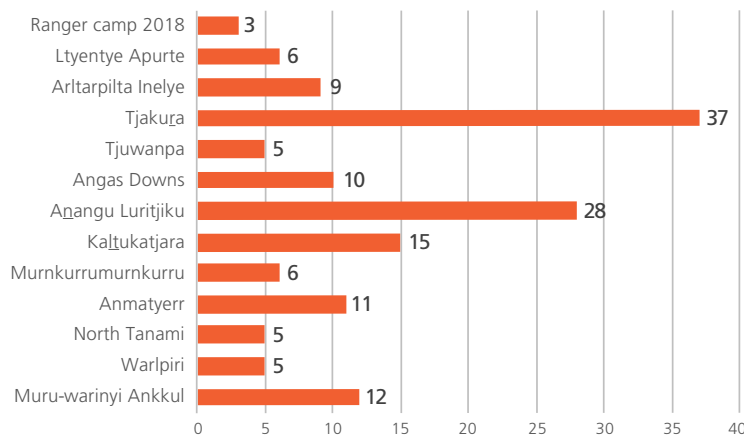
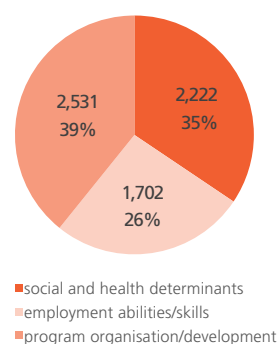


Figure 20. Ranger workplace engagement by type, 2017–18





These CLC rangers were part of a record number of BIITE graduates in land management in 2017.

can deliver training in remote communities, and by providing services that support ranger retention, such as identifying career pathways through regular coaching, individual mentoring and training plans.

### **Ranger workplace health and safety**

In response to ongoing risk assessments and the implementation of standard operating procedures, the ranger program has developed a suite of compulsory workplace health and safety (WHS) training. Eight rangers took part in one-off accredited all-terrain vehicle training, and 32 rangers attended accredited training in the preparation, storage, and safe handling of chemicals. First aid and WHS remained a core training priority. Fifty-two rangers undertook this training, 14 rangers undertaking the higher-level, remote first aid training – a notable increase. This training requires higher levels of literacy but is more relevant for the remote work that rangers undertake. The trend towards remote first aid training indicates greater workforce capacity and WHS compliance.

Rangers need to be able to drive 4-wheel drive vehicles in order to advance in their careers and to transport their colleagues safely across vast distances. Forty rangers undertook accredited vehicle use and

driver training, a significant increase compared with the 13 rangers who received this training last year.

### **Workplace skills and knowledge**

The ranger program also delivered 1,871 hours of non-accredited training – training that sits outside the Australian qualifications framework such as workshops delivered internally or for specific work-related activities. Rangers participated in a digital knowledge group forum and in non-accredited training in cat-trapping techniques, bilby survey methods, safe venomous snake handling, and a multimedia song-writing and production workshop.

### **Ranger camp**

More than 100 Aboriginal rangers and land managers attended the 11th annual CLC ranger camp. They included 78 CLC rangers, three rangers of the PWCNT, four Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Land Management rangers, eight Tjuwanpa Women's rangers, four Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park employees, and seven students from the Amunturrngu Community College at Mt Liebig.

The camp continues to provide an effective opportunity for Aboriginal rangers to network and build relationships across the vast and remote Central



Ranger Farron Gorey recorded a hip hop soundtrack at the ranger camp.



Australian region. Information sharing across groups is critical for building the capabilities of rangers. Group presentations about achievements and challenges, guest speakers, and the ranger forum – an independently facilitated feedback session – empower rangers to improve the program's operation and management

Ten providers delivered 12 training workshops on machine maintenance, operate all-terrain vehicles, operate bobcats, weeds and chemicals, NT learner driver's licence, snake handling, bilby survey methods, safe trailer use, and feral cat trapping. The camp also featured eye health checks, song-writing and music video production, and healthy campfire cooking.

### **School-based capacity building**

The program continues to produce role models for students in remote community schools. Rangers interact with students in classrooms and on country, demonstrating employment pathways, motivating students to stay in school longer, and contributing overall to learning outcomes.

All ranger groups promoted the values of ranger employment to schools, junior ranger programs, traditional owners, parents and other interest groups. They facilitated the intergenerational transfer of knowledge and provided work experience by sharing their skills.

### **Ranger mentoring support**

Three fulltime regional workplace mentors – a first for the program – increased mentoring support from

5,283 mentoring engagements in 2016–17 to 6,455 in 2017–18. Having mentors in the field for 227 days meant more mentoring visits and face-to-face contact with rangers. Mentoring support was also spread more equitably, with all groups receiving face-to-face support for 15 days or more, no matter how remotely they were based.

The mentors aim to build individual ranger capacity to self-manage issues affecting work attendance and performance, for example through workplace coaching. However, rangers requested more support relating to social and health issues such as wellbeing, alcohol and other drugs, and financial and legal support. Mentors referred rangers to more than 20 different agencies and service providers, including health and legal services, educational institutions, and government agencies.

The program also focuses on prevention and health promotion. An optometrist provided 62 eye health checks and treatment at the ranger camp. Twenty-nine checks indicated healthy eyes, 16 rangers needed non-prescription spectacles, 12 received spectacle prescriptions, and two were found to have trachoma. Referral to the Alice Springs Hospital ophthalmologist was required for two rangers, and to respective community clinics for a further three. The optometrist reported that the rate of diabetic retinopathy, cataracts and sight-threatening trachoma in remote communities is a lot higher than among the rangers. He suggested that this may be partly because rangers are younger but also because they are more physically active and in better general health.



Rangers Helma Herbert (left) and Thelma Meneri catching grumpy venomous snakes at the CLC's 2018 ranger camp.

## OUTPUT 3.3

# MINING

Mining on Aboriginal land continues to contribute significantly to the NT's mining and energy industries. One of the most productive gold mines in Australia is in the Tanami Desert, some 500 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs. Newmont's mine at The Granites has yielded millions of ounces of gold over the past 20 years and reports more gold reserves and a further 10-year mine life. Gold exploration remains active in the Tanami and Tennant Creek regions. Oil and gas production occurs at Mereenie, west of Alice Springs, and the new Dingo gas field south of Alice Springs. The new Northern Gas Pipeline will allow Mereenie to ramp up production and also allow Palm Valley to resume production.

The agreements deliver benefits to traditional owners, such as community-driven development projects, compensation payments, employment, training, sacred site and environmental protection, and cultural awareness.

When negotiating with exploration companies about access to Aboriginal land the CLC must ensure that traditional owners are fully informed before they make decisions about exploration and mining. Only where there is informed group consent can agreements be made. Adherence to the legislative process provides certainty to both Aboriginal people and the companies.

### EXPLORATION LICENCE AND PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Exploration for minerals and petroleum is regulated under the NT's *Mineral Titles Act 2010* and the *Petroleum Act 1984*. Exploration licences allow the holder or operator to explore for minerals over the area of the licence. Exploration permits generally cover the very large areas that are required for oil and gas exploration.

On Aboriginal land, exploration licences and permits can be granted only with the consent of the CLC. The mining provisions (Part IV) of the Land Rights Act set out a clear process for accessing Aboriginal land. The responsible NT minister, now the Minister for Primary Industry and Resources, 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.

In response, the CLC organises meetings to consult the relevant traditional owners and ascertains their

views. The applicant is entitled to present their exploration proposals to the traditional owners at the first meeting. A representative of the minister can also attend this part of the meeting.

Where instructed by the traditional owners, the CLC negotiates an agreement about the terms and conditions of the grant. Through this process the rights and interests of traditional owners are protected and, once a decision is made, the applicants have the certainty required to invest in exploration.

Where Aboriginal landowners consent to exploration, they cannot refuse any subsequent mining. A mining agreement must be made to allow mining to proceed. Mining generally involves significant impacts on the environment and can affect neighbouring communities. Landowners therefore enjoy little certainty when they are required to make a decision at the exploration application stage. It occurs at the earliest point in the development process, when the least information about the nature of the possible development is available.

The CLC's statutory obligation is to ensure traditional owners are informed as far as possible when making such far reaching and risky decisions. Where an exploration agreement is made, it must be satisfied that landowners understand the nature and 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 owners of land affected by applications are able to exercise their rights under the Land Rights Act. Table 11 shows recent data for the processing of applications.



The CLC prepared nine traditional owner identifications for meetings so the right people could consider exploration licence applications over their land. It conducted six consultation meetings with traditional owners, who considered 25 individual exploration titles. The low number of applications processed this year and last year – when 35 titles were considered at 11 meetings – compared with the 2013–14 and 2014–15 reporting periods (116 and 115, respectively), reflect continued difficult market conditions for exploration investment, low commodity prices (except for gold), and a moratorium in the NT on shale gas exploration which commenced in 2016. Of the 25 titles considered in 2017–18, 18 were discussed for the first time, which is the equal lowest number of titles discussed at first meetings in more than a decade. All 25 exploration titles considered were for minerals; exploration permit applications (EPAs) for oil and gas were not discussed due to the moratorium: 30 EPAs remain under negotiation and

once the regulatory process is understood the CLC will commence processing the titles.

The CLC held meetings in Tennant Creek, Mt Barkly, the Tanami region and Docker River. Remote area meetings require careful planning and are resource intensive. Meetings can involve several mining companies and numerous traditional owner groups from many different communities, as well as various mineral commodities and may cover many thousands of square kilometres. Grouping of titles for consideration at a single meeting saves resources but is complex and challenging. It depends on factors such as the number of traditional owner groups, whether it is appropriate to bring groups together, the number of companies involved, the ability of companies to progress negotiations, and the availability of CLC staff and vehicles to bring the traditional owners to the meeting.

Table 10 shows the number of exploration titles processed during the reporting year and, for

**Table 11. Processing of applications for consent to the grant of exploration titles under mining provisions of the Land Rights Act**

Performance measures	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Number of exploration titles (ELAs and EPAs) effectively progressed to an initial traditional owner meeting	88	64	18	18	18
Total number of exploration titles considered at traditional owner meetings (includes first and further meetings)	116	115	48	35	25
Number of exploration titles processed to a final decision	13	25	44	13	19
Number of exploration titles completed in total (includes those withdrawn during negotiating period)	67	62	77	24	36
Average number of years between application received and either consent or refusal	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	4

**Table 12. Exploration titles (exploration licence applications and exploration permit applications) on Aboriginal land**

	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Consent to negotiate from NT government	25	74	25	18	33
Application for consent to the grant*	37	72	33	29	37
Withdrawn during negotiating period	54	37	43	11	17
Refused	8	9	12	10	4
Consent to the grant	5	16	22	3	15
Granted by NT government	20	6	8	30	22
Under negotiation as at 30 June 2018	226	220	169	149	153

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



comparison, for the most recent four-year period. It includes both exploration licences (ELAs) and exploration permits (EPAs).

This financial year saw a small gain in the number of applications compared to last year and continues the recent trend of low processing figures reflecting the ongoing downturn in minerals and energy exploration. The NT government issued 37 titles with consent to negotiate.

Despite the difficult investment climate, interest in gold exploration continues, reflecting the high and stable commodity price and the shifting global political landscape that has led to increased investment in gold. Other mineral commodities in the CLC region are copper, rare earths, base metals, uranium, tungsten, phosphate and potash. Poor oil prices, a lack of new gas markets, investor caution and community opposition to hydraulic fracturing leading to a moratorium on shale gas exploration impacted upon oil and gas exploration title processing. The anticipated completion of the Northern Gas Pipeline at the end of 2018 and the lifting of the moratorium on shale gas exploration are expected to change this. Processing of 30 EPAs in the CLC region will start again. Petroleum exploration in the CLC region was limited to the Amadeus Basin and targeted conventional plays (gas and oil that can be produced from reservoirs using traditional drilling and compression techniques) and involved a large seismic and airborne survey in March to May 2018. Petroleum exploration drilling in the CLC region has stalled since 2014 but a new well was drilled at West Mereenie in May 2018.

Even though Central Australia is an attractive exploration destination with highly prospective geology, factors such as low commodity prices, remoteness and a lack of investor confidence continue to impact on the number of new exploration applications. Twenty-six of the 37 applications received were new, eight were out of moratorium (when traditional owners refuse consent and the exploration licence is frozen for five years) and three had consent to negotiate withdrawn and were re-issued with new applications submitted to reflect a change of approach to exploration. Many explorers withdrew applications before the processing of the title was complete. Seventeen titles were withdrawn during the negotiation period, far fewer than the high figures of the years 2013–16. This suggests that many of the more speculative titles and junior applicants have been forced to withdraw. The Australian Bureau of Statistics figures for mineral exploration expenditure continue to show a downward trend

from the record high years of 2010–12, although the NT government reported the beginning of a recovery during 2017 with an increase in ‘greenfields’ exploration and reported on-ground activity.

## Oil and gas

The NT experienced an oil and gas rush several years ago. EPAs and granted titles blanketed the jurisdiction (and continue to do so), reflecting the upgraded prospectivity of the region’s hydrocarbon basins, targeting deep shales and tight rocks and use of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing together with increased global demand for gas. The vast Wiso and Amadeus basins are subject to numerous applications covering several Aboriginal land trusts. Some of these areas have never before been considered at meetings with landowners. The huge Georgina Basin, northeast of Alice Springs, initially had blanket coverage of applications and granted titles; however, three exploration permits were recently surrendered, comprising a total of nearly 35,000 square kilometres, following an unsuccessful exploration campaign targeting deep shales in the southern parts of the basin. Explorers are also interested in the Pedirka Basin, southeast of Alice Springs, which is promising for underground coal gasification and thermal coal.

Individual application areas for oil and gas may be up to 16,000 square kilometres each and are generally very remote, often with minimal or no established access. In terms of processing and counting outcomes, one EPA is counted as one title even though it may coincide or equate with the total area covered by 20 or more exploration licence applications (ELAs), which, when processed, would be counted as 20 titles.

Fiscal tightening and the hydraulic fracturing moratorium have had an impact on exploration activities, but a major seismic survey was undertaken in the southeastern Amadeus Basin targeting conventional plays. Shale gas exploration remains on hold while the NT government adopts all of the recommendations of the Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing in the Northern Territory and develops an implementation plan due to be completed in July 2018. Approvals for conventional oil and gas exploration in production areas, while experiencing delays, are being progressed, with a well currently being drilled at west Mereenie and another planned after that at Palm Valley.

## Processing applications

Following consultations with landowners and successful negotiations with applicants, the CLC

Figure 21. Exploration titles on Aboriginal land applied for and processed, 2011–18

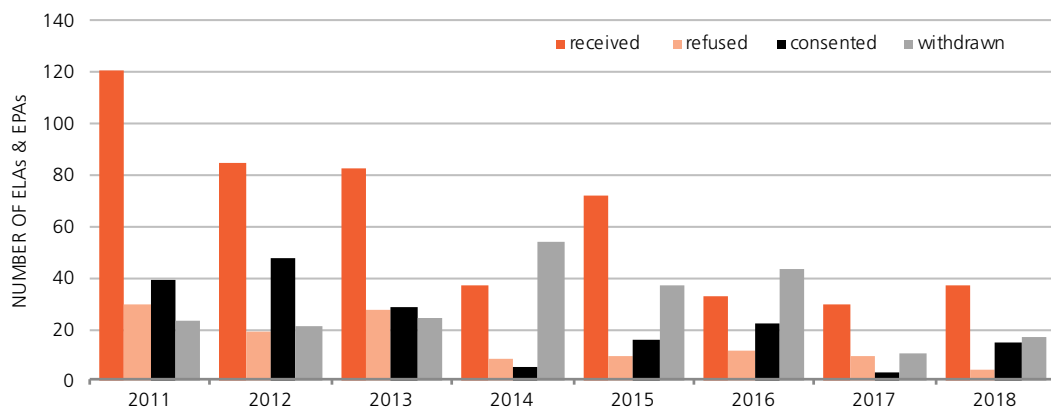
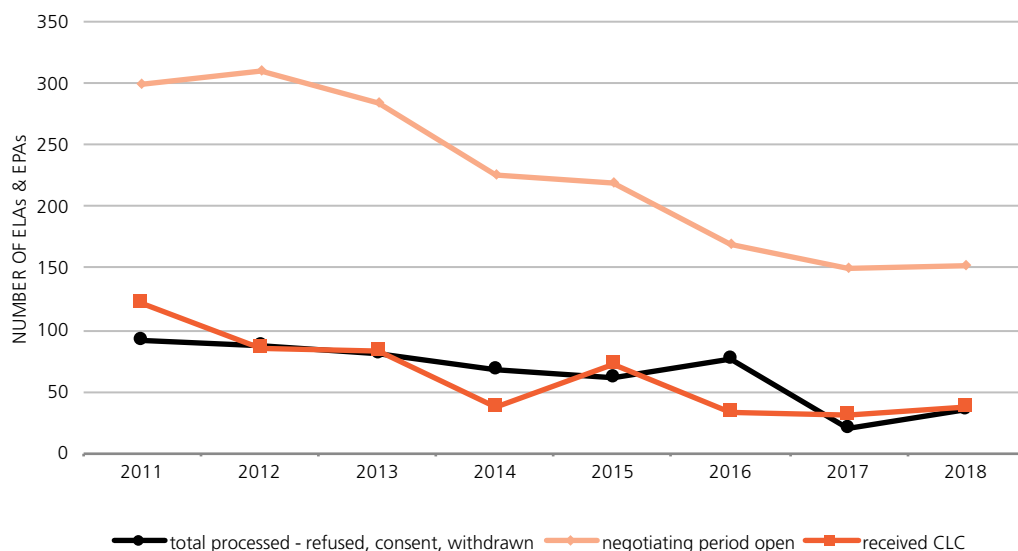


Figure 22. Trends of the processing of exploration titles on Aboriginal land, 2011–18



consented to 15 ELAs. The ELAs cover 8,460 square kilometres in remote areas west of Mt Liebig to the Western Australian border and northwest of Tennant Creek on the Karlantijpa North ALT.

There continue to be applicants unable to progress their titles because they lack capital to attend meetings and for mineral exploration. Some six companies requested meetings be cancelled or postponed because they could not progress the titles at the time.

As was the case last financial year, significant ground remains available for application by mineral explorers. This contrasts sharply with the exploration boom years

of 2010–12 when there was blanket coverage of available ground.

Figure 21 compares the number of ELAs both consented to and refused during this period, compared with previous periods.

The average time for processing applications that were either consented to or refused was four years, and above the standard negotiating period specified under the Act of two field seasons or 22 months. The average was skewed by one title with a negotiating period of 14 years (applied for in 2003) and finalised during 2017–18. The required time to negotiate an agreement varies considerably and depends on factors

such as applicants' familiarity with the process and access to exploration capital. The CLC has to wait until the company is ready to progress negotiations or to refuse the titles due to lack of progress and place them in moratorium. In the case mentioned above, the title was finalised after another company purchased the title.

The negotiating period can be extended by agreement between the parties. However, many of the applications, which may take years to conclude, are hampered by applicants seeking joint venture partners – often unsuccessfully – when they are unable to explore in their own right. A title may be subject to multiple joint venture attempts. Funding for exploration programs in Central Australia remains extremely tight, resulting in serious delays in processing applications, which is a key performance indicator for the CLC.

The CLC met its target of fewer than 200 applications under negotiation at the end of the financial year with 153 titles. This is 4 more than last year's 149 ELAs under negotiation. The exploration downturn and depressed investment markets account for this low figure, with fewer new applications received by the CLC over the last three reporting periods. Of the 37 ELAs, the NT minister gave consent to negotiate to 33 applicants.

The CLC processed as many mineral applications to first meeting stage as possible. Negotiations can take considerable time as applicants search for joint venture partners, come to terms with the draft deeds, or change their funding or exploration priorities. Uncertain economic conditions also influence the completion of negotiations.

During 2017–18 the NT government did not use s.41A of the Land Rights Act to withdraw consent from non-performing companies compared to 2016–17 when seven ELA consents were withdrawn. While this has helped avoid 'warehousing' of titles and has improved the active participation of bona fide applicants in negotiations, some applicants still find excuses not to attend CLC meetings with traditional owners. This can make for slow and frustrating progress. The global shortage of exploration capital appears to be a major factor limiting these applicants.

The CLC received no new EPAs even though some prospective areas remain available (e.g. the Ngalia and Georgina basins). The CLC was unable to take EPAs to meetings of traditional owners during the moratorium on shale gas exploration and hydraulic fracturing. As the implementation of the 135 recommendations of the fracking inquiry is developed, and the

regulatory pathway becomes established, the CLC will commence strategic planning for processing the 30 titles over Aboriginal land in its region. The size and complexity of consultations required for oil and gas EPAs will present a challenge for the CLC in processing titles during the next few years.

## Uranium and other commodities information meetings

Interest in uranium exploration continued even though the uranium price remained below US\$25 per pound throughout 2017–18. Only 21 per cent of exploration applications received during this time were for uranium, while in previous years the number of uranium applications was as high as 95 per cent. Traditional owners have mixed views on the exploration, mining and use of uranium. The opposition of many traditional owners to uranium and proposed nuclear waste repositories at Muckatj Station, the Tanami Region, and the date farm south of Alice Springs has been widely reported.

Applications to explore for uranium bring with them unique issues: transport, use, regulation, radiation protection, and waste storage. Traditional owners need to be aware of these if they are to make informed decisions. Many have broadened their knowledge of the unique properties of uranium and of radiation monitoring at a mine or exploration site.

Provision of balanced information about the nuclear industry is fundamental to facilitating informed consent. The CLC continues to disseminate information within the framework of its uranium information strategy, which aims to provide affected Aboriginal communities and traditional owners with facts on uranium mining, radiation, downstream processing, and storage. It facilitated discussions about uranium at major traditional owner meetings using plain-English written and visual information and DVDs. Traditional owners were made further aware of the contested nature of some information and opinions regarding the nuclear cycle and safety risks.

The CLC replicated its uranium information strategy approach for shale gas. It has delivered education sessions and arranged 'fracking fora' with an independent scientific expert and continues to collaborate with the CSIRO, the Australia Petroleum Production and Exploration Association, governments, and other parties with land and environmental interests in shale gas to provide comprehensive, balanced and plain-English information to traditional owners. This is an ongoing process.



Traditional owners of the Granites Mine introduced Newmont staff to Warlpiri culture at a cultural immersion camp.

## AGREEMENT MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Where the CLC enters into agreements with mining companies it assumes a range of obligations and responsibilities. The agreements generally provide for payments to traditional owners; procedures for the protection of sacred sites; approvals for work programs and access permits; environmental protection and rehabilitation; employment, training and contracting; and liaison, reporting and inspection.

Table 12 summarises the new and current exploration and mining agreements for the CLC, including the total area of land involved under agreements for exploration. On 30 June 2018, the CLC had 59 current exploration agreements in respect of 194 exploration titles and the total area of land under agreement was 70,570 square kilometres.

The CLC has 11 mining agreements relating to 16 mineral leases or production licences for operations at Tanami, The Granites, Utju (Areyonga) and Tennant Creek, as well as oil and gas fields at Mereenie and Palm Valley near Ntaria (Hermannsburg), and Surprise near Kintore. These totals do not include native title agreements.

The CLC finalised a new exploration agreement relating to six individual exploration licences with Asian Minerals Pty Ltd for remote land northwest of

Tennant Creek. Another agreement was finalised with Red Metal in the Simpson Desert. The total land area under new agreements is 4,771 square kilometres.

**Table 13. New and current exploration and mining agreements**

Agreements	New in 2017–18	Total current at 30 June 2018
Exploration agreements (number of exploration licences and permits is shown in brackets)	2 (7)	59 (194)
Area of Aboriginal land under ELAs and EPAs	4,771 km <sup>2</sup>	70,570 km <sup>2</sup>
Mining agreements (number of mineral and production leases is shown in brackets)	0	11 (16)

### Tanami mining agreements

Newmont's Tanami operation mines gold ore from the Callie deposit and mills it at The Granites, 45 kilometres to the east and adjacent to the Tanami Road. This is one of Australia's most productive and remote gold mines with an endowment of 13 million ounces of gold. Newmont celebrated the completion of its \$150 million expansion project on 9 October 2017, which ramped up production by 80,000 ounces



per year to between 425,000 and 475,000 ounces per year.

Ongoing monitoring of the mining agreements occurred during the year. The Purrkiji and Kurra (Granites and Dead Bullock Soak) liaison committee, with representatives from traditional owner groups, Newmont and the CLC, met in June 2018 and toured the mine. An overnight camp near the mine in August 2017 was held where traditional owners conducted a cultural immersion workshop for senior Newmont staff to familiarise themselves with Yapa (Warlpiri) and their culture. The camp was one of the actions from the Granites Kurra ten-year plan covering the estimated mine life to 2026, and endorsed by traditional owners and representatives of four Tanami communities. Its purpose is for Yapa, Newmont and the CLC to collaborate better in order to improve Yapa employment and education outcomes, and to strengthen Yapa voices in the region.

In November 2017 the parties developed an action plan that includes performance measures which will be used to monitor progress. Other actions implemented during the first year were:

- painting of murals, artwork sales, installation of signs in Warlpiri language at the mine site
- traditional owner feedback about Newmont's current use of cross-cultural training services and

the support Yapa would require in order to provide these services themselves

- new Newmont staff employed to help deliver social responsibility programs in line with the plan
- CLC employment team visits to the mine to build relationships and exchange information.

Tanami Gold acquired Newmont's tenements around the Tanami mine in 2010 but was unable to return the mine to production. Northern Star acquired an interest and continues to explore with a view to reopening the mine. A meeting of traditional owners and Northern Star took place in September 2017 to discuss progress.

On 10 May 2018, traditional owners visited the Malbunka mine near Areyonga, where Dehne McLaughlin and his family have a small operation mining for azurite 'suns' – disks of a deep blue copper mineral on a matrix of white clay – which they sell to mineral collectors.

A liaison committee meeting was held in June 2018 for ML 29822, the recently closed Twin Bonanza mine, which is expected to restart in late 2018.

The CLC continued its close relationship with Emmerson Resources and Evolution Mining in the Tennant Creek area, giving approvals for diamond drilling to the northwest of the town in late 2017. Some traditional owners attended the opening of Emmerson's Edna Beryl gold mine in July 2017.



Centenarian Henry Cook explains his country to Newmont staff at a cultural immersion camp conducted by Warlpiri traditional owners in August 2017.



William Johnson opened Newmont's miners' eyes to "our connection to that land, our connections through skin groups and family lines" at a cultural immersion workshop.

## Oil and gas production agreements

Central Petroleum acquired a 50 per cent stake in the Mereenie oil and gas field from Santos and became the operator; the remaining interest is held by Macquarie Mereenie Pty Ltd. The field is mature, but still producing after more than 30 years. Drilling commenced in May 2018 at Mereenie for gas destined for east-coast markets via the nearly completed Northern Gas Pipeline, which will connect the existing Mereenie to Darwin Pipeline to Mount Isa, and to eastern Australia. Further drilling at Palm Valley gas field is planned for August 2018.

A liaison committee meeting was held for the Mereenie field in October 2017, at which Central Petroleum reported on the previous year's activities and future plans.

Central Petroleum owns the Palm Valley gas field, which is in care and maintenance awaiting access to new markets expected to become available with the completion of the Northern Gas Pipeline. Plans to drill a new well in 2018 were discussed at a liaison committee meeting held at the gas field in October 2017.

A further Central Petroleum asset, the Surprise oil (only) field, has been closed since August 2015 due to the low price of oil but the agreement is still in place in case the oil market changes.

## Exploration agreements: minerals

Exploration under agreements was most active in the Tanami and Lake McKay regions as companies secured exploration capital. There are also some new companies and applications emerging in the Arunta (a geological terrain covering around 200,000 square kilometres north and west of Alice Springs) and Tennant Creek – Davenport regions.

Traditional owners have been kept updated about changes to exploration titles on the Tennant Creek gold field held by Emmerson Resources with a significant interest by Evolution Mining.

A liaison meeting with copper–gold explorer Red Metal was held at Ngurrarninyi south of Tennant Creek in April 2018, in conjunction with a s.42 meeting. In April and May 2018 there were also liaison meetings held at Tennant Creek in conjunction with a s.42 meeting for the company Peko Bull. The company is the new owner of Sitzler Savage, a company with many titles around Tennant Creek, and have plans to explore for gold and copper as well as reprocessing gold, copper, cobalt and iron tailings at the old Peko mine site.

Work continues at the Hatches Creek tungsten project of GWR Resources. The company has a good working relationship with CLC and traditional owners and plans further drilling at the historic mining centre.

A liaison meeting and s.42 meeting in June 2017 discussed drilling and soil sampling results from Independence Group's Lake Mackay exploration project.

Prodigy Gold (formerly ABM Resources) regrouped as an exploration company following the closure of the Twin Bonanza mine in 2016. It continues as a significant explorer across the Tanami with new partnerships. The CLC has several exploration or mining agreements with Prodigy and continues to liaise closely with this company.

Other meetings of traditional owners with companies with agreements over pastoral leases adjoining Aboriginal land took place for Tellus' Chandler project near Titjikala, KGL's Jervois base metal project near Bonya, Treasure Creek's Tennant Creek – Davenport Ranges gold–copper project, TNG's Mount Peake vanadium project west of Wilora, Tri-Star Energy's Pedirka coal and other minerals project in the Barkly region, BMEX's base metals exploration in the Amadeus Basin, Arafura Resources' Nolans Bore rare earth project near Aileron, Australian Abrasive Mineral's garnet mine near Atitjere, and Asterism's gemstone project near Atitjere.

### Exploration agreements: petroleum

Except for a seismic survey on one exploration permit off Aboriginal land, all exploration activity was on hold amid poor market conditions, the NT fracking

moratorium, uncertainty over future regulation of the shale gas industry, and while the industry awaits access to east-coast gas markets.

Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, cracks the rock at depth to allow gas to flow to the surface. Central Australia is promising for deep shales, and fracking has been used at Mereenie and Palm Valley to enhance recovery in conventional vertical wells. The first horizontal wells fracked in Central Australia were drilled in 2014 and 2015 in the Georgina Basin. The recent rush in the shale oil and gas industry worldwide has resulted in close scrutiny of the industry as fracking has reportedly resulted in environmental and health impacts, particularly with respect to groundwater use and pollution and fugitive gas emissions linked to climate change.

The controversy around fracking in Australia coincides with the sudden expansion of the coal seam gas industry in eastern Australia. There have been calls for a more cautious approach and a moratorium on the industry nationally.

The CLC made a submission to the independent Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing in the Northern Territory. The inquiry's final report was released in March 2018. The CLC had previously convened fracking fora, including at a joint CLC–NLC meeting at Kalkaringi in August 2016, and the chair of the inquiry, Justice Rachel Pepper, informed CLC



Ronnie Jakamarra from Tanami Downs found some tucker for the Newmont managers during their cultural immersion experience at Mr Cook's outstation.





Fracking remains controversial among CLC constituents and delegates. Here Noelene Forbes, Shirleen Campbell, Danae Moore, Lazarus Chungaloo and Barbara Shaw protest in Alice Springs in April 2018 against the lifting of the fracking moratorium.

delegates about the inquiry at a meeting in Tennant Creek in May 2017. The NT government accepted all the recommendations of the inquiry and lifted the moratorium on hydraulic fracturing in April 2018.

The CLC has a seat at the table on several fracking fora, including the NT's Onshore Shale Gas Community and Business Reference Group, the Geological and Bioregional Assessment Program, Beetaloo Sub-basin user panel, and the Gas Industry Social and Environmental Research Alliance's NT Regional Research Advisory Committee and Stakeholder Roundtable Group.

## GOVERNMENT LIAISON

The CLC reviewed Verdants Ammaroo phosphate project's environmental impact statement and passed its comments to the NT Environmental Protection Agency in December 2017 (see [www.clc.org.au](http://www.clc.org.au)). It also reviewed the scientific inquiry into hydraulic fracturing's final report (submission 2 February 2018, see [www.clc.org.au](http://www.clc.org.au)) and supplements to a Tellus' Chandler project's environmental impact statement.

The CLC plans to hold discussions with the Petroleum Division of the NT Department of Mines and Energy to develop a strategic approach to dealing with the number of EPAs in its region, both on and off Aboriginal land. Consultations under the Land Rights Act (processing titles) with traditional owners

regarding shale gas applications will recommence once a better understanding exists of the regulation of a shale gas industry and the use of hydraulic fracturing.

The CLC continued discussions with the NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics about formalising processes for access to gravel to support the NT government's road-building program. The CLC has developed an improved process to monitor and manage gravel extraction on Aboriginal land.



## OUTPUT 3.4 COMMERCIAL ASSISTANCE

Provide research and assistance and identify infrastructure requirements as appropriate to enable Aboriginal landowners and other Aboriginal people to undertake commercial activities.

Section 23(1)(ea) of the Land Rights Act assigns a function to the CLC to 'assist Aboriginals in the area of the Land Council to carry out commercial activities (including resource development, the provision of tourist facilities and agricultural activities)'.

The CLC provided development and operational assistance in a range of commercial activities.

### TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

The sole ABA-funded Aboriginal tourism development officer continued to provide planning and support to emerging Aboriginal tourism enterprises; however, a single dedicated position remains insufficient for the CLC to respond effectively to constituent requests.

On the Atnetye ALT, the CLC assisted Batton Hill Bush Camp and Tours to complete upgrades and

identify additional infrastructure for campground improvements. It also helped with preparations for the reopening of the campground for the 2018 tourism season and with the processing of permit applications to transit the Hay River Track.

On the Petermann ALT, the CLC helped Ngangkur Tours to realign the track to Ngangkur outstation, allowing it to operate as a base for special interest tour groups visiting Lasseter's gravesite. It also established firebreaks to protect its infrastructure. The CLC also assisted the Kaltukatjara Community Council Aboriginal Corporation to plan the redevelopment of the Kaltukatjara campground and produce signs.

The CLC supported traditional owner proponents engaged in negotiations with the PWCNT and Parks Australia. After many years of negotiation, the Yalka



Peter and Christine Abbott, who have increased visitor numbers at their cultural tourism business at Wanmara outstation, are an inspiration to aspiring tourism operators. (Photo courtesy Photo Tourism NT)

Ratara Aboriginal Corporation, whose members are traditional owners of Finke Gorge National Park, in June finally entered into a sublease with the Northern Territory over the old ranger station in the park. The Finke Gorge National Park had been granted to the Lhere Pirnte ALT in 2011, with the ALT granting a lease to the NT in the same year to allow the NT to continue to operate the National Park under a joint management arrangement. Yalka Ratara is upgrading the ranger facilities and surrounding area using rent income from the NT government for the park to operate a tourism business including a camp ground.

Land management staff represented the tourism interests of constituents at interagency meetings and regional tourism and economic development fora, such as the stakeholder meetings associated with the East MacDonnell – Plenty Highway tourism master plan.

## BUSHFOODS INDUSTRY

The CLC has contributed to applied research and related activities of a collaborative project of the NT government and the bushfoods industry. The project builds on existing research to better understand opportunities and challenges and develop strategies to increase Aboriginal people's involvement in the industry.

Related activities and outcomes include:

- an event in Arlparra community that brought together 35 bushfoods harvesters from across the region to identify strategies, share knowledge and promote intergenerational learning
- a national bushfoods industry event in Alice Springs that connected community-based harvesters with horticulturalists, advocacy bodies, researchers and other agencies
- a market research project initiated with international consultancy firm Ernst & Young
- better contact between CLC staff and harvesters, who have requested help with fire management in order to protect their bushfood plants.

## PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

The CLC provided representation, support and advice to traditional owners involved in both large commercial enterprises and small community-based projects.

It continued to assist traditional owners involved in pastoral enterprises with governance and planning by providing secretariat and legal support for company boards. It also facilitated board meetings of Huckitta Enterprises Pty Ltd under a management support agreement and helped the company deal with the resignation and subsequent departure of its pastoral coordinator.



Kurrawarra Nyura Mala Aboriginal Corporation directors (left to right) Elaine Sandy, Charlotte Cooper, Belinda Manfong, Penny Williams and Kevin Bishop at Tjinkitji during a burning trip in June 2018.



Bush foods entrepreneur Raylene Brown sources her seeds and bush fruits from harvesters in remote Central Australian communities.

## OTHER ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

The CLC provided additional enterprise support to two Aboriginal businesses and the traditional owners of a national park.

It coordinated governance meetings and facilitated discussions of the directors of the Karlantijpa North Kurrawarra Nyura Mala Aboriginal Corporation (KNKNMAC), a carbon trading entity that has a management agreement with the CLC. Discussions revolved around KNKNMAC future projects and investment in operational infrastructure.

This early-stage support involved facilitating two directors' and one annual general meeting as well as business support enabling the corporation to generate, hold and sell carbon credits to the Clean Energy Regulator.

The CLC is also assessing opportunities related to the NT government's economic stimulus

investments proposed for the jointly managed Tjoritja/West MacDonnells and Watarrka national parks. This entailed preparing a range of scenarios for the involvement of Aboriginal people in these developments and related implications for procurement, contracting and capacity-building models.

The Imanpa Development Association, owners of the Mt Ebenezer Roadhouse, received intensive governance and business development support, with particular focus on the reinstatement of lease arrangements for their roadhouse. Targeted support included legal support for lease development, capacity-building support for the directors (including re-establishing regular meetings), negotiations with prospective roadhouse managers, and business development with the local art centre.

# OUTPUT GROUP 4

## ADVOCACY SERVICES

### OUTPUT

**4.1** PUBLIC AWARENESS & EDUCATION

**4.2** ADVOCACY & REPRESENTATION

**4.3** CULTURAL & HERITAGE SUPPORT

**4.4** COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

### 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 4.1

# PUBLIC AWARENESS & EDUCATION

The Central Land Council informs its constituents and the wider public of issues of importance to Central Australian Aboriginal people and promotes their achievements and aspirations. Many sections of the CLC contribute to the production of a wide range of information and educational materials and presentations. Its communications unit is often the first port of call for members of the media and the public wishing to know more about contemporary Aboriginal culture and society in Central Australia.

### MEDIA

The CLC continues to respond to a high volume of media inquiries as well as raise public awareness of the views and achievements of constituents, members and staff.

The decision of the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park's board of management, in November 2017, to finally close the climb of Uluru in keeping with the longstanding wishes of the traditional owners, attracted much national and international media attention. The CLC welcomed the decision as

'righting an historic wrong' and traditional owners, announcing it via a live cross on ABC TV, were pleased that most of the subsequent media coverage was overwhelmingly positive or neutral.

Intense media scrutiny of the child protection crisis in Tennant Creek, from February 2018 onwards, provided the CLC with an opportunity to advocate successfully for stronger and more permanent alcohol restrictions. It corrected misreporting about alleged cash distributions of royalty income and again encouraged governments to reward traditional owner groups who invest this income in their community



APO NT members joined a trade union rally held in Canberra to protest against the Work for the Dole scheme.



A joint NT land council meeting at Barunga in June 2018 concluded with the signing of the Barunga Agreement by the chairs of all four land councils and NT Chief Minister Michael Gunner (second from right).



David Cooley and Ken Wilson danced the new Tjakura Rangers to their headquarters at Mutitjulu.

development projects rather than pay it into individuals' bank accounts.

In conjunction with the NT's peak Aboriginal organisations (APO NT) and a broad national alliance, the CLC kept the many flaws of the federal government's punitive and discriminatory Work for the Dole scheme, also known as the CDP, in the media spotlight. It also raised awareness of APO NT's alternative remote employment proposal.

The signing of the Barunga Agreement, on 8 June 2018, raised fresh hopes among the chairs and members of the four Territory land councils. Several national media organisations travelled to Barunga to witness the chairs inking the memorandum of understanding with Chief Minister Michael Gunner about a consultation process towards a treaty between Aboriginal Territorians and his government. A group of traditional owners who, 30 years earlier, had listened to former Prime Minister Bob Hawke promising a national treaty in the same community also bore witness to the historic event.

Four more media launches stood out. In September 2017, the traditional owners of Anthwerke (Emily Gap in the East MacDonnell Ranges) introduced the media to a tourism app they had developed using their collective NT Parks rent income. Group members explained they wanted to give visitors to their sacred site a richer experience and kick-start further tourism initiatives in the jointly managed Yeperenye Nature Park.

In March 2018, Mutitjulu celebrated the launch of a much-anticipated Aboriginal ranger group based in their community. The Tjakuṛa Rangers (named after the threatened great desert skink) joined the Kalṭukajara Rangers in managing the vast Kaṭiṭi – Petermann Indigenous Protected Area surrounding the UKTNP. National media reports noted that the

new ranger team – the CLC's twelfth – doubles the traditional owners' capacity to protect native plants and animals and cultural sites from weeds, wildfires, feral animals and unchecked tourism.

A few weeks later, the CLC launched the first national Bilby Blitz, a baseline survey of the endangered greater bilby involving 20 Aboriginal ranger groups between Central Australia and the Indian Ocean. The launch, at the CLC's annual ranger camp at Hamilton Downs northwest of Alice Springs, also featured the CLC's latest innovation – the bilingual (Warlpiri and English) Tracks app for threatened species data collection, storage and management. The event attracted both national broadcasters and plenty of follow-up coverage.

March also saw the launch of a book by Aboriginal teachers sharing lessons from remote community classrooms. In *We always stay*, a collaboration between the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust and the Batchelor Institute, seven Aboriginal educators, each with 30 years' experience, document their careers. The launch provided them with numerous interview opportunities where they were able to expand on the barriers they overcame and what works and what doesn't work in remote education.

Throughout the year, native title consent determinations over six cattle stations were covered online and by TV, print and radio.

## CLC PUBLICATIONS

Many of these stories found their way into Australia's longest running Aboriginal newspaper, *Land Rights News*. The CLC again published and distributed three editions of the paper.

Three issues of *Council News*, a newsletter for constituents about the outcomes of each council

**Table 14. Communications activities, 2015–18**

Activity	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Media releases	23	20	22
CLC website visits	135,840	132,838	124,895
CLC newsletters (various titles including <i>Community Development News</i> , <i>Council News</i> , ranger newsletters)	24	42	27
<i>Land Rights News Central Australia</i>	3	3	3
Special purpose videos	2	34	5
Information booklets and brochures, interactive features	15	21	8
Posters	16	14	25





Sandy Willie and Clem Toby Dalby at the Tjakura Rangers launch at Mutitjulu.

meeting, were also distributed, as well as two editions of *Community Development News*, the popular newsletter updating communities about the achievements of the CLC's community development program.

The CLC continued to implement recommendations of a 2016 report by Galaxy Research about focus group research into the format, distribution, legibility, comprehension and content relevance of *Land Rights News*, *Council News*, *Community Development News* and the CLC's online presence.

Other publications included brochures about the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust, an update of the Mereenie tour pass booklet, a pastoral development plan, and information materials for consultations about the ABA-funded outstations project. The CLC also progressed a draft of the next instalment of its chronology, *The land is always alive*, covering milestones of the years 1994–2016, and contributed to many other publications by partners and stakeholders.

## CLC ONLINE

As noted in Galaxy's report, the continuing poor internet, computer and phone access in remote communities makes it difficult for constituents to engage with the CLC's website and facebook page.

The age of the CLC website is reflected in its visitor statistics and an overall drop in the number of website visits. A high bounce rate (single-page visits in which the visitor left the site without interacting with the page) for visits via mobile phones and tablets (71 and 66 per cent, respectively) indicates that the site is mobile unfriendly. The growing popularity of mobile devices, as reflected by the increasing percentage of people visiting the site with their devices (from 25 per cent in 2016–17 to 29 per cent in 2017–18) adds urgency to the need to redesign the site.

Also contributing to a decrease in visits was a four-week period during September and October 2017



CLC delegate Jimmy Wavehill takes time out from a council meeting to read *Land Rights News*.





Educators Barbara Martin, Fiona Gibson and Yamurna Oldfield are among the authors of *We always stay*. They launched the WETT-funded book in March 2018 at the CLC.

where the site experienced a steep drop in daily visits during the site's migration to a new server.

The communications team responded by producing a website redesign brief, which is awaiting internal approval.

Despite these challenges, the website continues to offer a growing range of unique and relevant content.

An additional 80 podcasts based on the more than 200 original interviews recorded for the CLC's oral history book *Every hill got a story*, a total of almost 22 hours of audio, were published at <https://soundcloud.com/central-land-council/sets/every-hill-got-a-story>. These podcasts are in Pitjantjatjara, Luritja and English. Warlpiri language podcasts are now ready to upload, and will be followed by podcasts in many other local languages.

The software developer of the CLC's digital archive at <http://clc.keepingculture.com/archive/index.php> continued to rebuild the *Keeping Culture* database during 2017, leading to the introduction of a new system in November of that year. Among the many improvements are a new-look interface, better administrative functionality, and increased support for mobile devices. Perhaps most importantly, the database provides a flexible platform to facilitate future innovation and enhancements to be incorporated within the software.

The new software was being introduced shortly after a new digital archive officer, who joined the CLC in

March 2017, completed his training on the archive's old software. While he familiarised himself with the changes, he underwent treatment for a serious illness, resulting in a lengthy absence and postponement of plans for a certificate course in records management. Since the digital archive officer's return he has steadily updated existing records and added new items to the archive.

## VINCENT LINGIARI ART AWARD

The CLC and Desart completed a review of the inaugural Vincent Lingiari Art Award that was awarded in September 2016 at the Tangentyere Artists Gallery in Alice Springs, marking 40 years of land rights and 50 years since the Wave Hill Walk Off.

Feedback from constituents, artists, art centres and other participants in the event informed a review report that was discussed with the executives of both organisations. The feedback was overwhelmingly positive and echoed the sentiment expressed by the CLC's deputy chair on the opening night of the exhibition: to do it all again soon. Mr Lingiari's family has since given permission for follow-up art award events to retain his name and is keen to remain closely involved.

A funding proposal brochure is being developed to assist in sourcing financial support for a second Vincent Lingiari Art Award in 2019.

# OUTPUT 4.2

## ADVOCACY & REPRESENTATION

Provide advocacy and representation as appropriate to the traditional owners and other clients of the CLC.

The CLC has a statutory responsibility to ascertain, express and represent the wishes and the opinions of Aboriginal people living in the CLC area and to protect their interests. To meet 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.

The CLC also works on a number of research projects to assist in formulating policy positions and responses. This allows it to represent with a high degree of authority Aboriginal views and aspirations and engage with all stakeholders to ensure that Aboriginal interests are taken into account.

It reviewed its policy priorities in August 2017.

### PERFORMANCE

The CLC made submissions to the Australian and NT governments on numerous policy matters:

- Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing
- reforms to the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)
- Aboriginal carbon strategy
- Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) performance audit of the Indigenous Affairs Regional Network
- Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the NT – electronic monitoring devices
- local decision making – Northern Territory government
- constitutional recognition
- Closing the Gap Refresh

### Land Rights Act

In response to the Council of Australian Governments' investigation into indigenous land tenure and administration, the four NT land councils and the Australian and NT governments meet twice a year to discuss policy matters relating to the Land Rights Act and operations of the land councils. At the forum's meeting in May 2018 the CLC provided feedback on the NT government's Aboriginal Land and Sea Action Plan. The CLC supports the plan's economic

focus, however, remains concerned that it does not clearly describe a path to achieving social and cultural benefits. PM&C and the land councils agreed to form a working group to progress ABA reforms. The CLC welcomes the housing funding commitments of the federal and NT governments. It is considering the federal government's request for the land councils to play a greater role in new housing arrangements since housing is a priority for CLC constituents.

### Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the Northern Territory

The Aboriginal Peak Organisations Northern Territory (APO NT) is an alliance comprising the CLC, the Northern Land Council and the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance of the NT. The alliance was established in October 2010 in response to a longstanding need for effective collaboration among Aboriginal organisations on issues affecting remote communities. Until May 2018, the APO NT also had representation from the legal services, the Central Australian Legal Aid Service and the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency.

The APO NT's key stakeholders are the Aboriginal people, communities and organisations of the NT. It also works with governments, line agencies and non-government organisations to promote better understanding of and improve policy and program outcomes affecting its constituents.

The NT government values the policy advice the APO NT provides and its role in bringing together Aboriginal organisations and leaders in the NT and continues to fund the alliance. This year's advocacy work has focused on the Royal Commission into Child Protection and Youth Detention, Aboriginal housing and an alternative remote employment program. The alliance has supported its Aboriginal governance and management program, the work of Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory, and liaison with the NT government. The CLC contributed to the following APO NT submissions:

- draft NT Homelessness Strategy and Five-Year Action Plan (2018–2023), Department of Housing and Community Development
- CDP Options Paper, PM&C

- draft Indigenous Employer and Supplier-Use Infrastructure Framework, Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development & Cities
- National Alcohol Strategy 2018–2026 consultation draft
- Investigation into the Incarceration Rates on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Australian Law Reform Commission.

The CLC also made a submission to the NT Attorney-General on the proposed modernisation of the Anti-Discrimination Act 2017.

### **Tripartite forum – Royal Commission into Child Protection and Youth Detention**

The tripartite forum is a key component of the reform program arising from the royal commission. The CLC is one of seven community-sector representatives making up the forum, along with two representatives each of the Commonwealth and NT governments. Through the forum, the CLC will contribute to policy for children and young people in or at risk of entering the youth justice and child protection systems.

### **Foetal alcohol spectrum disorder forum**

The APO NT hosted a landmark forum on foetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) in Darwin from 30–31 May 2018, bringing together Aboriginal leaders, FASD experts, Aboriginal community-controlled organisations, government representatives, medical professionals and non-government organisations. Approximately 180 delegates from 37 NT organisations heard from the NT Minister for Health and the Attorney General, Natasha Fyles; NT Children's Commissioner, Colleen Gwynne Professor Elizabeth Elliott; Dr James Fitzpatrick; NOFASD; and FASD Hub. Also presenting at the forum were Aboriginal community-controlled organisations: Danila Dilba, Wurli Wurlijang, Anyinginyi Health Services, Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance Northern Territory, and the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency.

### **School attendance and royalties**

The CLC continues to work on reducing the impact of royalty distributions on school attendance. It found a continuing need for open dialogue about Aboriginal community perspectives of the larger social and cultural role of their schools. Ongoing discussions about the importance of increased levels of education and consistent school attendance – the drivers of better attendance and educational attainment – continue to inform the CLC's work. This includes the management of royalty distributions and the

choices and behaviours of the members of royalty associations. The CLC is working with PM&C on a memorandum of understanding on royalties and has provided feedback to early framing of the proposed agreement.

### **Independent Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing**

The CLC contributed to a submission to the inquiry established by the NT government. The submission made a range of recommendations in relation to the protection of sacred sites, effective communication, and consultation with traditional owners to ensure informed consent. It stressed the importance of social impact assessments and calls for adequate transparency and scrutiny of the operations of the NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources.

### **Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)**

The CLC made a submission to the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department on proposed reforms to the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth). It expressed broad support for the objectives of the proposal, but emphasised that amendments aimed at efficiency and streamlining should not be pursued unless it can be guaranteed that these do not weaken procedural rights for native title holders and claimants. It also expressed concern about pursuing reforms to the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cwlth) (CATSI) before a related technical review of the CATSI Act has been made publicly available.

### **Aboriginal Carbon Strategy**

The CLC wrote to the NT Minister for Tourism and Culture about the NT government's proposed Aboriginal carbon strategy. It expressed support for the strategy and emphasised the potential for carbon abatement activities in Central Australia, the need for the strategy to support Aboriginal enterprises, employment and training, and partnerships with non-Aboriginal organisations where necessary.

### **Australian National Audit Office performance audit of the Indigenous Affairs Regional Network**

The CLC's submission to the performance audit highlighted some issues with the regional network office in Alice Springs. It recommends that the capacity of the office be improved or its decision-making authority and policy expertise be consolidated in the Alice Springs office.

### **Constitutional recognition and treaty**

In October 2017 Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull agreed to support a new joint parliamentary



The Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition Relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples held a hearing at Barunga.

committee to look at constitutional reform. The Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition Relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples was appointed in March 2018. Committee members attended the combined land council meeting at Barunga in June 2018. CLC delegates read their Brumby Plains Statement from August 2017 – an expression of their support for the Uluru Statement – to the committee.

In March 2018 the executives of the Central and Northern land councils, along with members from the Tiwi and Anindilyakwa land councils, met in Darwin in response to the public commitment of the NT government to discussions about a treaty. The land councils invited the NT government to negotiate an agreement in the form of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) about a process of consultations with Aboriginal people about a treaty. At an historic meeting in Alice Springs on 23 March 2018 the chief minister, Aboriginal MLAs, staff from the Office of Aboriginal Affairs and the four land councils decided to establish a treaty working group to draw up the MOU. The CLC was part of the working group, which met four times before settling the wording of the MOU, the Barunga Agreement, on 1 June 2018. The agreement provides for the appointment of an independent Aboriginal treaty commissioner who is to consult with NT Aboriginal people about a treaty, or treaties.

The chairs of the four land councils and the chief minister signed the agreement at the combined council meeting at Barunga on 8 June 2018.

### **Closing the Gap ‘Refresh’**

November 2018 marks 10 years since the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to the Closing the Gap strategy. The government’s call for a ‘refresh’ of the strategy is an opportunity to review its progress and set its future direction. In April 2018, the CLC and the NLC jointly submitted to PM&C that the existing targets should remain and new targets relating to housing, law and justice should be added. The CLC has participated in the consultation process around the ‘refresh’ and attended meetings in Alice Springs and Sydney. Of concern is that the federal government left the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) – which underpinned the initial Closing the Gap strategy – out of the consultation process. A return to the situation pre-NIRA – particularly without a formal COAG agreement – is unacceptable. The land councils want all governments to recommit to the NIRA, on the basis that indigenous representative bodies agree to a reset of the strategy reflecting changed needs and circumstances after ten years. The NIRA should be implemented through national legislation and delivered through a new remote strategy built on indigenous-led economic development. National agreements should continue to include housing as it is essential to better life outcomes.



## Aboriginals Benefit Account

Land councils have always strongly advocated that Aboriginal people should be able to decide who receives grants from the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA). The meeting of the combined executive committees of the four NT land councils in March 2018 resolved that the structure and processes for grants from the ABA do not allow for Aboriginal decision making and control, are not transparent, and do not allow for a strategic use of these funds. The CLC presented 10 principles for reforming the ABA it had developed in November 2017. At the combined executive meeting, these were expanded to 12 principles to guide discussions with the Australian government. The combined land councils wrote to Senator Scullion in April, inviting him to commence negotiations about a new Aboriginal-controlled model for grants from the ABA, based on these principles.

At the bi-annual strategic forum of PM&C, the land councils and the NT government in May, PM&C presented a discussion paper on improving the administration of ABA grants. The paper proposes reforms in two parts. Part A suggests possible broader ABA reforms, including alternative ways for grants to be administered.

Part B outlines proposed legislative changes claimed to make grant payments more workable and to help increase Aboriginal control. These changes include

legislation to entrench the current policy that the minister only approve grants supported by the ABA Advisory Committee (ABAAC). However, if the ABAAC approves a grant the minister can still refuse to authorise payment and this is not acceptable.

Finally, in what is described as a technical amendment, the paper proposes to allow the government to recover overpayments to the ABA.

The councils believe that the paper is not a satisfactory basis for taking negotiations forward and ask that a joint working group be formed to present a new discussion paper for further consideration.

## Small communities and homelands

The CLC continues to advocate for a sustainable future for small communities, outstations and homelands. The ABAAC has allocated \$15.75 million to upgrade and improve homelands infrastructure in Central Australia. The CLC has joined the project coordination committee, along with other land councils and PM&C. In November 2017 the CLC delegates articulated their conditions for participation in the project. Their council resolution called for:

- a strong say by the regions in the identification of those homelands that will be consulted
- emphasis on local employment and local service providers through the projects
- a fair process



At Brumby Plains CLC delegates Philip Wilyuka and Barbara Shaw reported back to council about discussions about constitutional change at Uluru and Garna.



Representatives from the CLC and the NLC talked treaty with the NT government. The Tiwi and Anindilyakwa land councils joined the historical meeting in Alice Springs by phone.

- a distribution of the benefits of the project over all the regions, moving away from a proposed proportional approach.

Council said it wants all nine CLC subregions to be involved in the identification and prioritisation of homelands in the first phase of consultations. This period entails consultations, homeland visits, information gathering, regional meetings, data processing and analysis in all nine regions. A dedicated team is being recruited to coordinate the project.

### **PM&C community development program**

The CLC and other APO NT members contributed to the development of an alternative to the Commonwealth's racially discriminatory and punitive Work for the Dole scheme, the community development program (CDP). The alternative model was launched in Canberra in September 2017 with the support of the National Congress, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Social Services and a number of employment provider organisations. It has now been endorsed by more than 30 organisations nationwide. The APO NT helped to lobby for a senate inquiry into the CDP, and has presented the alternative model to the NT government, the Australian Labor Party, PM&C and Minister Scullion. The inquiry's critical report on the CDP prompted a review of the scheme and the minister released a discussion paper outlining options for reform in December 2017. The APO NT responded with a submission to PM&C. As part of the 2018 federal budget, Minister Scullion announced changes to the CDP. The CLC welcomed the commitment to subsidise 6,000 jobs in remote communities and

to put in place fairer work capacity assessment processes. It was disappointed, however, that the government failed to address discrimination in the design and impact of the CDP. The harsh new penalty framework is a major concern. At the June 2018 council meeting at Barunga, delegates affirmed their support for the APO NT's alternative model.

### **Aboriginal community governance**

The CLC continues to participate in the APO NT governance and management program's steering committee. This innovative program aims to strengthen and support Aboriginal organisations in the NT through workshops and governance support at a limited number of sites and with advice, resources, referrals and research.

Senator Scullion funded the program for another three years, while the NT government has also provided some additional resources.

The CLC continues to provide support to the Kurdiji law and justice group in Lajamanu which advocates for a greater role for elders in the administration of justice. Kurdiji's Minawarra Japangardi Dixon and Jerry Jangala Patrick testified before the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the NT and used the opportunity to visit prisoners in Darwin. Kurdiji elders now sit with the Lajamanu circuit court judge and assist the court and those who come before it.

### **Housing**

Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory (AHNT) is a committee that was established following the 2015 APO NT Aboriginal housing forum. It advocates for greater community control over housing. The





CLC delegate Desley Rogers and her grandson James on Bamboo Springs outstation.



Chickens keep the outstation supplied with eggs and meat.

members of the AHNT committee are from remote communities, homelands and town camps. They have brought housing issues to the attention of decision makers, proposed solutions, and provided advice for submissions and reports. The NT government contributed some funding to the APO NT for AHNT activities. This helped AHNT to meet quarterly and present at land council meetings and two national housing conferences. At AHNT's second

Aboriginal housing forum in March 2018, Aboriginal peak organisations and leaders called on the NT government to collaborate with them on reforms to improve Aboriginal housing and increase local control. Two months later, the AHNT, the Department of Housing, the CLC, the NLC and the NT's peak medical and legal services agreed to meet every two months to work on models for the devolution of control over housing to communities.

## OUTPUT 4.3

# CULTURAL & HERITAGE SUPPORT

Provide cultural and heritage support as appropriate to the traditional owners and other clients of the land councils.

### CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CUSTOMARY PRACTICES

The CLC continued to assist traditional owners to visit country to fulfil their cultural obligations, maintain sacred sites, pass on cultural knowledge, and undertake customary land management practices. These visits happen in association with a wide range of the IPA and ranger program activities. Traditional owners especially value extended trips to seldom-visited country because these rejuvenate more remote parts of the region and owners' knowledge of country.

Country visits across the IPAs create opportunities for the intergenerational transfer of knowledge and allow traditional owners to identify measures for the protection of the cultural and natural values of their country and undertake cultural activities.

In the Southern Tanami IPA, the CLC made six such multi-day country visits. It also supported the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation in a men's

excursion where the senior men taught young men about traditional woodwork, bushfoods harvesting and fire management. It continued to assist the Yuendumu and Nyirrpri schools with their country visit program, where rangers and senior traditional owners teach students about country.

The CLC conducted three country visits in the Katiti–Petermann IPA, facilitating knowledge transfer and practical outcomes such as fire management and protection of waterholes, soakages and sacred sites. It also undertook two trips with the Nyangatjatjara College's Learning on Country program, during which elders taught teenage students.

In the Northern Tanami IPA, the CLC conducted eight country visits.

The CLC helped traditional owners to take part in the opening of the Seven Sisters exhibition in Canberra and progress repatriation of museum collections. The Seven Sisters songline project, which has been in the making for seven years, follows a journey of ancestral



Kungka Kutjara Tjukurrpa project participants celebrate a successful film shoot.





Kungka Kutjara Tjukurrpa project participants discuss editing decisions.

women along the boundary of the Katiti – Petermann IPA that finishes at Wangkari near Kaltukatjara. At the opening, eight students from the Nyangatjatjara College and elders from the IPA's management committee performed *inma* (ceremonial dance and song). They also visited the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies collections, copies of which are to be repatriated via databases accessible to traditional owners. During a visit to the National Museum of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islands restricted materials archive, they identified items to be returned that were collected from Areyonga in 1964.

The CLC completed the second stage of the Kungka Kutjara songline project. It took a total of about 60 women on six site visits to perform and record ceremony and knowledge related to the songline and supported by Tangentyere, the Mutitjulu Foundation, the PWCNT and Parks Australia. The edited material of the first two stages was archived in Ara Irititja.

The CLC met regularly with traditional owners and past residents of Jay Creek and other stakeholders to record oral histories and prepare celebrations to mark the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Jay Creek church. It used NT government funding to restore the Jay Creek cemetery and develop information signs about past residents buried there. The work culminated in an open day and a church service for families in May 2017.

## CULTURAL SUPPORT AND SACRED SITES

Sacred sites are places of deep spiritual significance and are integral to Aboriginal culture. Their identification and protection ensure the continuity of religious and cultural practices and sustain identity. Confidence in the protection of sacred sites also allows traditional owners to make sound decisions about using land for development and other purposes.

The CLC receives many requests from government agencies, public sector corporations, mining and exploration companies and others who wish to develop proposals on land in its region. Proposals undergo a work area approval process that ensures traditional owners are consulted and sacred sites are protected by a sacred site clearance certificate.

The CLC conducted research or issued advice on the maintenance of Aboriginal culture and heritage in 286 instances. It issued 165 sacred site clearance certificates. Of the 286 instances, 12 were related to exploration and mining activity on Aboriginal land, 7 related to exploration and mining activity on native title lands, 38 for telecommunications infrastructure, 110 for community infrastructure, 33 for roadworks, 21 for various land management activities, 9 for investigation of site damage allegations, and 16 for a range of other purposes.

The CLC’s genealogical information service is valued by Aboriginal people and often enables them to reconnect with family members. In 2017–18 the CLC responded to 40 requests for genealogical information. It also maintains a database of sacred sites recorded in the region and analysed how to improve it. It continued its ongoing agreement with the Strehlow Research Centre to store sacred objects until identification and repatriation of those objects can be undertaken. It also further advanced plans to improve its sacred sites database and ensured the safe storage and management of anthropological and cultural materials that constitute part of the cultural heritage of Aboriginal people in its region.

The CLC’s anthropology section continued to oversee the organisation’s participation in an Australian Research Council (ARC) grant for the repatriation of cultural information. While the project won ARC funding, applications to the Aboriginal Benefits Account (ABA) were yet again unsuccessful. The CLC continues to support the project as best it can, given its importance to its constituents. The project is moving into a fieldwork phase after digitising important CLC collections.

The Lander River mapping project – a community-led initiative to record, map and paint sacred sites along the Lander River onto a large canvas map to be housed in the community’s learning centre – organised two country visits. The trips with senior traditional owners and a consultant elicited further useful information for inclusion in the map.

The project aims to foster collaboration between residents and the intergenerational transfer of knowledge. It involves all major families and senior people in Willowra and has been highly successful in recording cultural information from elders, some of whom are the last to have lived off the land. Other communities in the region are expressing interest in similar projects. The project is funded by the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust.

The CLC successfully monitored cultural heritage provisions under an agreement with Jemena for the construction of the Northern Gas Pipeline. The agreement funds a fulltime staff member at the CLC to help traditional owners undertake their cultural heritage monitoring duties under the agreement.

The CLC also undertook blanket clearances of communities participating in the NT government’s Room to Breathe housing initiative.



Willowra educator Maisie Kitson presents the Lander River map.

### ABORIGINAL CEREMONIAL ACTIVITIES AND FUNERALS

The ABA funds the CLC to help Aboriginal families meet the high cost of funerals and of summer ceremonies. The funds contribute to the costs, as do families. Traditional owner groups and communities also use leasing and compensation income streams to set up funeral funds.

The CLC allocated the ABA funds according to strict guidelines. It processed 170 applications for funeral expenses and Table 15 shows the communities that received resources for ceremonies.

**Table 15. Communities supported to conduct ceremonies**

Region 1:	Ntaria, Titjikala, Ltyentye Apurte, Alice Springs
Region 2:	Mutitjulu, Kaltukatjara, Aputula, Utju
Region 3:	Kalkaringi, Daguragu, Lajamanu, Pigeon Hole
Region 4:	Yuendumu, Nyirrpri, Willowra
Region 5:	Kintore, Ikuntji, Papunya
Region 6:	Tennant Creek, Canteen Creek
Region 7:	Soapy Bore, Atheley, Arlparra, Irrultja, Atnwengerpe, Ampilatwatja, Alpururulam
Region 8:	Mulga Bore, Mount Eaglebeak, Irrerlerre, No. 5 Block, Engawala, Atitjere
Region 9:	Laramba, Yuelamu

# OUTPUT 4.4

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Facilitate targeted Aboriginal community development initiatives as appropriate with the traditional owners and other clients of the CLC.

Aboriginal people in Central Australia are using their own assets to drive their social, cultural and economic development. With strong leadership from CLC delegates, groups and families are working together to identify, plan, implement and monitor projects that benefit people at a regional, community and homeland level. At the heart of CLC's effective community development approach are processes that ensure local participation and control over assets, projects and programs. This involves a flexible way of working and a set of principles and strategies aimed at building individual and collective capacity, self-reliance, good governance and stronger communities.

The CLC's community development program works with Aboriginal people who direct their income from rent, royalty, leasing and compensation payments to community-driven projects that help them to maintain their identities, languages, cultures and connections to country, and strengthen their capacity to participate in mainstream Australia through improved health, education and employment outcomes.

Since it started in 2005, the community development program has expanded significantly and employs 14 staff. It is now active in 39 communities in the CLC region, as well as 28 outstations and 17 national parks. It works with additional communities in South Australia where traditional owners of the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park live and also the Western Australian communities of Balgo, Bililuna and Ringers Soak that receive affected-areas income through the Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC). Income streams have grown from two to six major regional income streams plus a growing number of smaller sources of mostly mining-related income.

In June 2018 the program worked with Aboriginal groups to prioritise, plan and develop projects, and identify partner organisations to assist with implementation. The program helps them to negotiate agreements with partners and manage contracts and projects to ensure the groups' expectations are met and outcomes are achieved.

### PERFORMANCE

Each year Aboriginal groups choose to forgo individual distributions to invest their income in community benefit projects they drive. Since 2005, Aboriginal people in the CLC's region committed approximately \$96.3 million of their money to projects ranging from multi-million-dollar multi-year programs to small infrastructure projects. These investments have in turn attracted millions of dollars in co-contributions from government (in 2011 and 2012) and hundreds of thousands from Newmont. The community development program has achieved a substantial body of work over the past decade and presents a significant growth area for the CLC. The growing demand from CLC constituents for the program indicates that it is creating valued benefits for Aboriginal people.

The independent monitoring of the program for the period 2017–18 once again confirmed the positive value Aboriginal participants place on both the tangible and intangible community development outcomes they are achieving with the CLC's support.

The CLC continued to support local decision-making groups to plan and approve a range of community benefit projects with the potential to create lasting community benefits. It increased the number of community consultations undertaken and the total of funds committed compared with the previous period.

The program held 269 consultations with Aboriginal governance groups, which resulted in groups committing \$17.7 million to 160 new community benefit projects.

The CLC executed 99 new agreements with a wide range of partner organisations to deliver these new projects. In addition, it continued to project manage 352 projects that commenced in previous years and are either multi-year projects or yet to be completed.

Each year the CLC publishes two editions of *Community Development News* to promote the diverse range of community projects to constituents. The publication is a valued source of ideas for project planning and decision making and reflects positively on the capabilities of Aboriginal people.



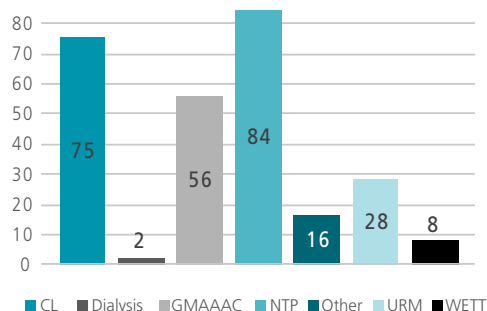
Table 16. Main income streams, 2017–18

Income stream	Purpose	\$ value
Uluru rent money (URM)	Use rent paid to traditional owners of the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park for a range of sustainable regional initiatives.	1,530,861
Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT)	Use mining royalties of The Granites gold mine in the Southern Tanami for sustainable education, training and employment benefits.	6,692,761
Tanami Dialysis Support Service (Kurra Aboriginal Corporation)	Use interest earned on mining royalties of The Granites mine to support dialysis facilities and patient support services in remote communities in the Southern Tanami.	461,739
Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC)	Use affected area monies from The Granites mine to support nine communities in the Southern Tanami to apply those monies towards broad community benefit activities.	6,539,058
NT parks rent	Use rent paid to traditional owners of national parks, conservation and nature reserves for a range of sustainable initiatives.	1,180,057
Community leases (CL)	Use rent paid for community leases to members of 31 communities, for a diverse range of community benefit projects.	777,828
Other	Use mainly new and smaller payments linked to mining and exploration for a variety of community benefit projects.	572,334
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17,754,648</b>

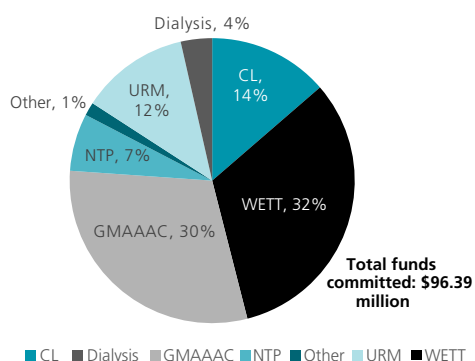
Table 17. Summary of income streams and projects, 2005–18

Income stream	Activity	2005–17	2017–18	Cumulative 2005–18	Total under management as at 30 June 2018, including projects continuing from previous years
URM	Allocated	\$10,582,676	\$1,530,861	\$12,113,537	\$2,621,369
	Projects	87	11	98	27
WETT	Allocated	\$25,180,007	\$6,692,761	\$31,872,768	\$6,692,761
	Projects	161	14	175	35
Tanami Dialysis Support Service	Allocated	\$3,036,547	\$461,739	\$3,498,286	\$461,739
	Projects	21	5	26	9
GMAAAC	Allocated	\$21,012,717	\$6,539,068	\$27,551,785	\$12,056,280
	Projects	513	70	583	210
NT Parks rent	Allocated	\$5,243,828	\$1,180,057	\$6,423,885	\$1,627,275
	Projects	119	20	139	79
CL	Allocated	\$12,662,469	\$777,828	\$13,440,297	\$2,006,721
	Projects	208	34	242	133
Other	Allocated	\$918,224	\$572,334	\$1,490,558	\$731,485
	Projects	20	6	26	19
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	<b>\$78,636,468</b>	<b>\$17,754,648</b>	<b>\$96,391,116</b>	<b>\$26,197,630</b>
	<b>Projects</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>512</b>

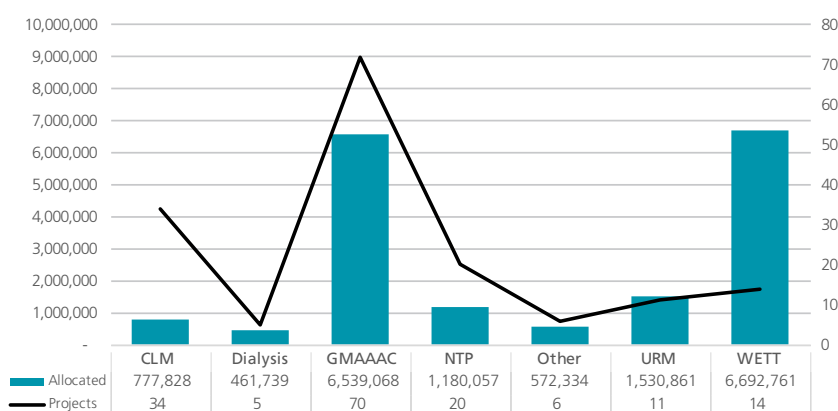
**Figure 23. Meetings and consultations per income stream, 2017–18**



**Figure 24. Income and projects, 2017–18**



**Figure 25. Total funds committed to community development projects, 2005–18**



## PROCESS

The CLC supports Aboriginal groups to prioritise, plan and develop projects and identify partner organisations that can implement them. Once the group takes a decision, the CLC director reviews the consultation process and signs off on completed project plans and funding allocations. The CLC negotiates funding agreements for the delivery of projects by partner organisations. It then plays an active role in contract and project management and the monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure the projects meet or exceed the expectations of the groups.

## ULURU RENT MONEY INCOME STREAM

Each year the traditional owners of the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park allocate some of their rent income to community development projects in selected communities in the NT and South Australia, and regionally. Considerable project effort is devoted to

the Mutitjulu community which receives a portion of rent every year because many traditional owners live there. Anangu approved a total of \$1,530,861 for 11 new projects and the CLC executed nine agreements. It continues to manage 16 projects from previous years.

The CLC began to work with Mutitjulu in 2007 and since then the community has invested income in significant recreation and cultural projects, including the construction of the Mutitjulu Tjurpinytjaku Centre (swimming pool) and the development of local sport and recreation facilities. Its decision to fund the pool's running costs reflects strong local ownership and engagement with the facility. The pool hosted approximately 6,800 visits during its seven-month season, the same figure as the previous year. The Yes School Yes Pool program continued its success with strong guidance from a Mutitjulu working group comprised of local residents and the CLC. Anangu employment at the pool remains a challenge; however, a small team of local Anangu workers was employed on a casual basis during the season. The



The Uluru rent money working group met in the national park's cultural centre to monitor projects and decide on new priorities.

CLC has secured a building site in the community for the construction of the pool manager's house and planning has commenced. A tender process was undertaken and the house is being designed in consultation with the working group.

The group places a high value on cultural maintenance and supporting young Anangu. It decided to fund cultural trips for young people which are led by elders, as well as cultural activities including a men's ceremony. It is now planning greater employment opportunities for locals through various community initiatives.

The Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park's broader traditional owner group approved nine projects worth a total of just over \$1 million over three years. These include four regional projects that aim to strengthen language and cultural maintenance, and five that support primary and secondary education. The NPY (Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara) Women's Council, APY Council, Aṛa Irititja, Tangentyere Council, Waltja, Ngurratjuta and the CLC ranger program will implement the projects under the guidance of a smaller regional working group representing the broader traditional owner group.

## WARLPIRI EDUCATION AND TRAINING TRUST INCOME STREAM

Newmont Australia pays mining royalties from its gold mine in the Tanami to the Kurra Aboriginal

Corporation. In 2003 it was agreed that an additional annual allocation of royalty monies would be paid to support Yapa education and training needs for the life of the mine. In 2005 the CLC set up the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) with Kurra as the WETT trustee. Kurra appointed the CLC to administer the trust. The CLC consults Yapa about their education and training priorities and then facilitates the development of projects. A WETT advisory committee comprising twelve experienced Yapa educators, a representative each from the CLC and Newmont Australia, and an independent remote education expert, further develops the projects and recommends them for funding to the WETT committee of Kurra's board of directors. Project partners implement approved projects. In 2017–18 the WETT approved 14 new projects worth \$6,692,721, which the CLC manages in addition to 21 projects that started in previous periods. Staff processed payments, ensured program reports and financial acquittals are received, and supported the WETT advisory committee to review progress against project objectives.

The CLC continued to support the committee, Yapa communities and partner organisations to implement and develop five regional programs:

- The **Willowra early childhood program** continued to run successfully in collaboration with its project partner, the Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE). The centre's





Tarna Andrews points out loved ones in an old photo at the Ara Irititja computer in the Utju school.



Elisah Robertson and Elizabeth Dixon at the Yuendumu Learning Centre.



Lajamanu students Mervyn and Liam Rose relax after school at the Lajamanu Sports Academy.

eight Yapa employees participated in a wide range of on-the-job training such as hygiene and first aid. An average of 13 children attend the centre each day.

- The **language and culture in schools program** continued to be funded in four Tanami communities. Over 100 students from Willowra, Yuendumu and Nyirрпи participated in country visits to sites such as Emu Bore, Bean Tree (Jurlpungu), the Willowra clay pans and Mission Creek. Cultural activities included smoking ceremonies, singing, hunting, dancing and painting. The WETT supported 61 students from remote Tanami schools to take part in school excursions to Cairns, Melbourne, Canberra and Adelaide, where they visited other schools and participated in a range of cultural and sporting activities.
- The **secondary school support program** helped 11 secondary students to study away from home at schools such as Marrara, Kardinia, Mt St Bernard, Centralian Senior College, St Philips and Endeavour Colleges. It supported students through laptop and musical equipment hire, camp fees and family visits, among other things.
- The **WETT and the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC)** partnered for the second year of a three-year funding agreement to deliver the Warlpiri youth development program, a diversionary support program. It offers sports, arts



Robert George and Dion Anderson inspect Lajamanu's new GMAAAC-funded ambulance.

and culture activities in four Warlpiri communities, with an average of 74 hours of youth activities delivered per week in each community. The program aims to improve training and education opportunities for young people and has an active school re-engagement program. From July to December 2017, it delivered seven extracurricular workshops across the four communities, including sports training, music production, cyber-bullying awareness and mural painting. The learning centre program continued in four communities. In October 2017 the Kurra WETT directors approved funding to continue the WETT learning centre partnership with the BIITE in Willowra, Nyirрпи and Lajamanu for a further two years. At the request of the WETT





Lajamanu's Roseanne Dixon and baby Hollylena enjoy the new GMAAAC-funded play area.



Kumanji Padoon, Serina Samuel, Sandra Mandijarra, Justin Brockman and Angus Manson are the members of Bililuna's GMAAAC committee, one of CLC's smallest.



# Modern day app meets ancient wonder



**Lynette Ellis shows off the Anthwerrike (Emily Gap) interactive tour she and other traditional owners funded and developed with their parks rent money.**

In September 2017 the traditional owners of Anthwerrike (Emily Gap) presented Alice Springs and visitors from around the world with a priceless gift.

Their free Anthwerrike interactive tour app is like having a friend walk you through one of the region's most significant dreaming sites and explain the hidden meaning of its natural features, plants, animals and cultural history.

"I feel so happy that it's finally here," Lynette Ellis said about the virtual visitor experience that she and other traditional owners have funded "to put Emily and Jessie gaps on the map".

The group spent \$34,000 of their rent income from the Yeperenye/Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park to develop the Territory's first interactive visitor app by traditional owners.

Ms Ellis, from Amoonguna, had come to the sacred site to launch the app, but first had to give Victorian couple John and Hilary Searle a sneak preview of the videos featuring custodians of the site.

The Searles had popped into Anthwerrike for a quick visit, but decided to stay for the launch of the virtual experience of the place where the three caterpillar songlines Yeperenye, Ntyarlke and Utnerrengatye meet.

"The app tells a story about good bush tucker and snails out here and the caterpillar story," Ms Ellis explained.

"We don't get many tourists in the East Macs, but now that the app is out we might see a lot more tourists come out this way to see this special place and us families getting more recognised."



**The launch of the Anthwerrike (Emily Gap) interactive tour that traditional owners funded and developed with their parks rent money.**



**Lynette Ellis (centre) speaks with Victorian tourist Hilary Searle (right), who said the app “adds to the experience”.**

For Ms Ellis, who had been working on the project with the CLC’s community development team for four years, it’s the start of “something big and exciting”.

Her idea of a walking and cycling trail between Emily and Jessie gaps is taking shape and planning is underway.

“Traditional owners could be at the trail and tell stories about the country. They could be building it, it would be a job opportunity for young Aboriginal rangers,” she said.

“I reckon young people in Amoonguna should come and help. We have a good lot of young people out there who are willing to help and want to work on their country.”

“For me as a person of Eastern Arrernte heritage it’s so refreshing to see investment go into the East Macs. It’s sometimes an area that is forgotten,” said the Member for Namatjira, Chansey Paech, who launched the app with Ms Ellis.

Mr Paech wants the NT government to match the generosity of traditional owners by employing more of them on their country.

“It’s a great opportunity for the government to work with the CLC around having Aboriginal rangers caring for country within the Parks and Wildlife Service,” he said.

“This is an area that is close to town, it’s highly visited by tourists. What better way to have young mob caring for country when it’s on their doorstep and for tourists to have that interaction?”



**Traditional owners Andrew, Clem and Theo Alice try out the app with the Member for Namatjira, Chansey Paech (left).**

“I think that’s one of the best things about today, to see tourists coming while we’re doing the launch and see this amazing app where you can actually have someone sharing stories and lived experiences with you. You just can’t put a value on that,” said Mr Paech.

“Without a knowledgeable guide by your side you may be able to appreciate the beauty of Anthwerke, but you would miss out on its stories and leave this special place none the wiser,” he said.

Table 18. Provision of remote dialysis and social support services, 2017–18

1 July to 31 December 2017	Community-based dialysis sessions	Individual patients receiving treatment	Instances of patient support	Individual patients receiving patient support
Lajamanu	403	28	1168	31
Yuendumu	314	21	1297	45

advisory committee these three centres focused more on encouraging engagement in informal learning as a stepping-stone to more formal training. This informal training included literacy and numeracy support, driver training, leadership training, and more. The three centres' 11 Yapa staff participated in professional development including the Certificate II in family wellbeing. The WYDAC continued to run the learning centre in Yuendumu, delivering a range of youth and adult learning opportunities including the Certificate II in community services, learner driver, and domestic violence awareness training.

The WETT advisory committee implemented a range of recommendations from the 2017 independent review of the WETT after the program's first decade. These included developing a clear vision and objectives for the WETT in Warlpiri and English, holding elections to recruit additional youth committee members from the four communities, establishing an early childhood support program for existing services, and instigating consultations by the NT Department of Education into secondary schooling options for Willowra and Nyirрпи.

## TANAMI DIALYSIS SUPPORT INCOME

The Kurra Aboriginal Corporation uses income earned on its royalty investments to fund much-needed health services for renal patients in Yuendumu, Lajamanu and surrounding communities through the Tanami Dialysis Support Service. The CLC oversaw the implementation of the service's income stream on behalf of Kurra, preparing and monitoring funding agreements and ensuring regular reporting to Kurra.

The Western Desert Nganampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjutaku (WDNWPT) Aboriginal Corporation managed the service delivery. It supported Yapa patients in Alice Springs, Katherine and Darwin and employed six Yapa patient and social support workers in its Lajamanu dialysis facility and Darwin Panuku offices and three patient support workers in its Yuendumu dialysis facility and the Purple House in Alice Springs.

Two Tanami regional dialysis committee meetings – made possible through the Kurra-funded Yuendumu governance support project – strengthened a local reference group, planned the opening of the community's dialysis facility and mentored local staff. The Lajamanu dialysis committee met once.

In August 2017 Kurra approved \$40,000 for the WDNWPT to implement a feasibility study into a dialysis facility in Balgo.

## GRANITES MINE AFFECTED AREA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION INCOME

The Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation continued to invest half of its compensation income in community benefit projects in nine Tanami communities. The other half was invested for use after the mine closes. In each community an elected committee prioritises, plans and decides which projects to implement. The CLC facilitates this process, helps with the selection of partners and prepares the partnership agreements. It helped the nine GMAAAC communities to decide how to allocate funds to develop projects aligned with the objectives of the corporation: to improve housing, health, education, essential services, employment and training, as well as to promote Aboriginal self-management.

The GMAAAC is now the largest income stream of the community development program. In 2017–18 GMAAAC income decreased by close to \$2.5 million from the previous year, to just over \$6.5million. This reduction was the result of wet weather and road closures that prevented fuel deliveries to the Granites gold mine. The CLC facilitated 21 GMAAAC committee meetings, 13 community meetings and 22 community consultations. GMAAAC committees approved \$6,539,068 for 70 new projects and executed 39 project agreements.

GMAAAC projects employed 44 Yapa for a total of 2,481 hours during the first half of the reporting period alone. The projects support community priorities such as three years' operational funding for the Yuendumu swimming pool, a healthy dog



program, a nature playground at a community school, recreation hall and basketball court upgrades, girls and boys football academies and purchase of a road grader, as well as men's and women's sports, funerals, sorry business and ceremony projects.

The CLC continued to manage 140 projects that started in previous years. It processed payments, helped partner organisations to submit reports and financial acquittals, and supported the nine GMAAAC committees to review project outcomes and partner compliance with agreements.

## NT PARKS RENT INCOME

The NT parks income benefits the traditional owners of 17 jointly managed national parks and reserves



Watarrka traditional owners Julie Clyne, Bessie Liddle, and Bruce Breaden at the Watarrka meeting place whose award winning design they inspired.

across the CLC region. Traditional owners have received these payments since 2010 and invested all of them in community benefit projects. The CLC facilitates this process, for example by assisting traditional owner groups to revise their governance arrangements and undertake long-term project planning.

The CLC undertook 84 consultations with traditional owners and their governance groups, which approved \$1,180,057 for 20 new community benefit projects. Most of these activities focus on upgrading outstation infrastructure and feature employment and training for local Aboriginal people. The project design reflects both a desire by Aboriginal people to visit and maintain their outstations and to exercise more control over where and how they live. The CLC executed 14 new agreements and managed an additional 59 projects continuing from previous years.

The CLC continued to work with the Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park traditional owner group to review its governance arrangements and project planning processes. The group prioritised support for education, outstation infrastructure and funerals and began to plan projects to support homelands, young people and cultural maintenance with a strong emphasis on training and employment of Anangu. In 2017 the group partly funded a secondary classroom at the Watarrka School at the Lilla outstation to support young people to study and live in Watarrka until they complete year 10. It hopes this project



Traditional owners of the Finke Gorge National Park, Elfrieda Ungwanaka, Nancy Ebatarintja, Marjorie Breadon, and Kevin Ungwanaka, at the at the new garage at Old Station.



Mark Inkamala (left) and his cemetery upgrade works crew at Ntaria.

will help to better prepare them for boarding school and the challenges of living and learning away from home.

The Karlu Karlu (Devils Marbles) traditional owner group has continued to prioritise outstation support with the aim of helping their families to live on, learn about and look after their country. They have extensively repaired the houses, and water and power infrastructure at Greenwood outstation, which was in a state of disrepair after being uninhabited for many years.

Traditional owner groups from the Judbarra (Gregory) National Park held planning meetings in the Myatt, Bulla and Lingarra communities. A meeting in Yarralin planned to expand an existing graveyard restoration project.

## COMMUNITY LEASE INCOME

There are two sources of community lease income: Section 19 leases occurring in 31 remote communities in Central Australia that provide ongoing rent payments, and one-off compensation paid in 2011 for the compulsory five-year leases taken out during the Northern Territory Emergency Response. When this income source commenced, the CLC decided to reserve at least half of this income for community

development projects. A significant proportion of these funds have now been allocated.

The CLC continued to work with communities and their working groups to prioritise, plan and decide on the most appropriate projects. Communities developed and funded projects with a broad range of cultural, economic and social outcomes, ranging from support for music studios, church infrastructure and sports facility upgrades to education initiatives such as school excursions. Local Aboriginal employment remained a key priority in most project plans and many construction projects employed locals.

Traditional owner groups approved a total of \$1,180,057 for 34 new projects through the community lease money program and the CLC executed 14 new agreements. It also managed 99 projects continuing from previous years. Program highlights include:

- **Ntaria (Hermannsburg):** internal repairs to the former Strehlow Clinic to create a new language and culture centre, construction of an ablution block at the Bethlehem Church, and support for school excursions, school holiday programs, and a football and basketball academy.
- **Imanpa:** construction of a community laundry, as well as lighting and a sound system for the community church.
- **Ikuntji (Haasts Bluff):** community sports weekend.



The Oliver family with their new mobile phone hot spot at Williams Well outstation. The Olivers funded the project with their rent money from the East MacDonnell National Park.





- **Alekarenge:** youth projects, such as school holiday programs.
- **Wutunurrurga (Epenarra):** support for the community lease money funded the local church, such as catering for a large Easter church service, landscaping at the church, and providing audio equipment.
- **Kalkaringi:** a new Gurindji language poster about bushfoods, which was a collaboration between the Karungkarni Art Centre, the local school, the CLC's Murnkurrumurnkurru Rangers, a linguist, elders and students. The rangers used the posters (for sale through the BIITE and the art centre) during school workshops.
- **Lajamanu:** operational costs for a repurposed vehicle to assist Yapa mentors of the WYDAC's intensive family support program, and improvements of the community's 'sorry ground' (shade structures, bollards, fencing, and removal of waste) to support bereaved families.

## OTHER INCOME STREAMS

The CLC continues to strongly promote its community development program to traditional owners who are negotiating exploration, mining and other land use agreements. It undertook 16 consultations and planning meetings with groups interested in investing income from such agreements in community-driven projects. These groups committed a total of \$1,490,558 to six new projects. Three project agreements were executed. The program managed an additional 13 ongoing projects from previous years.



Frank Curtis paints the decking at Greenwood outstation.

The Kurinja group that committed income from the Tennant Creek to Mt Isa section of the Northern Gas Pipeline for community benefit projects established its governance arrangements. The group continued to plan and assess quotes for several infrastructure projects at Likkaparta outstation designed to improve the existing tourism enterprise there which runs art workshops and hosts visitor groups.

Traditional owners receiving income from the Twin Bonanza mine funded a project of extensive repairs at Ngulupi because they want to start a cattle enterprise and youth diversionary training program at the outstation.

The CLC also consulted with traditional owners negotiating agreements about the proposed Mount Peake, Tellus and Tri Star mines.



Owen Miller and Heston Dickson repair a fence at Alekarenge's basketball court.

# OUTPUT GROUP 5

## ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

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

OUTPUT	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 Central Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.
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# OUTPUT 5.1

## DISTRIBUTIONS

Administer and distribute statutory, negotiated and other payments to the traditional owners and other clients.

Receipts for third-party use of Aboriginal land are deposited in the land use trust account and are distributed only in accordance with council decisions. Funds are mainly distributed to Aboriginal associations incorporated under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act) and must be paid to a corporation incorporated under that Act.

Pursuant to s.35C of the Land Rights Act, recipient corporations are required to provide the CLC with their financial statements and a written report containing the information specified. There is no statutory mechanism to enable enforcement of these reporting requirements other than where payments were made to a corporation pursuant to a determination. However, financial statements are publicly available on the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations website.

When funds are distributed to the recipient corporations, the CLC's Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) assists the corporations with the administration of their corporate and accounting obligations under the CATSI Act, and

distribution of funds or benefits to or on behalf of their members. Corporations may engage the services of the AAMC on an opt-in basis, subject to an engagement agreement on cost recovery arrangements. The role with each corporation is specified in a letter of engagement confirmed at each annual general meeting. Total distributions to all corporations during 2017–18 was \$16.2 million (in 2016–17 it was \$17.7 million).

### PERFORMANCE

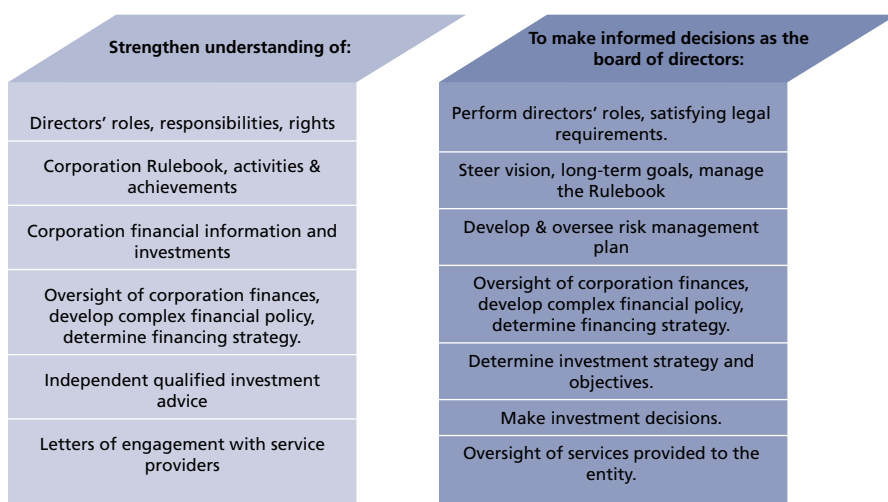
Table 19. Details of compliance to the CATSI Act and governance

Annual general meetings and directors' meetings held/income distribution instructions taken	27
Directors' meetings held	30
Income distribution instruction meetings held	82
Corporations' statutory financial statements to be lodged with ORIC	31
Trust statements lodged with ACNC	2





Figure 26. Good governance program aims



## GOOD GOVERNANCE – ADMINISTERED ABORIGINAL CORPORATIONS

The CLC is unable to offer financial advice. As the investment funds of the corporations it administers grow their boards need to develop the capacity to make investment decisions or to engage appropriate advice.

The Granites Mine Affected Area and Kurra Aboriginal corporations both embarked on a largely self-funded three-year governance program designed to strengthen the boards of directors' capacity in, and understanding of, corporate, financial and investment governance (see Figure 26). The CLC hired external providers to deliver applied learning workshops tailored to each board to build culturally appropriate and legitimate governance capacity. Each completed its first directors' workshop with high participation and engagement. Directors reported significant learnings and interest to continue with the program. The NT government's Remote Aboriginal Development Fund supported the GMAAAC program with a \$44,000 grant.

## LEASING

The leasing of Aboriginal land continues to generate a significant amount of income for traditional owners. Leasing income that they have instructed be applied for the benefit of the community is incorporated into existing plans and priorities facilitated by the CLC's community development program. The AAMC manages the distribution of leasing income when the traditional owners want to distribute this money among themselves.

The CLC prepared 31 traditional owner identifications in support of distribution of income to ensure the right people were consulted about payments. Most payments were for exploration and mining related compensation. Other distributions for gravel extraction access payments and lease payments were also made. Details of the traditional owner identification reports are set out in Table 20.

Table 20. Traditional Owner Identification Reports prepared for administration and distribution of payments

Leasing	1
Exploration and mining	27
Other	3
<b>Total traditional owner identification reports</b>	<b>31</b>

## OUTPUT 5.2 ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS

Aboriginal land is formally held by land trusts, that is, 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 (ALTs) are statutory entities and usually consist of a chair and not less than three members who hold office for periods not exceeding five years. Land trust members are usually drawn from among traditional owners of the land held in trust.

The functions of a land trust are to hold title to land; to exercise powers to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property for the benefit of the traditional owners; and, where land is granted in a deed of grant held in escrow (the land council holds the title deed in trust until a specific event or condition takes place, such as the lapse of a lease or interest), to acquire the estates and interests of other

persons with a view to gaining the delivery of the title to the land trust.

A land trust may only deal with the land as directed by the land council, and such directions are provided only after identification of, and consultation with, the traditional owners and on the basis of their informed consent.

Figure 26. Land tenure in the CLC region, 2017–18

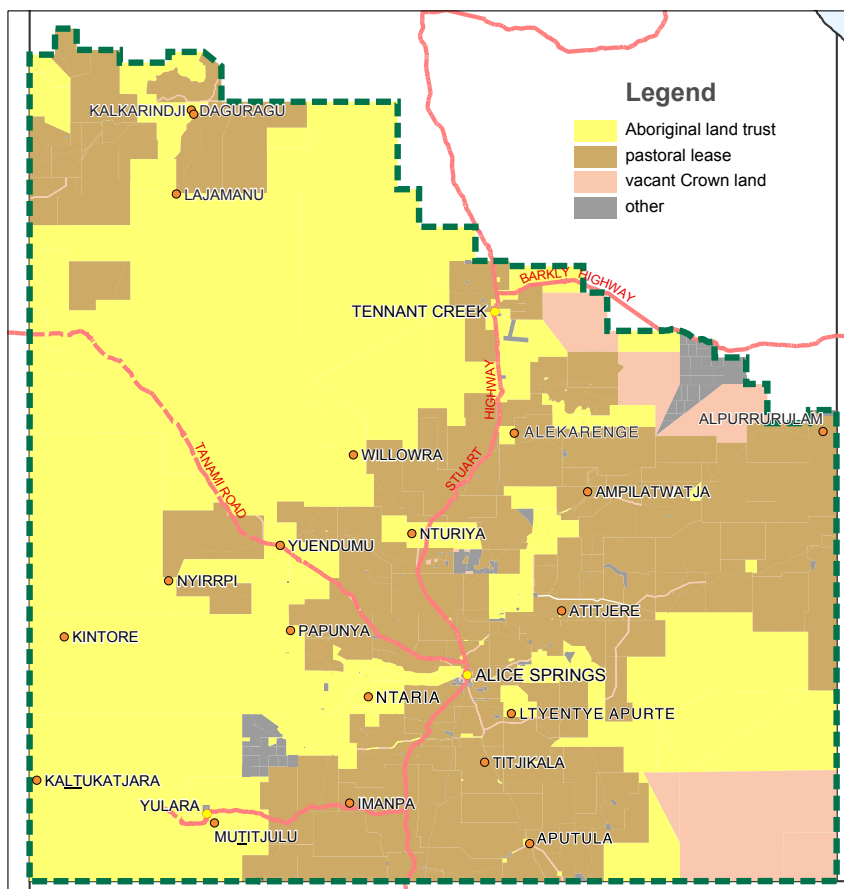


Table 21. Aboriginal land trusts in the CLC region, 2017–18

Ahakeye Aboriginal Land Trust
Aherrenge Aboriginal Land Trust
Akanta Aboriginal Land Trust
Akekarrwenteme Ureyenge Aboriginal Land Trust
Alatjuta Aboriginal Land Trust
Alkeperre-Atwarte Ayepe-Arenye Arleye Aboriginal Land Trust (Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Reserve)
Alkwert Aboriginal Land Trust
Alyawarra Aboriginal Land Trust
Amoonguna Aboriginal Land Trust
Anatye Aboriginal Land Trust
Angarapa Aboriginal Land Trust
Ankweleyelengkwe Aboriginal Land Trust
Anurrete Aboriginal Land Trust
Aputula Aboriginal Land Trust
Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust
Arltunga Aboriginal Land Trust (Arltunga Historical Reserve)
Arnapipe Aboriginal Land Trust
Athenge Lhere Aboriginal Land Trust
Atnerrperke Aboriginal Land Trust (Trephina Gorge Nature Park)
Atnetye Aboriginal Land Trust
Atwengerrpe Aboriginal Land Trust
Ayleparrantenhe Aboriginal Land Trust (Devils Marbles)
Bilinarra-Jutpurra Aboriginal Land Trust (Gregory National Park)
Central Desert Aboriginal Land Trust
Daguragu Aboriginal Land Trust
Erlterlapentye Aboriginal Land Trust (Davenport Range National Park)
Haasts Bluff Aboriginal Land Trust
Hooker Creek Aboriginal Land Trust
Iliyarne Aboriginal Land Trust
Ilparle Aboriginal Land Trust
Inarnme Aboriginal Land Trust
Irlwentye Aboriginal Land Trust (N'dhala Gorge Nature Park)
Irrinjirrinjirr Aboriginal Land Trust
Irrmarne Aboriginal Land Trust
Irtterkewarre Aboriginal Land Trust (Chambers Pillar)
Iwupataka Aboriginal Land Trust
Kanttaji Aboriginal Land Trust
Karlantijpa North Aboriginal Land Trust
Karlantijpa South Aboriginal Land Trust
Katitj Aboriginal Land Trust
Lake Mackay Aboriginal Land Trust
Lhere Pirnte Aboriginal Land Trust (Finke Gorge including Palm Valley)
Ltalaltuma Aboriginal Land Trust
Mala Aboriginal Land Trust
Malngin 2 Aboriginal Land Trust
Malngin Aboriginal Land Trust
Mangkurrpa Aboriginal Land Trust
Melkng Aboriginal Land Trust
Mount Frederick Aboriginal Land Trust



Mount Frederick 2 Aboriginal Land Trust
Mpwelarre Aboriginal Land Trust
Mpweringe-Arnapipe Aboriginal Land Trust
Mungkarta Aboriginal Land Trust
Ngalurtju Aboriginal Land Trust
Ntaria Aboriginal Land Trust
Pantyinteme Aboriginal Land Trust
Pawu Aboriginal Land Trust
Petermann Aboriginal Land Trust
Pmere Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust
Pmere Nyente Aboriginal Land Trust
Purta Aboriginal Land Trust
Pwanye Aboriginal Land Trust
Pwanye 2 Aboriginal Land Trust (Corroboree Rock Carvings Conservation)
Rodna Aboriginal Land Trust
Roulpmaulpma Aboriginal Land Trust
Rrurtenge Aboriginal Land Trust
Santa Teresa Aboriginal Land Trust
Thakeperte Aboriginal Land Trust
Thangkenhareng Aboriginal Land Trust
Twertentye Aboriginal Land Trust (Rainbow Valley excision swap – dissolved)
Tyurretye Aboriginal Land Trust (West MacDonnell National Park including Simpsons Gap and Simpsons Gap Extension)
Uluru – Kata Tjuta Aboriginal Land Trust
Uremerne Land Aboriginal Land (Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation)
Uretyingke Aboriginal Land Trust
Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri Aboriginal Land Trust
Uruna Aboriginal Land Trust
Wakaya Aboriginal Land Trust
Wampana-Karlantijpa Aboriginal Land Trust
Warrabri Aboriginal Land Trust
Warti-Yangu Aboriginal Land Trust
Warumungu Aboriginal Land Trust
Watarrka Aboriginal Land Trust
Wirliyajarrayi Aboriginal Land Trust
Yalpirakinu Aboriginal Land Trust
Yewerre Aboriginal Land Trust
Yingualyala Aboriginal Land Trust
Yiningarra Aboriginal Land Trust
Yuendumu Aboriginal Land Trust
Yunkanjini Aboriginal Land Trust
Yurrkuru Aboriginal Land Trust

**Table 22. NT park land trusts**

Note: Park freehold title is a distinct form of fee simple estate created under the *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2003* (NT).

Arrelte Twatye Park Land Trust (Native Gap Conservation Reserve)
Atnwarle Park Land Trust (Dulcie Ranges)
Kweyeunpe Park Land Trust (Kuyunba Conservation Reserve)
Watarrka Park Land Trust (Watarrka National Park)

# OUTPUT 5.3

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION

### Assist in the resolution of disputes with respect to land as appropriate.

There are various types of disputes that may occur in the CLC region but analysis of those affecting its constituents indicates that they can be broadly grouped into four interrelated categories: those based on land and traditional ownership, competition for money or resources, family matters, and individual behaviours.

The CLC has statutory functions under both the Land Rights Act (s.25) and the Native Title Act (s.203BF) to assist with the resolution of disputes that relate to land; however, disputes within each of the identified categories affect the CLC's functions.

There are a growing number of communities and groups in the CLC region where entrenched conflicts (some arising as a result of a dispute over traditional ownership of land, including group composition and boundaries) are causing significant stress and anxiety for traditional owners and other Aboriginal people, and making it difficult for the CLC to fulfil its duties to them.

To better manage these functions the CLC developed a traditional owner dispute management framework and an engagement strategy, which are being implemented within the 2017–2021 corporate plan. The dispute management framework reflects the following principles:

- Empowerment of Aboriginal groups, families and individuals to identify and manage their own disputes.
- Reduced reliance on the CLC or any external parties in relation to mediating disputes.
- Policy of 'wait to be asked' to assist but be able to respond in a consistent and timely manner, recognising that a timely response can lessen the likelihood of exacerbation of a dispute.
- Recognition that disputes are nested in systems and structures, meaning that numerous external parties and factors are likely to be causing or exacerbating disputes.
- Recognition that the work of the CLC may unintentionally cause or exacerbate a dispute.
- Recognition that getting the decision-making processes of the group right is a major preventative measure.

- Determination that engagement processes should do no harm.
- CLC support is conditional on the disputing parties demonstrating a commitment to managing a dispute, and that the CLC may withdraw ongoing support, services and resources where parties are not committed.

The CLC continued to brief its executive committee about progress of disputes and to advise the committee when any parties repeatedly breach agreed processes or showed little or no interest in resolving a dispute. The executive committee may decide to withdraw CLC services from the disputing party or parties for a period of time. To ensure that disputes are not exacerbated by identification of those involved, disputes are not the subject of individual reports.

Anthropological advice informs the mediation or resolution of minor ongoing disputes. This year a senior consultant helped to resolve issues around the distribution of leasing payments for one community. Anthropologists also prepared a scoping report for Kurra Aboriginal Corporation directors who were concerned about membership of the corporation.

The CLC assisted the Patta group in Tennant Creek to resolve internal disputes. Using native title funding, it consulted with the aim of improving the group's capacity to manage its prescribed body corporate (PBC). The CLC also provided assistance to a group on Phillip Creek Station prior to the establishment of the Phillip Creek PBC.

# OUTPUT GROUP 6

## NATIVE TITLE

The Central Land Council aims to provide Aboriginal landowners 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 Central Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.



# OUTPUT 6

## NATIVE TITLE

### NATIVE TITLE

Native title is the legal term used by the Australian High Court to describe the rights and interests that Aboriginal people have over their lands since long before European settlement of Australia. These rights and interests are common law indigenous property rights and were recognised by the High Court in the Mabo judgment of June 1992, and were legislated in 1993. The subsequent High Court's Wik judgement of December 1996 further determined that native title could co-exist with other rights held under a pastoral lease.

While native title recognises that indigenous people have traditional rights to speak for country, to protect sites and to be consulted regarding developments on their land, it does not give indigenous people ownership of land as the Land Rights Act does.

### THE CLC'S NATIVE TITLE PROGRAM

In 1994 the CLC became a recognised native title representative body for Central Australia under s.203 of the Native Title Act 1993. In that capacity, the CLC has statutory functions to facilitate and assist native title holders to make native title applications (NTA), respond to proposed future Acts and negotiate agreements, resolve disputes between groups, and

assist prescribed bodies corporate (PBC) to manage and protect native title rights and interests. In 2018 the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs granted the CLC re-recognition as a native title representative body for a maximum of six years to June 2024.

The CLC continued to certify NTAs for 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 council or the CLC executive before going to the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) for registration.

The CLC has a multidisciplinary team of 25 native title-funded positions. It engaged 13 consultants on native title matters and two consultants on PBC-related matters.

### National Native Title Council

The CLC has been a member of the National Native Title Council since its inception in 2005 and contributed to its submissions, and discussions and representations to government on matters of national importance. The CLC attended consultative fora on amendments to the Native Title Act and Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act, Close the Gap Refresh and the tribunal's PBC support forum.



The Kanturrpa group poses with Justice Debra Mortimer at the Phillip Creek native title determination.



Justice Charlesworth with Therese Ryder (seated), Stephanie Hayes, Ursula Johnson and Roseanne Johnson at the native title determination for Maryvale Station in 2018.

## Native title consent determinations

### *Phillip Creek*

On 3 August 2017, the Federal Court sat at Purumpuru waterhole on Phillip Creek Station, approximately 55 kilometres north of Tennant Creek. Justice Mortimer handed down a determination by consent of non-exclusive native title over 3,800 square kilometres comprising all of Phillip Creek Station. The determination recognised the rights and interests of nine separate landholding groups to access, hunt, gather and fish on these lands and waters, to use their resources, and to conduct cultural activities and ceremonies in the area. The native title holders' rights will coexist with the rights of the pastoral leaseholders who will continue to operate Phillip Creek Station.

The CLC filed the NTA with the Federal Court in November 2014 because of possible future acts (development proposals that may impact on native title rights and interests) resulting from exploration licence applications and other activities that raised concerns over the protection of sites and areas of cultural significance to the Kankawarla, Jajjinyarra, Patta, Pirtangu, Purrturu, Wapurru, Yurtuminyi and Linga landholding groups. The native title holders instructed the CLC to lodge an NTA, as they were anxious to protect their cultural areas and have a say over exploration and other activities on their country. The Warumungu and Warlmanpa Aboriginal Corporation will hold the native title for the area, and

the corporation was registered as the native title body corporate on 14 May 2018.

### *Maryvale*

On 23 May 2018, Justice Charlesworth handed down a non exclusive native title consent determination over Maryvale Station at a Federal Court sitting on the banks of the Hugh River. The determination area, comprising approximately 3,244 square kilometres, recognises the native title rights and interests of the Imarnte, Titjikala and Idracowra landholding groups.

The determination recognised the native title holders' rights and interests, which will coexist with the rights of the pastoral leaseholders.



Margaret Campbell, Hazel Ungwanaka, Rene Pepperill, Ursula Johnson and Myra Ah Chee celebrate the Maryvale Station determination.



The CLC lodged the NTA in 2015 as the result of mining exploration licence applications (ELA) and activities on and near the claim area, which raised concerns about the protection of significant places in the area.

The Rodinga Aboriginal Corporation was registered as a native title body corporate on 4 June 2018.

### ***Andado/New Crown***

On 24 May 2018, the Federal Court sat at Aputula (Finke) and Justice Charlesworth handed down a non exclusive native title consent determination over Andado and New Crown stations. The determination area, approximately 20,000 square kilometres, recognises the native title rights and interests of the Southern and Eastern Arrernte native title holders.

At the event, artist and native title holder Marlene Doolan presented the CLC with a painting depicting connection to country, dreaming and bushfoods in appreciation of its work on the claim.

The NTA was filed in 2014 in response to mining ELA and activities on and near the claim area.

The Tyatyekwenhe Aboriginal Corporation was registered as a native title body corporate on 4 June 2018.

### ***Pine Hill (West)***

On 19 June 2018, the Federal Court sat near Ardens Soak Bore on Pine Hill Station, approximately 130

kilometres north of Alice Springs. At the sitting Justice Reeves handed down a determination by consent of non exclusive native title over the western portion of Pine Hill Station, an area of more than 1,500 square kilometres. The determination recognised the rights and interests of the Anmatyerr native title holders to access, hunt, gather and fish on these lands and waters, to use their resources, and to conduct cultural activities and ceremonies in the area.

The CLC lodged the NTA in August 2016 in response to ELAs and other future acts that raised concerns about the protection of sites and areas of cultural significance to the Alherramp, Arempey,



Amy Campbell with Justice Reeves at the Pine Hill (West) native title determination.



Andado/New Crown native title holder Marlene Doolan (left) thanked native title manager Francine McCarthy for the CLC's efforts with a gift of one of her paintings.





CLC policy officer Peta Braedon celebrated the Henbury native title determination with her grandparents Bessie Liddle and Bruce Breaden.

Lyelyepwenty, Ngwenyenp and Tywerl landholding groups.

The Pine Hill West Aboriginal Corporation will hold the native title rights and interests for the area and was registered as a native title body corporate on 5 July 2018.

### ***Henbury***

On 20 June 2018, Justice Reeves handed down a non exclusive native title consent determination over Henbury Station at Three Mile waterhole. The approximately 5,000 square kilometre determination area recognises the native title rights and interests of groups of Pertame, Western Arrernte and Matuntara Luritja language speakers.

The determination recognised their rights and interests. It followed a NTA application in 2016 that responded to tourism and mining exploration licence applications and activities impacting on the protection of sites and areas of cultural significance to the Inteyere, Twenge, Ipmengkere, Murtikutjara, Aniltika and Nthyareye landholding groups.

The corporation registered as a native title body corporate on 29 June 2018 is the Twenge Aboriginal Corporation.

## **COMPENSATION APPLICATIONS**

Where possible the CLC seeks to deal with compensation matters by negotiation. When deemed appropriate and instructed by native title holders, the CLC seeks to secure compensation for acts resulting in the extinguishment or impairment of native title rights and interests. It lodged no new native title compensation applications.

## **CLAIMANT APPLICATIONS**

The CLC pursues native title determinations that will achieve recognition and protection of native title rights and deliver outcomes that the native title holders seek. On 30 June 2018, the CLC had five active native title claimant applications registered with the tribunal. It organised 30 meetings and consultations relating to native title applications and significantly progressed anthropological research, preparation, and delivery of consent determination reports.

It completed 14 native title holder identifications in preparation for meetings where the native title holders considered ELAs and other native title activities. It gave advice and logistical assistance at

Table 23. Claimant application progress, 2017–18

Anthropological reports completed	Research or assistance	Anthropological research commenced or progressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jinka/Jervois stations</li> <li>• Tennant Creek Station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Crown/Andado stations</li> <li>• Phillip Creek Station</li> <li>• Pine Hill (West) Station</li> <li>• Henbury Station</li> <li>• Rainbow Valley</li> <li>• Limbunya Station</li> <li>• Wave Hill Station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simpson Desert</li> <li>• Anningie Station</li> <li>• Karinga Lakes (Curtin Springs, Lyndavale and Erldunda stations)</li> <li>• Ambalindum/The Garden stations</li> <li>• Mount Skinner/Woodgreen stations</li> </ul>

Table 24. New applications to the National Native Title Tribunal, 2017–18

Application	Date filed	Date registered with NNTT
Tennant Creek Station (NTD48/2017)	3 October 2017	24 November 2017
Jinka/Jervois stations (NTD16/2018)	10 May 2018	Pre-notification
Rainbow Valley (NTD24/2018)	28 June 2018	Pre-notification

Table 25. Applications finalised by the National Native Title Tribunal, 2017–18

Application	Date determination handed down by NNTT
Phillip Creek (NTD50/2014)	3 August 2017
Maryvale (NTD35/2015)	23 May 2018
Andado/New Crown (NTD20/2014)	24 May 2018
Pine Hill (West) (NTD44/2016)	19 June 2018
Henbury (NTD47/2016)	20 June 2018

Table 26. Applications lodged with the National Native Title Tribunal, 2017–18

Application	Date filed	Date registered with NNTT	Issues
Tennant Creek Station (NTD48/2017)	3 October 2017	24 November 2017	A determination by consent expected in early 2019.
Jinka/Jervois stations (NTD16/2018)	10 May 2018	Pre-notification	Application is to be amended following a change of tenure within application area.
Rainbow Valley (NTD24/2018)	28 June 2018	Pre-notification	Consent to file a native title application received in June 2018.
Wave Hill Station (NTD62/2016)	25 November 2016	2 March 2017	NT government requested further information.
Limbunya Station (NTD1/2017)	19 January 2017	4 May 2017	NT government requested further information.

meetings that assisted the reporting of the validity of native title holder instructions.

## NEW APPLICATIONS

Applications lodged with the National Native Title Tribunal are listed in Table 24.

## FINALISED APPLICATIONS

Applications finalised by the National Native Title Tribunal are listed in Table 25.

## CURRENT APPLICATIONS

The anthropological reports and material in respect of Tennant Creek Station and Jinka and Jervois stations were finalised and lodged with the NT government. Anthropological research commenced or progressed in the Simpson Desert, on Anningie Station, at Karinga Lakes (Curtin Springs, Lyndavale and Erldunda stations), Ambalindum and The Gardens stations, and Mount Skinner and Woodgreen stations.



Karinga Lakes claimants make camp on Lyndavale Station in 2017. (Photo courtesy Michael Cawthorn)

The CLC received consent to file an NTA over Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve in June 2018.

Table 26 summarises the current applications lodged with the NNTT.

### **Tennant Creek (NTD48/2017)**

The CLC filed an application on 3 October 2017, which was registered with the tribunal on 24 November 2017. It served a summary anthropological report on the respondents. The Federal Court is expected to hand down a determination by consent in the first half of 2019.

### **Jinka/Jervois (NTD16/2018)**

The CLC filed an application on 10 May 2018, which is in a period of pre-notification and consequently requires amending due to a change in tenure within the application area. It served a summary anthropological report on the respondents.

### **Rainbow Valley (NTD24/2018)**

The CLC filed an application on 28 June 2018, after receiving consent from the NT government. The application is in a period of pre-notification.

Following negotiations regarding joint management arrangements of parks and reserves within the NT, Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve was issued park freehold, a new land title only for use in the Parks and Reserves system. These arrangements were incorporated into an ILUA covering matters such as joint management and the lodgement of a native title application.

Following the registration of the ILUA with the tribunal on 3 October 2005 the CLC received consent to lodge the native title application in June 2018.

### **Wave Hill (NTD62/2016)**

The CLC filed an application on 25 November 2016, which was registered with the tribunal on 2 March 2017. It served a summary anthropological report on the respondents. The CLC engaged a consultant to provide further information requested by the NT government.

### **Limbunya (NTD1/2017)**

The CLC filed an application on 19 January 2017, which was registered with the tribunal on 4 May 2017. It served a summary anthropological report on the respondents. The CLC engaged a consultant to provide further information requested by the NT government.

## **FUTURE ACTS**

Mining future acts (mining or exploration proposals with the potential to impact on native title rights and interests) are the largest driver of the CLC's native title work program. The number of exploration tenements notified under s.29 of the Native Title Act has fluctuated considerably over recent years, and the CLC is seeking instructions from native title holders in response.

The ongoing administration of future acts is a high priority for the CLC and it has continued to notify native title holders and claimants about future acts. The CLC monitors the media and maintains a register of applications. It informs all applicants about the native title process and its preference for negotiated agreements.



## Mining and exploration future acts

All applications for exploration licences within the NT include a statement from the NT government that the grant attracts 'expedited procedures' as outlined in s.237 of the Native Title Act. This determines a strict time limit of four months within which a native title holder party can lodge an objection. The CLC responded to 50 notifications under s.29 and one notification under s.24MD of the act. It assessed each notification for its potential impact on native title rights and interests.

The CLC undertook 36 future-act mining and exploration related field trips, meetings and consultations with affected native title holders. In other instances, existing instructions adequately dealt with the application. Contact with the applicant is required for all notifications, whether genuine or not. It remains difficult to determine whether an application is a genuine exploration proposal or a tactic to increase the sale value of property.

## Mining and exploration agreements

Table 27 shows native title exploration and mining matters and decisions in 2017–18 in respect to the allocation of compensation to native title holders flowing from agreements.

## Non-mining future acts

The CLC undertook 15 field trips, consultations, instruction meetings and activities related to non-mining future acts.

Table 27. Native title exploration and mining matters and decisions, 2017–18

Exploration agreements	1
Deeds of assumption	0
Distribution of compensation monies	17
Miscellaneous	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

Table 28. ILUAs finalised and registered, 2017–18

ILUA	Date registered
Red Gum Store	30/1/2018
Northern Gas Pipeline: CLC Tennant ILUA	2/3/2018
Northern Gas Pipeline: CLC unalienated crown land ILUA	2/3/2018
Northern Gas Pipeline: Phillip Creek ILUA	2/3/2018

## INDIGENOUS LAND USE AGREEMENTS (ILUAs)

The CLC has implemented a clear strategy to secure beneficial outcomes for native title holders through negotiated ILUAs and other agreements, including agreements under s.31 of the Native Title Act. It currently has 83 ILUAs registered with the tribunal and is awaiting the registration of a further four. It has entered into negotiations in relation to an additional seven ILUAs.



Nyurapaya Kaika at Atila (Mount Conner) during Karinga Lakes native claim field research on Curtin Springs Station.

## POST-DETERMINATION ASSISTANCE

Table 29. Assistance delivered to prescribed bodies corporate (PBC), 2017–18

Aboriginal corporation	Type of assistance
Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (Alice Springs PBC)	Distribution of income from an NT Parks agreement.
Ipperrelhelam Aboriginal Corporation (Lake Nash and Georgina Downs Station)	Assisted the holding of a directors' meeting, provided information and advice on negotiations regarding an ILUA to establish a bore field and construct a power line, provided information and sought instructions on the resumption of an existing tenure into the pastoral lease and conducted a PBC development planning meeting.
Gurindji Aboriginal Corporation (Kalkaringi township)	Discussed with NT government and corporation members the setting up of an ILUA for further development of the township. The PBC asked the CLC to assist the PBC and native title holders. The parties agreed to continue negotiations. PBC directors executed a service agreement with the CLC.
Kaytetye Alyawarr Awenyerraperte Ingkerrwenh Aboriginal Corporation (Sandover)	Assisted the PBC to facilitate mediation meetings in relation to access to the determination area to assess sacred sites, and undertook clearances for pastoral improvements and confirmed the boundary of the extension to the Aherrenge ALT. Assisted the PBC undertake clearances, consultations and negotiations regarding the future development of an exploration area, an infrastructure corridor to transport ore and mining and infrastructure agreements. Provided a briefing to native title holders about decision-making processes and assisted with the distribution of compensation payments. Discussed the possibility of allocating compensation monies to community development projects.
Mitata Aboriginal Corporation (Kurundi)	Assisted the corporation to hold its AGM, lodge its general report and undertake a PBC development planning meeting. The AGM agreed to the service agreement with the CLC.
Mpwerempwer Aboriginal Corporation (Singleton)	Helped the corporation to hold its AGM, lodge its general report and hold a directors' meeting, which agreed to a service agreement with the CLC. Undertook a PBC development planning meeting and capacity building activities.
Kaytetye Tywerate Arengge Aboriginal Corporation (Neutral Junction)	Supported a directors' meeting and undertook a PBC development planning meeting.
Eynewantheyne Aboriginal Corporation (Neutral Junction/Stirling)	Assisted at a directors' meeting, updated directors on ILUA negotiations and proposed future works and held a PBC development plan meeting.
Ilkewartn Ywel Aboriginal Corporation (Pine Hill East)	Facilitated a meeting with PBC members and native title holders where a stakeholder presented information about a horticulture development pilot project that could involve the PBC. Informed the PBC about an existing ILUA and its role in its implementation.
Kwaty Aboriginal Corporation (Nolan Bore/Aileron)	Assisted the corporation to hold its AGM and undertook a PBC development planning meeting and capacity building activities.
Alherramp Illewerr Mamp Arrangkey Tywerl Aboriginal Corporation (Napperby)	Helped the PBC to inform members and native title holders about the Tanami gas pipeline proposal and obtained instructions regarding an ILUA. Supported directors' meetings to inform members about the pipeline consultation process and the certification of native title holder decisions. Assisted native title holders to assess the rehabilitation of an area contaminated by the illegal dumping of saline solution. Helped the PBC undertake a development planning meeting and capacity-building activities.

Aboriginal corporation	Type of assistance
Pmarra Tjurritja Alturla Aboriginal Corporation (Glen Helen)	Assisted the corporation to hold its AGM and lodge its general report and undertook a PBC development planning meeting, Supported directors' meetings and capacity-building activities. Members agreed to a service agreement with the CLC.
WALA Aboriginal Corporation (Narwietooma)	Helped the PBC to inform members and native title holders about the Tanami gas pipeline proposal and obtained instructions regarding an ILUA. Supported the directors to inform members about the pipeline consultation process, the certification of native title holder decisions and the signing of the agreement. Helped the corporation to hold its AGM, lodge its general report, and undertake a PBC development meeting. The members agreed to a service agreement with the CLC.
Ngalyia Aboriginal Corporation (Mt Doreen)	Helped the PBC to inform members and native title holders about the Tanami gas pipeline proposal and obtained instructions regarding an ILUA. Supported the directors to hold meetings to inform members about the pipeline consultation process, the certification of native title holder decisions and signing of the ILUA. Undertook a PBC development planning meeting and capacity-building training activities. The members agreed to a service agreement with the CLC.
Yankanjini Aboriginal Corporation (Newhaven)	Assisted the corporation to hold its AGM and lodge its general report and undertook a PBC development planning meeting, directors' meetings and capacity building activities. Directors also agreed to a service agreement between the CLC and the corporation. Provided information and advice about an ILUA and site protections measures in relation to the construction of a small fence to establish an enclosure for a threatened species project.
Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation (Ooratippra)	Assisted the corporation to hold its AGM, lodge its general report and a directors' meeting where the CLC provided information and advice about negotiations regarding a variation to the sublease over Ooratippra Station. Also undertook a PBC development planning meeting.
Tyatyekwenhe Aboriginal Corporation (Andado/New Crown)	Briefed native title holders on the role of the PBC and the allocation of compensation monies to community development projects.
Tywele Aboriginal Corporation (Mt Riddock)	Facilitated a meeting between native title holders and company representatives to provide information on the cessation of mining and future plans. Facilitated a PBC development and a directors' meeting. Directors agreed to a service agreement with the CLC.
Warlmanpa Warumungu Aboriginal Corporation (Phillip Creek)	Facilitated dispute mediation meetings about the establishment of a PBC for the determination area, visited country and held a meeting of native title holders to nominate a PBC. Assisted the corporation to hold its AGM, lodge its general report and hold a directors' meeting where directors agreed to a service agreement with the CLC.
Patta Aboriginal Corporation (Tennant Creek Township)	Assisted members to build their internal governance capacity through an improved understanding of decision-making principles, and visited country to confirm decision making principles.

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION

There have been no major disputes relating to native title claims. In anticipation of future disputes, the CLC gave eight staff the opportunity to develop negotiation and mediation skills.

## Alternative procedure agreements

The CLC did not enter into alternative procedure agreements.

## Body corporate agreements

The CLC entered into 10 PBC service agreements.



# CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY

### Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the CLC are:

- best practice accounting, financial management, performance reporting, unmodified annual audit reports and financial sustainability
- robust corporate financial planning
- relevant, accurate and timely performance-based management and environmental impact reporting
- effective risk management, including managing appropriate governance and risk management frameworks and understanding management risk appetite
- procurement of funds to sustain and advance corporate and operational plans and performance of statutory functions
- compliance with all statutory regulatory requirements
- staff recruitment, training and development opportunities for administering Aboriginal corporations.

### MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS

There were no directions, general policies or general policy orders issued by the responsible minister.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

### Estimates and review

Estimates of administrative expenditure are submitted annually to the minister. 'Additional estimates' requests for essential additional resources are submitted only as required (nil during 2017–18). Approved estimates fund operational expenses, salaries and wages, and capital expenditure. The minister originally approved \$18.068 million of funding from the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA). He also approved \$40 million for a homelands project across the NT which will make \$15.75 million available for outstations in the CLC region. The CLC

will undertake the ABA application consultation process, but will not be involved in selection and implementation of approved projects.

### Reporting

A half-yearly performance and operations report submitted to the minister in February 2018 met funding agreement and legislative obligations.

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) performs the annual audit of the financial statements to determine compliance and that the statements present fairly the financial position, performance and cash flows. ANAO's audit opinion indicates that the statements are free from material misstatement.

### Risk management and fraud control

An annual review of the risk management plan and framework, including a risk profile and a 'risk appetite' reassessment, by the accountable authority (the chair and director) took place in December 2017. The CLC uses the annual Comcover risk management benchmarking survey to assess improvements.

The Commonwealth's fraud control framework informs the CLC's framework. The accountable authority takes all reasonable measures to prevent, detect and deal with fraud, including data collection, reporting and investigation. It certified that the required fraud data was collected and reported as required, based on the ongoing maintenance of the fraud incident register. New staff complete the Commonwealth's online fraud awareness training.

Internal practices and procedures ensure that appropriate financial authorisations and financial delegations are in place for rigorous monitoring and detection of anomalies. Accountable authority instructions are the appropriate financial expenditure authorities framework and are reviewed every July, taking into account changes in the value of money and the organisation's structure.

A code of conduct prescribes workplace personal and professional behaviour.

### Audit committee (s.45, PGPA Act)

The audit committee now comprises four independent members: Adrian Watts (accountant), Danny Masters (lawyer), Bruce Walker (chair/director), and Beverley Russ (accounting manager). A review of the PGPA has recommended that commonwealth entity audit committee members be independent. If this recommendation is implemented no action will be required. The committee met three times. It oversees an agreed work plan and audit charter and reports annually to the accountable authority.

### 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, including directors' and officers' liability provisions, with Comcover and the compulsory professional indemnity insurance required by the Law Society Northern Territory for its legal practitioners.

### Duty to keep the minister/finance minister informed (s.19, PGPA Act)

There weren't any requirements for any special information advice to the minister for 2017–18.

### Freedom of information

Aboriginal land councils and land trusts are listed in Part I of Schedule 2 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Fol). Pursuant to s.7 the CLC is not subject to Fol requests.

### Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies

The CLC and the Amoonguna ALT were respondents in proceedings in the Federal Court brought by Roseanne and Marie Ellis, traditional owners of the Amoonguna ALT. The applicants argued that the CLC had acted unlawfully in entering into leases over land on the Amoonguna ALT with the NT government, Central Australian Aboriginal Congress, and MacDonnell Regional Council, arguing that the CLC's executive had failed to take into account relevant considerations when resolving to direct the ALT to enter the lease. Justice Mortimer handed down her decision on 2 February 2018, deciding against the applicants. An appeal has been filed by the applicants. In related proceedings brought by the applicants in the Federal Court, they submit that it is unlawful for the CLC to apply income from leasing rent in Amoonguna to the community development program to facilitate projects in Amoonguna as agreed by traditional owners. The parties are currently



After 15 years at the CLC, RSU manager Martin Darr (right) has moved to Queensland with his partner Peter Granzer.



Former policy manager Jayne Weepers has moved to Canberra.



Community development officer Alex Gyles took a new job at the Northern Land Council and his colleague Louise Stanley is now in London.



Billyjean Smith, Maria Van Neerven, Dean Ristic and Riley Scott celebrate NAIDOC Day in the library.

negotiating a settlement of this litigation that will result in the lease money being used for community development purposes.

## Human resources

The CLC continues to prioritise workforce engagement, training and development, and system improvement initiatives. Automating and streamlining processes improved staff access to human resources services. A dedicated human resources service provider improved communication and service delivery and the team focused on robust reporting of metrics and continuous improvement.

Ongoing system improvements included a review of the current human resources and payroll system, resulting in system modifications and the establishment of an electronic help desk enhancing compliance, productivity and efficiency.

## EMPLOYEE PROFILE

### Employee relations

The *Fair Work Act 2009* and the CLC's enterprise agreement 2017–20 establish employment terms and conditions and entitlements. The Fair Work Commission approved the latest agreement on 20 March 2018.

Salary progression is subject to meeting the required performance standards. Performance bonuses were not paid.

### Workplace health and safety

Obligations under the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* (WHS Act) were met. A review of the workplace health and safety (WHS) management system, started in 2014, was completed.

The WHS committee met five times. Its focus remained on maintaining the WHS management system; conducting workplace inspections and emergency evacuation drills at all sites; and reviewing and updating WHS policies, procedures and standard operational procedures.

### Reporting requirements under the WHS Act

The following statements are provided in accordance with the Act:

- There were no notifiable incidents reported to Comcare under s.38.
- No notices were issued under s.90 (provisional improvement notices), s.191 (improvement



CLC policy manager Dr Josie Douglas (centre) won the 2017 WEH Stanner award for her PhD thesis.

notices), s.195 (prohibition notices), or s.198 (non-disturbance notices).

### WHS committee statement

The CLC strives to provide a safe workplace. It has a primary duty of care to its employees, traditional owners and other persons.

It provides a safe environment for all employees, constituents, contractors and visitors at all work places by:

- implementing safe work systems meeting legislative requirements – the responsibilities and system framework are outlined in its WHS management arrangements
- consulting with and educating employees in safe work practices and their responsibility to work safely
- regularly monitoring work practices through internal and external audits and improving by measuring performance against safety objectives and targets
- identifying risks and implementing controls to reduce risk as far as practical
- encouraging safety leadership throughout the organisation and celebrating safety achievements.

### Workforce development

The CLC demonstrated its commitment to workforce development and training by appointing a dedicated human resources organisational development officer. This has enabled employees to receive support to undertake vocational education and training, and tertiary and other learning opportunities.

### Aboriginal manager development

A development pilot program, supported by specific funding approved by the minister, continued with five Aboriginal senior staff who are employed as managers or coordinators and informally coach and mentor



Table 30. Fulltime and parttime staff expressed as fulltime equivalent (FTE), 2017–18

Salary classification	Total FTE	Aboriginal	%	Non-Aboriginal	%	Female	%	Male	%
CL 1	5.1	5.1	2.3	–	–	2.5	1.1	2.6	1.2
CL 2	39.7	39.7	17.9	–	–	9.0	4.1	30.7	13.8
CL 3	11.5	10.0	4.5	1.5	0.7	7.7	3.5	3.8	1.7
CL 4	26.3	21.3	9.6	5.1	2.3	12.7	5.7	13.7	6.2
CL 5	23.6	11.0	5.0	12.6	5.7	14.4	6.5	9.2	4.1
CL 6	73.3	9.4	4.2	63.9	28.8	36.3	16.4	36.9	16.6
SO C	22.4	4.3	1.9	18.1	8.2	10.5	4.7	11.9	5.4
SO B	6.0	1.5	0.7	4.5	2.0	4.7	2.1	1.3	0.6
SO A	11.2	–	–	11.2	5.0	6.4	2.9	4.8	2.2
SES1	2.0	–	–	2.0	0.9	–	–	2.0	0.9
SES2	1.0	1.0	0.4	–	–	–	–	1.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>222.0</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>

Note: Sums may vary due to rounding

Table 31. Fulltime and parttime staff (headcount) at 30 June 2018

Salary classification	Total	Aboriginal	%	Non-Aboriginal	%	Female	%	Male	%
CL 1	5.0	5.0	2.0	–	–	2.0	0.8	3.0	1.2
CL 2	64.0	64.0	26.2	–	–	14.0	5.7	50.0	20.5
CL 3	9.0	9.0	3.7	–	–	6.0	2.5	3.0	1.2
CL 4	30.0	26.0	10.7	4.0	1.6	13.0	5.3	17.0	7.0
CL 5	24.0	10.0	4.1	14.0	5.7	15.0	6.1	9.0	3.7
CL 6	67.0	9.0	3.7	58.0	23.8	33.0	13.5	34.0	13.9
SO C	25.0	3.0	1.2	22.0	9.0	13.0	5.3	12.0	4.9
SO B	6.0	2.0	0.8	4.0	1.6	5.0	2.0	1.0	0.4
SO A	11.0	–	–	11.0	4.5	7.0	2.9	4.0	1.6
SES1	2.0	–	–	2.0	0.8	–	–	2.0	0.8
SES2	1.0	1.0	0.4	–	–	–	–	1.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>

Table 32. Casual staff expressed as fulltime equivalent, 2017–18

Salary classification	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Female	Male
CL 1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1
CL 2	3.8	3.8	–	0.3	3.5
CL 3	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.0
CL 4	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.1
CL 5	0.1	0.1	0.0	–	0.1
CL 6	1.2	–	1.2	0.3	0.9
SO C	0.2	–	0.2	0.2	0.0

**Table 33. Fulltime equivalent staff by ranger group, 2016–18**

Ranger group	2016–17 Actual ongoing	2017–18 Actual ongoing
Anangu	–	1.3
Anangu Luritjiku	2.7	2.9
Anmatyerr	4.7	5.2
Arltarpilta Inelye*	3.3	2.8
Kaltukatjara	2.8	3.4
Ltyentye Apurte*	5.1	4.3
Murnkurru-murnkurru*	5.1	3.2
Muru-warinyi Ankul	5.2	7.5
Tjakuṛa	–	1.6
Northern Tanami	4.7	4.3
Tjuwanpa	6.1	6.8
Warlpiri	1.9	3.1
Ranger support officers	2.9	2.3
<b>Total rangers</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>48.7</b>
Training and mentoring	2.4	3.0
Coordinators	8.7	10.8
Technical/administration	1.1	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>64.3</b>

Note: Sums may vary due to rounding.

**Table 34. Staff vocational education and training, 2017–18**

Type of vocational education and training	Number of employees
Study agreements	2
Accredited training by the CLC, including in dispute resolution	77
Needs-based short courses, conferences, information seminars and workshops	124
National indigenous cadetship support program (graduated with Bachelor degree in Anthropology)	1
<b>Total staff undertaking vocational education and training</b>	<b>204</b>

other Aboriginal employees. The program provides a structured path for Aboriginal employees to advance to more senior and leadership positions.

An external coaching specialist (Leadership Success) was engaged during the year. Using a computer-based performance tool they identified the leadership skills and knowledge capacity in 10 core leadership and management functions for each of the group members. This helped identify areas where group members require support. A development plan was prepared and one-to-one coaching provided, mainly by telephone to minimise costs.

### Information services

**Awards** – The CLC won the National Archives of Australia Award for Digital Excellence 2018 for the implementation of an electronic records and management system, named eDIS (electronic Document and Information System), and was shortlisted for the Records and Information Management Professionals Australasia J Eddis Linton Award 2017.

The **David Jupurrurla Long Resource Centre**, also known as the library, has a new lounge area for informal meetings and a quiet working space and study area.

**Performance and statistics** – All functions, that is the library, the records with eDIS, and the archives, received a consistent number of requests for services and resources, both for acquisitions and assessment. The eDIS helpdesk solved 692 requests and provided 112 electronic records training sessions. Resource subscriptions are comprehensive for anthropology services and some for legal services.

**Business systems** – eDIS is being administered and developed continuously. The library catalogue software TIMS and its associated library management system are still active. A new system is under consideration.

**Professional development** – In October 2017 information services officer archives Teresa McCarthy commenced a six-week work placement with the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, working with its print and manuscript team, digitisation team, and its collection development team. Ms McCarthy developed new skills, knowledge and ideas she has implemented at the CLC, such as improved preservation management. She also completed her Certificate IV in records management. All team members attended workshop and training sessions locally and online as appropriate to their specialist working areas, for example, one-day



Author Alexis Wright (in black) with Francis Kelly and Tracker Tilmouth's family at the launch of her biography of Tracker at the NT Library.

virtual training on archiving and disposal provided by Information Proficiency.

**Archives** – It was the final year of the Memory of the Centre (Re-Integrating Central Australian Community Cultural Collections) project in which the CLC was a partner with the University of Sydney and the Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). Over 90 items (film, photographs, slides and audio) from the CLC's collections have been digitised, reinforcing a commitment to ensure cultural and historical materials are preserved and accessible. Another significant highlight was the digitisation of film footage of the very first meeting of the council in 1977. Before now the film was only available on its original reels and was inaccessible to most interested people. Archives fulfilled a number of requests for the repatriation of cultural material.

**Library** – The CLC's exquisite rare book collection is used extensively by the land management, anthropology and legal sections and research consultants.

Events and activities held in the library were well attended, such as NAIDOC and eDIS award celebrations, and a display celebrating the Stella Prize Award win for Alexis Wright for *Tracker*, her biography of the late former CLC director, Tracker Tilmouth. CLC chair Francis Kelly launched *Tracker* at the NT Library in Darwin in March.

### Computer services (information systems)

Computer services' primary function is to develop, support and maintain modern computing infrastructure, particularly to provide a high level of service to regional offices through the best available communication systems and remote support services.

The CLC has a fully networked system, including a standardised computer workstation for each of its 200-plus employees (except for the rangers), providing all employees with access to e-mail, word processing, internet browsing and a range of other services. Computer services ensures the integrity and security of the electronic data through backup systems, secure network access, and virus protection. The section also makes the CLC more efficient through the development and implementation of new systems that provide improved access to information and communications.

The section includes three specialist staff who maintain an extensive geographical information system and manipulate geographic data sets to produce customised maps for projects. Work is in progress to expand the services provided by the section through the implementation of web-based mapping systems.

Computer services' major goals of 2017–18 included finalisation of the WAN services upgrade, a major storage area network migration, and the implementation of new phone system, Single Sign On



**Table 35. Computer services' major achievements, 2017–18**

Major achievements	Outcome
General operations	Maintained large, complex ICT network in regional and remote areas without significant downtime or data loss (2017–17 figures are in brackets). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,400 support cases actioned (2,118)</li> <li>• 87 new user accounts created (65)</li> <li>• 15 new roles/positions provisioned</li> <li>• 220 access control cards issued</li> </ul>
SSO platform	Implemented a Single Sign On platform, providing secure and reliable connection to the PoolCar vehicle booking system and other hosted services.
Wide area network	Completed upgrade/migration of WAN data services across 14 CLC offices.
Storage area network	Migrated virtual server storage to new SAN system with improved reliability and performance.
Backup system	Implemented the Veeam backup platform to replace the unreliable and underperforming DPM system. Replaced the backup storage appliance.
PBX system	Deployed a new VoIP telephony to 245 desks across 11 sites.
Windows 10	Created a Windows 10 desktop standard operating environment and commenced deployment of the operating system to desktop machines.
Managed email signatures	Implemented internal and external signatures with appropriate checking and controls for all users.
Regional office upgrades	Upgraded ICT infrastructure at the Tjuwanpa and Papunya offices. Commenced installation of basic site servers to all offices.
Geospatial services unit	Continued to produce and support high-quality graphical user interface products. Significant progress was made towards implementing an online mapping portal. The team leader conducted on-site training in ArcGIS Pro for all users, including mining and land management staff.

and backup systems. As always, computer services and the geospatial services unit staff performed their duties admirably throughout the year, demonstrating a high level of dedication, skill, teamwork and good humour.

## ASSET MANAGEMENT

### Fleet management

The CLC owns and manages a substantial vehicle fleet, including four-wheel drive vehicles, people movers, all-terrain vehicles, and medium and rigid trucks. The fleet management strategy ensures reliable, safe and robust vehicles that are fit for purpose. The CLC replaces the majority of its fleet every three to four years, depending on use. By that time remote operational vehicles reach their optimal age and maintenance expenditure escalates.

The final stage of the transportation improvement strategy was the implementation of a new vehicle booking system in early 2018. A bespoke system was not pursued due to the significant cost, instead a web-based system by a Melbourne company, PoolCar,

was adopted. Project highlights include: no capital outlay, minor expenses for customisations achieving 90 per cent of system requirements, ongoing low monthly fees, web-based system for quicker user response especially for users in remote communities, specific customisations, and the incorporation of the findings of the CLC's transport study.

### Land and buildings management

During the repairs of substantial storm damage of the main office at 27 Stuart Highway sustained in 2016, it was assessed that the building had been subsiding since 2009. A full engineering structural review resulted in major civil works to the on-site stormwater management, replacement of some internal glass office partitions, and upgrades to the syphonic roof drainage. They were completed in 2018 using specific ABA funding.

Tangentyere Constructions completed a new regional office in Papunya in June 2018, employing CDP participants from the community during construction. The Anangu Luritjiku Rangers and regional services staff now work in the office.

Section 19 leases have been sought for various lots in Papunya, Mutitjulu and Aputula (Finke) as part of future planning and development for staff and office accommodation.

Design works for the new regional office in Kalkaringi are almost complete, with an expected tender process in the first quarter of 2018–19 and construction in the dry season of 2019. The new office will include outdoor and indoor meeting space, visitor accommodation, and sufficient office area for current and future growth in the region, and the site will be landscaped.

### Environment protection and biodiversity

Section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* requires Commonwealth authorities to report on environmental matters.

Various operational aspects are specifically concerned with the environment. Refer to other outputs in this report, in particular Output 1.2. Corporate management actions on environmental matters include:

- ongoing development of performance information framework and metrics
- production of the recommended environmental measures for all Commonwealth entities (see Table 36).



Before: Labourers dug trenches to divert rainwater from the CLC building in Alice Springs.



And after: a completed trench.

Table 36. CLC's performance against Commonwealth-recommended environmental measures

Theme	Performance measure	Indicator(s)	Measure	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Energy efficiency	Total consumption of energy – includes all energy consumed when undertaking the functions of the agency, such as energy consumed for office buildings and transportation	Electricity purchased	\$	210,865	163,304	230,688	220,415	242,179
		Electricity consumed	kWh	708,093	702,904	720,568	692,957	780,799
		Gas purchased <sup>4</sup>	\$	23,979	27,229	16,884	21,410	25,531
		Other fuels purchased / consumed	L	569,524	541,876	537,229	566,140	640,094
		Air travel distances	km	903,664	691,312	608,154	757,791	887,952
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Air travel greenhouse gas (CO <sub>2</sub> )	tonnes	103.6	85.6	78.0	92.3	108
		Electricity greenhouse gas (CO <sub>2</sub> )	tonnes	863.9	857.5	879.1	845.4	953
		Gas greenhouse gas (CO <sub>2</sub> )	tonnes	29.3	33.2	14.4	14.9	17.8
		Other fuels greenhouse gas (CO <sub>2</sub> )	tonnes	1,537.7	1,463.1	1,343.1	1,415	1,599
		Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	tonnes	2,534	2,439.4	2,314.5	2,368	2,677
	Relative energy use per employee	Electricity used	kWh per employee	3,133.2	3,016.8	3,044.2	2,999.8	3,295
		Gas used	Gj per employee	106.1	116.9	49.7	64.7	63.2
		Other fuels used	L per employee	2,520	2,326	2,270	2,451	2,701
Renewable energy	Renewable energy <sup>1</sup>	Electricity produced	kWh	34,833	56,634	51,178	51,201	42,501
		Savings	\$	10,910	13,026	11,771	11,776	9,775
		CO <sub>2</sub> savings	tonnes	24.0	39.1	35	35.3	29.3
		Renewable electricity in % of total electricity consumed and produced	% kWh	4.7	7.5	7	6.9	5.7
Waste	Total waste – going to landfills	Amount – going to landfills	cubic metres	466.6	355.7	356	410	435
	Total waste – going to recycling facilities	Amount – going to recycling facilities	cubic metres	177.0	156.0	156	260	260
	Relative waste production	Amount of waste per employee	cubic metres	2.8	2.2	2	1.8	1.8
	Total consumption of water	Amount of water consumed	kl	5,851.0	8,811.2	11,391	7,522	8,280
Water	Relative water consumption	Total water use	kl per employee	25.9	37.8	48	32.6	35
CO <sub>2</sub> offsets	Feral animals removed under National Feral Camel Project	Feral animals removed	number	6,014.0	0.0	0	0	0
		CO <sub>2</sub> emission savings (0.96t CO <sub>2</sub> e/camel/year)	tonnes	5,773.4	0.0	0	0	0
	Feral camels removed <sup>2</sup>	Feral animals removed	number	6,294.0	244.0	718	0	406
		CO <sub>2</sub> emission savings (0.96t CO <sub>2</sub> e/camel/year) <sup>5</sup>	tonnes	6,042.2	234.2	689	0	423
	Other feral animals removed <sup>3</sup>	Feral animals removed <sup>3</sup>	number	11,128.0	4,651.0	1,316	2,280	0
		(1.29t CO <sub>2</sub> /horse/year) <sup>5</sup>	tonnes	14,355.1	5,999.8	1,698	2,375	0

**Notes:**

1 20kW at Stuart Highway; 6kW at Cameron Street; 6kW at Kennett Court; total = 32kW

2 Removed by muster off grazing licence or elsewhere

3 Other feral herbivores removed (horses, donkeys, etc.)

4 Solar panels not working at 100% capacity; require cleaning in FY 2018–19

5 United Nations FAO 2006



# ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

The accountable authority hereby presents the 2017–18 annual performance statement. In its opinion, it is based on properly maintained records accurately reflecting the CLC's performance, and complies with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

## CLC purpose

As described in the 2017–18 corporate plan, the CLC's purposes are its powers and functions within the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and its responsibilities as a native title representative body under the Native Title Act 1993. These functions and powers are embodied in the strategic goals. For the qualitative assessment of the achievement of these goals, refer to the pages of this annual report referenced:

1. good governance (refer pages 18–20)
2. Aboriginal rights and interests protection (refer pages 73–83, 104–107)
3. land ownership and interests (refer pages 25–26, 42–44, 108–117)
4. culture and heritage protection (refer pages 84–86)
5. economic development and income management (refer pages 45–71, 101–103)
6. strong communities, outstations, and regions (refer pages 87–100)
7. sustainable land use and management (refer pages 27–41)
8. corporate management (refer pages 23–24, 118–126).

## Results against each performance criterion

A performance information framework ensures that properly maintained records are the basis of the reported performance and facilitates the selection of performance information and metrics to measure organisational performance. Performance is monitored by metric 'dashboards', each including measures categorised by each of the eight strategic goals. The dashboards include a six-year history of actual performance, the corporate plan target, and the forecasts for the following three financial years.

Table 36 contains 46 key performance items reported against the targets presented in the *CLC Corporate Plan 2017–2021*.

## Analysis of performance against purpose

The factors that influence achievement of purpose are mainly:

- Resource constraints: reliance upon estimates (budget) approved by the Minister for Indigenous

Affairs for allocations from the ABA and the Indigenous Advancement Strategy (for programs such as native title representative body functions and the ranger program); the Australian Government pursues a policy of strict control and productivity improvement.

- External demand: key statutory functions include obtaining traditional owner consent for use of Aboriginal land, largely related to mining exploration and mining agreements. The downturn in the mining industry is continuing to have an impact on the level of use applications. However, in some functions (such as anthropological) the mining downturn has been offset by increases in other activities related to community development and leasing of Aboriginal land.
- Aboriginal constituent services demand: traditional owners receive royalties, rent and compensation related to mining and other land use activities. Groups assigned increasing amounts from these proceeds to community development activities supported and administered by the community development program.
- Improved productivity: greater productivity enables the organisation to improve services. A key project has been the implementation of a number of (non-cash) productivity improvements that emanated from enterprise bargaining under the government's enterprise agreement policy. These gains exceeded the value of the salary increases.

The non-financial results for 2017–18 generally indicate outcomes aligned to expectations, with variations related to economic demand offset by other social demands.

Table 37. Annual performance statement: actual vs target

Strategic goal	Performance criteria	Key performance indicators – description	Strategy Ref. (4)	PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE						2017–18	
				2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	TARGET (5)	ACTUAL	VARIATION
Rights	Successful communication of CLC's rights and interests advocacy activities to Aboriginal constituents and key stakeholders.	Number of external publications produced	A9	7	61	30	58	80	55	35	(20)
		CLC web page access rate (visits) – by constituents and stakeholders (000)	A9	70	92	121	136	133	137	125	(12)
Land	ALRA land claims and native title claims – recognition of Aboriginal constituents' interests in land by successfully (in compliance with ALRA and Native Title legislation) negotiating and obtaining land rights and native title determinations.	Land claims finalised (ALRA) (note 1)	B1	3	–	2	–	–	1	418,548	(1)
		Traditional owner 'ownership' (square km) achieved	B1	414,539	414,539	417,448	417,448	418,548	423,378	418,548	(4,830)
		CLC – total region size (square km)	B1	776,549	776,549	776,549	776,549	776,549	776,549	776,549	
		Native title meetings and consultations – post determination	B10	90	96	107	114	75	75	54	(21)
		Anthropological advice issued – determines relevant traditional owners (claims and interests)	B12	444	370	421	430	370	471	411	(60)
		Native title claims finalised – consent determination handed down	B2	2	4	1	2	4	5	5	–
		Total permits issued – access to Aboriginal land – VVW	B11	3,779	3,997	4,194	4,952	5,871	7,045	9,078	2,033
	Post land claim and native title claim negotiation and administration – administering ALRA permit access to Aboriginal land and negotiating post claim 'use-of-land' outcomes (leasing consents, mining consents, other future acts requests).	Leasing – consents obtained – all	B11	613	365	333	393	231	27	170	143
Culture		Leasing – current leases and licences – all	B11	–	–	1,733	2,126	2,347	2,394	2,450	56
		Native title non-mining ILUA (note 2) – negotiated and registered	B3	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	3
		Mining/non-mining – future act meetings – NT holder identification field trips	B5	18	30	27	28	22	22	1	(21)
	Activities protecting Aboriginal land and culturally significant sites and to maintain Aboriginal cultural heritage and languages by supporting traditional Aboriginal ceremony and funeral customs and development of heritage management plans.	Sacred Site Clearance Certificates (SSCC) / other advice issued	C1	107	137	145	180	182	182	165	(17)
		Cultural heritage management plans/projects completed, progressed, supported	C2	12	10	7	8	27	10	19	9
		Ceremony activity – regional payments – ABA – s.64(4) funded (\$)	C2	88,846	91,528	81,385	96,221	84,242	90,000	81,793	(8,207)
		Total funerals assisted – ABA and community funded	C8	214	266	237	306	319	330	315	(15)
		Funeral payments – ABA s.64(4) funded (\$)	C8	295,658	331,042	249,923	253,217	265,296	260,000	268,207	(8,207)

Strategic goal	Performance criteria	Key performance indicators – description	Strategy Ref. (4)	PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE					2017–18		
				2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	TARGET (5)	ACTUAL	VARIATION
Economic	Activities supporting economic development (including mining and agricultural interests) of Aboriginal land and the effective management of income derived from the use of the land.	Exploration (mining) titles applications – completed (includes withdrawn during negotiating period)	D1	81	67	59	60	24	40	36	(4)
		Exploration agreements (ELAs and EPAs)	D1	63	70	70	70	65	75	59	(16)
		Mining agreements – ALRA	D1	11	14	11	11	11	13	11	(2)
		Native title – mining agreements	D1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Employment placements (mining, exploration, road construction, rail line maintenance, remote employment services, pastoral industry)	D5	8	56	39	50	15	20	14	(6)
Rangers	Performance measures related to achieving the requirements of this grant-funded program – improving employment and training outcomes, ranger program staff retention.	Ranger program – rangers employed – fulltime equivalent – VN2	F1	91	97	113	93	72	105	49	(56)
		Ranger program – turnover (annual/trend) %	F1	n/a	36%	50%	30%	23%	20%	34%	14%
		Ranger program – training – certificates awarded	F4	10	11	28	30	–	17	16	(1)
		Ranger program – fire management burns	F8	10	–	14	16	17	10	14	4
Com- munities	Actions to support the development of strong communities and outstations.	Community development expenditure – 5-year lease money (\$000) – VN3	E4	56	4,170	1,283	1,490	1,583	2,400	578	(1,822)
		Granites Mines Affected Areas compensation community development – annual value committed to projects (\$000)	E4	1,676	1,013	1,058	1,200	1,970	3,500	3,013	(487)
		Community development project expenditure – CLC region – total (\$000) – VN3	E4	4,266	7,709	9,135	8,524	7,292	9,850	8,226	(1,624)
		Homelands/outstations (no.) consulted – ABA funding approved by minister of IA (Note 3)	E1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using land	Activities to remove feral animals from Aboriginal land.	Feral animals culled	G	31,997	23,436	4,895	3,000	2,615	2,300	406	(1,894)



Strategic goal	Performance criteria	Key performance indicators – description	Strategy Ref. (4)	PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE						2017–18	
				2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	TARGET (5)	ACTUAL	VARIATION
Governance	Governance meetings held to administer the requirements of the ALRA and Native Title Act, and to provide council members with regular cultural engagement opportunities.	Council meetings held	H	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	–
		Executive committee meetings held	H	9	11	9	9	8	8	8	–
	Effective and sustainable management of CLC operational assets.	Vehicles in operation – VN4	H	n/a	107	104	98	98	98	107	9
		Vehicle resale – proceeds as a percentage of purchase price	H	37.0%	27.4%	40.8%	39.6%	43.4%	45.0%	46.4%	1.4%
	Human resources planning, capability and health/safety.	Staff's total working days in field (remote working measure)	H	7,822	7,803	8,381	7,486	7,589	7,817	8,178	361
		Staff turnover (terminations/average staff) (%) – ranger program	H	18	28	23	40	40	33	38	5
		Staff turnover (terminations/average staff) (%) – other	H	13	19	15	19	24	22	29	7
		Leadership program (Aboriginal) participants (from 2016–17)	H					6	6	5	(1)
		New staff study agreements	H	4	9	11	10	9	10	4	(6)
		Lost days – injury	H	88	80	136	70	60	58	11	(47)
		Health and safety representatives	H	9	9	5	5	5	5	5	–
		Information systems – user roles supported	H	189	195	210	210	216	220	250	30
		Maps produced for meetings and logistics	H	731	657	671	623	702	700	804	104
		Records (move to electronic) – new files added (paper)	H	6,151	5,119	2,756	2,800	765	383	755	372
		Renewable energy – solar electricity produced (kWh) – VN5	H	17,610	34,833	56,634	53,918	51,201	131,900	42,500	(89,400)
		Renewable energy – CO <sub>2</sub> savings (tonnes) – VN5	H	12	24	39	37	35	170	29	(141)
		AAMC meetings held – AGMs	H	29	29	30	31	27	27	31	4
		Office of Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) – general reports lodged	H	29	29	31	31	31	31	31	–

## Notes

- 1 No further ALRA land claims permitted under the legislation – only two claims remaining
- 2 Indigenous land use agreement
- 3 CLC involvement in ABA homelands project negotiated with PM&C during 2017–18
- 4 Strategy reference – refer to the strategy matrix on pages 12–15 of the corporate plan
- 5 As per corporate plan, with corrections

## Variation notes (VN)

- VN1 Significant increase in permits issued related to gas pipeline construction on Aboriginal land
- VN2 Unsuccessful submission to minister to increase number of ranger groups
- VN3 Five-year lease money project implementation delayed in one community
- VN4 Toyota 'troopies' rear side seats no longer manufactured due to safety concerns; a number of ranger locations are replacing one troopie with two dual-cab vehicles
- VN5 Targets assumed that minister would approve solar energy project for main office (which had a four-year payback). Project approved by minister for next financial year.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Central Land Council financial statements

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Minister for Indigenous Affairs

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Central Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2018:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Central Land Council as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Central Land Council, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2018 and for the year then ended:

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

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As the Accountable Authorities of the Central Land Council the Chair and Director are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under that Act. The Chair and Director are also responsible for such internal control as the Chair and Director determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chair and Director are responsible for assessing the Central Land Council's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Chair and Director are also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.



### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

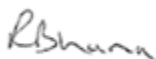
My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Australian National Audit Office



Rita Bhana  
Senior Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General  
Canberra  
16 August 2018

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

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### STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2018 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

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


This statement is made in accordance with this declaration of the Accountable Authority:

Signed 

Mr. David Ross  
Director  
Accountable Authority  
Date: 15/08/2018

Signed 

Mr. Francis Kelly  
Chair  
Accountable Authority  
Date: 15/08/2018

Signed 

Dr Nigel Graves FCPA  
Chief Financial Officer  
Date: 15/08/2018

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

	NOTES	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES EXPENSES</b>			
Employees and council members' benefits	3(a)	23,543	22,608
Suppliers	3(b)	14,247	14,714
Depreciation and amortisation	7(a)	2,503	2,559
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>40,293</b>	<b>39,881</b>
<b>OWN-SOURCE INCOME</b>			
<b>Own-source revenue</b>			
Rendering of services	4(a)	3,529	3,528
Interest	4(b)	419	353
Rental income	4(c)	45	13
Other revenue	4(d)	2,987	3,456
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>6,980</b>	<b>7,350</b>
<b>Gains</b>			
Gains from sale of assets	4(e)	322	448
Reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments	4(f)	17	35
<b>Total gains</b>		<b>339</b>	<b>483</b>
<b>Total own-source income</b>		<b>7,319</b>	<b>7,833</b>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>32,974</b>	<b>32,048</b>
Revenue from government	4(g)	35,041	34,533
Surplus on continuing operations		<b>2,067</b>	<b>2,485</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
<b>Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services</b>			
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	4(h)	<b>2,067</b>	<b>2,485</b>



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018**

	NOTES	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	15,315	15,849
Trade and other receivables	6(b)	2,050	797
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>17,365</b>	<b>16,646</b>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>			
Land and buildings	7(a)	24,992	24,958
Investment property	7(b)	492	–
Plant and equipment	7(a)	6,600	6,031
Inventories	7(c)	28	25
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>32,112</b>	<b>31,014</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>49,477</b>	<b>47,660</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	8(a)	3,338	3,466
Other payables	8(b)	708	597
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>4,046</b>	<b>4,063</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employee provisions	9(a)	3,766	3,999
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>3,766</b>	<b>3,999</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>7,812</b>	<b>8,062</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>41,665</b>	<b>39,598</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Asset revaluation reserve		7,075	7,075
Retained surplus		34,590	32,523
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>41,665</b>	<b>39,598</b>

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>32,523</b>	30,038	<b>7,075</b>	7,075	<b>39,598</b>	37,113
<b>Comprehensive income</b>						
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	<b>2,067</b>	2,485	–	–	<b>2,067</b>	2,485
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>2,067</b>	2,485	–	–	<b>2,067</b>	2,485
of which:						
Attributable to the Australian Government	<b>2,067</b>	2,485	–	–	<b>2,067</b>	2,485
<b>Transactions with owners</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer between equity components	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>34,590</b>	32,523	<b>7,075</b>	7,075	<b>41,665</b>	39,598

**Accounting policy***Equity injections*

Amounts appropriated which are designed as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

*Other distributions to owners*

The Financial Reporting Requirement (FRR) requires that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless it is in the nature of a dividend. In 2017–18 the CLC did not make any contribution to owners.

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

	NOTES	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		5,657	7,261
Receipts from Government		37,858	36,674
Rental income		45	13
Net GST received from Australian Tax Office		–	575
Interest		415	318
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>43,975</b>	<b>44,841</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		23,775	22,505
Suppliers		16,970	15,489
Net GST paid to Australian Tax Office		488	–
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>41,233</b>	<b>37,994</b>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>2,742</b>	<b>6,847</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		723	934
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>723</b>	<b>934</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7(a)	3,999	2,605
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>3,999</b>	<b>2,605</b>
<b>Net cash (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(3,276)</b>	<b>(1,671)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(534)</b>	<b>5,176</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		15,849	10,673
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>15,315</b>	<b>15,849</b>



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## OVERVIEW

### NOTE 1: THE BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

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

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

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

### NOTE 2: NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

#### *Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements*

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in the standard.

All new standards/revised standards/interpretations/amending standards issued prior to the sign-off date applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact on the CLC and are not expected to have future financial impact on the CLC.

#### *Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements*

The following new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards were issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Board prior to the sign-off date, of which the financial impact has yet to be determined.

Standard	Nature of impending changes	Expected application date for CLC
<i>AASB 9 Financial Instruments</i>	AASB 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment.	Applicable for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2018 therefore expected application for CLC is 30 June 2019.
<i>AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> <i>AASB 2016–17 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards</i> – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities	The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based, five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised.	The application of AASB 15 by not-for-profit entities has been deferred to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2019 therefore expected application for CLC is 30 June 2020.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Standard	Nature of impending changes	Expected application date for CLC
<i>AASB 16 Leases</i>	AASB 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases – for the lessee – effectively treating all leases as finance leases. There are also changes in accounting over the life of the lease. In particular, lessees will now require a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when they pay constant annual rentals. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice, i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases.	Applicable for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2019, therefore, expected application for CLC is 30 June 2020.
<i>AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities</i>	AASB 1058 replaces the income recognition requirements relating to private sector not-for-profit (NFP) entities, as well as the majority of income recognition requirements relating to public sector NFP entities previously reflected in <i>AASB 1004 Contributions</i> .	Applicable for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2019, therefore, expected application for CLC is 30 June 2020.

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the CLC has made the following judgement that has 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 or the depreciated replacement cost 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 reporting period.

### **Taxation**

The CLC is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST).

### **Events after the reporting period**

There were no significant events after balance sheet date.

## **NOTE 3: EXPENSES**

### **Note 3(a): Employee benefits**

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Wages and salaries	20,549	19,314
Superannuation (defined contribution plans)	2,395	2,312
Leave and other entitlements	(18)	234
Other employee benefits	617	748
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>23,543</b>	<b>22,608</b>

All payments are within the terms of the 2017–2020 CLC enterprise agreement. The CLC makes an additional superannuation contribution of 3% over and above the Superannuation Guarantee Levy of 9.50%.

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The CLC pays compulsory professional indemnity insurance to Law Society NT for all its practising lawyers and pays Comcover a premium for Accountable Authority and officers' insurance.

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in Note 9.

## Note 3(b): Suppliers

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Goods and services supplied or rendered</b>		
Accounting and audit	216	231
Consultants	952	792
Contractors	539	291
Travel, motor vehicle and meeting expenses	3,582	3,467
Accommodation and utilities	2,090	2,641
Other operating	3,278	3,135
Community project expenses	2,987	3,448
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>13,644</b>	<b>14,005</b>
Services rendered	13,644	14,005
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>13,644</b>	<b>14,005</b>
<b>Other supplier expenses</b>		
Operating lease rentals (minimum lease payments) – external parties	196	175
Workers' compensation and professional indemnity Insurance premium	407	534
<b>Total other supplier expenses</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>709</b>
<b>Total supplier expenses</b>	<b>14,247</b>	<b>14,714</b>

### Leasing commitments

CLC leases various indigenous lands in the remote locations of the NT to build offices or staff accommodations. These leases are on long-term lease arrangements and renewed as and when existing terms expire.

*Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:*

Within 1 year	191	176
Between 1 to 5 years	668	621
More than 5 years	501	519
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,316</b>

Where an 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.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets 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 straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

### NOTE 4: INCOME

#### OWN SOURCE REVENUE

##### Note 4(a): Rendering of services

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Rendering of services	3,529	3,528
<b>Total rendering of services</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>3,528</b>

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the CLC:

Revenue from the rendering of services, other than those contributions on receipt as per *AASB 1004*, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the CLC.

The stage of completion of the contract at the reporting date is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for 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.

##### Note 4(b): Interest

Interest from cash and short-term deposits	419	353
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>353</b>

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**
**Note 4(c): Rental income**

	<b>2018 \$'000</b>	<b>2017 \$'000</b>
Operating lease – other	45	13
<b>Total rental income</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>

*Subleasing rental income commitments*

The CLC leased out an office building at 6 Kennett Court, Alice Springs, for three years with an option to renew for another two years.

*Commitments for sublease rental income receivables are as follows:*

Within 1 year	31	–
Between 1 to 5 years	98	–
More than 5 years	–	–
<b>Total sublease rental income commitments</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>–</b>

**Note 4(d): Other revenue/gains**

Community project income	2,987	3,456
<b>Total other gains</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,456</b>

*Accounting policy*

The CLC facilitates community projects on behalf of various indigenous organisations or communities in Central Australia. These projects are on a cost basis with no intention to earn any profit on these activities. At the year end, total expenditure is matched with the income leaving no impact on the year end surplus or deficit.

**Note 4(e): Gains from sale of assets****Motor vehicles, plant and equipment**

Proceeds from sale	723	934
Carrying value of assets sold	(401)	(486)
<b>Net gain from sale of assets</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>448</b>

*Sale of assets*

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

**Note 4 (f): Reversal of previous asset write-downs and impairments**

Reversal of impairment losses – loans and receivables	17	35
<b>Total reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### Note 4(g): Revenue from Government

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
From Government – ABA s.64(1)	18,068	17,927
From Government – Special Purpose Contracts	14,200	13,146
From Government – Special Purpose Contracts (revenue received in advance but not yet spent)	2,773	3,460
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>35,041</b>	<b>34,533</b>

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue from Government when the entity gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Appropriations receivable is recorded at their nominal amounts.

Funding received or receivable from non-corporate Commonwealth entities (appropriated to the non-corporate Commonwealth entity as a corporate Commonwealth entity payment item for payment to this entity) 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 CLC becomes entitled to the funding or as contribution on receipt as per *AASB 1004 Contributions*.

### Note 4 (h): Reconciliation of total comprehensive income attributable to Australian Government

<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	2,067	2,485
Unspent grants received FY 2017–18 to be spent in FY 2018–19	(2,773)	(3,460)
Operational income received in previous years to be spent in FY 2018–19	(28)	(261)
<b>Net comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government</b>	<b>(734)</b>	<b>(1,236)</b>

#### *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 restrictions over how the money should be spent do not result in obligations. Therefore no liability has been recognised, and the majority of grants are recognised as income when cash is received.

This accounting treatment has the effect of additional revenue being recognised for the CLC in the 2017–18 financial year. For the 2017–18 financial year, \$2,772,581 (2016–17: \$3,460,224) was received and recognised as revenue, with corresponding outflows of resources expected in the 2018–19 financial year. Refer also Note 14 to these accounts.

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## NOTE 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET VS ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	ABA approved estimates 2017-18 \$'000	ABA actual 2017-18 \$'000	Variance 2017-18 \$'000
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Salaries and related expenses	14,025	13,662	363
Operational expenses	6,407	6,791	(383)
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>20,432</b>	<b>20,453</b>	<b>(20)</b>
Capital	1,669	2,986	(1,317)
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>22,101</b>	<b>23,439</b>	<b>(1,338)</b>
<b>Income</b>			
ABA s.64(1)	18,069	18,068	(1)
Administration fees	2,482	2,154	(328)
Interest	275	407	132
Sale of assets	310	251	(59)
Recoveries	808	1,096	288
Other	158	702	544
<b>Total income</b>	<b>22,101</b>	<b>22,678</b>	<b>577</b>
<b>ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(761)</b>	<b>(761)</b>

The net deficit of \$760,788 is accounted for as follows:

	2017-18 \$'000	Notes
<b>ABA (deficit) at 30 June 2018:</b>	<b>(761)</b>	
(Less) Committed towards building upgrades	(448)	(i)
Add: Pending motor vehicles disposals	66	(ii)
(Less) Committed operational expenses	(28)	(iii)
<b>ABA (deficit) after commitments as at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>(1,171)</b>	

### Notes:

- (i) Committed toward building upgrade at Kalkaringi and Yulara.
- (ii) Pending replacement of motor vehicles as per Transport Strategy; and
- (iii) Pending operational expenses provided for in 2016-17 and 2017-18 carried forward to 2018-19.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### NOTE 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS

#### Note 6(a): Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Cash on hand or on deposit	15,315	15,849
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>15,315</b>	<b>15,849</b>

#### *Accounting policy*

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes petty cash and any demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Note 6(b): Trade and other receivables

##### **Goods and services receivables**

Goods and services	1,976	833
<b>Total receivables for goods and services</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>833</b>

##### **Other receivables**

GST receivable from Australian Taxation Office	89	–
Interest receivable	57	53
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>886</b>

##### **Less: impairment allowance account**

Goods and services	(72)	(89)
	<b>(72)</b>	<b>(89)</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>797</b>

All receivables are current assets. Receivables 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 receivables are unsecured and, as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk. Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2017: 30 days).

#### **Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account Movements in relation to 2018 – goods and services**

<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>124</b>
Amounts recovered and reversed	(17)	(35)
(Decrease) recognised in net surplus	(17)	(35)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>89</b>

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## Note 7(a): Analysis of property, plant and equipment

<b>Table (A): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2017–18</b>	<b>Land &amp; buildings \$'000</b>	<b>Motor vehicles \$'000</b>	<b>Plant &amp; equipment \$'000</b>	<b>Library \$'000</b>	<b>Computer equipment &amp; software \$'000</b>	<b>TOTAL \$'000</b>
<b>As at 1 July 2017</b>						
Gross book value	25,711	8,290	2,358	515	1,734	38,607
Accumulated depreciation & amortisation	(753)	(4,468)	(1,293)	(50)	(1,055)	(7,619)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2017</b>	<b>24,958</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>30,989</b>
<b>Additions</b>						
By purchase	1,296	2,062	276	–	365	3,999
Depreciation and amortisation	(770)	(1,220)	(248)	–	(265)	(2,503)
Transfer to investment property	(492)	–	–	–	–	(492)
Disposals – gross value	–	(1,559)	–	–	–	(1,559)
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	–	1,158	–	–	–	1,158
<b>Net book value 30 June 2018</b>	<b>24,992</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>31,592</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2018 represented by</b>						
Gross book value	26,515	8,793	2,634	515	2,099	40,555
Accumulated depreciation & amortisation	(1,523)	(4,530)	(1,540)	(50)	(1,320)	(8,963)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2018</b>	<b>24,992</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>31,592</b>

<b>Table (B): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2016–17</b>	<b>Land &amp; buildings \$'000</b>	<b>Motor vehicles \$'000</b>	<b>Plant &amp; equipment \$'000</b>	<b>Library \$'000</b>	<b>Computer equipment &amp; software \$'000</b>	<b>TOTAL \$'000</b>
<b>As at 1 July 2016</b>						
Gross book value	25,039	9,358	2,168	500	1,651	38,716
Accumulated depreciation & amortisation	–	(4,894)	(1,071)	(50)	(1,271)	(7,286)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2016</b>	<b>25,039</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>31,430</b>
<b>Additions</b>						
By purchase	671	1,188	190	15	541	2,605
Depreciation and amortisation	(753)	(1,344)	(221)	–	(241)	(2,559)
Disposals – gross value	–	(2,256)	–	–	(457)	(2,713)
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	–	1,770	–	–	456	2,227
<b>Net book value 30 June 2017</b>	<b>24,958</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>30,989</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2017 represented by</b>						
Gross book value	25,711	8,290	2,358	515	1,734	38,607
Accumulated depreciation & amortisation	(753)	(4,468)	(1,293)	(50)	(1,055)	(7,619)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2017</b>	<b>24,958</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>30,989</b>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### *Revaluations of non-financial assets*

All land and buildings were subject to revaluation and were independently revalued by Maloney Asset Services at 30 June 2016. A revaluation increment of \$1,614,649 for land and buildings was credited to the asset revaluation reserve and included in the equity section of the balance sheet in 2016. No land or buildings are currently held for sale or are expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months.

Library's valuable book collection was subject to revaluation and was independently revalued by Matthew Fishburn as at 30 June 2016. The difference in the valuation was immaterial.

No property, plant or equipment is currently held for sale or expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months.

At 30 June 2018, the accountable authority believes that all non-financial assets as reported are carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found for non-financial assets.

### *Accounting policy*

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 income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

### *Asset recognition threshold*

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the balance sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000 excluding GST, 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.

### *Revaluation*

Following initial recognition at cost, land, buildings and rare books are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets are not materially different from their fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets.

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 reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed in a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset is restated to the revalued amount.

### *Frequency*

Freehold land, buildings and library are subject to a formal independent valuation at a minimum of every three years. The CLC's 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.

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the CLC using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated until the asset held is ready for use.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2018	2017
Buildings on freehold land	40 years	40 years
Leasehold improvements	40 years	40 years
Motor vehicles	4–10 years	4–10 years
Computer equipment	3–4 years	3–4 years
Plant and equipment	7–10 years	7–10 years

The revalued amounts of property are depreciated for the remaining life of the asset.

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 7. The majority of library asset purchases are individually under \$2,000 (the fixed asset threshold), and are charged directly to expenses.

The library assets are not subject to periodic revaluations and are not depreciated, except for the rare book collection which is subject to periodic revaluations.

## Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2018. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's 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 CLC was 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.

## Intangibles

The CLC's intangibles comprise Electronic Documents and Records Management System (EDRMS) and Microsoft NAV, finance system and installation of this software. 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 the CLC's software are three to four years (2017: 3–4 years)

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### Note 7(b): Investment property

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2017</b>	–	–
Transfer from land and buildings	492	–
<b>Total as at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>492</b>	–

Land and building on 6 Kennett Court, Alice Springs, NT, was leased for three years from September 2017. The assets as at September 2017 were transferred to investment property at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Above amount is included in Note 7(a).

The land and building were subject to revaluation and were independently revalued by Maloney Asset Services at 30 June 2016.

At 30 June 2018, the accountable authority believes that the investment property as reported is carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found.

#### *Accounting policy*

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of investment properties are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Where an investment property is acquired at no cost or for a nominal cost, its cost is deemed to be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is recognised in profit or loss in the year of disposal.

### Note 7(c): Inventory

Tyres	28	25
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>

All inventories are expected to be utilised within 12 months.

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.



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## NOTE 8: PAYABLES

### Note 8(a): Suppliers

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Trade payables	54	1,398
Sundry payables and accruals	3,284	1,670
GST payable to Australian Taxation Office	–	398
<b>Total supplier payables</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>3,466</b>

### Note 8(b): Other payables

Salaries and wages	708	597
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>597</b>

All payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

#### *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'.

#### *Other financial liabilities*

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

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

## NOTE 9: PROVISIONS

### Note 9(a): Employee provisions

Leave	3,766	3,999
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>3,999</b>

Long service leave liabilities were calculated using the shorthand method as at 30 July 2018 as detailed in FRR.

#### *Employee benefits*

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits expected within 12 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.

## **NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

### ***Leave***

The liability for employee benefits includes provision 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 CLC is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including CLC'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.

### ***Superannuation***

The majority of employees of CLC are members of REST and Acumen superannuation funds. The CLC makes employer contributions to the REST and Acumen superannuation funds at the rate of 12.5% paid on a fortnightly basis. The CLC complies with the requirements of the superannuation choice legislation. All superannuation contributions are to accumulated contribution plan.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

## **NOTE 10: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE**

There were no loans or grants made to directors or director related entities during the period. All transactions with directors or director related entities were made on normal terms and conditions. In cases where transactions occurred, the directors took no part in relevant decisions.

The CLC holds three fully paid ordinary shares issued at \$1.00 each in Centrecorp Aboriginal Investment Corporation Pty Ltd ('Centrecorp'), the trustee of two charitable trusts. Centrecorp itself does not have financial transactions or prepare financial statements. The deeds of both charitable trusts exclude the CLC as a shareholder to benefit from the trusts and precludes the deeds from being amended to ever allow such a benefit. As a result the CLC does not control or have influence over these entities. The fair value of the three shares is zero.

The CLC holds one fully paid share valued at \$1.00 in Imparja Television Pty Ltd. The constitution of Imparja Television Pty Ltd paragraph 48 (a) states 'surplus shall not be distributed to the members'. The CLC does not control or have influence over the entity. The fair value of the share is zero.

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## NOTE 11: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. The CLC has determined the key management personnel to be the director, general manager and the chair. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Short-term employee benefits:</b>		
Salary	614	722
Other	45	40
<b>Short-term employee benefit</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>762</b>
<b>Post-employment benefits:</b>		
Superannuation (post-employment benefits)	99	93
<b>Total post employment benefits</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Other long-term benefits:</b>		
Annual leave accrued	63	61
Long-service leave	192	170
Total other long-term benefits	255	231
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,086</b>

The total number of key management personnel (KMP) that are included in the table are three. (2017: 3) In the previous year there were four KMP disclosed, however, the GM Legal is not considered to be a KMP. The comparative figures for FY 2017 have been updated to reflect this change.

No one has temporarily acted as a KMP during the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Two KMP, the chair and the director, each have a close family member employed by CLC.

These close family members are remunerated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the CLC enterprise agreement. Both close family members were employed by the CLC prior to the commencement of employment of the KMP.

## NOTE 12: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

Remuneration to auditors for the reporting period are as follows:

Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) – for statutory audit	57	56
KPMG – for acquittal of grants	43	36
PriceWaterhouseCoopers for auditing the accounts of Associations assisted by the CLC	108	90
	<b>208</b>	<b>182</b>

The audit fees above report the costs associated with auditing each financial year.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The CLC incurs the cost of an audit on each of the Aboriginal corporations, trusts and companies for which the Aboriginal Associations Management Centre 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 ANAO during the reporting period.

### NOTE 13: LAND USE TRUST ACCOUNT

The CLC 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 *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act* (ALR), are held in the land use trust account and are disbursed in accordance with the terms of the trust. These monies are unavailable for other purposes of the CLC, and are not recognised in the financial statements.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>34,051</b>	<b>30,264</b>
Add receipts		
Subsection 64(1) and (3) statutory royalty equivalents	14,994	21,629
Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48a and 48d negotiated monies	19,604	21,391
Section 15, 16, 19 and 20 rental and lease monies	9,806	9,094
Other monies	1,299	5,529
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>45,703</b>	<b>57,643</b>
Deduct payments		
Section 35(2) statutory royalty equivalents	15,051	21,626
Section 35(3) negotiated payments	19,437	21,622
Section 35(4) rental and lease monies	8,360	6,177
Northern Territory – <i>National Emergency Response Act 2007</i>	524	1,507
Other payments	2,659	2,924
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>46,031</b>	<b>53,856</b>
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>33,724</b>	<b>34,051</b>
Cash at bank and term deposits	33,724	34,051



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

**Note 13(a): Details of amounts paid – s.35(2)**

Details of amounts paid as required by section 37(4) ALR (NT) Act:	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Ngurratjuta Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation	319	25
Granites Mine Affected Areas Aboriginal Corporation	14,683	21,564
Pulikattjarra Aboriginal Corporation	–	17
Nganampa Aboriginal Corporation	–	17
Ikuntji Artists Aboriginal Corporation	–	6
	<b>15,002</b>	<b>21,629</b>

***Determinations under section 42***

- (i) That all money paid into it under section 42 in respect of the Exploration Agreement for ELs 23780, 23602 and 23603 shall be paid, within six months of its receipt by the Land Council to the Tennant Region Aboriginal Corporation (ICN – 4567) – made on 9 May 2017 for five years
- (ii) That all money paid into it under section 42 in respect of the Exploration Agreement for ELs 29747, 29748 and 31606 shall be paid, within six months of its receipt by the Land Council to the Haasts Bluff Aboriginal Corporation (ICN – 4307) – made on 29 August 2017 for five years
- (iii) That all money paid into it under section 42 in respect of the Exploration Agreement for ELs 25146, 30729, 30730, 30731, 30732, 30733, 30739, 30740 and 31234 shall be paid, within six months of its receipt by the Land Council to the Haasts Bluff Aboriginal Corporation (ICN – 4307) – made on 29 August 2017 for five years
- (iv) That all money paid into it under section 42 in respect of the Exploration Agreement for EL 26626 shall be paid, within six months of its receipt by the Land Council to the Warlpiri Aboriginal Corporation (ICN – 863) – made on 29 August 2017 for five years
- (v) That all money paid into it under section 42 in respect of the Exploration Agreement for EL 23523 shall be paid, within six months of its receipt by the Land Council to the Warlpiri Aboriginal Corporation (ICN – 863) – made on 5 June 2018 for five years

**Note 13(b): Details of amounts paid as required by section 35(4A) 'Accountable Amounts' ALR (NT) Act****Rent paid by the director of National Parks under the lease of the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park**

Amounts paid	2018 \$'000
Yangkuntjatjarra Kutu Aboriginal Corporation	1,079
Casa Leisure	349
Earl James & Associates	2
Ngurratjuta Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation	41
Mutitjulu Community Inc.	17
Central Funeral Services	20

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018 \$'000
NPY Women's Council Aboriginal Corporation	360
Tangentyere Council Inc.	12
Ara Irititja Project	58
Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi	179
	<b>2,117</b>

### NOTE 14: SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTRACTS

#### Statement of completion for Special Purpose Contracts

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Revenue received in advance but not yet spent</b>		
Contract contributions unexpended at 30 June (refer Note 4(g) for revenue disclosure)	5,175	4,105
<b>Closing balance unexpended grants</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>4,105</b>

The total balance of unexpended grants as at 30 June 2018 is \$5,174,969, of which \$2,772,581 relates to revenue recognised in the 2017–18 financial year. 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 or prior year revenue recognised.

### NOTE 15: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Note 15(a): Categories of financial instruments

##### Financial assets

##### Loans and receivables

Cash on hand or on deposit	15,315	15,849
Trade and other receivables – net of impairment losses	1,961	797
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>16,646</b>
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>16,646</b>

##### Financial liabilities

##### At amortised cost

Trade payables	54	1,398
Sundry payables and accruals	3,284	1,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>3,068</b>
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>3,068</b>

The carrying amounts of financial instruments 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

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

receivables. The CLC has not transferred financial assets in which it has retained an interest. Trade and other receivables of \$2,049,464 (2017: \$797,322) have been reduced by GST receivable of \$89,286 (2017: \$397,984 payable). The amount has also been reduced by allowances for impairment amounting to \$72,492 in 2018 (2017: \$89,109).

## *Financial assets*

The 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 that are recognised 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 CLC has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments 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 carried 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 current market rate for similar assets.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### Note 15(b): Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Loans and receivables</b>		
Interest revenue (see note 4(b))	419	353
<b>Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Net gain/(loss) on financial assets</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>353</b>

There was no gain or loss to be recognised from financial liabilities of the CLC.

### Note 15(c): Credit risk

Cash at the bank and receivables for goods and services represent the total exposure of the CLC to credit risk. The CLC 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.

All bank accounts and term deposits are held with two of the Australia's big four banks. CLC has a concentration of credit risk with National Australia Bank (NAB) as the majority of CLC's bank accounts and term deposits are held with NAB. ANZ bank holds \$2m in term deposits.

All debtors are unsecured and, as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk. The CLC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

### Note 15(d): Liquidity risk and market risk

The CLC's financial liabilities are supplier payables. The CLC in its present form with its present programs is dependent on government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament. The CLC manages its budget to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. Financial liabilities at 30 June 2018 of \$3,338K (2017: \$3,466K) are all current liabilities (due within one year).

There is no market risk relating to the CLC's financial assets or liabilities.

### Note 15(e): Interest rate risk

CLC's sensitivity to movement in interest rates in relation to the nature of interest bearing assets in 2018 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash as at 30 June 2018, movement of 1% would equate to a \$153,147 increase / decrease in profit and corresponding increase / decrease in equity (2017: \$158,924 increase or decrease in profit or increase/decrease in equity).

## NOTE 16: CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2018, the CLC had no significant legal claims in progress. Where quantifiable costs exist, accruals have been raised.

At 30 June 2018, the CLC had no significant contingent assets and liabilities. (2017: \$Nil)



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## NOTE 17: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below:

**Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

**Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly.

**Level 3:** Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The CLC determines fair value for its non-financial assets using the Levels 2 and 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table discloses the fair value at 30 June 2018 and the valuation techniques used to derived its fair value:

Fair value measurement – valuation technique				
Category	Valuation technique	2018 fair value \$'000	2017 fair value \$'000	
<b>Non-financial assets – recurring fair value measurement</b>				
<b>Land and buildings</b>				
Freehold land	Level 2	Market based valuation of direct comparatives	4,727	5,026
Building on freehold land	Level 2	Capitalisation on an assumed income based on comparative properties	13,543	13,436
Work in progress	Level 3	Depreciated replacement cost	217	232
Building on leasehold land	Level 3	Depreciated replacement cost	6,505	6,264
<b>Investment property</b>				
Land and buildings	Level 2	Market based valuation of direct comparatives	492	–
<b>Plant and equipment</b>				
Motor vehicles	Level 3	Market comparables	4,264	3,822
Plant and equipment	Level 3	Depreciated replacement cost	1,093	1,065
Computer equipment	Level 3	Depreciated replacement cost	779	679
Library	Level 3	Depreciated replacement cost	464	465
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>			<b>32,084</b>	<b>30,989</b>

The fair value of the CLC's freehold land and building, including work in progress, as at 30 June 2018 has been determined using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Asset Services at 30 June 2016, who is a certified practising valuer and with relevant experience in the valuation of property in Alice Springs. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets. The fair value measurement for the freehold land and building has been categorised as Level 2 fair value based on the valuation technique noted above.

The fair value of the CLC's building on leasehold land as at 30 June 2018 has also been determined using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Asset Services at 30 June 2016. The fair value

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

measurement for the building on leasehold land has been categorised as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs of the valuation technique (see above).

For those plant and equipment that are carried at cost, their cost approximates their fair market value.

The highest and best use of the plant and equipment approximates its current use.

The reconciliations for the recurring level 2 and 3 fair market value measurements of land and buildings, and plant and equipment are detailed in Note 7.

There were no changes in valuation techniques used by the CLC during the year.

### NOTE 18: AMOUNTS PAID TO CONSULTANTS

	2018 \$'000
<b>Anthropology</b>	<b>54</b>
Geoffrey Bagshaw	32
Nicolas Peterson	22
<b>Community Development</b>	<b>9</b>
La Trobe University	9
<b>Corporate Services</b>	<b>222</b>
Alpha Winning Teams	3
Beit Holmes And Associates P/L	21
Brian Stacey	14
Colin Stanton	12
David Jagger	91
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	5
Jayne Weepers	5
Lisa Fowkes	3
Megan Brayne	54
MLCS Corporate	3
S2 Consulting	4
Sarah Lacy	3
Ser Consulting	4
<b>Land Management and Ranger Program</b>	<b>169</b>
Andy Bubb	5
Brian Blakeman Surveys	4
CSIRO Ala	5
CSIRO Publishing	55
Ernst & Young	10
Fiona Walsh	26
Fire Stick And Associates Pty Ltd	14

## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

	<b>2018 \$'000</b>
Industrial Cuts And Crossfades	24
Kate Hodge	1
Maggie Kavanagh	6
Social Ventures Australia Ltd	19
<b>Mining</b>	<b>18</b>
Comhar Group Ltd	10
Pietro Guj	8
<b>Native Title</b>	<b>480</b>
Aka Consulting	73
Anthropos Consulting Services	19
Craig Elliott	51
David Alexander	59
Dr Kevin Murphy	7
Dr Natalie Kwok	38
John Morton	2
Michael Cawthorn	56
Petronella Vaarzon-Morel	64
Sally Hodson	37
Sandra Jarvis	9
Susan Donaldson	65
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>952</b>

**NOTE 19: NATIVE TITLE GRANT****Note 19(a): Native Title grant – Budget vs Actual**

	<b>2017–18 Approved budget \$'000</b>	<b>2017–18 Actual \$'000</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Other project income</b>		
Bank interest	24	9
Vehicle trade-in	80	–
Activity generated income – cost recovery	240	8
2016–17 capital funds c/fwd	822	822
<b>Department of Prime Minister &amp; Cabinet funding</b>		
Capital	129	129
Operational	3,151	3,151

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2017-18 Approved budget \$'000	2017-18 Actual \$'000
Prescribed body corporates basic support	350	350
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>4,468</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Capital</b>		
Vehicles	129	111
IT equipment*	40	–
	<b>169</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Operational</b>		
<b>Salaries</b>		
CEO/general manager or equivalents	140	140
Corporate staff	347	300
Project staff	2,396	2,077
<b>Services</b>		
Accommodation	180	187
Motor vehicles – corporate	18	16
Motor vehicles – attributable	87	111
Repair and maintenance – equipment*	10	11
Repair and maintenance – buildings	25	27
Bank charges	1	0
Audit fees	11	11
Consultants – attributable	652	340
Communications, telephones, fax and IT*	85	86
Insurance – workers' compensation	25	15
Insurance – assets	13	21
Insurance professional indemnity	35	31
Corporate services	110	109
<b>Training and development</b>		
Governing committee	3	3
Staff	45	31
<b>Meetings</b>		
Governing committee	10	14
Attributable other meetings expenses	42	66
<b>Travel and allowances</b>		
Chairperson	2	2
Other governing committee members	3	3
Claimants (travel)	67	83



## CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2017–18 Approved budget \$'000	2017–18 Actual \$'000
Staff (travel) corporate	15	19
Staff (travel) attributable	49	56
<b>Supplies and consumables</b>		
Corporate office sup/office misc.	5	9
<b>Other</b>		
2016–17 capital funds c/fwd	10	11
Misc. recoverable meetings attributable expenses	110	55
Prescribed body corporates – Patta Aboriginal Corporation	82	54
Simpson Desert Native Title claim	49	50
	<b>4,627</b>	<b>3,936</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>421</b>

Consistent with Note 1 the NTRB maintains accounts on an accrual basis, however, this statement includes elements of cash accounting consistent with the terms and conditions of the Native Title grant.

\*Spending below capitalisation threshold for IT equipment.

The surplus of \$420,626 is committed for consultancy projects and acquisition of capital items.

## Note 19(b): Non-financial assets – Native Title grant

### Analysis of plant and equipment

<b>Table (A): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment 2017–18</b>	<b>Motor vehicles \$'000</b>	<b>Office equipment \$'000</b>	<b>TOTAL \$'000</b>
<b>As at 1 July 2017</b>			
Gross book value	822	316	1,138
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(363)	(288)	(651)
Net book value as at 1 July 2017	<b>459</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>487</b>
<b>Additions</b>			
By purchase	111	–	111
Depreciation and amortisation	(127)	(5)	(132)
Disposals – gross value	–	–	–
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	–	–	–
<b>Net book value as at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>Net book value as at 30 June 2018 represented by</b>			
Gross book value	933	316	1,249
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(490)	(293)	(783)
<b>Closing net book value 30 June 2018</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>466</b>

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

**Table (B): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment 2016–17**

	<b>Motor vehicles \$'000</b>	<b>Office equipment \$'000</b>	<b>TOTAL \$'000</b>
<b>As at 1 July 2016</b>			
Gross book value	805	294	1,099
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(383)	(276)	(659)
<b>Net book value as at 1 July 2016</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>440</b>
<b>Additions</b>			
By purchase	215	22	237
Depreciation and amortisation	(135)	(12)	(147)
Disposals – gross value	(198)	–	(198)
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	155	–	155
<b>Net book value as at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>487</b>
<b>Net book value as at 30 June 2017 represented by</b>			
Gross book value	822	316	1,138
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(363)	(288)	(651)
<b>Closing net book value 30 June 2017</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>487</b>

# GLOSSARY

AAMC	Aboriginal Associations Management Centre
ABA	Aboriginals Benefit Account
ABAAC	Aboriginals Benefit Account Advisory Committee
Aboriginal land	(a) land held by a land trust for an estate in fee simple; or (b) and the subject of a deed of grant held in escrow by a land council (the land council holds the title deed in trust until a specific event or condition takes place, such as the lapse of a lease or interest)
ACNC	Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission
AGIT	Australian Gas Infrastructure Tanami Pty Ltd
AGM	annual general meeting
AHNT	Aboriginal Housing Northern Territory
ALRA	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i> (Cwlth)
ALT	Aboriginal land trust
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANU	Australian National University
APO NT	Aboriginal Peak Organisations Northern Territory
APSC	Australian Public Service Commissioner
APY	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara
ARC	Australian Research Council
BIITE	Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education
CATSI Act	<i>Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006</i>
CD	community development
CDP	community development program
CLA	community living area
CLC	Central Land Council
CLM	conservation and land management
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
corporate governance	The process by which agencies are directed and controlled; it is generally understood to encompass authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control.
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
council	the CLC's 90-member governing council
Cwlth	Commonwealth
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.
eDIS	electronic document information system
EDRMS	electronic document and records management system
EEO	equal employment opportunity
ELA	exploration licence application
EPA	exploration permit application

escrow	An agreement between two people or organisations in which property or documents are kept by a third person or organisation until a particular condition is met.
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; includes expenses and 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.
FASD	foetal alcohol spectrum disorder
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.
FoI	freedom of information
FTE	fulltime equivalent
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.
IAS	Indigenous Advancement Strategy
ICT	information and communication technologies
IDA	Indigenous Desert Alliance
ILC	Indigenous Land Corporation
ILUA	indigenous land use agreement
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
IT	information technology
KNKNMAC	Karlantijpa North Kurrawarra Nyura Mala Aboriginal Corporation
Kurra	Kurra Aboriginal Corporation
land council	An Aboriginal land council in the Northern Territory established by or under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act to represent Aboriginal people.
Land Rights Act	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i> , also ALRA
land trust	An Aboriginal land trust established under the Land Rights Act to hold land on behalf of the traditional owners.
mineral royalties	Royalties payable to the Australian Government or the NT Government in respect of the mining of minerals.
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NAIDOC Week	NAIDOC originally stood for 'National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee'. This committee was once responsible for organising national activities during NAIDOC Week and its acronym has since become the name of the week itself.
Native Title Act	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth)
NATSEM	National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling
NLC	Northern Land Council
NNTC	National Native Title Council
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NT	Northern Territory
NTA	native title application
NTRB	native title representative body



outcomes	Desired results, impacts or consequences for Aboriginal people as influenced by the actions of the CLC. Actual outcomes are assessments of the end results or impacts actually achieved.
PBC	prescribed body corporate
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (Cwlth)
PM&C	Australian Government Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
PWCNT	Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory
SA	South Australia
SAN	storage area network
sacred sites	Areas of spiritual significance to Aboriginal people, marking an association with, or a specific act of, a creation being. They may be parts of the natural landscape such as hills, rocks, trees, springs or offshore reefs and include burial grounds and places where ceremonies have been held.
track-plot survey	a survey in a specified area where the signs of animals are recorded, e.g. animal tracks, scats, burrows, etc.
traditional owners	In relation to land, 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; they are entitled by Aboriginal tradition to forage as of right over that land.
UKTNP	Uluru – Kata Tjuṯa National Park
WAN	wide area network
WDNWPT	Western Desert Nganampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjutaku
WETT	Warlpiri Education and Training Trust
WHS	workplace health and safety
WYDAC	Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation
Yapa	Warlpiri people

# COMPLIANCE INDEX

## COMPLIANCE INDEX OF PUBLIC GOVERNANCE, PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY RULE 2014 (PGPA RULE) REQUIREMENTS FOR CORPORATE COMMONWEALTH ENTITIES

Requirement under 17BE of the PGPA Rule	Page(s)
Details of the legislation establishing the body:	
(i) A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in the legislation;	7
(ii) The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the period.	12–14, 16, 24, 127
The names of the persons holding the position of responsible minister or responsible ministers during the period, and the titles of those responsible ministers.	18
Any directions given to the entity by a minister under an Act or instrument during the period.	118
Any government policy orders that applied in relation to the entity during the period under section 22 of the Act.	118
If, during the period, the entity has not complied with a direction or order referred to in paragraph (d) or (e) – particulars of the non compliance.	n/a
The annual performance statements for the entity for the period in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of this rule.	127–130
A statement of any significant issue reported to the responsible minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non compliance with the finance law in relation to the entity.	119
If a statement is included under paragraph (h) of this section – an outline of the action that has been taken to remedy the non compliance.	n/a
Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the period, including:	
(i) the name of the accountable authority or member; and	14
(ii) the qualifications of the accountable authority or member; and	14
(iii) the experience of the accountable authority or member; and	14
(iv) for a member – the number of meetings of the accountable authority attended by the member during the period; and	14
(v) for a member – whether the member is an executive member or non executive member.	14, 19
An outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity).	21
An outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity.	7, 124
Information in relation to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the period.	19–21
The decision making process undertaken by the accountable authority for making a decision if:	
(i) the decision is to approve the entity paying for a good or service from another Commonwealth entity or a company, or providing a grant to another Commonwealth entity or a company; and	n/a
(ii) the entity, and the other Commonwealth entity or the company, are related entities; and	n/a
(iii) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate value of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST).	n/a
If the annual report includes information under paragraph (n):	
(i) if there is only one transaction – the value of the transaction; and	n/a
(ii) if there is more than one transaction – the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions.	n/a
Any significant activities and changes that affected the operations or structure of the entity during the period.	23–24

Requirement under 17BE of the PGPA Rule	Page(s)
Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals made during the period that have had, or may have, a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	119
Particulars of any report on the entity given during the period by:	
(i) the Auditor General, other than a report under section 43 of the Act (which deals with the Auditor General's audit of the annual financial statements for Commonwealth entities); or	nil
(ii) a committee of either house, or of both houses, of the parliament; or	nil
(iii) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or	nil
(iv) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.	nil
If the accountable authority has been unable to obtain information from a subsidiary of the entity that is required to be included in the annual report – an explanation of the information that was not obtained and the effect of not having the information on the annual report.	n/a
Details of any indemnity that applied during the period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs).	119

Requirement	Page(s)
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### **ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS (NT) ACT 1976**

Fees	PART IV, s.33A & s.33B	The CLC received \$606,899 in deed administration fees relating to Part IV (Mining). No fee types prescribed under s.33A. No fees were requested under s.33B
Determinations	s.35	155
Amounts held in trust	s.37(5)	154
Delegations	s.28 and s.28A	NIL
Committees	s.29A	15, 119
Consultants	s.37(8)	160–161

### **OTHER**

Environmental matters	s.516A EPBC Act	126
Work, Health and Safety Act	Item 4, Schedule 2	120
FOI Act	reporting requirements	119



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FRONT COVER IMAGE: Enid Gallagher, a member of the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust advisory committee, and student Della Nakamarra White practice reading during a WETT-funded professional development workshop for Yapa educators.

BACK COVER IMAGE: Field testing the Tracks app: Arrernte elder Veronica Dobson gives the rangers a masterclass in tracking.

