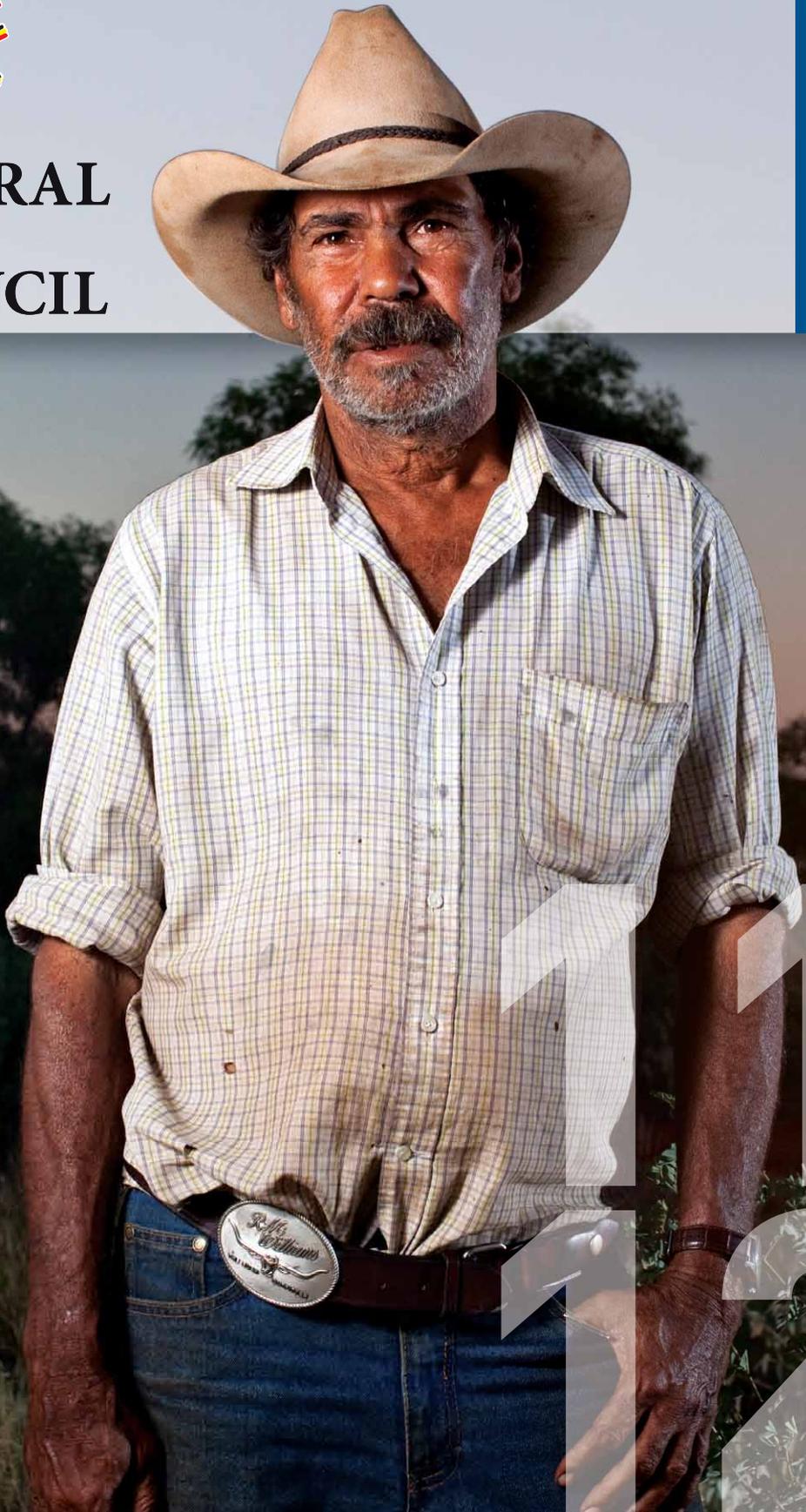


ANNUAL REPORT 2011/12



**CENTRAL
LAND
COUNCIL**





CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

20 September 2012

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

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, the *Native Title Act 1993* and the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, we are pleased to submit the 2011-2012 Annual Report on the operations of the Central Land Council.

In accordance with section 22A(2) of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* only the Chair and Deputy Chair are deemed to be directors for the purpose of responsibility for the Annual Report. The transmission of the annual report to the Minister is therefore approved by the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

Mr Phillip Wilyuka
Chairman, Central Land Council

Mr Michael Liddle
Deputy Chairman, Central Land Council

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PHILLIP WILYUKA

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

It was an honour that the delegates elected me as Chairman of the Central Land Council in May. I thank the delegates for putting their trust in me and I hope to serve them well in the position, working together to help improve the lives of all the Anangu people.

My first job as Chairman was a trip to Willowra to launch the building site for a new training and learning centre. The funding for the centre came from money put aside for community development by the Warlpiri through the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) program. The ABA and FaHCSIA also contributed to this important project.

I was really pleased to know that Willowra community members will help build the centre because local Aboriginal employment is very important to us.

The project was chosen by the Willowra community some years ago and is part of the CLC's big community development program.

The main aim for me as Chairman is to see Anangu moving back to country and strengthening connections to culture. When there are good things like learning centres built in communities it helps people stay on their country and not get dragged to town all of the time.

I am pleased to hear that the government has put some money aside for homelands and outstations too.

I know the ranger program keeps growing and that is a really good thing. We appreciate the government funding to keep that program going. It is a job well done by all of the Indigenous rangers who are looking after country in their regions and also proving that keeping our culture strong is important in many ways. It means they have got jobs instead of being unemployed all the time and that is really good.

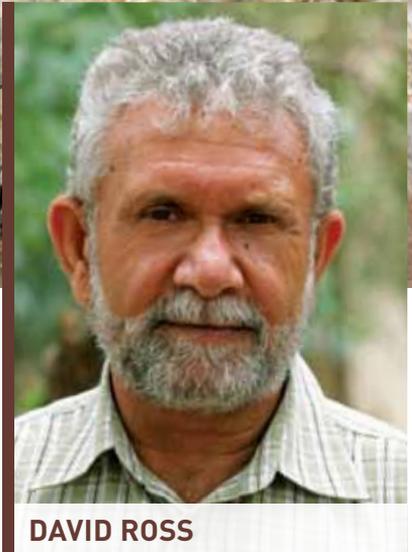
My thanks go out to all the CLC staff, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, who are doing such a great job in all their roles and working together for the delegates, community members and traditional land owners.

Mr Phillip Wilyuka

Central Land Council Chairman

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Over the past year the efforts of the CLC's staff have seen our work make a positive and lasting impact on the lives of Aboriginal people in Central Australia and contributed significantly to sustainable development for Aboriginal people.



DAVID ROSS

Staff have been on the ground nearly every day of the year throughout our large region of 750,000 square kilometres consulting and providing information, practical support and advice to our 25,000 Aboriginal constituents. They may be Aboriginal rangers, Traditional Owners, community residents, Aboriginal pastoralists, mine workers or Aboriginal people with an interest in business. They may speak any one or more of the 15 Aboriginal languages in our region and some may speak very little English at all.

We have provided advice to the community to assist with understanding the complex and controversial issues associated with Aboriginal affairs and advised remote policy makers on the consequences of their decisions that affect our constituents so disproportionately.

Importantly, we are identifying innovative solutions to what can seem to be intractable problems and with our partners turning them into genuine opportunities for Central Australia.

However the last year has also been a challenging one for the CLC as we head towards an NT election in August 2012.

Like many other places, a period of political instability often precedes an election and this year was no exception. However the impact on the CLC has been significant with political candidates in the Territory

election exerting a lot of political pressure on the representative arm of the CLC, eventually culminating in a leadership spill.

In an unusual development, prior to the CLC's May 2012 meeting at Tennant Creek, the Chairman Mr. Bookie decided that the first day of the Council meeting would be held in closed session and invited members of the Legislative Assembly and candidates for the forthcoming Territory election to attend on that day.

The presence and involvement of politicians and other political activists in the meeting was not acceptable to a majority of members, and following calls from the floor for the Chairman to resign, he offered a conditional resignation. The following day the nature of the resignation was discussed in open session and rejected, and on the vote of the members the Chairman's position was declared vacant.

Immediately afterwards an election was conducted by the NT Electoral Commission for the positions of Chair and Deputy-Chair.

It is stressed to Council members during induction which includes governance principles, that the CLC as an Australian Government statutory authority must remain non-partisan if it is to carry out its functions effectively. The presence and participation in the closed session by members of a political faction was unsettling and ultimately rejected by the members.

While political representatives occasionally attend Land Council meetings, they do so in open sessions as guests and not participants.

Subsequently, the events preceding the election of the new Chair were the subject of poorly informed and highly inaccurate reports in some media. These remarks are included to ensure that the narrative of the incident does not become distorted with the passage of time and by populist political bias.

The way in which this event was handled and addressed by the Council demonstrated its commitment to sound governance and its intolerance of political interference in the business of the Council.

This incident showed that training in governance is an extremely valuable exercise and feedback from our members who participated in governance work-shops was very positive about the training and how well it equipped people with skills to avoid situations which could be at odds with the principles of good organisational governance.

Despite this unfortunate chain of events, on behalf of the staff and members, I would like to sincerely thank, and extend our very best wishes to Mr. Bookie for his leadership and the hard work he put into the job. We also thank Ms. Gina Smith, who was the first woman to become a Deputy Chair, for her extremely valuable contribution and we look forward to seeing both of them as active participants in Council affairs at some time again in the future.

Turning to Aboriginal affairs more generally I feel compelled once again to comment on the impact of the super shires in the Northern Territory which replaced one flawed system with another.

I think more than any other factor these shires have contributed to a sense of disenfranchisement by our constituents which has been quite damaging and distracting. Resourcing the shires properly and modifying their structure so that some autonomy at the grass roots level is returned to people in the bush needs to be a priority to ensure that people can move on and progress their aspirations.

While the CLC opposed some of the elements of the Stronger Futures package, we welcome the long term funding commitment associated with it. I also thank the Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs for her generous support of many of the CLC's important initiatives over the last financial year and the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) Minister Burke and the ILC for ongoing support to the extremely successful ranger program in Central Australia.

The new leasing arrangements have been an enormous amount of work for the CLC for the last three years and I would like to take the unusual step of acknowledging the extraordinary amount of excellent work our former lawyer Virginia Newell did in this area.

Once again I thank our Council members for their commitment and to all of our staff who consistently put in so much effort to our work every year.



ABOUT THE CLC

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

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

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

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

It consists of 90 Aboriginal representatives elected from communities around the CLC region who meet in various bush locations three times each year. Many of its functions are delegated to a 11-member Executive elected by the members and headed by a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

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

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

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

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

HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

The statutory functions of the Central Land Council are described in section 23(1) of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and are laid out below. Although its functions are determined by the Act, the Land Council is first and foremost a representative organisation for the Aboriginal people in its area.

The functions of a Land Council are:

- To ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginals living in the area of the Land Council as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land.
- To protect the interests of traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other 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 Aboriginal 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 section 12 — (i) to negotiate with persons having estates or interests in that land with a view to the acquisition of those estates or interests by the Land Trust; and (ii) until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a view to the use by 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 — (i) where the land is held by a Land Trust — on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aboriginals interested in the land; and (ii) where the land is the subject of an application referred to in paragraph 50(1) (a) — on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aboriginals interested 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 subsection 70 (4).
- To compile and keep — (i) a register recording the names of the members of the Land Council; and (ii) a register recording the names of the members of the Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area and descriptions of each area of such Aboriginal land.
- To supervise, and provide administrative or other assistance for, Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area
- 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 EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL MEMBERS



Veronica Lynch

REGION 1 ALICE SPRINGS

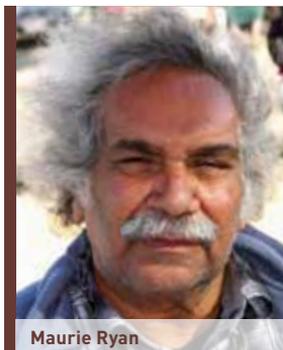
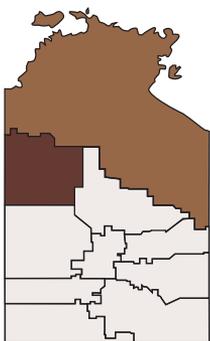
Santa Teresa: Martin McMillan **Titjikala:** Philip Wiluyka **Wallace Rockhole:** Bernard Abbott
Amoonguna: Roseanne Ellis **Uruna:** Raylene Silverton **Yatesman Bore:** Patrick Oliver
Tangentyere: Mervyn Rubuntja **Lhere Artepe:** Carolyn and Michael Liddle **Ingkerreke Outstation:** Veronica Lynch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



Steven Clyne

REGION 2 SOUTH WEST

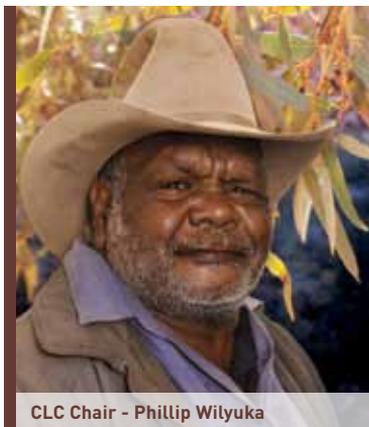
Walatjata Outstation: Tony Paddy **Imanpa:** Phillip Coombes and Geoffrey Mumu **Areyonga:** Peter Wilson
Finke: Julie Anderson **Docker River:** Norman Kulitja and Clive Shaw **Mutitjulu:** Alison Hunt **Kings Canyon:** Stephen Clyne **Tempe Downs:** Bruce Breaden



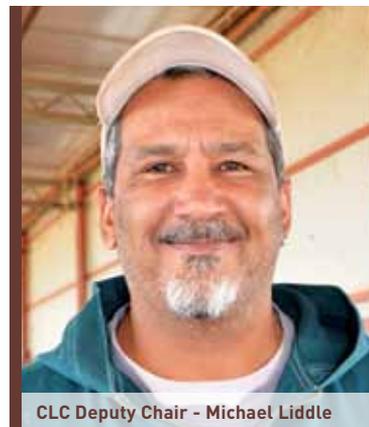
Maurie Ryan

REGION 3 NORTH WEST

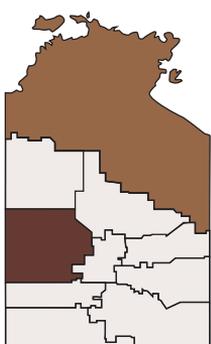
Bamboo Springs: Desley Rogers **Mistake Creek:** Jack Cook **Daguragu Outstations:** Maurie Ryan and Robert Roy **Daguragu:** Rhonda Rankin **Lajamanu Outstations:** Joe James **Lajamanu:** Willie Johnson and Geoffrey Barnes



CLC Chair - Phillip Wilyuka



CLC Deputy Chair - Michael Liddle



Dennis Williams

REGION 4 TANAMI

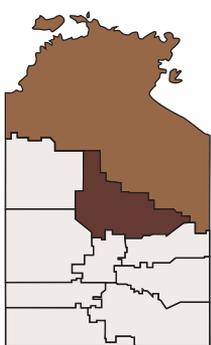
Nyirripi: Lyle Gibson **Yuendumu:** Harry Nelson and Francis Kelly **Yuendumu Outstation:** Simon Fisher and Dennis Williams **Tanami Downs:** Peggy Granites Napurrula **Willowra:** Teddy Long and Max Martin **Mt Barkly:** April Martin **Mt Dension:** Roslyn Jones



Sid Anderson

REGION 5 WESTERN

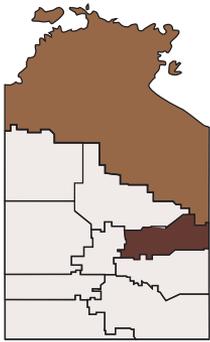
Papunya: Sid Anderson and Adrian Stockman **Haasts Bluff Outstation:** Douglas Multa Tjupurrula **Haasts Bluff:** Suparkra Jugadai **Mt Liebig Outstations:** Colin Tjungurrayi **Mt Liebig:** Vacant position **Walungurru (Kintore Outstations):** Lindsay Corby **Walungurru (Kintore):** Irene Nangala **Mbungghara:**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



Michael Jones

REGION 6 TENNANT CREEK

Mangalawurru : Cynthia Lauder **Ngurrutiji (Nguyarrmini):** Mick Murphy **Kunayungku:** Brian Tennyson **Karlanjarriyi:** Sandra Morrision **Epenarra:** Benjamin Beasley **Tennant Creek:** Michael Jones, Pepy Simpson and Geoffrey Shannon **Canteen Creek:** Don Beasley **Wunara:** Tony Willy **Alekerange:** Ned Kelly **Imangarra/Murray Downs:** Linda Dobbs



Ngarla Kunoth-Monks

REGION 7 EASTERN SANDOVER

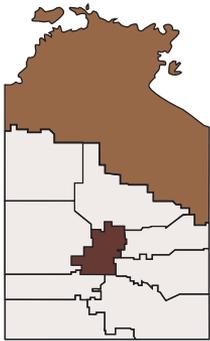
Alpurrurulam (Lake Nash): Maxie Ray **Ampilatwatja:** Ellwyn Holmes **Urapuntja:** Cowboy Loy and Ngarla Kunoth-Monks **Alparra:** Harold Nelson and Ruby Morton **Irrultja:** Mark Ross **Derry Downs:** Stephen Bob **Atwengerrpe:** Gilbert Corbett



Shirley Dempsey

REGION 8 EASTERN PLENTY

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



Malcolm Ross

REGION 9 CENTRAL

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

ABA MEMBERS

Maurie Ryan

Philip Wilyuka

Conrad Ratara

Harry Nelson

Ngarla Kunoth Monks

CLC GOVERNANCE

ENABLING LEGISLATION

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

Responsible Minister

The responsible minister during the 2011-2012 year was The Hon. Jenny Macklin MP, Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs.

Statutory Functions

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

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

The CLC's guiding principles are:

- Respect for people and Traditional Owners.
- Respect for country.
- Respect for culture and Aboriginal Law.
- Achieving justice and equality.
- Respecting the law.

COUNCIL

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

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

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

members and the allocation of representatives from each community, are determined by the Council and subject to approval by the Minister.

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

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

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

CHAIR AND DEPUTY CHAIR

Mr Bookie was replaced by the Council as Chair on 23 May 2012. Gina Smith resigned as Deputy Chair on 14 March 2012. Phillip Wilyuka and Michael Liddle were elected on 23 May 2012 as Chair and Deputy respectively.

COUNCIL MEETINGS 2011-2012

Meeting dates	Location	Resolutions passed
23-25 August 2011	Kalkaringi	3
15-17 November 2011	Ross River	5
22-24 May 2012	Tennant Creek	11

THE EXECUTIVE

The Executive is a committee of the Council pursuant to s.29A of the ALRA but is not considered to be committee of a board for the purposes of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. The Executive comprises nine members representing the CLC's nine administrative regions plus the Chair and Deputy Chair.

The Executive meets between Council meetings and met seven times in Alice Springs during this financial year.

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

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS 2011-2012

Date of meeting	Resolutions passed	Apologies given
26 July 2011	21	Gina Smith (Deputy Chair), Ngarla Kunoth-Monks
27 Sept 2011	20	Gina Smith (Deputy Chair), Dennis Williams, Lindsay Bookie
25 Oct 2011	13	Shirley Dempsey
13 Dec 2011	20	Ngarla Kunoth-Monks, Gina Smith (Deputy Chair)
6 March 2012	17	N/A
24 April 2012	17	Ngarla Kunoth-Monks(7)
19 June 2012	24	Ngarla Kunoth-Monks(7), Malcolm Ross(9) Shirley Dempsey(8)

SUPPORTING GOOD GOVERNANCE

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

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

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

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

Further work was done on the development of the CLC governance manual, including redrafting, discussions with Executive and re-working by the designers. The printed version will be ready early in

2013 in order to be used for induction processes and governance training with the incoming Council.

The CLC also attended and provided advice to ABA Advisory Committee members at the ABA meetings held on 15-17 August 2011 in Canberra, and 8-10 November 2011 and 16-20 April 2012, and also participated in meetings of the ABA homelands sub-committee in Darwin on 18-19 October 2011, 15 February 2012 and 4-5 June 2012.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Council has adopted a Code of Conduct which incorporates requirements under the CAC Act and seeks to establish ethical standards and behaviour. Explaining and discussing the Code of Conduct is a key part of the induction process. The Code of Conduct sets out processes for dealing with members who breach the code. A copy of the Code of Conduct is provided at each meeting.



The Central Land Council is made up of 90 elected representatives from 75 communities.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



DIRECTOR



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 AND TRAINING
	3.3	MINING
	3.4	COMMERCIAL ASSISTANCE

ADVOCACY SERVICES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

OUTPUT	5.1	DISTRIBUTIONS
	5.2	ADMINISTER LAND TRUST
	5.3	DISPUTE RESOLUTION
OUTPUT 6	NATIVE TITLE	

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.

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

The Central Land Council's strategic planning methodology integrates longer-term objectives and an outputs/outcomes-driven performance information framework with medium and long term financial planning and annual resource allocation. A new strategic plan, for the five-year period 2012 to 2017, is substantially complete. After extensive consultation with staff and Council members, goals and strategies have been revised, a long term financial model developed and a performance information framework has been finalised. Operational planning aligned to the strategic plan is almost complete.

PERFORMANCE

2011-2012 was another growth year with CLC operations increasing support and advocacy services to Traditional Owners. Key activities related to the negotiation of the leasing of Aboriginal land for Australian and Northern Territory Government purposes was a particular focus, and included 19 specially convened consultations with affected Traditional Owners and communities. These consultations included obtaining directions about any rent due to be paid. It was encouraging to note that Aboriginal people are increasingly choosing to put these types of receipts to community purposes. Funds include compensation for the five-year leases which were seized under the NTER and rent for Australian and NT Government leases, the majority of which are unpaid.

The key achievements are described in the output chapters. In summary these include:

- Working with Traditional Owners to manage their land and resources, protecting sacred sites and economic development (Outputs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 4.3).
- Pursuing Traditional Owners' native title interests (see Output 6).
- Guiding Traditional Owner community development aspirations (see Output 4.4).
- Negotiating commercial agreements with parties interested in the use of Aboriginal land and the management of income arising from land use agreements (see Output 3.4).
- Representing the land interests and aspirations of Aboriginal people in Central Australia.
- Providing employment opportunities and managing community-based ranger groups delivering a range of land management services.

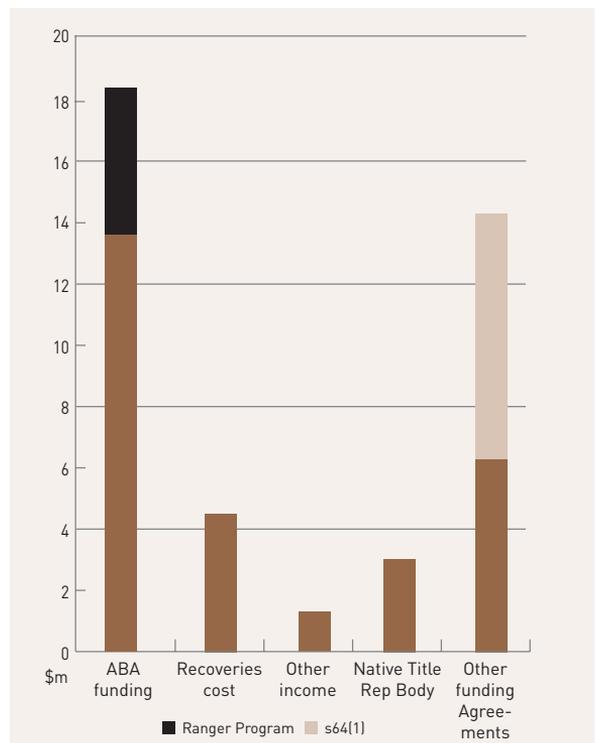
Land use agreements, land management, and economic and community development are functions experiencing rapid growth causing the CLC's staff to have nearly doubled since 2007. The work specifically associated with acquiring Aboriginal freehold title has diminished over the past 30 years, but the work involved with managing and developing that land is rapidly increasing.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The CLC is funded on a cash basis with the annual estimates of revenue less expenditure forecast on a 'break even' basis. The actual net revenue and expenditure results for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 against the combined ABA and Native Title sources of funding was \$130,791 after accounting for planned commitments (refer Note 5 in the annual financial statements). This represents only 0.06 percent of the budgeted \$20.3m related to these programs.

During the period CLC successfully managed and reported against more than 55 active funding agreements from other levels of government, in addition to 84 operational cost recovery arrangements invoiced. The CLC's operational sources of revenue are detailed below. Continuing the trend of previous years, CLC has been successful in securing additional funds to perform services furthering outputs and outcomes. Income continues to be underpinned by contributions from the Aboriginals Benefits Account.

Sources of Revenue 2011-2012



The ABA has experienced unprecedented growth in recent years (balance above \$400m at June 2011), and there has been some uncertainty and debate around the correct balance between the grants program and administrative payments. During the period FaHCSIA engaged consultants to forecast future ABA revenue longer term, and to develop a performance framework. The CLC welcomes moves which assist in developing a long term approach to financial planning, administration and performance, particularly relating to s.64(4) funding.

In the last year, ABA related payments for CLC are summarised below:

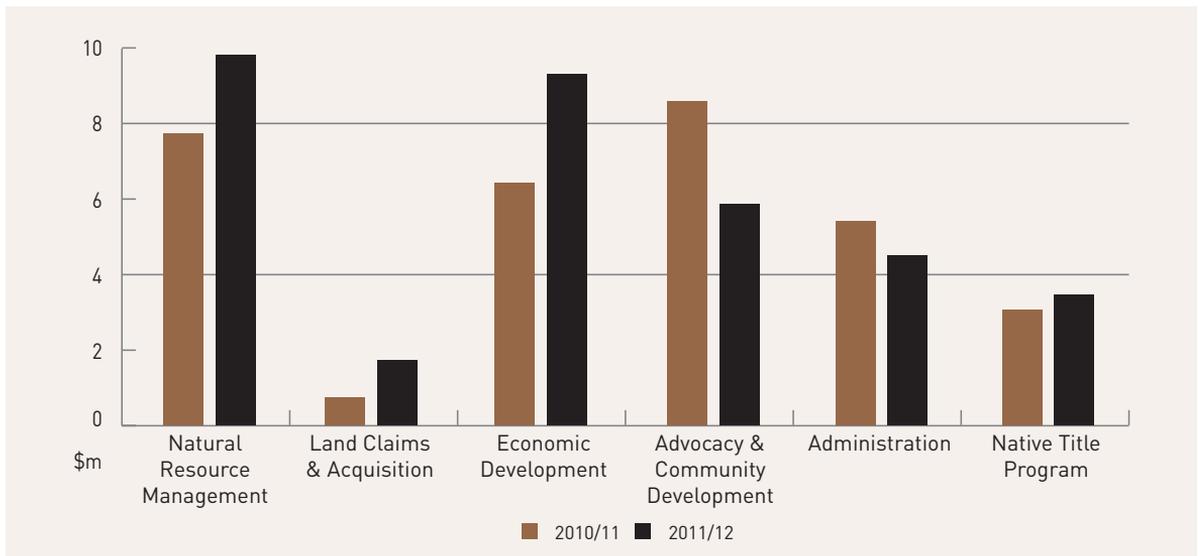
ALRA Section	2011/2012	Comments
s.64(1)	\$13,672,416	Administrative authorised expenditure, refer Note 5 in Financial Statements
s.64(1) and s.35(1) (2007)	\$4,641,079	One-off payment of accrued receivable from ABA due to legislative amendments in 2007. (Refer also notes 4 and 5)
s.64(4) Grant Funding	\$4,490,721	Revenue in the year for individual grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranger Program Capital & Operations • Willowra Early Learning Centre (Community Dev.) • Mutitjulu Pool construction (Community Dev.) and • Funeral & Ceremonial support
s.64(3) Affected Areas	\$2,437,400	These amounts are paid directly to relevant (affected area) corporations as directed by ALRA – refer Note 15 to financial statements

Funding agreements in the pursuit of land management (\$3.52m), and the related ranger programs (\$5.46m), continue to be the next largest income streams, primarily from the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) and the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC).

A key risk to many programs including the ranger program at the CLC is the variability in the methodology and agreements of all levels of

government. The success of the ranger program is contingent on SEWPaC's Working on Country program, SEWPaC Indigenous Protected Area funding, the ILC, and the ABA. While the CLC is extremely grateful for the support of these partners, the risks and inefficiencies created through funding effectively one program through multiple sources, for periods between 12 months to 4 years, and all with different reporting frameworks, priorities and conditions is unnecessarily onerous.

Expenditure classified by CLC output groups



Outputs classified under Natural Resource Management (\$9.83m; 28 percent) were the largest area of expenditure in 2011-2012. There has been an increase in this output group largely through the land management efforts of the CLC Ranger program, as noted above, funded primarily through SEWPaC, and the ILC. During the year the CLC ranger program received \$1.6m for the acquisition of land and buildings for an operational and training centre in Alice Springs.

As well as achieving land management objectives, significant elements of these programs also relate to employment, education and training (Output 3.2). Although funding for this program has been secured to June 2013, with indications of ongoing support, formal extensions are still pending. There is little flexibility in operational funds for growth, despite significant demand from communities to support additional ranger groups.

Economic development and commercial services incorporating land use agreements, employment, education and training, mining and commercial assistance accounts for the next largest expenditure output group: \$9.22m or 27 percent of the CLC's total expenditure. This includes CLC's core statutory mining and land use agreement assistance functions; applications for consent to explore on Aboriginal land; costs relating to the CLC employment unit and certain training outcomes in the ranger program; tourism development; and pastoral development projects.

Advocacy and community development (\$5.87m; 17 percent) is another growing area of operations for the CLC. There continues to be unmet demand for community development resources. Further details on work performed within each of these output groups is contained elsewhere in this report. The CLC is proactive in identifying cost recovery opportunities in accordance with relevant Commonwealth guidelines to mitigate any reduction in the level and quality of service delivery in the performance of its functions. Productivity gains and cost recoveries have not kept pace with increasing costs, particularly in remote office management and services. These costs, in particular those related to improved work health and safety for CLC staff working remotely, are the subject of an additional estimates submission made in July 2012.

An accounting surplus of \$7.59m is reported in the CLC Statement of Comprehensive Income. This is mainly the net result of assets purchased during the year, deferring depreciation expense to future years (+\$1.7m additional purchases compared to 10/11); asset revaluations (+\$2.3m) and revenue recognition accounting policies resulting in extra revenue recognised (+\$3.1m increase in unspent grants). Within the CLC accounts, Note 16 provides some further detail of commitments against recognised revenue, which will be expensed in future years, likely resulting in an accounting deficit forecast in those years.

Also during the year, CLC was paid an additional amount accrued under legislation in place between 1996 and 2007, being \$4,641,079. This amount has been recognised as revenue in Note 4(g) and an expense in Note 3(c) in the financial statements. The Minister has been advised that the CLC's Executive Committee resolved that the funds would be used for the long term and sustainable benefit of Aboriginal people in the CLC area. The funds will be applied by an Aboriginal Corporation formed for the purpose of sustainable community benefit.

The statutory financial statements have been subjected to the requirements of an Australian Accounting Standard which requires that all receipts for special purpose programs must be recognised as current year revenue although services remain unperformed and matching expenditure is to occur in future years. As with other government entities, CLC is not funded on an annual basis for non-financial asset depreciation or employee leave liabilities.

Indigenous population growth and increasing Traditional Owner awareness of land use opportunities, including through voluntary leasing, is increasing demand on CLC resources and services. Most of the CLC's constituents reside in remote communities and the 'costs of doing business' continue to increase faster than growth in approved in operational funding.



OUTPUT GROUP 1

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OUTPUT

1.1 PERMITS

1.2 LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OUTCOMES

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

OUTPUT 1.1

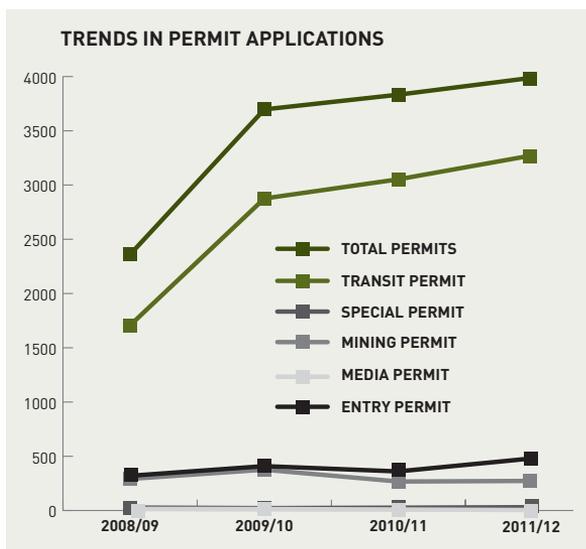
PERMITS

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

PERMITS ISSUED	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Entry permits	808	302	438	390	453
Media permits	27	15	14	5	6
Mining permits	411	299	372	273	270
Special permits	47	26	23	32	36
Transit permits	2,606	1,808	2,908	3,079	3,232
Total permits	3,899	2,450	3,755	3,779	3,997

wish to have peace of mind about the consent of the residents, and the CLC appreciates the goodwill shown in this area by members of the public.

Nonetheless, the CLC is concerned that the dilution of the permit system has led to an assumption by the public that they are free to visit Aboriginal land outside communities as well. Traditional landowners are particularly concerned that uninvited visitors may be responsible for theft of equipment (most commonly solar panels and bore equipment) and damage to sacred sites. The permit system administered by the CLC does ensure that all the Traditional Owners are in agreement about access to their country rather than just one or two.



PERFORMANCE

The NTER legislation amended the system so permits are not required for public areas in main communities. Notwithstanding those amendments, permits to visit Aboriginal land outside community 'common areas' are still required. However, as Traditional Owners requested, many visitors to communities are still applying for permits to areas where permits are not required, i.e. in public or 'common areas', and the CLC has issued 453 entry permits to such areas this year. Visitors apply for permits in communities because they

Protecting cultural and environmental heritage

Permits also have a role to play in environmental protection by minimizing the impact on Aboriginal land. The CLC has referred two serious cases of unauthorised access to the police for prosecution. One involved unauthorised access to Lake Amadeus which is a significant sacred site. Motorbike riders were responsible for significant degradation of the Lake's surface and the resulting visual impact. The other incident involved uncontrolled access to the Haasts Bluff Aboriginal Land Trust associated with the 2011 irruption in the population of the endangered princess parrot and the possibility of criminal behaviour in relation to the illegal bird trade.

Special purpose permits

Considerable resources are expended by the CLC on special purpose permits. This year these have involved consultations and negotiations regarding films, races across Aboriginal land, academic research, fauna surveys and private tourist visits. In line with new Northern Territory legislation, the CLC now requires an Ochre Card to be produced with the permit application if access could require contact with children.

OUTPUT 1.2

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

One of the CLC's main natural resource management objectives is to build traditional landowners' on-ground capacity to deal with the challenges and opportunities involved in the sustainable management of their country. This approach ensures that core environmental and cultural values are protected and managed, while participation in employment and training is increased and community development advanced.

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

The Land Management section continues to be structured around six distinct but inter-related operational units:

- Regional Land Management Support
- Community Ranger Programs
- Joint Management & Tourism
- Rural Enterprise
- Employment
- Administration and Information

Externally-funded staff were employed under agreements with the following agencies:

- Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC)
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPAC) - CFOC Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) Program, Working on Country (WoC) Program, Director of National Parks
- Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)
- NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, Arts and Sport (NRETAS)
- Territory NRM (Natural Resource Management)
- Tourism NT (TNT)
- Ninti One Limited

A large number of other staff work in nine remotely-based community ranger groups, which at the end of this period were employing nine ranger group co-ordinators and 92 Indigenous rangers on a full-time, part-time or casual basis. A further five rangers were engaged on a casual basis in an emerging 'pilot' ranger program and another 63 trainee rangers employed on a short-term casual basis to enable ranger groups to undertake major projects during the busiest part of the year.

Although remotely-based, these positions add a significant load to the administrative and human

resource functions of the organisation. In this period two staff were also formally seconded from the NT Parks and Wildlife Service (NTPWS) to provide additional capacity-building and project implementation support to CLC's growing Aboriginal ranger program. These positions are managed within the CLC staffing structure under separate secondment agreements with NRETAS.

With the depth of skills across the section the CLC has the capacity to respond both to the interests and aspirations of its constituents and the broad range of externally-generated proposals and agendas.

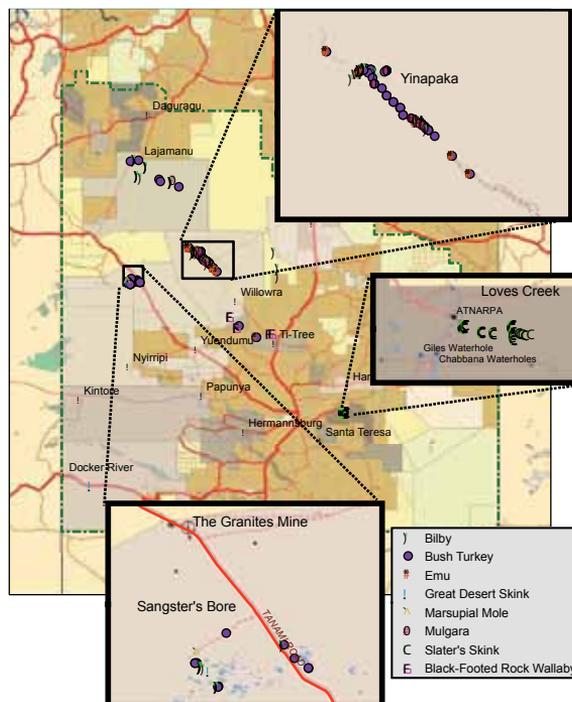
LAND RESOURCE INFORMATION

The CLC has continued to improve land resource information management systems and methodology. When a bid to the ABA for funding for Land Resource Information Management System (LRIMS) was unsuccessful, the focus shifted from database development toward data collation and improved monitoring systems.

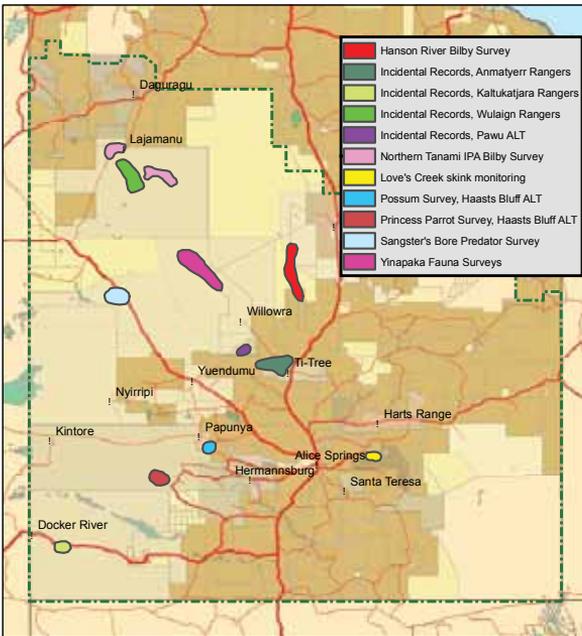
Despite being unable to fill the Land Resource Information Officer (LRIO) position, ranger groups and Regional Land Management staff made good progress in consolidating existing natural resource management datasets for Aboriginal-owned land (particularly weed and fauna data). Most of the data focuses on the Tanami region, which retains remnant populations of nationally significant species and has received significant additional resources through the IPA program. There was also increased survey effort around the Ahakeye Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT), the Hanson River catchment and Haasts Bluff ALT.

Threatened fauna species recorded on Aboriginal lands across the CLC region in 2011-12 included brush-tailed mulgara (nationally vulnerable), Slater's skink (nationally endangered), black-footed rock-wallaby (nationally vulnerable), princess parrot (nationally vulnerable), bilby (nationally vulnerable) and southern marsupial mole (nationally endangered).

CLC Threatened Species Records 2011-12



CLC Fauna Survey Effort 2011-12

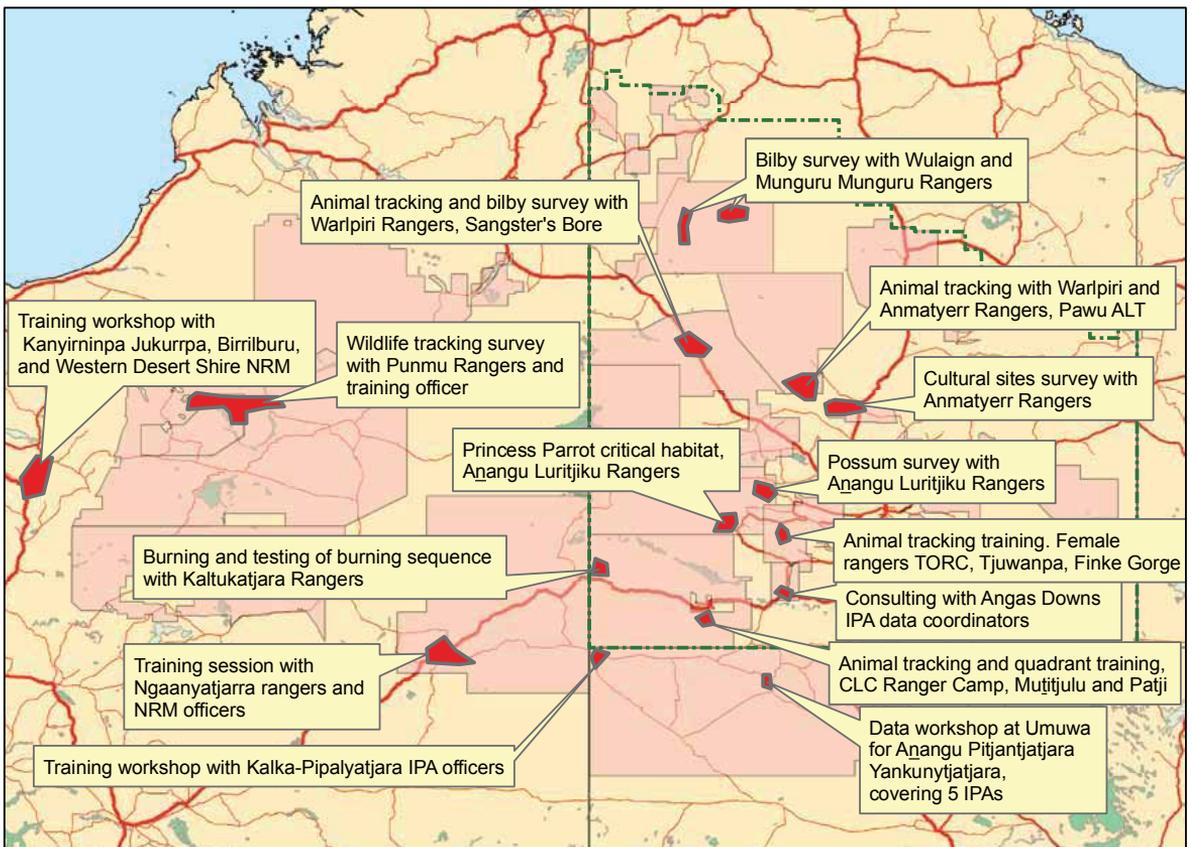


The CLC agreed to a request by SEWPAC to act as a clearing house for weeds and threatened species data collected by other Indigenous ranger or IPA groups around the Central Australian region. Arrangements were negotiated with Ngaanyatjatjarra Land Council and Kanyirninpa Jukurpa (Martu) Land Management.

Responsibility for data collation rests largely with the CLC-hosted Central Desert CyberTracker Support Officer appointed in 2010 and funded by SEWPAC. CyberTrackers are small GPS-linked hand-held computers with icon-based data collection software, designed for people with low literacy levels but high levels of traditional ecological knowledge or keen observational skills.

Initial national expectations of the project have proved too ambitious, with data collection skills amongst ranger groups still at a fairly basic level. The CLC has continued to focus on building basic skills in CyberTracker use among Indigenous land management groups around Central Australia.

Cyber Tracking Officer Field Support 2011-12



■ CyberTracker Training Events ■ Ranger Group Areas in Central CyberTracker Project

The graphic shows the diverse range of groups the CLC trained in the use of CyberTrackers in 2011-2012. Work began on developing a CyberTracker training manual, with an outline of the manual presented to the Regional Steering Committee in February.

Staff also download and collate all CyberTracker data from ranger groups, including a significant amount of fauna and weeds data from the Warlpiri ranger group in the Southern Tanami. This improved monitoring sequences for bilbies, rock wallabies and Slater's skinks, and made slight changes to the weeds, fire and feral sequences to align with Australian Government data requirements.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

The 2011-12 fire season was the worst since 1974, with about 40 percent of Central Australia affected by bushfires. Largely in response to these fires, the CLC expanded its role of advising and assisting in fire management on Aboriginal land, through ongoing employment of a fire management officer, CLC-hosted Aboriginal ranger groups, regional land management officers and the temporary engagement of grant-funded fire officers in the south-west area. Through their efforts and those of Traditional Owners, the CLC and partner organisations achieved significant fire management results during this period of extremely high wildfire risk.

Representation, Resourcing and Awareness

The Tanami Regional Indigenous Fire Management Committee (Warlu Committee) continued to direct fire management across Aboriginal lands in the greater Tanami region. Its annual meeting in October was attended by 38 participants representing the seven key Tanami communities of Lajamanu, Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Willowra, Tennant Creek, Daguragu and Ali Curung.

A second regional Aboriginal fire committee was established for the south-west corner of the CLC region and adjoining Aboriginal lands in South Australia and Western Australia. Two out of three planned aerial incendiary burning trips across the greater Tanami region — in the Yinapaka (Lake Surprise) and Mount Bennett areas — were conducted during this period with Traditional Owners and rangers stationed at Ti Tree and Willowra.

The CLC distributed fire awareness educational material to 34 regional offices of the CLC and Shire before the 2011-12 wildfire season began and met with personnel from FaHCSIA, the Northern Territory Emergency Service, Bushfires NT, NT Police and local government to discuss the rollout of FaHCSIA's Community Fire Preparedness program.

Staff were also involved in community meetings, seminars and teleconferences held to increase

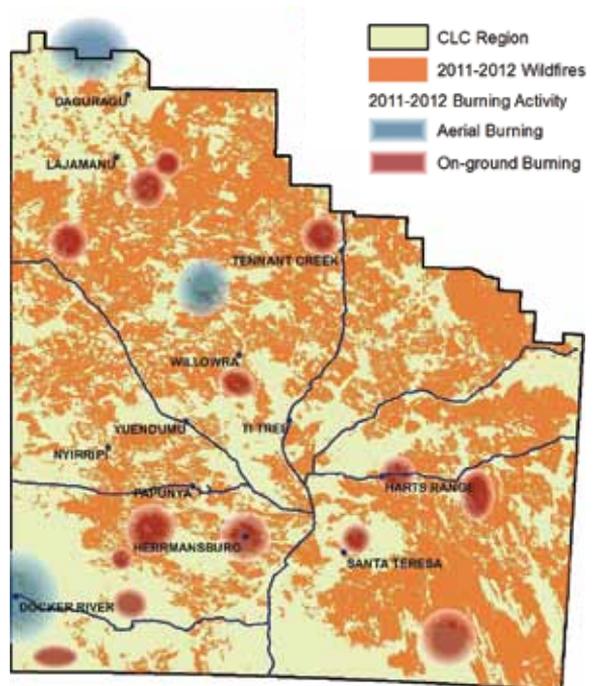
awareness of the fire risk in the region and discuss strategies to reduce it and fight wildfires.

Fire Planning and Strategic Management

CLC rangers undertook prescribed burning at 23 locations throughout the CLC region in the early part of the season. They completed more than 2000 square kilometres of prescribed burning in the period, including 32 hours of helicopter time in aerial burning activities.

Meanwhile, CLC staff and rangers helped to fight and contain fires across a range of land tenures. They attended 21 wildfires between August and February, often working alongside staff from NT Parks and Wildlife Service, Bushfires NT, NT Emergency Services and affected cattle stations. Staff also conducted back-burning operations on the Pmere Nyente ALT to protect Uluperte outstation from an approaching wildfire.

CLC Fire Management Activity 2011-12



Staff were able to significantly advance the fire management aspirations of Traditional Owners of the Petermann and Katiti ALTs. Territory NRM (TNRM) funded ground-based and aerially-assisted burns across both land trusts during the 2011 burning season.

In the south-west region CLC staff and Traditional Owners took part in prescribed burning work with Parks Australia staff at Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and NT Emergency Services personnel at Yulara, directed at protecting the Yulara resort from wildfire.

The CLC also obtained TNRM funding to undertake a fire management project during the 2012 burning season, focussed on the Atnetye, Pmere Nyente and Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre ALTs in the Simpson Desert region. Progress has included completion of draft fire management strategies for the three ALTs and a ground-based burning trip with Traditional Owners on the Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre ALT.

Fire management improvements and strategies were also implemented on the newly-acquired Huckitta Station, Loves Creek Station and the Haasts Bluff ALT, where the focus was marble gum woodland, breeding ground of rare princess parrots.

CLC staff, including members of the Munguru-Munguru (Daguragu) ranger group, also participated in a prescribed burning program in Judburra (Gregory) National Park in collaboration with Traditional Owners and staff of the NT Parks and Wildlife Service and the NLC.

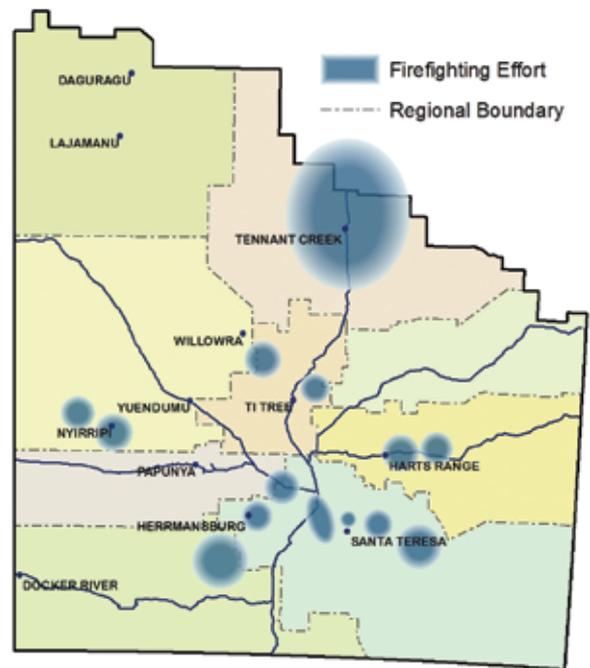
Ranger groups were trained in the operation of fire-fighting equipment, including seven new fire trailers and the R2 aerial incendiary machine (in collaboration with

Bushfires NT staff). Twenty-two rangers underwent a nationally-accredited Bushfire Fighting Level 1 training course, and Traditional Owners of the Tennant Creek area were trained to enable them to work with NT Parks and Wildlife Service and Bushfires NT staff.

The CLC Fire Management Officer provided fire planning and operational support to all CLC-sponsored Aboriginal ranger groups. Technical assistance in fire planning matters continued to be provided by staff of Bushfires NT.

CLC staff were also involved in a number of inter-agency fire planning meetings prior to, and during, the bushfire season.

CLC Firefighting Activity 2011-12



CLIMATE CHANGE AND CARBON ECONOMIES

The Australian Government's Clean Energy Legislative Package and the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) 2011 (CFI Act) offer potential economic opportunities for Aboriginal people, who are under increasing pressure from both governments and the private sector to take part in carbon abatement projects.

Unfortunately the CLC has been unable to adequately respond to the numerous workshop requests, research proposals, policy development opportunities and carbon abatement project proposals, and accordingly has sought funding from ABA to employ a carbon research officer.

Nevertheless, existing staff represented constituent interests in a number of forums including a meeting with Department of Climate Change staff on Carbon Farming Initiative implications for Aboriginal Lands in July and a two-day national workshop in Alice Springs organised by the CRC for Remote Economic Participation in August to develop research priorities for carbon abatement, carbon economies and energy futures relevant to Aboriginal lands.

They also met with the CSIRO to establish the CLC's priorities and information needs for future carbon abatement and carbon economies research.

The CLC continued to represent Traditional Owners in related developments where their interests have been compromised, overlooked or at best taken for granted.

This representation included negotiations with R.M. Williams Agricultural Holdings' Conservation, Carbon and Biodiversity project on Henbury station, purchased with funds from the National Reserve System program in 2011. The CLC facilitated two meetings to seek Traditional Owner instructions on their desired

level of engagement with the project, accompanying Traditional Owners to a meeting convened by RMWAH and participating in ILUA negotiations facilitated by the NT Government.

The CLC also expressed concern to senior NT Government representatives that they had failed to consult with the CLC on their successful application to the Biodiversity Fund for \$1,163,000 for carbon storage and biodiversity enhancement projects on jointly-managed parks and adjoining Aboriginal land over the next six years.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The CLC continued to assist Traditional Owners to protect culturally and ecologically significant water resources from the impacts of unmanaged livestock, feral animals and weed infestations. Grant funding for these waterhole protection and rehabilitation works was secured through Territory NRM (TNRM).

Mungkarta ALT

The CLC supported Traditional Owners from Nguyarrmini outstation to undertake exclusion fencing of five significant rockholes in the Murchison Range. Half of the proposed work was completed in this period.

Haasts Bluff ALT

As part of this project, camel-proof fencing was erected at Ulambara Spring near Papunya. A monitoring program was established at Ilpili Springs to measure the benefits of existing camel management regimes and decide whether camel-proof fencing was required. Other candidate sites for camel-proof fencing were investigated on neighbouring Ngalarrrtju ALT.

Dulcie Ranges National Park/Huckitta Station

The CLC supported condition assessments and threat mitigation at three culturally significant waterholes.

Henbury Station

Pertame Traditional Owners worked to protect ecologically and culturally significant sites along the Finke River with CLC support and took part in fieldwork with NRETAS aquatic scientists to transfer Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) values of the river and manage weeds in the Finke River corridor.

The CLC also initiated consultations with Traditional Owners of the Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT (formerly Tempe Downs) regarding a proposed NRETAS fish study in the Palmer River catchment.

CLC and NRETAS staff and Traditional Owners continued to collaborate on the monitoring the impact of feral camels on waterholes as part of the Australian Feral Camel Management Project. The collection of data on terrestrial and aquatic fauna, water quality and vegetation condition provided valuable training opportunities for Santa Teresa, Docker River, Nyirripi and Papunya rangers. Similar collaborative work also occurred with Australian Wildlife Conservancy staff at Newhaven Reserve with Nyirripi-based members of the Warlpiri Rangers group.

CLC staff represented constituent interests in community water planning and supply in meetings and workshops with the NT Power and Water Corporation and NRETAS.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Feral Animal Control — Camels

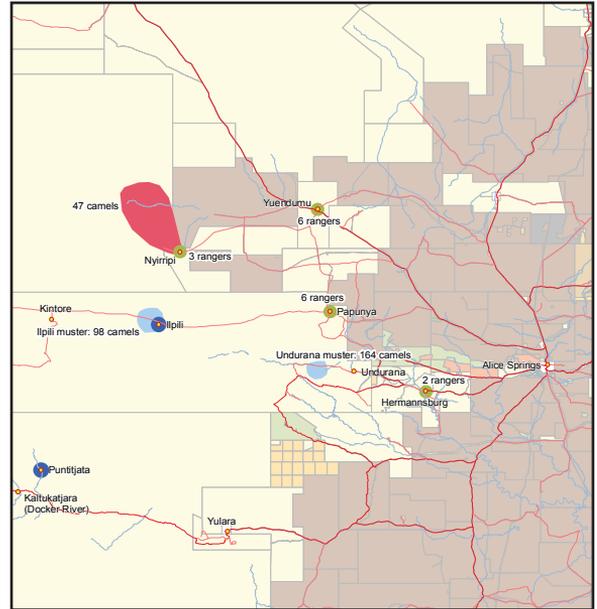
The CLC's feral animal control efforts remained primarily focused on the environmental degradation caused by feral camels across large areas of Aboriginal-owned land, particularly in the west, south-west and south-east subregions. The CLC increased its participation in a consortium of government and non-government organisations that was successful in obtaining four-year funding of \$19 million through the Australian Government's Caring for our Country (CFOC) program to reduce feral camel numbers. Funding arrangements negotiated with program host Ninti One Limited allowed the CLC to meet the costs of consulting with Traditional Owners about reducing feral camel numbers on Aboriginal land.

As a partner in the Australian Feral Camel Management Project (AFCMP), the CLC was able to continue funding two positions dedicated to feral camel management.

The project continued to raise awareness among Traditional Owners of camel-related impacts and management options through country visits, workshops and other events. Activities in the Petermann and Haasts Bluff ALTs, the areas of highest feral camel densities, involved Traditional Owners in camel track and population monitoring, waterhole surveys and an aerial camel survey of the south-west portion of the Petermann ALT.

Camel management officers also promoted feral camel management issues and initiatives through newsletters, booklets, posters and videos presentations.

Camel Management Activity 2011-12



Culling and Harvesting

A total of 30 meetings seeking Traditional Owner directives on camel management have now been convened, with Traditional Owners consenting to manage camels through either cull or commercial harvest across the majority of Aboriginal land where high camel densities occur.

As a result, the CLC continued to work alongside NRETAS personnel on successful aerial culling events on Aboriginal land. It assisted in planning culls, notifying communities when they were taking place and providing logistical support.

Traditional Owners helped map exclusion zones for proposed cull activities, with instructions on 'no-go' areas such as sacred sites, outstations and hunting and bush tucker areas transferred on to electronic and hard copy maps.

CLC staff also provided operational support to NRETAS personnel during aerial culls, employing and involving Traditional Owners in fuel delivery to base camps, placement and removal of roadside warning signs, and obtaining permission for cull personnel to utilise various outstations during operations.

Aerial culling activities in this period removed about 25,000 feral camels from Aboriginal land in the CLC region.

Agreements were brokered with two proponents for the commercial harvest of feral camels on portions of the Katiti and Petermann ALTs, but no harvests proceeded.

Capacity Building

CLC staff devoted considerable efforts to build the capacity of Aboriginal people to manage camels locally on an ongoing basis. Working with Aboriginal ranger groups in affected areas, they developed and implemented a ground-based shooting program and conducted two trial camel musters.

So far the shooting program has entailed preparation of a draft CLC firearms policy, including liaison with NT Police; organising documentation for employees firearms licensing; undertaking firearms training courses for ranger staff based at the communities of Nyirripi, Yuendumu, Hermannsburg and Papunya; and two ground-based shooting exercises with Warlpiri Rangers from Nyirripi and Yuendumu.

The trial camel musters, at Ilpili and Undurana in the Haasts Bluff ALT, were highly successful training events organised on a cost-recovery basis.

An experienced camel handler gave on-the-job training to members of the Papunya and Tjuwanpa ranger groups and Traditional Owners. Equipment purchased for these two musters will be used throughout the region for other CLC-sponsored musters.

Planning ahead for Traditional Owner-driven camel management programs was also reflected in the commissioning of a camel monitoring manual for the Northern Tanami IPA. Transect-based aerial surveys are a key element of the proposed monitoring regime. Members of the Wulain Ranger group were trained in aerial survey techniques during this period for this purpose.

The CLC is a member of a number of camel management groups and provided related advice to Parks Australia for the Uluru Kata Tjuta National Park.

Feral Animal Control — Other

Other feral animal control efforts were largely directed towards the management of populations of wild horses and donkeys. This work included supporting feral horse musters by Tjuwanpa Rangers in the Hermannsburg region and the Ltyentye Apurte Rangers and Traditional Owners on the Santa Teresa ALT.

CLC staff also took part in planning future culls and musters of donkeys and horses throughout the region. Other activities included liaising with the grazing licensee regarding feral dog control on Ahakeye ALT and a pastoral condition assessment project on Loves Creek Station as part of Greening Australia's MacDonnell Ranges Stewardship (Feral Control) grant for the property.



CLC Rangers assisting with the muster at Undurana May 2012

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL — WEED MANAGEMENT

The CLC's rangers undertook most of the weed control activities during this period.

At Lajamanu, Wulain rangers worked with NRETAS to complete an aerial weed survey of Hooker Creek from Lajamanu to Inverway Station boundary, recording populations of Parkinsonia in the floodout area, the upper reaches and the township vicinity itself. Quad-based survey and mapping of plants also occurred along Hooker Creek and trees were marked for spraying in subsequent treatment works conducted in November.

Warlpiri Rangers from Yuendumu, Nyirripi and Willowra treated more than 220 Parkinsonia plants around Ethel Creek, Bob's Well and Sandford Bore and surveyed sections of Atlee and Waite Creek and areas around Boomerang and Dingo waterhole to map weed infestations for follow-up treatment.

Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers from Tennant Creek completed large-scale fee-for-service weed management works on Beetaloo and Newcastle Waters Stations in conjunction with the Barkly Landcare and Conservation Association, treating more than 915 ha of Parkinsonia infestations over four weeks.

Anmatyerr Rangers from Ti Tree undertook significant Parkinsonia management work, including opportunistic mapping and treatment of small pockets on Anningie Station, surveying more than 15 km of the Hanson River and re-treating seedling regrowth along a 2 km stretch of the Hanson River and its tributaries.

Tjuwanpa Rangers from Ntaria (Hermannsburg) took part in a CSIRO workshop to gauge Aboriginal people's perceptions of weeds, with one ranger presenting a summary of the rangers' weed management work at Kaporilya Springs and continued participation in this project through a series of recorded interviews used by CSIRO staff in a DVD production.

Papunya's Anangu Luritjiku Rangers continued to monitor known weed sites treated in 2011 and undertook follow-up treatment of surviving cactus and rubber bush plants around Papunya and Three Mile outstation.

They managed rope cactus outbreaks around the Ikuntji community and manually cleared or sprayed Mossman River grass and buffel grass from important cultural sites, around rockholes and outstation infrastructure to reduce wildfire risk.

Ltyentye Apurte Rangers from Santa Teresa worked with the NRETAS Weeds Officer to survey for Athel pine along 45 km of the Finke River on Idracowra station in July and a five km stretch on Maryvale Station in September, with follow-up treatment occurring for plants found.

Students from Nyangatjatjarra College and Monte Saint Angelo College in Sydney helped Docker River Traditional Owners with buffel grass control at Puta Puta outstation on Petermann.

Traditional Owners of the Henbury station area took part in weed control work along the Finke River as part of the Territory NRM-funded Protecting Pertame Waterholes Project.

The CLC continued to represent Aboriginal land-holders on the Alice Springs Regional Weeds Reference Group, the National Athel Pine Management Committee and in discussions with the CSIRO.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Consistent with statutory functions of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976, the CLC continued its involvement in a variety of biodiversity survey and monitoring projects in this period, largely guided by Traditional Owner priorities and the advice of NRETAS specialists.

Work undertaken with Traditional Owners in the context of IPAs, Indigenous ranger groups, and regional land management work programs included:

- Ongoing flora and fauna survey work in collaboration with NRETAS and CSIRO in marble gum woodland in the West Mereenie area of the Haasts Bluff ALT previously utilised for breeding by princess parrots.
- An assessment of habitat attributes of marble gum stands in the Glen Thirsty area of the Petermann ALT with NRETAS staff.
- A flora and fauna survey on the Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre ALT in the Simpson Desert involving NRETAS biologists and a consultant botanist.
- A fauna survey in the Yinapaka (Lake Surprise) area of the proposed Southern Tanami IPA.
- A pastoral condition monitoring survey on Loves Creek Station as part of Greening Australia's MacDonnell Ranges Biodiversity Hotspots grant.

Grant funding was also obtained through Territory NRM for a number of species and location-specific projects, namely:

- A week-long survey of black-footed rock wallabies by Traditional Owners in locations within Mungkarta ALT.
- An evaluation of the distribution of remaining populations of the locally endangered common brushtail possum at three locations on Aboriginal land (Petermann ALT, Loves Creek Station and Haasts Bluff ALT) and management of associated threatening processes.
- Surveys of bilbies, brush-tailed mulgara, great desert skinks and southern marsupial moles at Sangsters Bore in the Central Desert ALT as part of a predator control research project in this area.

Preliminary discussions were also held with TNRM staff concerning funding of a cross-border survey of black-footed rock wallabies in the Mann Range region straddling the SA/NT border. Early stage planning with Traditional Owners and staff from APY Land Management and the SA Department of Environment and Natural Resources occurred during this period.

The CLC continued to represent the views of its constituents in regard to wildlife management issues at a number of forums during the year.

STRUCTURED COMMUNITY-BASED LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Now in its third full year of consolidated funding, the CLC Ranger Program has continued to develop and strengthen its foundations. The program is now viewed as one of the preferred employment options for Aboriginal people living in remote communities in the CLC region.

This year saw two groups progress from a pilot phase into established group status with additional funding secured to support wages and operations for ranger groups based at Papunya and Daguragu.

The nine established groups and one pilot group and their areas of operation are:

- Wulain Rangers – Lajamanu and Northern Tanami IPA
- Warlpiri Rangers – Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Willowra and Southern Tanami IPA
- Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers – Tennant Creek region
- Tjuwanpa Rangers – Hermannsburg region

- Kaltukatjara Rangers – Docker River and Katiti-Petermann ALTs
- Ltyentye Apurte Rangers – Santa Teresa ALT and surrounds
- Anmatyerr Rangers – Ti Tree locality
- Anangu Luritjiku Rangers – Papunya and surrounding Haasts Bluff ALT
- Munguru Munguru Rangers – Daguragu ALT and surrounds
- Pilot Arltarpilta Inelye Rangers – Harts Range region, Huckitta Station and surrounds

With continuous Working on Country and Real Jobs funding the CLC Ranger Program has now moved well beyond a job creation model to one which represents a real career aspiration for young Indigenous people on remote communities.

Significant outcomes for the period include:

- A 21 percent increase in rangers who have progressed to higher pay levels.
- Eight Indigenous rangers working at Senior Ranger levels.
- Two Indigenous ranger co-ordinator locums filling permanent group co-ordinator positions with the Docker River and Santa Teresa Ranger Groups.
- Trialling a new subcontracting arrangement with Group Training NT (GTNT), a registered training organisation with experience in running apprenticeship programs to alleviate the pressure from new ranger groups on the corporate service workload on the CLC.

A significant challenge for coming years will be to find ways for the organisation to continue to support growth in ranger groups around the region, given that the CLC is now almost at capacity with the number of rangers it is able to directly employ. One focus for the Ranger Program in 2012-13 will be to build the capacity of community-based Aboriginal organisations within the region to enable them to host new ranger groups in collaboration with CLC in areas where the demand is high.

Funding

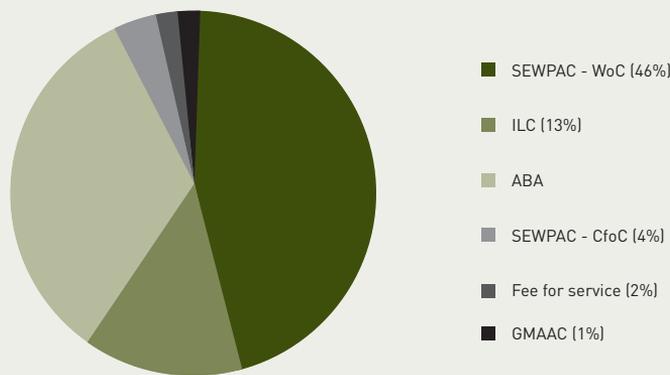
Midway into three-year funding contracts with SEWPAC's Working on Country (WoC) program and the ILC Real Jobs program, the CLC Ranger Program is in a relatively secure funding phase. At the end of this year the CLC had also been given a commitment by both SEWPAC and ILC staff to continue funding beyond June 2013, when current contracts expire. Although at this early stage extensions to funding arrangements of between two and five years are anticipated, the CLC has requested that the Minister for the Environment make a 10-year commitment to the highly successful WoC and IPA Programs in the 2013-14 Federal Government budget.

Late in the financial year SEWPAC also finalised its offer for the 2011-12 funding agreement for Working on Country, which saw an additional \$750,000 added to the contract for operational and administration costs. Overall funding for the CLC Ranger Program for the 2011-12 year was \$8.48m, the majority of that provided under agreements within the following government programs:

- Working on Country funding contracts with SEWPAC for the 2010-13 period spanning WoC National, WoC Northern Territory and WoC Flexible streams providing ranger and ranger coordinator salaries, capital, operational and administrative resources for each of the Wulain, Warlpiri, Muru-warinyi Ankkul, Anmatyerr, Tjuwanpa, Anangu Luritjiku and Kaltukatjara Ranger groups to cover a total of 45.2 ranger Full Time Equivalents (FTEs).

- ILC Real Jobs contract for 2010-13, providing salaries for 25 ranger FTEs funded through FaHCSIA and an accompanying ILC funding package for co-ordination, capital, operations and training. This funding has been critical for the support of the ongoing operations of the Ltyentye Apurte Ranger group at Santa Teresa. It has also supported employment of rangers within the newly established Munguru Munguru Ranger group at Daguragu, the pilot program at Harts Range and some expansion within the established WoC-funded groups.
- ABA funding for capital and operational expenses for transportable housing and office infrastructure needed to support ranger group operations; a workshop facility in Alice Springs as an operational hub for the program; additional vehicles and machinery to expand the rangers' scope of operations; specialist fire management, erosion control and weed management works; and funds for business planning to test the feasibility in time of shifting ranger groups to hybrid commercial contract-based operations.
- SEWPAC Caring for our Country funds for the operations of the Northern Tanami IPA, providing wages for the Wulain Ranger Co-ordinator and the IPA Manager and operational funding for some of the IPA management activities undertaken by the Wulain Rangers.

Additional income for the CLC Ranger Program over the 2011-12 year of around \$300,000 was sourced from funding granted by the Granite Mines Affected Areas Corporation (GMAAC), fee-for service income from ranger engagement in Flexible Employment Program work through the NT Government's Joint Management Framework and contract-based weed management activities on pastoral or mining leases.



To build economic resilience and broaden employment opportunities within the program, groups have been supported to take on fee-for-service contract opportunities.

In the past two years less than two percent of the total ranger program income was derived from fee-for-service work. Slightly more than half of this income in 2011-12 came from Flexible Employment Program (FEP) contracts with the NT Parks and Wildlife Service on jointly-managed parks and reserves in the Alice Springs and Tennant Creek region. This year FEP work has focused on tourism infrastructure maintenance, including weed and fire management work around campgrounds the Larapinta Trail track maintenance and fencing.

The Wulain and Muru-warinyi Ankkul Ranger groups generated significant income this year from Parkinsonia control contracts undertaken on pastoral properties.

The CLC will continue to scope opportunities and appropriate governance arrangements to broaden the Ranger Program’s funding base by moving toward a more commercial operating model. This will require careful consideration of regional viability to ensure future success, particularly in remote areas where neither mining, national parks nor pastoralism occur to any significant extent.

Recruitment and Staffing

Further growth in the CLC Ranger Program this year brought a need for staffing adjustments including regrouping of the 10 existing and emerging ranger groups into north and south sub-programs, each with five groups overseen by a program co-ordinator.

New positions were also created for a second Ranger Mentor, a Land Management Property Officer position to improve support for vehicle maintenance and equipment purchasing, and a second Indigenous ranger co-ordinator locum.

A second NT Parks and Wildlife Service secondment position was established with the appointment of another Tjuwanpa Ranger Coordinator from within NTPWS ranks. This position is also tasked with overseeing further development of FEP work for

Tjuwanpa Rangers on nearby jointly-managed parks and reserves. This partnership is anticipated to lay the foundations for Tjuwanpa Rangers to assume a level of management responsibility for these national parks in the future.

Two additional Senior Ranger positions were created within ranger groups in this period, bringing the total number to eight. With support from the Ranger Trainer, two Senior Rangers commenced studies in Certificate IV Conservation and Land Management this year.

The development of peer-to-peer training continued, with senior rangers or those rangers with specialist skills supervising ranger teams in other locations and overseeing completion of projects.

Equipment, infrastructure and operational resources

Challenges continue in adequately resourcing the Ranger program. Five of the nine established ranger groups make do with fairly basic and sometimes inadequate office and workshop facilities, and six out of nine group co-ordinators live in leased housing, some of which is quite short-term. Some progress has been made in acquiring more stable accommodation for co-ordinators, but due to community housing tenure arrangements under the NT National Emergency Response Act 2007 progress in this area was slow. The transition from five-year lease arrangements in August 2012 will improve the situation. As an interim solution, CLC finalised transfer of ownership from FaHCSIA of more than a dozen transportable office and

accommodation containers for ranger group use. Under ABA funding, the CLC completed project management specifications for a series of more permanent housing and office facilities. The CLC also successfully tendered for purchase of workshop and equipment storage facilities in Alice Springs, and finalised lease arrangements for sheds, yards and office space at Santa Teresa and Daguragu.

The CLC purchased equipment to enable increasingly complex projects, including a second-hand grader and other fire management equipment. It also purchased six new vehicles and additional ATVs to meet the growing work needs of ranger groups.

Work program development and significant outputs

The CLC gave more focus to enabling Traditional Owners to guide work priorities, and governance structures facilitating this are now in place for most of the established ranger groups. A four-day Ecosystem Management Understanding (EMU) training workshop enhanced the skills of group co-ordinators in participatory planning and landscape mapping, reinforced by EMU pilot projects on Ahakeye and Santa Teresa ALTs. These skills were put to use to support greater engagement of Traditional Owners in planning work program priorities.

Ranger groups took part in a broad range of collaborative field surveys with NRETAS staff. These included surveys of fauna and flora in ALT areas, habitat assessments for rare species and reintroductions (eg. princess parrot, western quoll), and camel waterhole impact monitoring.

Fire management dominated work programs of most ranger groups. The early start to the wildfire season in August saw rangers shift from prescribed burning work into emergency fire response, guided by Bushfires NT staff. (See section on Fire Planning and Strategic Management).

The extensive work in weed control by rangers is recorded in the Invasive Species Management section. A few examples of other significant activities undertaken by each of the nine established groups and the one emerging ranger group in the CLC region follow:

Established Ranger Groups

Munguru Munguru Rangers – Daguragu

Work highlights included a flora survey across Daguragu ALT with NRETAS staff and scientists, and 33 person-days of Flexible Employment Program (FEP) work at Judbarra (Gregory) National Park in April-May, focussed on fire management and track maintenance of the Gibbie and Wickham trails. Rangers supported and enabled community activities, including a women's culture trip in which plant knowledge was passed on to younger people, and a senior students' school country visit to Longreach Waterhole with Traditional Owners teaching students about bush food and bush medicine.

Wulain Rangers – Lajamanu

Rangers undertook early season fuel reduction burning, but because of high fuel loads and resultant wildfires had to concentrate on protecting outstation infrastructure. Planned work activities included a week-long bilby survey and planning and supporting a four-day Lajamanu School country visit to Nyukulku (Wilson's Creek floodout) in June. This involved tracking exercises, feral animal surveys, installing sensor cameras at waterholes, bush tucker trips and collection of timber for boomerangs and spears.

Warlpiri Rangers – Yuendumu, Nyirripi and Willowra

Rangers completed 400 square kilometres of prescribed burns and assisted Australian Wildlife Conservancy staff at Newhaven Sanctuary with fire-fighting efforts in October. Work projects included tracking surveys at Sangster's Bore as part of a predator-bilby impact project. Rangers provided logistical support for a five-day IPA country visit

to the Mt Barkly, Pawu and Nanga Ranges area and helped Traditional Owners to clear soakages at two sites as part of a 10-day Yinapaka fauna survey and fire management trip.

Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers – Tennant Creek

Tasks successfully undertaken by rangers included fencing Mission Block grave sites to protect them from stock damage, a five-day bilby survey, monthly maintenance work around tourism infrastructure at Kunjarra (Devils Pebbles), and completion of an 800m fence around Porcupine Swamp (Junja) to protect this important site from cattle and horse impacts. Rangers completed FEP work at the Tennant Creek Telegraph Station and Davenport Ranges National Park. They supported Bushfires NT in emergency fire-fighting at Murray Downs station and placement of 35 kilometres of firebreaks north-west of Mangalawurru on the Karlantijpa North ALT to check a large wildfire in September.

Anmatyerr Rangers – Ti Tree

Rangers assisted fire-fighting efforts at Huckitta Station, completing a 12 kilometre firebreak and helping with mop-up activities. They also worked for three days controlling wildfires on Anningie and Stirling Stations. Community-based activities included support for a three-day country visit with 12 Traditional Owners to follow the Ahakeye (bush currant) storyline. Rangers also worked with NRETAS scientists and one Traditional Owner on a fauna survey in the Yanginj Thepellpaye area, and undertook monthly patrols of Anna's Reservoir, Ryan's Well, Native Gap and Barrow Creek Reserves as part of FEP work with NT Parks and Wildlife Service.

Tjuwanpa Rangers – Ntaria (Hermannsburg)

Rangers worked for three weeks on prescribed burns to protect outstations and important habitat areas from wildfires. They joined Ltyentye Apurte Rangers in mid-August to help volunteers prevent a fire on Deep Well spreading to Alice Springs or Santa Teresa, and also helped stop a large wildfire in the West MacDonnell National Park. Other achievements included 121 person-days of FEP-based weed, fire and track maintenance work on Finke Gorge, Owen Springs and Ormiston Gorge National Parks, helping Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Centre build a new office block and monitoring burrows of the nationally endangered Slater's skink.

Anangu Luritjiku Rangers – Papunya

Tasks undertaken by rangers included participation in the 15-day camel management project at Ilpili completing the first stage of a firebreak to protect a marble gum habitat of rare princess parrots from wildfire, possum survey work at Junction Waterhole and building an exclusion fence to reduce the feral camel impacts at Ulamparru spring. Rangers also accompanied Traditional Owners to assess values and threats to rock art sites and develop a management strategy for the Cleland Hills area.

Ltyentye Apurte Rangers – Santa Teresa

Rangers undertook controlled burns over 163 square kilometre to provide an effective firebreak for the Santa Teresa community ahead of large wildfires later in the season. Rangers helped survey Slater's skink populations at Loves Creek, and, following up previous successful habitat improvements, removed buffel grass to reduce impacts around active burrows. They also completed a 15 km fencing and track rehabilitation project in the Urlampe Range and helped Bushmob muster 50 horses, with about 20 drafted off for use in a trail riding activity for troubled youth. They also undertook repairs and maintenance of a new workshop space, and prepared a site for transportable co-ordinator accommodation.



Ltyentye Apurte Rangers straining part of the 20km of new fencing installed as part of Two Paddocks feral management EMU project Sept 2011.

Kaltukatjara Rangers – Docker River

Rangers focused on fire management activities, working with the CLC SW Fire Project Officer, the Katiti-Petermann IPA Officer and Traditional Owners to undertake numerous fuel reduction and asset protection burns and further on-ground burning in May. Rangers assisted in patch-burning over 420 square kilometres of spinifex country and routinely slashed around the Kaltukatjara campground and Lasseter's Cave to reduce the risk of wildfires. As part of the Australian Feral Camel Management Project, rangers installed cameras and assisted in monitoring camels at important waterholes, as well as preparing a watering point to lure camels away from the Docker River community and establish a potential harvest point. Camel numbers were then monitored for future harvest opportunities in 2012.

Emerging Ranger Groups

Arltarpilta Inelye Rangers – Atitjere (Harts Range)

This group continued to operate episodically under the guidance of the Regional Land Management Officer. Project-based funding supported five casual trainee rangers in a series of activities, including a range of general station work on Huckitta Station and assistance in back-burning activities when the station twice came under threat from wildfires. Rangers also installed protective fences and interpretive signs for the NRETAS-funded Spotted Tiger Cultural Heritage project. Funds were secured to purchase new vehicles and equipment.

WOMEN'S LAND MANAGEMENT

The CLC sought to increase Aboriginal women's involvement in cultural and natural resource management activities. This occurred mainly through the efforts of the now ABA-funded Women's Land Management Facilitator position, originally appointed in February 2011.

The focus of the position shifted to developing collaborative approaches with other organisations to enable women's engagement in two-way education on country, Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) transfer and activities that promote language and cultural knowledge retention.

The CLC assisted groups of Traditional Owners and organisations across the CLC area to develop funding proposals for women's land management project work centred on these themes.

The CLC also provided support for on-ground women's land management activities this period including a trip by 25 young women to their country west of Ali Curung with senior knowledge holders, undertaking traditional land management practices. Site visits were facilitated on the Katiti-Petermann proposed IPA and the film *Minma Kutjara* in Docker River was completed.

The Women's Land Management Facilitator also completed the fieldwork for the *Protecting Pertame Waterholes* project, with 10 women participating in country visits.

The CLC continued to develop ways of increasing women's involvement in land management activities including a survey of current and previous CLC staff regarding the engagement of women in land management consultation and activities within the region. Responses were collated and strategies to improve women's engagement identified.

JOINT MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

NT Parks and Reserves

Twenty NT Government parks and reserves in the CLC region are listed in the Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future Act) 2003 to be jointly-managed with Traditional Owners. Fourteen of the 16 parks subject to title transfer and leaseback arrangements had been granted by the end of the previous period.

Beyond the tenure change and leaseback arrangements, joint management arrangements require a joint management plan to come into full effect. With another six plans processed in this period, a total of eight have now been completed and brought into effect by passage through the NT Legislative Assembly.

These plans apply to: Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve, Devils Marbles Conservation Reserve, Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve, Judbarra/Gregory National Park, Finke Gorge National Park, Trephina Gorge Nature Park, N'Dhala Gorge Nature Park and Corroborree Rock Conservation Reserve.

Once the Watarrka and West MacDonnell National Parks are officially handed back, their joint management plans can be passed through the NT Legislative Assembly.

Another three joint management plans are expected to go to public comment in the second half of 2012, these being for: Iytwelepenty/Davenport Ranges National Park, Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historic Reserve and Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park.

Joint management planning has not yet commenced for seven smaller parks and reserves: Arltunga Historical Reserve, Ruby Gap Nature Park, Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve, Dulcie Range National Park, Kuyunba Conservation Reserve, Mac Clark Conservation Reserve and Native Gap Conservation Reserve.

Planning is scheduled to commence in the second half of 2012 for Arltunga, Ruby Gap and Ewaninga.

This period saw a third CLC Joint Management Officer (JMO) position funded by the NT Government to provide dedicated joint management support to Traditional Owners of Finke Gorge and West MacDonnell National Parks.

With current funding arrangements to cease on 30 June 2013, negotiations to continue NT Government funding for all three positions began.

The CLC represented the interests of Traditional Owners in Territory-wide joint management implementation issues at higher-level inter-agency meetings and forums.

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

West MacDonnell Ranges National Park

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners about their concerns regarding some tour groups operating in the park and provided advice to NTPWS about park permit applications involving film and exploration and two development proposals.

It also continued to facilitate Traditional Owner and Tjuwanpa Ranger group involvement in FEP work on the park.

Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners and provided advice to NTPWS on 11 park permit applications.

It also assisted Lilla residents to prepare a planning consent application to the Minister to enable economic activities on their community living area and arranged a soil assessment for their campground proposal.

Finke Gorge National Park

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners and provided advice to NTPWS on park permit applications and other issues in the park.

The CLC has arranged for the final approvals for the draft Finke Gorge Joint Management Plan for tabling in the NT Legislative Assembly.

It also facilitated Traditional Owner and ranger involvement in park and regional fire planning meetings and feral animal management.

Alice Springs Telegraph Station (ASTS) Historical Reserve

In an attempt to assist the Traditional Owners of Alice Springs to participate in the joint management of this park more effectively, the CLC has liaised with the Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation to discuss the draft joint management plan, representation on a committee and the historic precinct concession.

East MacDonnell Ranges National Parks and Reserves (Trepkina, N'Dhala, Corroboree Rock Nature Parks)

Besides assisting in permit applications, the CLC has held an on-country camp for Traditional Owners and supported Indigenous junior ranger activities in Trepkina Gorge. It also assisted a Traditional Owner with a trail ride proposal.

Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park and Heavitree Gap extension

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners and provided advice to NTPWS on park permit applications and site clearances in the park.

Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners and provided advice to NTPWS on park permit applications. It also worked hard to build Traditional Owner capacity to tender for park contracts and supported FEP activities providing employment for younger Traditional Owners in the Reserve. It also facilitated site clearance applications for a new campground and helipad.

Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners and provided advice to NTPWS on park permit applications.

Karlu Karlu (Devils Marbles) Conservation Reserve

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners and provided advice to NTPWS on park permit applications and facilitated Traditional Owner involvement in fire management and IEK fieldwork with NTPWS.

Itywelepenty (Davenport Range) National Park

The CLC facilitated fire management and IEK fieldwork with Traditional Owners to develop draft fire management protocols and worked with parks to develop an agreed cultural heritage management plan template.

Dulcie Ranges National Park

The CLC provided information and advice to NTPWS on the Dulcie Range Community Living Area for title transfer and seeking government support for bore placement and soil conservation reports.

Arltunga Historical Reserve and Ruby Gap Nature Park

The CLC worked with Traditional Owners to prepare for the joint management planning process.

Kuyunba Conservation Reserve

The CLC provided information and advice to NTPWS regarding rock art vandalism.

Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve

The CLC met with Traditional Owners with regard to rent payments.

Judbarra (Gregory) National Park

The CLC has facilitated country visits for fire management, cultural heritage management and women's engagement for the park and supported the employment of the Munguru Munguru Rangers and young Traditional Owners in FEP projects within the park.



Karlu Karlu Joint Management planning meeting

Joint Management Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP)

The CLC has statutory functions in respect to the management of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park under the terms of lease-back upon transfer of title to the Traditional Owners in October 1985. Negotiations between CLC and Parks Australia regarding a five-yearly review of the UKTNP Lease were resumed in this period.

The CLC has maintained a dedicated capacity to consult Traditional Owners and support their involvement in joint management of UKTNP since 2002, largely through the employment of a park-based Joint Management Officer (JMO), funded by the Director of National Parks.

While the most recent two-year agreement expired on 30 June 2012, the CLC has retained the current JMO in good faith until negotiations with Parks Australia for a three-year funding renewal are finalised.

The JMO also provides broad support to the UKTNP Board of Management (BoM) to carry out its functions.

These include making decisions consistent with the Plan of Management and monitoring the effective management of the Park.

Wider representation of the interests of the CLC and UKTNP Traditional Owners is also provided by the JMO as a member of the Joint Management Partnership (JMP) team. Other members of the JMP team are the Mutitjulu Community Liaison Officer, the Board Secretary and UKTNP Park Manager. The JMO continued to participate in fortnightly meetings of the JMP and in consultations arising to address a wide range of issues.

The CLC's joint management responsibilities at UKTNP are also served by other staff. The CLC provided park management support on a range of areas to UKTNP Traditional Owners, Board members and the Mutitjulu community, including support for Board meetings, interpreting, transport and consultation on a wide range of Park issues.

Co-management – Indigenous Protected Areas

The CLC continued to support constituents to achieve their aspirations for the development and management of Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) as a basis for protecting the cultural and natural values of their land.

The IPA program also provides the added potential of a long-term operational framework for affiliated Indigenous community rangers.

IPAs are established through consultation with Traditional Owners over a two-to-three-year period under external funding arrangements with SEWPAC. Declaration of an area of Aboriginal land is voluntary, and requires the consent of Traditional Owners and completion of a plan of management approved by SEWPAC.

Under IPA funding agreements with SEWPAC, four staff were employed to co-ordinate and facilitate the planning, development and operational programs associated with the following declared and proposed IPAs:

- Northern Tanami IPA (declared)
- Southern Tanami IPA (scheduled for declaration)
- Katiti/Petermann IPA (proposed).

Northern Tanami IPA

The Northern Tanami IPA was declared on 30 April 2007 over about 40,000 square kilometres of the Central Desert and Hooker Creek ALTs, following a three-year development program.

Despite some staffing problems, significant IPA outcomes were achieved and included:

- Convening of three IPA Management Committee meetings attended by Traditional Owner representatives and the Lajamanu-based Wulaign Rangers to set work plan priorities.
- Representing IPA and outstation interests at a Community Transport Planning Consultation meeting held at Lajamanu to discuss needs for the IPA/Central Desert ALT area.
- Representing IPA interests at the 2011 Warlu Committee meeting.
- Co-ordinating logistics and activities for three school country visits.
- Collaborating with NRETAS on an extensive weed survey along Hooker Creek.

- Overseeing completion of the Feral Animal Strategy for the Northern Tanami IPA by Desert Wildlife Services, and undertaking sensitive Traditional Owner consultations on management recommendations for muster and removal of feral horses and donkeys around Lajamanu, co-operative boundary fencing with Supplejack Station and strategic camel control activities.
- Co-ordinating exclusion fencing assessment and construction works to protect two culturally significant wetlands.
- Co-ordinating three bilby surveys with consultant ecologists, rangers and Traditional Owners.

Proposed Southern Tanami IPA

A key achievement of the Southern Tanami IPA development project during this period was the completion of the final IPA plan of management after four years of Traditional Owner consultation, research and fieldwork. Preparation of the plan is a prerequisite for an IPA. Draft operational plans were also completed for the three proposed IPA management zones centred around Nyirripi, Willowra and Yuendumu.

The CLC Council passed a resolution endorsing the declaration of the Southern Tanami IPA subject to securing adequate funding for effective management of the largest terrestrial protected area in Australia.

Subsequent negotiations secured sufficient funding for the establishment and management of the IPA until June 2013 from the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities IPA program and The Nature Conservancy, an American-based philanthropic organisation investing in Indigenous conservation initiatives in northern Australia.

Proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA

The main focus of the Katiti/Petermann IPA development project was the ongoing preparation of a draft management plan for the area, due for completion by December 2012. A female *malpa* (Indigenous co-worker) was appointed to work alongside the IPA Development Officer to ensure Traditional Owner management priorities were accurately reflected in the draft plan. CLC staff also met with Traditional Owners of the Cave Hill area of the adjacent APY lands of South Australia to gain their insights into cultural heritage tourism management for incorporation into the IPA plan of management.

Rural Enterprise – Pastoral

The CLC maintained support for Traditional Owners to undertake sustainable pastoral practices through continued participation in the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP). The IPP is a co-operative partnership operating between the CLC, the NLC, the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC), the NT Department of Resources (DOR), DEEWR and the NT Cattlemen's Association (see output 3.4).

In late June 2011 the ILC Board committed to the IPP for another five years, subsequently entering into a further two-year ILC funding contract to maintain the employment of the CLC's Indigenous Pastoral Development Officer position until June 2013.

Under these arrangements the CLC expanded its capacity to provide greater awareness of NRM issues in pastoral planning and decision-making on Aboriginal land through the Regional Land Management Officers and Ranger groups especially in respect to activities such as pastoral land monitoring, EMU mapping, soil conservation and invasive species control.

The CLC also helped develop the skills of eight Indigenous cattlemen in grazing land management by supporting their attendance and mentoring at an Indigenous Cattlemen's Workshop.

It is important to maintain links with NT Government agencies and training providers to gain wide-ranging support for Aboriginal landowners on sustainable pastoral development issues.

The CLC undertook initiatives to address specific NRM issues and improve sustainability on a number of IPP properties and other Aboriginal-owned pastoral enterprises, including completion of grazing licence inspections and completion of property managements plans to be used in future grazing licence negotiations.

As previously noted, co-ordination and on-ground support was provided to Aboriginal landowners in the control of extensive wildfires that threatened pastoral assets on Atula, Huckitta and Ooratippra Stations.



OUTPUT GROUP 2

LAND CLAIMS AND ACQUISITION SUPPORT

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

OUTPUT

2.1 LAND CLAIMS

2.2 OTHER LAND ACQUISITION

OUTCOMES

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

OUTPUT 2.1

LAND CLAIMS

Securing and maximising the land base for traditional Aboriginal landowners has been one of the most important statutory functions for the Central Land Council.

Section 23 of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 requires land councils to assist Aboriginal people to pursue land claims, in particular, by arranging legal assistance at no cost to the claimants.

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

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

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

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

LAND UNDER CLAIM

Wakaya Alyawerr

The Northern Territory Government and the CLC, on behalf of the claimants reached agreement on the basis for settlement of this land claim some time ago. However, the settlement has not yet been finalised because of the need to work out particulars of the land needs of various parties within the '5 year lease' area around the community of Canteen Creek. This task has been complicated by changing policies around tenure over government assets. It is of great concern to the CLC that construction of a badly needed new store in the community has been delayed because of the complex interaction of the statutory 5 year lease, native title issues, the land claim and government tenure policies.

A meeting was convened with the claimants and community on 14 July 2011 in anticipation of a revised government offer that was foreshadowed by the Northern Territory Government early in the year. Unfortunately the details were provided to the CLC after the meeting. Over the following months planning processes were undertaken by the NT Government within the community, one purpose of which was to enable it to provide greater definition of certain areas that would be retained in the final settlement.

Details of the areas to be retained by Northern Territory agencies were provided to the CLC on 26 June 2012 and the CLC met with the claimants and community the following day when the claimants instructed the CLC that they would like to have Northern Territory Government representatives come to the community to explain the offer and discuss it with them.

Frances Well

The detriment issues with this land claim remain unresolved. On behalf of the claimants the CLC has written to the Aboriginal Land Commissioner requesting that the matter be set down for hearing of the land claim.

Brookes Soak

The report of this land claim was published by the Aboriginal Land Commissioner in April 1992. The land claim has remained unresolved since then due to the detriment claimed by the proprietors of Mt Denison Pastoral Lease which surrounds the claim area, should they lose the alleged benefit of the soakage water resource located there. The soakage is known to the claimants as Yurkurru.

In November 2011 the CLC forwarded a comprehensive submission to the Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs in support of a request that the Minister recommend the grant of the claim area to a Land Trust. In addition to detailed information to support the submission that contrary to the findings in the Land Claim Report, the water resource is minimal and its loss would not be detrimental to the station, the submission also addressed certain errors, misunderstandings or adverse interpretations concerning some of the evidence given in the land claim hearing.

Alcoota and Loves Creek

Outstanding detriment issues were resolved and Land Trusts established for each of these areas in anticipation of delivery of title in the near future.

OUTPUT 2.2

OTHER LAND ACQUISITION

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

Aboriginal people were only able to claim vacant Crown land and land owned by Aboriginal people under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. This meant many Aboriginal people who lived on pastoral leases didn't get the benefit of ownership under the Land Rights Act. There are two other, albeit difficult, paths Aboriginal people may pursue to own their traditional land.

They can apply for a Community Living Area under Part 8 of the Pastoral Land Act 1992 which may give them a small parcel of land — perhaps a couple of square kilometres — on a pastoral lease. Alternatively, they may apply to the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) or other sources such as ABA to buy land on their behalf. The CLC has pursued both of these strategies at different times.

LAND ACQUISITION – PASTORAL LEASES

There were no acquisitions this financial year and the CLC's work has been mainly in the staged transfer to Aboriginal management of Huckitta station which was purchased in August 2010 with ABA funding.

Full transfer to Aboriginal control occurred with the settlement of a contract of sale for purchase of existing Huckitta stock, plant and equipment in August 2011 and the subsequent formation of a trading company Huckitta Enterprises Pty. Ltd. to manage pastoral operations.

The CLC made several attempts to purchase Henbury Station which its Traditional Owners had long hoped to own. Instead, Henbury was purchased by R.M. Williams Agricultural Holdings (RMWAH) in July 2011 as a result of an Australian Government-assisted purchase through the National Reserve System (NRS) for carbon-farming.

Due to the considerable Traditional Owner disappointment at being excluded by both the Australian and Territory Governments from the opportunity to participate in the purchase of Henbury, the CLC endeavoured to represent their interests by facilitating a number of meetings between RMWAH and the Traditional Owners.

Traditional Owners in the western Alice Springs region were also disappointed at being unable to purchase another property in which they had an interest, despite having secured funding from both the Indigenous Land Corporation and the National Reserve System (NRS) unit of the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPAC). However, negotiations with the lessee were unsuccessful in securing an agreed purchase price within the 'fair market value' range of a current independent valuation in hand.

LAND ACQUISITION – NATIONAL PARKS

No further progress was made in this period toward finalising formal joint management arrangements over national parks and reserves in accordance with the NT Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2004. Of the 20 parks in the CLC region that these arrangements apply to, 16 are subject to a change in tenure to either Aboriginal freehold or NT Parks freehold and 99 year lease-back to the NT Government.

The remaining four are jointly-managed under Indigenous Land Use Agreements that are now in place without change in tenure. Title transfers and leasebacks have been completed for 14 of the 16 parks subject to tenure change. Despite continuing negotiations with FaHCSIA and the NT Parks and Wildlife Service, administrative delays throughout the year postponed the completion of the remaining title transfers.



OUTPUT GROUP 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES

OUTPUT

3.1 LAND USE AGREEMENTS

3.2 EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

3.3 MINING

3.4 COMMERCIAL ASSISTANCE

OUTCOMES

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

OUTPUT 3.1

LAND USE AGREEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE

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

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

Traditional Owner identifications for external proposals	
Negotiations for a grazing licence	1
Lease	10
Proposed store	1
Negotiations for roadhouse	1
Miscellaneous	2
Total	15

Leasing

The CLC has again devoted considerable resources during the year to helping Traditional Owners and community members differentiate between the types of leasing proposals that they are routinely being asked to consider.

The CLC supports voluntary leasing as a way for government, organisations and businesses operating on Aboriginal land to formalise their rights in relation to particular assets and to demonstrate their respect for the Aboriginal landowners. The CLC has consistently advised Traditional Owners and communities to evaluate voluntary leasing proposals based on whether the lease terms and conditions are fair and reasonable. A Land Council must be satisfied that the terms and conditions are reasonable before it can direct an Aboriginal Land Trust to grant a lease.

The large number of meetings convened in communities for the various different kinds of leases, some of which are quite complex, as well as for rent distribution, coming on top of the usual burden of meetings required by other agencies, has placed a considerable strain on the residents and traditional landowners of those communities. The CLC has as far as possible scheduled and conducted leasing consultations in a way that will reduce the potential for confusion between the different kinds of lease proposals.

Long-term leases require that the leased areas are surveyed so that the leases can be registered. None of the communities had been surveyed to the standard required. The Australian Government has provided funds to the Northern Territory Government to conduct cadastral surveys in around 50 remote communities, and this will be rolled-out over the next three years.

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

Non voluntary leasing – under the Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007:

- Five-year leases in place over thirty-one communities in the CLC region which were compulsorily acquired by the Australian Government. These will expire on 17 August 2012.

Voluntary leasing — under s19A, Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976:

- Whole of community (township) leases. Communities in the CLC region have consistently rejected such proposals.

Voluntary leasing — under s19, Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976:

- Housing leases.
- Australian Government infrastructure leases.
- Northern Territory government infrastructure leases.
- Local government infrastructure leases.
- Other non-government leasing applications which are primarily made by Aboriginal organisations, not for profit organisations and businesses.

Five-year leases

The question of the Australian Government agreeing on a fair rent for these leases in accordance with independent valuations remains outstanding. During the year there were ongoing discussions towards resolution of this outstanding issue.

The five year leases were imposed by the Australian Government on community living areas, which are not Aboriginal land under the Land Rights Act, as well as over communities on Aboriginal land.

During the year the CLC met with the Traditional Owners and community members in all of the 20 communities on Aboriginal land to obtain instructions about distribution of the rent instalment that had already been paid to the CLC by the Australian Government, even though the final quantum due remained in dispute. The Australian Government provided a revised offer of rent in February 2012, but the offer omitted areas of land on which community housing was located. The CLC rejected the exclusion of community housing from the rent offer.

Whole of Community (Township) Leases

The Australian Government did not specifically request any whole of community leases in the CLC region this year, but have indicated that they are open to negotiating such leases at any time if there is interest from Traditional Owners.

Housing Leases

The housing lease model that has been adopted includes conditions that will provide an opportunity after 6-10 years for Aboriginal housing providers or other social housing providers to be granted a sublease over the community housing. The Australian Government will pay no rent for the head leases.

Instructions to grant housing leases were finalised for seven communities this year. In the case of Yuendumu, the complexities around the housing lease proposals and other community issues required that three further meetings be convened at the community in order to get instructions.

Activity	Quantity
Number of community meetings regarding Housing Leases	26
Number of Housing Leases consented to by Traditional Owners and granted to the Australian Government by Aboriginal Land Trusts	7

Australian Government infrastructure leases

In October 2011 the Australian Government requested the CLC to negotiate leases for Australian Government assets located in 23 communities. Sixteen of the communities are on Aboriginal land, six are on community living areas, and the last is on Crown land subject to a land claim. These leases will be held by the Executive Director of Township Leasing on behalf of the Australian Government.

The first phase was to reach agreement with the Australian Government on a template lease that would apply in each instance, referred to as the Australian Government Infrastructure Lease. The lease terms were agreed along with the method to calculate rent in each case, and the CLC then commenced a program of community consultations. By the end of the year these consultations had resulted in the leases being approved in eight communities. The leases were rejected in two communities, one community deferred consideration pending resolution of the five year lease rent, and further consultations were required in four communities.

NT Infrastructure Leases and Licences

Consultations concerning these leases continued during the year in conjunction with consultations concerning housing.

Local government infrastructure leases

During the year preliminary meetings were held with officers of two of the four shire councils with responsibilities in the CLC region. Previously the CLC had entered into a memorandum of understanding with each of those shire councils which included commitments to leasing in addition to other matters. It is apparent from those meetings that the shires are not yet sufficiently prepared to progress leasing issues.

Community living areas (CLAs)

The CLC does not have a statutory function to represent the corporations that own community living areas, and none of the corporations has a bank account because their sole function is to hold the title to the CLA. For that reason the Australian Government has not yet paid any rent for the five year leases over CLAs. During the year the CLC undertook a program of establishing that the title holding corporations were compliant, and seeking their instructions to assist them in managing the rent receipts and negotiations over leases.

It is not possible for Government Leases for certain types of infrastructure to be granted in community living areas until certain legal reforms to remove statutory restrictions that prevent the grant of such leases are completed. It is anticipated that the Australian Government or the Northern Territory Government will legislate to address this anomaly and enable CLA leasing for a broader range of purposes.

Dealing with competing applications for leases over the same area of community land

The roll-out of various leasing requirements pending expiry of the five-year leases has revealed a risk that separate parties may request leases over the same area of land in a community. This situation is further complicated by the local government reform process undertaken by the Northern Territory Government whereby assets of community councils were transferred to the new shires by statute. In some cases these assets remain disputed. The non-transparent procedures adopted by the Australian Government in providing administrative authorities to various bodies to occupy land held under the five-year leases has, in some cases, further exacerbated this situation.

Pastoral development

In respect to the processing of land use proposals for pastoral purposes the CLC continued to support Traditional Owners in negotiations with local and interstate pastoral interests seeking grazing licences over Aboriginal-owned land and in the implementation and ongoing monitoring of licence conditions.

Key points of negotiation include training and employment opportunities for Traditional Owners and remote communities; sustainable grazing levels compatible with cultural and natural resource values and redevelopment of pastoral infrastructure for the future benefit of Traditional Owners.

The term of grazing licences issued to date has largely been 5 + 5 years. External interest in longer-term proposals persists but faces understandable difficulties in gaining the interest of Traditional Owners due to perceived conflicts with existing community land uses and many long-held but undeveloped aspirations of Traditional Owners for the use of their land.

During 2011-2012 the CLC conducted assessments, Traditional Owner consultations and proponent negotiations over the following external proposals for pastoral production and related activities on Aboriginal land:

Ngalurr tj u ALT and Yalpirakinu ALT

The CLC conducted further consultations with Traditional Owners in regards to an external grazing licence proposal. However they rejected the terms and issued instructions to cease negotiations in favour of their own request for CLC to investigate the feasibility of a regional pastoral enterprise incorporating multiple Aboriginal land-holdings in the western Anmatyerre region.

Anatye ALT

Negotiations began over leasing of a block on the Anatye ALT with neighbouring Tarlton Downs Station.

Angarapa ALT

Traditional Owners consented to a 10 year grazing license to be issued to the adjoining McDonald Downs lessee but due to external issues relating to conflicting land use proposals this agreement has yet to be signed and consultations are continuing.

Dagaragu ALT

Consultations have begun regarding renewal of three grazing licences on the ALT due to expire. Further negotiation is dependent on finalisation of a Property Management Plan funded through the Indigenous Pastoral Program.

Haast Bluff ALT

The CLC engaged a pastoral consultant to find a suitable party to take up the established Haast Bluff grazing licence area following the expiration and non-renewal of the previous agreement.

Ooratippra PL/ Irrmarne ALT (former Ooratippra Stock Reserve)

Several prospective sub-lessees have shown interest in a grazing license and discussions are continuing. The CLC conducted a property inspection to ensure the security of assets and infrastructure while negotiations continue.

Loves Creek PPL

Negotiations commenced with the current sub-lessee to continue the existing arrangements beyond the anticipated grant of Aboriginal freehold title in July 2012.

Pmere Nyente and Atnetye ALT

Traditional Owners will be consulted over a request by the lessee for an extension of infrastructure installation timeframes and a rent reduction due to the extensive 2011 fires which burnt out most of Numery station and the adjoining licence area.

Wirliyajarrai ALT (Willowra)

Licence renewal negotiations have begun with the current holder of the grazing licence which is due to expire.

Feral Animal Harvesting

An agreement to harvest camels has been negotiated with a commercial proponent on the Katiti ALT. Other negotiations have been progressed for harvesting on a portion of the Petermann ALT.

Tourism Development

Ilpurla Trail

The CLC's Tjuwanpa Rangers were involved in constructing a trail and a working group of Traditional Owners was formed to carry the project forward.

Patji Ballooning (Petermann Aboriginal Land Trust)

The CLC consulted Traditional Owners and negotiated with Outback Ballooning on a proposal to land tourist balloons on the Land Trust. It facilitated an operational entry permit and an Environmental Impact Assessment and developed a management plan. Due to business reasons operations have been suspended.

Longitude 131

The CLC negotiated non-monetary benefits for Traditional Owners associated with renewal of their preferred access through the Petermann ALT.

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, within the Land Council region. The Central Land Council continued its commitment to maximising sustainable Aboriginal employment and training outcomes in its region.

The CLC has a number of advantages in the field, including a capacity to broker employment opportunities arising from mining and other commercial land use agreements negotiated under both the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and the Native Title Act.

The CLC is also seen as a 'trusted brand' among its constituents. It fosters many partnerships and collaborative land management arrangements and has strong community networks which help it enormously in encouraging people to take up opportunities it has sourced for them.

Nonetheless the field still holds considerable challenges including distance, scarcity of jobs, lack of education, absence of work histories, and peer and family pressure.

In addition to direct placement efforts, the CLC is a key player in a number of Aboriginal employment and training forums, including the NT Government Indigenous Education & Employment taskforce; the Central Australian Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) MOU Steering Committee and the Plenty Pathways Education Working Group.

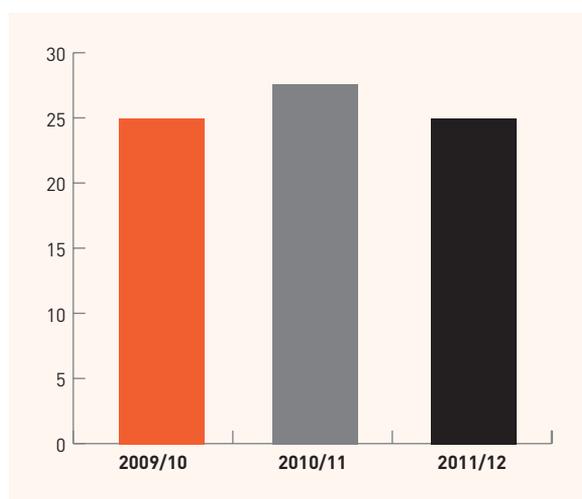
ACHIEVEMENTS 2011-2012: MINING

At a glance

Completed Minerals Council of Australia pre-employment programs	10
Full time employment with Newmont and contractors	14
Hunt Energy Surprise Well project	8 for two months
Full time employment with Sodexo catering	8
Other exploration	5

The CLC placed 25 Aboriginal people into full time employment in the mining sector this year and facilitated a 10-day contract for the local Aboriginal rangers.

Full time mining employment placements at 30 June 2012



Significant effort put in by the CLC to date clearly demonstrates the value of pre-employment programs for improving take-up and retention of jobs for Aboriginal people in the mining industry. However significant challenges continue to be faced in recruiting people from remote communities to these courses, with fewer people being job ready as a result for the rigours of employment that accompany opportunities in the industry.

Complex factors beyond the CLC's influence contribute to low levels of employee availability that persist

in many such communities including worsening educational outcomes, increased substance abuse, diminished social cohesion and lack of compatible development frameworks required to build basic employment awareness.

While there are a range of employment opportunities that the CLC is well-placed to facilitate, stronger collaborations are required with local government and employment service providers to build the fundamental capacity of Aboriginal people in remote communities to take full advantage of these.

NATIONAL PARK JOINT MANAGEMENT

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP)

The CLC continues to play an active advocacy role in promoting local employment within joint management arrangements for Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP) and provides ongoing support for Anangu staff and Mutitjulu Community Rangers working on the Park.

NT Parks and Wildlife Service

The CLC continued to be engaged in training and employment for Traditional Owners in national parks and reserves jointly-managed with the NT Parks and Wildlife Service (NTPWS).

Again the Flexible Employment Program (FEP) proved to be a successful strategy for Aboriginal employment.

This year there were 181 FEP projects across the region with a total of 90 Indigenous community participants.

Approximately 80 of these were undertaken by three existing CLC-sponsored Aboriginal ranger groups providing valuable capacity-building opportunities for the Tjuwanpa, Tennant Creek and Dagaragu-based ranger groups.

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

Working alongside NT Parks and Wildlife staff FEP project participants receive a federally-endorsed training wage and accredited training toward Certificates in Conservation and Land Management.

FEP project activities encourage involvement in joint management and in the longer term seek to provide the foundations for developing Traditional Owner capacity to take up contract-based park management work or full-time employment with the NTPWS as park rangers.

A number of other capacity building initiatives were also facilitated to improve Traditional Owners' ability as joint-management partners with the NTPWS.

COMMUNITY RANGER PROGRAMS

The CLC Ranger Program continued to be a very successful and popular model for Indigenous employment and skills development in Aboriginal communities across the CLC region.

More than 160 Indigenous people were employed within the program either in permanent positions or in short-term casual contracts to meet the increased demands within ranger group work plans during the busy season from April to October.

A significant number of casual trainee rangers were employed this year to assist with increased fire management needs across the region due to exceptional rainfall over 2010-2011. Others were engaged to assist with large fencing projects aimed at reducing impacts of feral animals.

Two ranger groups previously developed under interim funding arrangements became permanent through consolidation of Working on Country (SEWPAC) and ILC Real Jobs funding contracts.

Anangu Luritjiku Rangers became fully operational in January 2012 with the recruitment of six Papunya and Mt Liebig-based employees and establishment of a governance group of senior Traditional Owners. This group quickly completed core training requirements and commenced a diverse program of works at sites across the Haasts Bluff ALT. The Daguragu-based Munguru Munguru Ranger group also transitioned to a permanent footing with the establishment of a governance group and recruitment of six local rangers.

The Atitjere-based Arltarpilta Inelye Rangers, employing up to seven young Eastern Arrernte men, continued its development in this period. It is likely this group will become permanent next year.

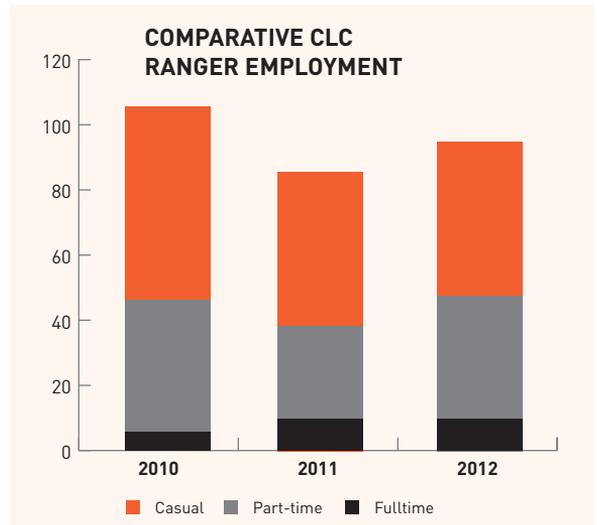
Employment outcomes and ranger retention rates

At June 30 2012, the CLC employed 92 Indigenous rangers; ten were full-time, 47 part time and 35 were casual within the nine established Indigenous ranger groups supported under the Working on Country and Real Jobs funding arrangements.

Another five casual rangers were employed to undertake project work as part of the Harts Range 'Pilot' Ranger Project. Overall this represents an increase from the 82 rangers employed in 2010-2011.

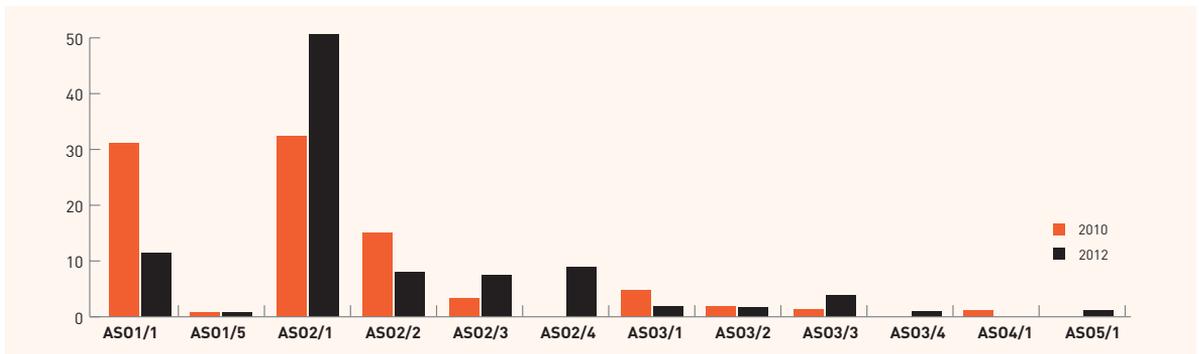
There has been a 14 percent growth in numbers of rangers employed in permanent positions from 50 in 2010 to 57 in 2012.

Comparative CLC Ranger employment



A further positive trend evident in the graph below depicts ranger pay levels increasing by 21 percent between October 2010 and June 2012. This data reflects the increasing permanency and career development in the CLC ranger workforce and is indicative of the progression of longer-term employees to more senior roles in ranger teams.

Progress in Rangers' pay levels



Within the program, the proportion of women employed in ranger jobs remained fairly constant between 2010 and 2012, with 23 percent of all rangers employed in June 2012 being female. Although these numbers are still fairly low, a more satisfying trend has been the significant increase of women in permanent ranger positions (50 percent in 2012 compared with 37 percent in 2011). Similarly female rangers also have a significantly higher retention rate with close to 80 percent retention between 2011 and 2012.

The overall retention rate of rangers across the program for the last two years is around 50 percent which is a reasonably good level given the low Indigenous employment rates generally in remote regions. While some rangers left the program due to poor performance or attendance issues, most left to take up other employment opportunities or as a result of having only a short-term appointment for seasonal project work. Chronic health was also a contributing factor to departures from the program.

QUALITY TARGETED TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ranger Program achieved significant outcomes in the provision of quality professional development for rangers. Training courses were targeted at the provision of basic work-readiness skills development for newer rangers (eg. first aid, 4WD, quad-bike operations, workplace policies and procedures) in addition to building the range of specialist skills required for their diverse work programs (eg. advanced welding, heavy machinery operations, bushfire fighting, aerial incendiary use).

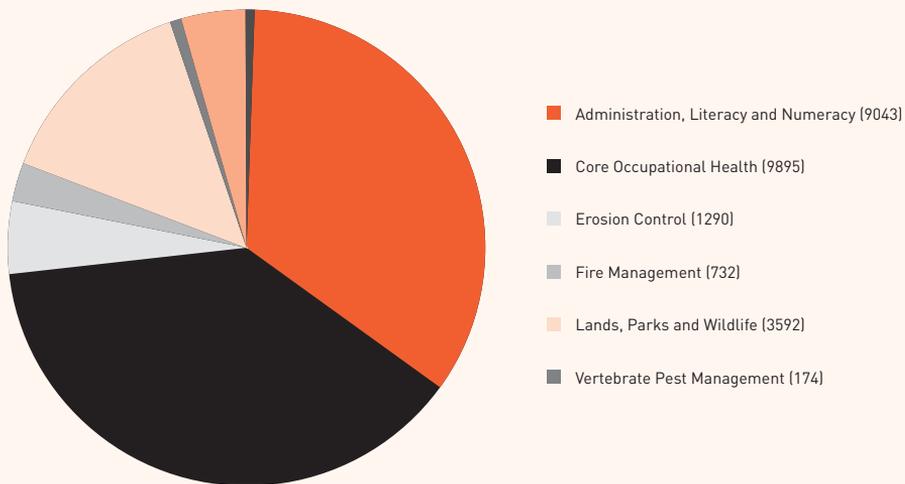
The foundations for a resilient ranger workforce with capacity to undertake complex or technically challenging projects such as landscape regeneration or feral animal control infrastructure were also laid through a focus on developing higher order teamwork and leadership skills.

Some of the significant training outcomes of the program during this period include:

- Delivery of 26,000 hours of training across the Ranger Program with 64 percent of all training provided being in nationally accredited units.

- Delivery of over 7,500 hours of Workplace English Literacy and Language (WELL) training on-site within all established ranger groups.
- Increase in training hours for higher qualification courses eg. Certificate IV Conservation and Land Management, Certificate III Media, and Certificate III Tourism.
- Progress in the development of a tailored fire management training package.

CLC Rangers training by skills set (hours) 2011-12



Graphical summaries are provided above of the ranger training effort in training hours across the program.

- Three rangers began a two-year **Certificate IV in Conservation and Land Management**, a qualification considered essential for senior rangers who hold aspirations for management positions. The course demands a considerable level of independent research, report writing, data collation and analysis. Support from the Ranger Trainer and WELL trainers is being provided to assist rangers to meet the stringent course requirements.
- Five rangers started a one-year **Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management**, a qualification desirable for rangers taking leadership roles within the group.
- Two rangers commenced **Certificate III in Tourism (Guiding)** to position them for a leading role in existing community-owned tourism enterprises.
- Two rangers graduated with **Certificate III in Media**. Rangers holding this qualification have taken leadership roles in documenting ranger group activity and are developing instructional materials.
- Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers received a Highly Commended certificate at the NT Landcare Awards at Parliament House in Darwin.
- Shannon Lander, a Ranger Group Coordinator Assistant, received the Central Australian Ranger of the Year award at the 2012 Northern Territory Ranger Awards.

Workplace English Language and Literacy (WELL) training

Literacy and numeracy skills are common barriers to success for many Aboriginal people in remote regions and the CLC is extremely proud of the progress made in this area through the ranger program. A key outcome was the consolidation of WELL training delivery which develops functional literacy and numeracy skills across the CLC Ranger Program.

In contrast to the high dependence level at the start of the WELL program, by the end of the second year of WELL delivery there was demonstrated improvement in confidence and a reduced level of dependence on assistance required to undertake language, literacy or numeracy tasks.

Data showed improved foundational skills of CLC rangers, with the proportion of WELL delivery at Australian Core Skills Framework Level II or higher, increasing 24 percent compared to 2011 levels.

These new foundational skills have provided rangers with the impetus to take up further education and training opportunities and the confidence to present their work to the wider public at conferences and workshops in the NT and interstate (see section 3.2.4).

Sixth Central Australian Indigenous Community Ranger Camp

The 2012 CLC Ranger Camp held at Yulara near Uluru was an outstanding success and attracted 135 participants across 25 ranger groups from remote communities in the NT, SA and WA.

Additional funding was provided through SEWPAC's IPA Program to enable a greater number of non-CLC ranger groups from across the Central Australian region to participate.



Quad bike training at the 2012 CLC Ranger camp.

PASTORAL

The CLC continued to work as a member of the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP) Steering Committee and related IPP Working Groups to maximise opportunities for Indigenous employment and training in the wider NT pastoral industry.

It facilitated, supported, mentored and, to a significant extent, funded the placement of 43 people into pastoral-based training across the region in this period at all levels.

Two people were placed into employment through the NT Cattlemen's Association (NTCA) Real Jobs program.

There has also been a focus on training disengaged youth at horsemanship camps held at various locations as an introduction to pastoral work. This will be expanded in 2012-2013 to include the Plenty Pathways project to increase pastoral employment in the eastern region.

Critical focus is given to Indigenous employment benefits in evaluating all grazing licence proposals.

DEFENCE

The CLC hosted and co-ordinated a career information day for the Defence Indigenous Development program in partnership with Army and Central Desert Training. Twenty five people attended, six completed applications and three were selected to start training in February. All are still engaged in the program.



Riders in the CLC's horsemanship course at Mistake Creek Station.

OUTPUT 3.3

MINING

The mining industry is a significant part of the Northern Territory economy and mining operations on Aboriginal land contribute an enormous percentage of that mineral production.

The CLC region contains one of the most productive gold mines in Australia, located in the Tanami Desert some 500 kilometres north-west of Alice Springs, with more than 7 million ounces mined. Also, the Northern Territory's only on-shore oil and gas production occurs at Palm Valley and Mereenie west of Alice Springs. All these sites operate under agreements made by the CLC on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners, with the first agreement signed in 1981.

The agreements reached under the Land Rights Act provide for positive outcomes to traditional Aboriginal owners - interests in land are protected and benefits include compensation payments, employment,

training, sacred site protection, environmental protection and cultural awareness.

The right of traditional Aboriginal owners to control access to their land is foremost for the CLC when negotiating with exploration companies requesting access to Aboriginal land.

Under the Land Rights Act the CLC must ensure that traditional Aboriginal owners are fully informed when making decisions over exploration and mining. Agreements can be entered into only where there is informed group consent. Adherence to the legislative process results in certainty for both Aboriginal people and proponents.

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS (ELAS AND EPAS)

How it all works

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

On Aboriginal land, exploration licences and permits can only be granted 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 Northern Territory Mining Minister initiates the process by consenting to exploration applicants entering into negotiation with the CLC. Applicants then have three months to lodge an application with the CLC for its consent to the grant.

In response, the CLC organises meetings to consult the relevant traditional Aboriginal owners and ascertain their views. The applicant is entitled to present their exploration proposals to traditional Aboriginal owners at the first meeting. A representative of the Minister can also attend this part of the meeting.

Where instructed, the CLC negotiates an agreement over the terms and conditions of the grant. Through this process the rights and interests of traditional Aboriginal owners are protected, and once a decision is made, the applicants have the certainty needed in order to make the substantial investment required for exploration. Where consent is given to exploration, the traditional Aboriginal owners cannot refuse any subsequent mining. An agreement for mining must be made to allow mining to proceed. Mining generally involves substantial impacts to the environment and can affect neighbouring communities.

The decision, therefore, that traditional Aboriginal owners are required to make at the exploration application stage is quite onerous. This is at the earliest point in the development process, when the least information is available on the nature of any possible development.

The CLC's statutory obligation is to ensure traditional Aboriginal owners are informed as far as practicable when making such decisions. Where an agreement is made for exploration, the CLC must be satisfied that traditional Aboriginal owners understand the nature and purpose of the agreement and, as a group, consent to it.

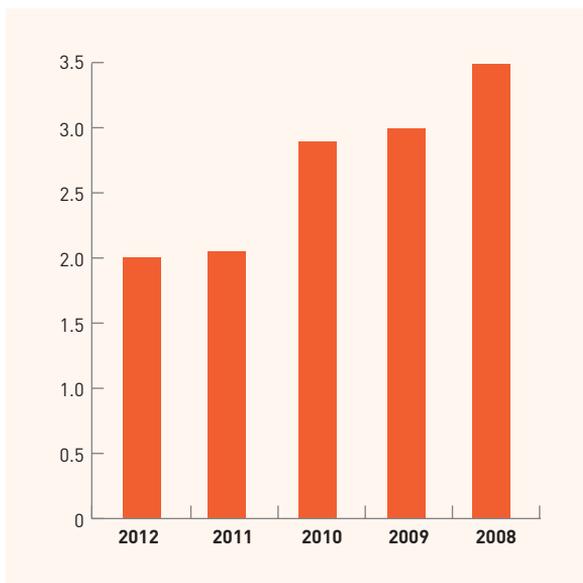
The CLC organises and conducts exploration and mining consultation meetings to ensure that the relevant traditional Aboriginal owners of land affected by applications are able to exercise their rights under the Land Rights Act.

PERFORMANCE

Table 1 shows recent data for the processing of applications

Performance measures	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Number of exploration titles (mainly ELAs and EPAs) effectively progressed to an initial traditional owner meeting	93	115	85	70	48
Total number of exploration titles considered at Traditional Owner meetings (includes first and further meetings)	98	145	102	105	65
Number of exploration titles processed to a final decision	91	69	30	39	42
Number of exploration titles completed in total (includes those withdrawn during negotiating period)	88	92	62	67	52

Graph 1 Average time taken (in years) from date application is received to either CLC consent or refusal



In the 2011-2012 year, many resources were again directed to exploration consultations in order to maximise the rate of processing of licences and permits. Fourteen traditional Aboriginal owner consultation meetings were conducted with a total of 98 individual exploration titles considered, compared with 145 at seventeen meetings in 2010-2011 and 102 at twenty meetings in 2009-2010.

This represents a consistent high performance by the CLC in progressing titles to completion. In the last three years the CLC has consulted over more exploration titles than at any other time in its 38 year history.

Of the 98 titles for 2011-2012, 93 were discussed for the first time, only a few less than the record set of 115 titles in 2010-2011. It was an increase on the 2009-2010 year's performance of 85 and continued another intensive processing year for the CLC (refer Table 1). Four of the 98 individual exploration titles consulted over were oil and gas permit applications covering more than 43,000 square kilometres.

Meetings were held at communities and outstations across all CLC regions, including Papunya, Yuendumu, Ti-Tree, Kintore, Tanami and Lajamanu, Emu Bore near Nyirripi, Willowra, Jarra Jarra and Nguraminyi, Parntapariji and Wunara in the Tennant Creek region. Planning and resourcing this number of remote area meetings is an impressive achievement.

These meetings can involve several mining companies, various mineral commodities, numerous Aboriginal Traditional Owner groups and cover many thousands of square kilometres of land. The successful packaging of tenements at meetings is a complex and challenging process, dependent upon many factors including the number of Traditional Owner groups, whether it is appropriate to bring

groups together, the number of companies, the ability of companies to progress negotiations and the availability of the necessary CLC resources (staff, vehicles) to bring the meeting together.

Table 2 shows the numbers of exploration titles processed by the CLC and includes both ELs and EPs. Applications for consent to the grant of 85 exploration licences and exploration permits were received.

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Performance measures	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Consent to negotiate from NT Government	103	98	117	78	100
Application for consent to the grant*	85	121	128	85	96
Withdrawn during negotiating period	21	23	32	28	10
Refused	19	31	24	26	24
Consent to the grant	48	38	6	13	8
Granted by NT Government	65	8	7	20	11
Under negotiation as at 30 June	311	299	298	272	262

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

The high interest in exploration on Aboriginal land is largely due to sustained demand for mineral and energy commodities along with a continuing high gold price. The price of oil and interest in uranium remained strong during the year and the price of gold increased in response to the economic uncertainty. Other commodities of interest in the CLC region include coal, coal gas, copper, mineral sands, base metals, manganese, phosphate and potash.

The Northern Territory Department of Resources continued to promote the mineral prospectivity of the Northern Territory, especially to Chinese investors. These activities together with new geoscientific data from the Northern Territory Geological Survey have played a role in the increase in applications on Aboriginal land, particularly in the Arunta, Petermann and Amadeus geological regions. Mineral exploration expenditure in the NT for 2011-2012 was another record year with expenditure projected to be over \$200 million.

OIL AND GAS

The NT is the subject of an oil and gas rush with almost blanket coverage by exploration permit applications (EPAs) and granted titles, reflecting the upgraded prospectivity of the hydrocarbon basins in the NT. This is due to a sustained higher oil price, increased global demand for energy, as well as new technologies for exploration and recovery of oil and gas. The vast Wiso Basin for example, situated in the north west of the CLC region is subject to numerous applications covering several Aboriginal Land Trusts. Some of these areas of land have never before been considered at meetings with traditional Aboriginal owners.

The individual EPA areas are huge and may cover up to 16,000 square kilometres each, and are generally very remote, often with minimal or no established access. But 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 twenty or more ELAs which when processed are counted as 20 titles.

URANIUM

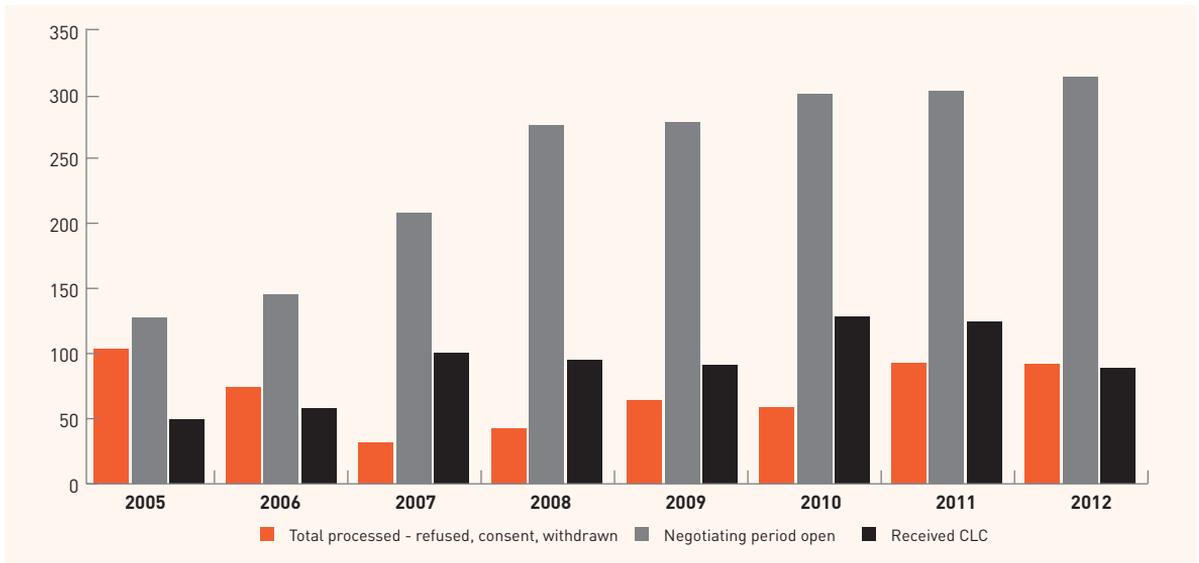
A number of applications received by the CLC in 2011-2012 continue to name uranium as a target commodity although there were only seven applications this reporting period compared to 22 in 2010-2011. The Fukushima disaster in Japan in 2011 continues to have an impact on public attitudes, the interest in uranium exploration and perhaps the uranium price. The views of traditional Aboriginal owners on exploration, mining and downstream use of uranium are mixed. Some Traditional Owner groups have this year said no to uranium while others have consented. The views of some traditional Aboriginal owners in the CLC region about uranium and the nuclear fuel cycle have been reported in the media through their opposition to the proposed nuclear waste repository at Muckaty, just north of Tennant Creek.

CONSENTS TO GRANT

As a result of consultations with traditional Aboriginal owners and successful negotiations with applicants, the CLC consented to 48 exploration licence applications covering more than 20,000 square kilometers of Aboriginal land. This is a record number of consents to the grant by the CLC and 10 more than last year, another record year, resulting from negotiations reaching their conclusion as well as the significant number of titles taken for meetings.

The CLC completed 27 Traditional Owner identifications for meetings to allow the Traditional Owners to consider exploration licence applications over Aboriginal land. The CLC's anthropologists prepared reports on the validity of Traditional Owner instructions after meetings to consider exploration licence applications.

The graph below compares this years' number of exploration licence applications both consented to and refused with previous years' figures



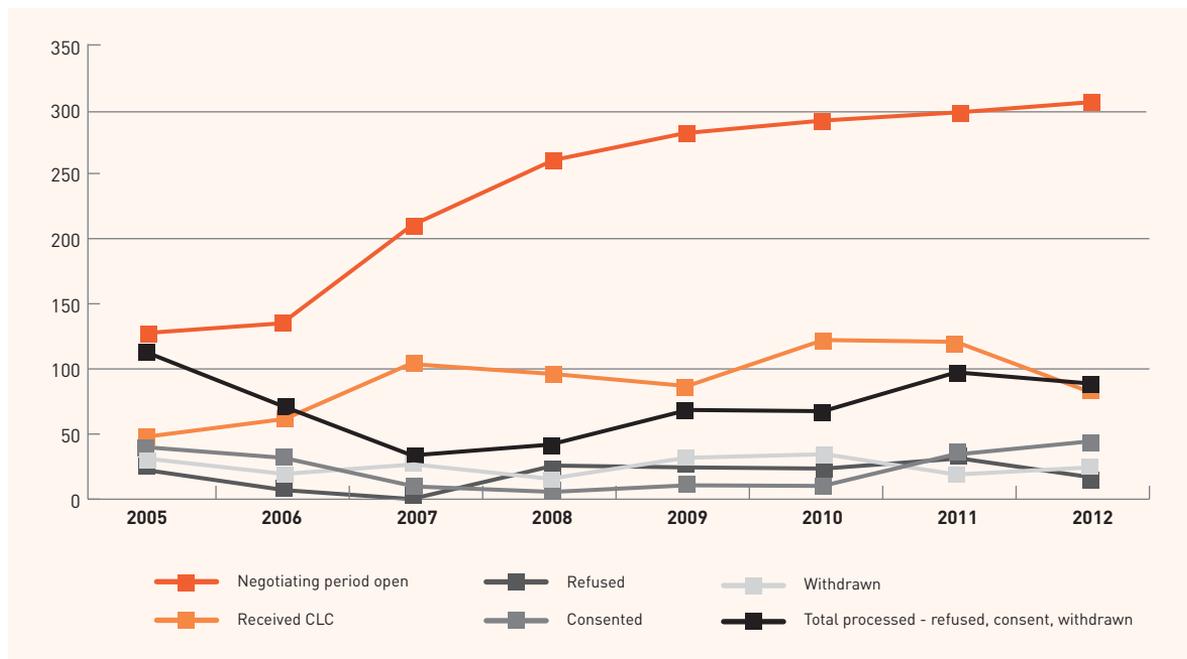
The average time for processing applications that were either consented or refused during this financial year, from the date the applications were received by the CLC is 2.0 years. This is shorter than last year's average of 2.1 years and 2.8 years in 2009-10, and is consistent with the standard negotiating period of two field seasons (some 22 months) specified under the Act.

Where necessary, extensions to the negotiating period are made by agreement between the parties. It is important to note however, that many of the applications which take years to conclude are hampered by applicants seeking joint venture partners (often unsuccessfully) as they are unable to undertake exploration in their own right. Funding for exploration programs in remote areas like Central Australia remains tight due to the current international financial situation. In addition new companies can take time coming to terms with the draft deeds. The delay caused by these applicants has disproportionate impact on the average time for processing applications.

Overall for the year, the number of applications concluded remained less than the number of additional applications for consent. As at 30 June 2012 there are 311 exploration licences under negotiation, as compared to 299 at 30 June 2011. The graph below demonstrates the trends.

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

Trends of Exploration Title Processing on Aboriginal Land



The CLC again processed an impressive number of applications to first meetings (93) in 2011-2012. However, even with instructions to negotiate, some negotiations can take considerable time. Several companies including Deep Yellow, ABM Resources and Toro Energy have recently finalised several deeds, which led to an increase in the number of consented titles.

It is expected that the large meetings of the last two years will continue to lead to consent decisions in 2012-2013.

The NT Government has used the provision under section 41A of the Land Rights Act to withdraw consent in extreme cases where a company is not performing. This action has helped avoid “warehousing” of titles and has improved the active participation in negotiations with the CLC by bona fide applicants.

Four EPAs were applied for in 2011-2012 covering more than 43,000 square kilometres. A similar number will be received in the next reporting period. The size and complexity of consultations required for exploration permits for oil and gas will present a challenge in processing titles for the CLC for the next few years.

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

URANIUM AND OTHER COMMODITIES INFORMATION MEETINGS

Strong interest in uranium exploration continued even though the uranium price has eased from record highs of over \$US100/pound to around \$US50/pound. Of the exploration applications received by the CLC in 2011-2012, around 25 percent were aimed at discovering uranium (previously this was as high as 95 percent), along with a suite of other target metals and bulk commodities. These, combined with previous applications for uranium still represent a significant area sought for uranium exploration on Aboriginal land.

Proposals for uranium exploration, however, raise specific issues unique to uranium mining and the downstream supply chain. Traditional Aboriginal owners need to be aware of these in order to make fully informed decisions. It is helpful to recognise that uranium mining remains a contentious and contested, even political, issue in Australia. Many Aboriginal people 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 uranium exploration and mining, radiation protection, the regulatory regime and the nuclear industry is fundamental to informed consent of traditional Aboriginal owners and the CLC continues to work

toward developing and sourcing appropriate information and where there is opportunity, collaborating with different parties to improve the breadth of that information.

Dissemination of this information is ongoing through the CLC's uranium information strategy which aims to give affected Aboriginal communities and traditional Aboriginal owners facts on uranium mining, radiation, and downstream processing and uses.

The uranium information strategy has been replicated for other commodities where traditional Aboriginal owners and communities have little experience such as rare earth minerals, phosphate and unconventional oil and gas. The same approach is taken as for uranium where the information sessions are purely educational with no decisions being required of traditional Aboriginal owners on the day. Community information sessions have been conducted for large seismic programs, unconventional oil and gas targets and hydraulic fracturing. Education sessions have been held in Ampilatwatja and Lake Nash to date with further forums planned over the coming months. Planning is underway for community information meetings on underground coal gasification proposed in the region as well.

AGREEMENT MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION

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

The agreements generally provide for payments to Traditional Owners, procedures for the protection

of sacred sites; work program approval and access permits; environmental protection and rehabilitation; Aboriginal employment, training and contracting; liaison, reporting and inspection.

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

Table 3 Summary of exploration and mining agreements	New in 2011/12	Current 30 June 2012
Exploration Agreements (no. of ELs & EPs)	13 (66)	54 (178)
Area of Aboriginal land under EL agreements	17,640 sq km	76,844 sq km
Mining Agreements (no. of MLs & PLs)	0	10 (12)

As at 30 June 2012 the CLC has 54 current exploration agreements in respect of 178 exploration titles including oil and gas permits. The CLC also has 10 mining agreements relating to a total of 12 mineral leases or production licences relating to operations in the Tanami, at the Granites, and Mereenie and Palm Valley.

A total of 13 new exploration agreements were finalised during the year, relating to 66 individual exploration licences. The details are as follows:

- Four agreements were concluded with ABM Resources covering areas of the Tanami Desert in relation to 20 individual exploration licences.
- A further agreement was signed with ABM Resources for 16 exploration licences within the Lake Mackay Aboriginal Land Trust.

- An agreement with Lassact for EL 26527 was also finalised over the Lake Mackay Aboriginal Land Trust.
- An agreement was concluded for EL 24885 in the north Tanami region on the Central Desert Aboriginal Land Trust with Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited.
- Agreements were concluded with Tanami Gold covering two licences and Deep Yellow in relation to seven licences in the Tanami Desert.
- An agreement was signed with Toro in relation to seven exploration licences in the Tanami area and a further agreement for two licences on Central Desert and Pawu Aboriginal Land Trusts.
- An agreement was completed with ABM Resources in relation to 10 exploration licences to align the obligations under existing agreements.

TANAMI MINING AGREEMENTS

Newmont Tanami Operations mine gold ore from the Callie deposit and mill it at the Granites.

Ongoing monitoring of the mining agreements occurred during the year including reporting on the tailings seepage interception system, the paste fill plant, the proposed construction of a new tailings storage facility and safety improvements to the Granites Airstrip. A meeting of the Granites Liaison Committee meeting was held in July 2011. Newmont presented to traditional Aboriginal owners its plan to construct a new deep hoisting shaft at the Callie and Auron ore bodies, which would allow the life of the mine to be extended. A proposal for a new tailings storage facility at Quorn North was also discussed. Both projects are currently under construction.

Tanami Gold acquired Newmont's tenements around the Tanami Mine in 2010. Tanami Gold reported back to a Tanami Mine Liaison Committee meeting in October 2011 on its exploration activities over the 2011 field season. It also outlined its intention to refurbish the existing mill at Tanami Mine and recommence mining once the feasibility of the mine is established and finance secured.

MEREENIE OIL AND GAS FIELD – SANTOS LTD

The Mereenie Oil and Gas Field, operated by Santos is a mature project. For the last 20 years Mereenie has supplied gas to the Northern Territory Power and Water Corporation for use in providing electricity to major Northern Territory centres including Darwin but the contracts expired in 2010. Oil continues to be produced but the cessation of the gas contract has a major effect on payments received by traditional Aboriginal owners under the agreement.

A Liaison Committee meeting was held in Alice Springs in August 2011 to discuss possible future seismic and drilling programmes.

Palm Valley Gas Field – Magellan Petroleum Ltd

A Liaison Committee meeting was held at Palm Valley Gas Plant in February 2012 Traditional Aboriginal owners received an update from the company on the field activities and future gas contract. There have been no new activities and the gas supply contract ended in January 2012. The company is seeking a further gas contract for five to ten years to produce the remaining reserves.

EXPLORATION AGREEMENTS

Minerals

Under existing exploration agreements various monitoring activities took place including 10 liaison committee meetings and a number of exploration work area inspections.

Newmont conducted exploration activities in 2011-12 at the Oberon deposit northwest of the Granites Mine.

Tanami Gold focussed its exploration activities on the Groundrush and adjacent deposits to the northeast of Tanami Mine, where it now has a resource of 750,000 gold equivalent ounces. Across the entire Central Tanami Project area there is currently a total resource of 2.2 million ounces, including previously mined areas.

Emmerson Resources holds a significant portfolio of tenements covering the old Tennant Creek Gold Field and have conducted extensive exploration over the past 24 months. The CLC processed some 20 work programs during this period for exploration drilling.

Westgold Resources and Adelaide Exploration have been carrying out drilling activities to the south west of Tennant Creek for more than four years. Traditional Aboriginal owners met with Westgold in 2011 during a helicopter site protection survey to discuss regional exploration progress and the development of the gold copper resource at Rover 1. Exploration to date cannot provide a resource estimate with sufficient confidence to enable a decision to mine. To progress development Westgold plans to construct an exploration decline to enable deep underground drilling to better define the resource. A Liaison Committee meeting is planned for later in 2012 to discuss the proposal and inspect the proposed site layout.

Thundelarra Resources continues its activity exploring for uranium within the Ngalia Basin on the Yuendumu, Ngalurrtju and Yunkanjini Aboriginal Land Trusts. The company has conducted regional geophysical surveys and is currently carrying out regional exploration drilling to assess uranium prospectivity. An inspection of the drilling activity and further sacred site clearance work was carried out in July 2011. There are several other companies exploring for uranium in the Ngalia Basin on areas adjoining ALT where CLC has agreements including Energy Metals, Cauldron Energy and Royal Resources. CLC continued to undertake liaison meetings and site visits with traditional Aboriginal owners for these project areas.

ABM continued to make progress with its gold exploration work on its Twin Bonanza and other regional projects. After acquiring numerous tenements from Tanami Gold and Newmont in 2009, the company made a significant gold discovery at the Old Pirate deposit and continued to consolidate its resource base in 2011-12. It now estimates a resource of 3.3 million gold equivalent ounces across the Old Pirate, Buccaneer and Hyperion deposits. A Traditional Owner liaison committee meeting is planned for the second half of 2012.

ABM has also carried out an extensive exploration drilling program on its Lake Mackay exploration licences.

In June 2012 a liaison visit was undertaken with traditional Aboriginal owners to the small copper mine near Areyonga, where Dehne McLaughlin has been exploring for azurite mineral specimens since 2007. A Mineral Claim Application was received by the CLC in 2011 but under the new Minerals Title Act has been amended to become a Mineral Lease Application. The traditional Aboriginal owners also considered both the proposal and the negotiated terms and conditions at this meeting.

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



CTP Surprise Well Drill Site Visit

Petroleum

Central Petroleum continues with exploration for oil and gas on EP 115 on Haasts Bluff ALT. Seismic acquisition was undertaken during 2008 – 2010 and drilling of Johnstone 1 and Surprise 1 oil wells near Kintore followed.

In January 2012 the company announced oil flow to the surface from Surprise 1 well at some 380 barrels per day and production testing has followed which may result in the application for a Production Licence (PLA). Central Petroleum was successful in employing eight local Aboriginal people from Kintore, assisted by ITEC employment agency and the CLC. This is the first employment of local Aboriginal people in the petroleum industry in this region in more than 30 years. Central Petroleum also conducted further exploration on EP 93 following the discovery of a thick sequence of coal in the northern Simpson Desert (Pedirka Basin) which the company considers to have potential for underground coal gasification (UCG).

PetroFrontier holds a major exploration permit portfolio over the southern Georgina Basin, primarily across pastoral lease but adjoining various parcels of Aboriginal land. Exploration has included extensive seismic acquisition over an area of hundreds of kilometres with more survey work planned.

PetroFrontier drilled two horizontal wells this year (MacIntyre and Baldwin) with one further well (Owen) planned. Fracing of the three horizontal wells is anticipated to occur in the second half of 2012.

Fracing

The interest in unconventional oil and gas is a global phenomenon and controversial because of the utilization of the technique known as fracing. Fracing or hydraulic fracturing involves the creation of cracks in underground rock layers by the introduction of sand, water and some chemicals under pressure, to increase the recovery and flow of gas and petroleum. The technique has been in use for many years to enhance hydrocarbon recovery in conventional vertical wells but the rapid onset and global interest in unconventional oil and gas and fracing of horizontal wells particularly in the US has resulted in significant environmental and safety concerns being expressed worldwide. The sudden expansion of the gas industry in eastern Australia has resulted in calls for a more cautious approach nationally. The CLC is working with the NT Government to promote best practice environmental management of this burgeoning industry, particularly where there are groundwater protection concerns.

GOVERNMENT LIAISON

The CLC seeks to work collaboratively with the Northern Territory Geological Survey for work proposed on Aboriginal land. The only work undertaken in the reporting period was a regional gravity survey over the Amadeus Basin.

In 2012 the CLC met with the Petroleum Division of the Department of Resources regarding the rapid growth in the number of exploration permit applications in the CLC region both on and off Aboriginal land. Both parties acknowledged the size of the applications and the complexity and logistical challenges these titles present. The CLC expressed concern over the monitoring of activities for granted permits particularly with respect to well design and the protection of underground water resources with respect to fracing activities.

The changes to Part IV of the mining provisions of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Amendment Act 2006 which commenced on 1 July 2007 continues to result in the smooth operation of the Act and results in substantially less administration for the CLC.

The standard negotiating period is two field seasons (some 22 months) and extensions can be made between the parties. The CLC works cooperatively with the Northern Territory mining titles branch to administer exploration and mining titles on Aboriginal land. The NT Mining Minister has been delegated many of the Australian Government Minister's functions. Officers from the Northern Territory's Department of Resources regularly attend the first meetings of traditional Aboriginal owners over the exploration titles.

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 Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976 assigns a function to the Central Land Council 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).”

Besides mining, tourism and pastoralism are the main economic drivers in Central Australia and the CLC works hard to maximise opportunities for its constituents in these areas.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

It has been an extremely challenging year for Aboriginal tourism development.

Negotiations with Tourism NT and DEEWR to secure funding for a tourism development officer beyond the expiry of the current funding agreement on 30 June 2012 were unsuccessful. Fortunately ABA funding for a tourism development officer has been successful and will begin next year to maintain a minimal level of ongoing capacity in this area.

Umpiyara Tourism Venture (Katiti Aboriginal Land Trust)

The CLC has provided governance training and support to the Mutitjulu and Areyonga directors of the Umpiyara Tourism Aboriginal Corporation (UTAC) with assistance from the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC). It also assisted with its business plan, sacred site clearances, mentors and other administrative support.

Uluru Development Project (Katiti and Petermann Aboriginal Land Trusts)

Traditional Owners are starting to expand their aspirations for tourism activities in the area beyond Uluru. The area holds a number of attractions including Lake Amadeus and the proposed Indigenous Protected Area in the Katiti-Petermann Aboriginal Land Trusts. Aboriginal people in the area are beginning to understand about more direct involvement in the tourism industry through governance and Indigenous tourism workshops like Stepping Stones to Tourism.

Lilla Campground (Watarrka National Park)

The CLC has worked hard on this project to gain funding for a campground and assisted the Traditional Owners to liaise with the Watarrka National Park Joint Management Committee. Plans are well underway for this exciting project.

Other

The CLC also promoted a number of other small operations that it has worked on including the Ilpurla Trail near Hermannsburg, Thakeperte near Alice Springs as a workshop venue, the Spotted Tiger campground in the Harts Range area and Rainbow Valley.

It also supported a number of new concepts like artists camps, tag-along tours, guided walks and cultural tours and provided business planning advice to many others in their early stages of development.

The CLC collaborates with Tourism NT, the Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Service and other stakeholders wherever possible in performing its Indigenous tourism development functions.

Pastoral Development

The CLC has been a member of the highly successful Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP), a multi-agency collaboration sponsored by the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) since 2003.

This year the ILC renewed its commitment to continue funding the program for another five years based on identifiable outcomes.

Key partners in the IPP are the CLC; the Northern Land Council (NLC); the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC); the NT Department of Resources (NT DOR); the Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) and the NT Cattleman's Association (NTCA).

The partnership aims to support the development of viable, Indigenous pastoral operations and enable economic opportunity via pastoral activity on Indigenous held land and the CLC has been a key IPP stakeholder.

The CLC was able to provide a number of timely responses to Aboriginal landowner requests for practical 'on-ground' assistance in project implementation and stock handling. Its capacity was improved considerably during the year through a minor restructure and the purchase of a new cattle truck.

It also assisted Aboriginal pastoralists with the NT Government Brands Audit, access to external financial resources and management advice providing governance training and advice as requested.

As part of the Indigenous Pastoral Program, the CLC carried out on-ground inspections and liaised with grazing licencees, and provided advice and support to managers and Traditional Owners on 17 Aboriginal cattle operations.

It also oversaw expenditure of ILC funds for fencing on Atula, Mangalawurru and Mungkarta and to equip a bore pipeline, tank and trough on Haasts Bluff.

In addition to assistance provided under the auspices of the IPP, the CLC supported Traditional Owners of community-based pastoral enterprises on Aboriginal land in a variety of ways. It carried out eight cattle musters and assisted with transport of stud stock.

Governance and business planning form a large part of the CLC's pastoral work as well as sub-leasing and agistment negotiations.

Huckitta transitioned to Aboriginal management after its purchase in 2010 and assistance was given in a number of ways to maximise its success under Aboriginal ownership.



Women at a Stepping Stones to Tourism workshop at Docker River



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

OUTPUT 4.1

PUBLIC AWARENESS & EDUCATION

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

PERFORMANCE

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

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

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

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

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

Press releases	19
CLC web site visits since February 12, 2012	22,547
CLC newsletters	7
Land Rights News	3
Special purpose video	2

HIGHLIGHTS

New website

The CLC's new website was finally launched in January 2012 after a hacking incident that affected sites throughout Australia. The new site uses a content management system (CMS) to streamline the management of material and is more accessible, offers more relevant information and greater transparency.

Land Rights News Central Australia

Land Rights News is Australia's oldest Aboriginal newspaper and the response to the new version has been overwhelmingly positive.

Land Rights News Central Australia (LRNCA) was launched in October 2011 and is produced solely by the CLC. It focuses on Aboriginal issues in Central Australia and its objective is to provide information while engaging Aboriginal people from diverse backgrounds in Central Australia. LRNCA provides a valuable channel to aid literacy and community engagement.

Circulation was increased to 8000 due to demand after the initial print run. It is distributed free to communities in the CLC's region and also to some cross border areas and provides one of the only sources of relevant information for Aboriginal people in the area.



Council members enjoy the first issue of the new Land Rights News Central Australia

OUTPUT 4.2

ADVOCACY & REPRESENTATION

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

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

PERFORMANCE

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

- CLC Submission to the Senate Community Affairs Committee into Stronger Futures Bills
- APO(NT) Submission to the Senate Community Affairs Committee into the Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Bill and two related Bills
- CLC Submission to the Australian Government Review of Remote Participation and Employment Services
- APO (NT) Submission to the Australian Government Review of Remote Participation and Employment Services
- APO (NT) Submission on Constitutional Recognition of Indigenous Australians
- CLC submission to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs inquiry into language learning in Indigenous communities
- Indigenous Language Inquiry
- CLC comment on Payphone Consumer Safeguard Exposure draft

COMMENTARY ON PERFORMANCE

Aboriginal Peak Organisations (NT)

The Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the Northern Territory (APO) was formed in October 2010, and includes the CLC, the Northern Land Council, the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance of the Northern Territory, the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service, and the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency. The APO (NT) has done a substantial amount of work this financial year, including securing ongoing

funding for a policy officer, and progressing work on priority policy matters including homelands and small communities, Stronger Futures, alcohol and substance misuse issues. New priority work areas were agreed at a meeting of the CEOs in June 2012 and these include housing and youth suicide. APO also convened a forum of Aboriginal CDEP providers to discuss the review of remote employment arrangements, wrote a submission and undertook advocacy work on this critical issue.

NT Emergency Response (NTER) and Stronger Futures

The NT Emergency Response legislation will largely come to an end in August 2012. The Australian Government released a discussion paper in June 2011 entitled Stronger Futures, which set out a framework for consultation with Aboriginal people over a wide range of measures, largely those provided for by the NTER. The CLC worked with other APO NT members to prepare a detailed and comprehensive submission to the Minister as part of the Australian Government's Stronger Futures consultations.

The key areas for the CLC included Aboriginal land permits, prescribed area signage, Aboriginal governance, community leasing, housing, and alcohol reforms. As part of the effort to represent the views of Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory, the CLC along with other APO NT members, met with the Minister in Canberra on 18 August 2011 to draw attention to the submission and explain the position of Aboriginal people. The Minister subsequently attended the CLC meeting in Kalkaringi on 24 August 2011 following an invitation from the Chairman to hear first-hand concerns from Aboriginal people regarding the NTER and other major reforms including Shires. The CLC released a statement on 26 August 2011 as part of the 45th anniversary celebration of the Wave Hill Walkoff at Kalkaringi.

On 25 November 2011 the package of Stronger Futures legislation was referred to a senate inquiry. The CLC provided a detailed submission to this inquiry, with particular emphasis on the land reform provisions (see below under Community Living Areas). In addition, the CLC worked closely with other APO NT member organisations to produce a submission on the other measures, including income management, stores licensing, SEAM, and customary law. The CLC appeared at the senate inquiry hearings on 21 February 2012. The inquiry report made 11 recommendations, which included clarifying how the School Enrolment and Attendance through Welfare Reform Measure (SEAM) will work and improving the way the Government consults Aboriginal people. The CLC worked hard to secure beneficial amendment to the Bills. Some important amendments were passed by both Houses, including provision for infringement notices for possession of small amounts of alcohol. Disappointingly, attempts to secure other priority amendments were unsuccessful, particularly in relation to the customary law provisions.

The package of Stronger Future legislation commenced on Monday 16 July 2012.

Announced in early 2012 the funding arrangements under Stronger Futures include a historic ten year commitment to fund critical programs, including funding for homelands, health services, legal aid, night patrols, remote police, remote teachers, and additional housing money.

The CLC joined with the APO (NT) to welcome this recognition that Indigenous programs require long-term funding commitments. The CLC has since been working to provide some input to the National Partnership Agreement which will determine the Stronger Futures funding arrangements between the Australian and NT Governments.

Community Living Areas

As part of the Stronger Futures legislative package introduced in November 2011 the Australian Government proposed to give itself regulation making powers to alter NT Government laws that regulate the use of land on communities excised from pastoral properties (known as Community Living Areas — or CLAs). As noted above, the CLC made a submission to the Senate Committee Inquiry specifically dealing with the need for comprehensive reform of community living area legislation. The submission noted that in the absence of changes to ensure that the land was secure in perpetuity and without clear land administration measures, any lifting of the current constraints on the grant of leases and other interests would not provide for 'secure tenure'. Evidence was also given at the public hearing on 21 February 2012 in Alice Springs. The legislation passed on 28 June 2012.

Due to the Australian Government's proposed reforms and issues relating to leasing, residents of CLAs will have to consider a large range of complex issues in the next 12 months. CLC delegates from CLAs (22 of 90) were invited to a briefing in May 2012 in Tennant Creek to discuss the issues affecting them. Those delegates were informed that the CLC can provide legal and administrative assistance with many of these matters but that the CLA land holding bodies (unlike Land Trusts) need to instruct the CLC to act for them.

After the meeting of delegates from the CLAs, meetings were timetabled at each of the CLAs over which five year leases had been taken and as at 30 June 2012 meetings had been held and assistance requested by both Atitjere and Titjikala communities. Since the introduction of the Stronger Futures Bills the CLC has also been communicating with staff in the Land Reform Branch of FaHCSIA in relation to the need for adequate consultation with CLA land owners as a precursor to any proposed reform.



Indigenous Affairs Minister Jenny Macklin attends the CLC's Council meeting at Kalkaringi in August 2011

Remote Participation and Employment Review

The Australian Government announced a review of remote participation and employment servicing arrangements on 29 June 2011. The CLC reviewed the discussion paper released on 16 August 2011. A submission by the CLC was prepared based on experience gained through its employment programs, including the CLC Ranger program and Mining Employment Program. As well, the CLC was part of the working group of CDEP providers overseeing a research project aimed at developing a revised model for remote participation and employment. Through its membership of the APO, the CLC assisted with the coordination of the project and provided input into the development of the model. The findings of the research formed the basis for a submission by APO NT to the review which was submitted on 21 October. A copy was sent to the Minister. The CLC has done further work to promote the CEEDS model proposed by APO NT. This includes convening a working group of peak Aboriginal organisations and outstation resource agencies, organising meetings with Ministers Macklin and Collins, and meetings with relevant departmental officials in DEEWR and FaHCSIA in Canberra in February 2012. APO (NT) also produced two factsheets, entitled *Work not Welfare*, and *The Benefits of Wages- A case study*, highlighting the importance of a subsidised waged scheme.

The new arrangements were announced in May 2012 and the CLC is now considering options to help ensure Aboriginal organisations are well placed to run the new scheme.

Tenure and Leasing

Responding to the Australian Government's secure tenure policy has remained a high priority for the CLC this financial year, particularly in light of the impending expiry of the compulsorily acquired five year leases. Work has included:

- Continued negotiations over the payment of fair rent for the five year leases.
- Commencing consultations with traditional owners regarding use and distribution of the five year lease rent.
- Finalising the template leases for Australian Government and NT Government infrastructure and commencement of community consultations.
- Processing of non-government applications for s.19 leases, including stores, art centres and community facilities.

- Informal discussions with the MacDonnell and Central Desert Shires regarding leasing, and commencement of formal negotiations over a template lease.
- Completion of consultations for Yuendumu community regarding a housing.
- Commencement of consultations regarding housing leases for all remaining non-RSD communities;
- Finalisation of negotiations with FaHCSIA regarding leasing requirements for the ABA stores project.
- Commencement of consultations with CLA communities regarding CLA reform, five year lease monies and ongoing leasing requirements.
- Participation in the Mutitjulu Taskforce, and associated tenure-sub-committee, which aim to explore options for reforming the tenure and service delivery arrangements at Mutitjulu. This work has included attending meetings in Mutitjulu, considering tenure options, and negotiating an agreement to provide for housing upgrades and tenancy management.

For further details on the outcomes and progress of leasing consultations see section 3.2.



Delegates discuss the issues around statehood for the Northern Territory at a Council meeting at Ross River in November 2011.

Constitutional matters

During this financial year, the CLC put considerable effort into preparations for input to the proposed NT Constitutional Convention. The CLC with the Northern Territory Constitutional Convention committee briefed the Council and Executive on the timelines and relevant issues that arise with respect to the upcoming Constitutional Convention. However, statehood is back off the agenda after bipartisan support for a Statehood Constitutional Convention collapsed. It was intended that elections would be held for delegates from across the Territory to attend the Constitutional Convention at the same time as Local Government elections. Elected delegates were then to develop a draft Constitution to eventually go to a referendum about the new 'State of the Northern Territory.' This was all abandoned at the last minute, and no clear path forward is evident.

Local Government Arrangements

The CLC signed MOUs with the MacDonnell Shire and the Central Desert Shire in February 2011. These MOUs commit to regular liaison meetings, and these meetings took place in March 2012.

Small communities and homelands

The CLC remains concerned about the impact of the COAG National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery, which, together with the SIHIP, effectively allocates the majority of resources to defined 'priority communities'.

The CLC also worked with APO (NT) to provide a submission in September 2011 to the Expert Panel set up by the Australian Government to lead the process toward a change to the Australian Constitution. APO (NT) engaged the services of constitutional experts, George Williams AO and Sean Brennan, to assist in developing its proposal. The APO (NT) proposal suggests a level of recognition that is broadly acceptable to Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory which at the same time would have a reasonable chance of being accepted in a national referendum. The Expert Panel provided its report to the Government on possible options for constitutional change to give effect to Indigenous constitutional recognition in January 2012. The report accords quite closely with the recommendations in the APO NT submission.

Together with the NT Government's Working Futures' announcement on its outstations policy these developments signal an uncertain future for small communities and outstations. As previously reported, the CLC has been working with the Centre for Appropriate Technology (CAT) to explore the complex policy dilemmas confronting the sparsely settled desert region. An ABA application and detailed project plan and concept paper was submitted to the ABA advisory Committee in July 2011. There has not yet been a formal response to the application.

In addition, the CLC has been continuing to lobby hard on the need to secure a sustainable future for outstations and homelands. There has been some welcome progress in 2012 which gives some hope that homelands are back on the political agenda. Minister Macklin has committed to a continuing contribution towards municipal and essential services for homelands of \$206m over 10 years as part of stronger futures. While this is insufficient it is an important signal of ongoing commitment to the future of outstations. The NT Government has also committed to \$15m over ten years, and recently the CLP, in opposition, have released a homelands policy promising \$50m for homelands.



Indigenous Governance

Having obtained funding from the ABA, the CLC successfully recruited for the project coordinator position for the community governance project in April 2011.

In conjunction with a group of experts, the CLC developed comprehensive project plans, including a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework.

The project is overseen by a Governance Advisory Committee (GAC), comprising representatives of FaCHSIA, NT ROC, CGRIS, an independent expert, Di Smith, Reconciliation Australia and the CLC. This has met in May 2011, February 2012 and June 2012. The next meeting is scheduled to be held in Lajamanu in September 2012.

The coordinator has spent the majority of project time in Lajamanu and developed strong relationships with community members and relevant agency staff. Amongst community members there is a strong feeling of meeting fatigue, combined with a lack of clarity about how best to move forward.

A current focus of the project is to support actions that help people regain a sense of control and purpose; for instance, a letter written to other Warlpiri communities about keeping external conflict out of Lajamanu when visiting spawned a series of meetings and discussions which resulted in a significant change in behaviour.

In May 2012 the mentors group and CLC staff visited Lajamanu to get independent feedback on the progress of the project and to investigate an appropriate evaluation methodology. Feedback was very positive; the team will visit again in October 2012.

Inquiry into language learning in Indigenous communities

On 8 July 2011 the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs announced that it would inquire into and report on language learning in Indigenous communities. The CLC prepared a submission to the inquiry and submitted it on 12 September 2011. The CLC also provided assistance to ensure that Warlpiri women with significant experience in bilingual education were also able to prepare a submission and appear at the inquiry hearing held in April 2012.

Substance misuse

The CLC attended meetings for Alice Springs Alcohol Reference Panel and People's Alcohol Action Coalition in July 2011, August 2011 and October 2011 and assisted with the preparation of submissions to the Australian Government for reforms to alcohol pricing including establishing a 'floor price' on alcohol in the NT to combat very high consumption rates. The CLC developed a brief for an independent evaluation of social clubs in remote communities. The research proposal influenced the development of a research project commissioned by FaHCSIA and NTG Department of Justice. The CLC is a member of the project's research advisory committee.

Telecommunications

The CLC continues to undertake strategic advocacy work on priority telecommunications matters. The CLC is active member of ACCAN and we assist to develop their advocacy agenda associated with remote Indigenous telecommunications. The CLC attended the Australian Communication Media Authority's (ACMA) and Australian Communications and Consumer Advocacy Network's (ACCAN) Reconnecting the Customer Summit. The summit provided an opportunity to discuss matters raised in submissions to the draft ACMA 'Reconnecting the Customer' report and to outline how the telecommunications industry's poor customer service and complaints-handling practices affect CLC constituents. The CLC also provided comments on the draft regulations with respect to stronger payphone performance standards and performance benchmarks for supply and repair and the provision of new payphones, released by the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy. The CLC also attended the 'Connecting the Dots Conference' held to identify a 'new future' of infrastructure in remote Indigenous communities.

The CLC is a partner in ongoing longitudinal research project undertaken in collaboration with CAT and Institute of Social Research at Swinburne University which compares and evaluates home internet usage and community internet centres in remote communities. This work follows on from an earlier research project which investigated the determinants for home internet usage for remote Aboriginal people and was funded by ACCAN (see report <http://accan.org.au/files/SWIN-CLC-CATHomeInternet.pdf>)

OUTPUT 4.3

CULTURAL & HERITAGE SUPPORT

Aboriginal people in Central Australia consistently proclaim their desire to keep Aboriginal law and culture strong. Today, for most Aboriginal people in the CLC's region, land and culture remain inextricably bound and the protection of sacred sites and objects is still a critical issue.

A significant role of the CLC is to help Aboriginal people to do this. Every year the CLC receives numerous requests by government agencies, mining and other commercial interests seeking to carry out activities on Aboriginal land.

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

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

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

In addition, there is also funding available to assist Aboriginal people in its region to maintain their cultural affiliations by carrying out ceremonial activities.

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

COMMENT ON PERFORMANCE

Sacred Site Protection and Work Area Clearances

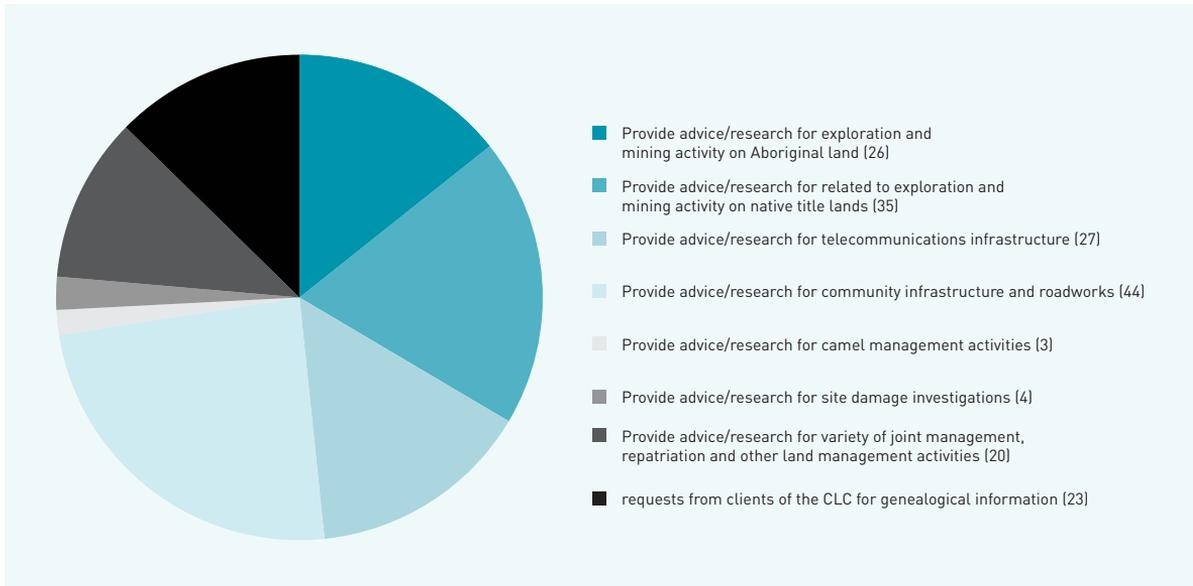
Sacred sites are places of deep spiritual significance and are an integral part of Aboriginal culture.

Their protection is vital for the continuation of religious and cultural traditions and as a source of identity for Aboriginal people. The CLC assists Aboriginal people to protect their sacred sites by ensuring that every development proposal (including exploration and mining activity and road works) goes through a site clearance (work area clearance) process where sites are damaged, either because site clearances were not obtained, or because conditions imposed by Traditional Owners were not adhered to, the CLC assists Traditional Owners either to negotiate compensation or to prosecute the offender. Each year the CLC receives numerous requests from government agencies, public sector corporations and mining and other commercial interests seeking permission from Aboriginal landowners to undertake a diverse range of activities on their lands.

A work area clearance is completed prior to the commencement date of the proposed work. Through the clearance process, Traditional Owners gain a sound understanding of the request, and hence the ability to make informed decisions about it.

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

The CLC's anthropologists conducted research towards or issued advice in 159 instances for the maintenance of Aboriginal culture and heritage, including the issue of 118 sacred site clearance certificates.



OTHER CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

There have been some significant developments in cultural heritage protection this year as the CLC took further steps to increase its role in site protection and management.

To assist the CLC staff, a cultural heritage planning and management workshop was organised in conjunction with the ANU Institute for Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts.

Funding was secured through the Australian Government's Indigenous Heritage Program (SEWPAC) to support Traditional Owners to manage three cultural heritage places on the Haasts Bluff ALT, Petermann ALT and Dulcie Range National Park.

Support was also given to the Atitjere (Harts Range) based Arltarpilta Inelye ranger group and senior

Traditional Owners to complete the Spotted Tiger Mica Mine heritage project, funded through the NT Heritage Grants Program.

Significantly support was provided for Traditional Owners to protect sacred sites from impacts of Finke Desert Race spectators and participants through negotiations with the Finke Desert Race Committee. It will enable Traditional Owners of Apatula to construct exclusion fencing around sacred sites in close proximity to the route.

The CLC continued to dedicate time and resources to the repatriation of sacred objects, from its own collection and from museums around the country and continued its maintenance of the CLC's sacred sites database.

ABORIGINAL CEREMONIAL ACTIVITIES AND FUNERALS

The CLC assisted 182 families with funeral expenses during this financial year. The following communities were assisted with resources to support summer ceremonial activities:

Ntaria, Wallace Rockhole, Santa Teresa, Alice Springs, Docker River, Finke, Kalkaringi, Lajamanu, Yuendumu Nyirripi, Willowra, Kintore, Haasts Bluff, Papunya, Mt Liebig, Tennant Creek, Barkly, Wauchope, Soapy Bore, Antarrangeny, Alparrrrultja, Ampilatwatja, Alcoota, Mt Eaglebeak, Atitjere, Ti-Tree, Mt Allen and Laramba.

WOMEN'S LAW AND CULTURE MEETING

The Women's Law and Culture meeting is an important annual event which this year was funded by grants from both the Alice Springs and Central Remote Indigenous Coordination Centres (ICC). The Women's Issues Coordinator has worked with women to finalise the date and location of the next Women's Law and Culture meetings. It will be hosted by the ladies at Utopia and mark the 20th Anniversary of the commencement of such meetings which started in 1992 at Utopia.



Janie Miama filming other senior Docker River women re-enacting the Minyma Kutjara Tjukurpa

INDIGENOUS ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE (IEK)

The CLC continued to be very active in this area despite the conclusion of the three-year CLC-hosted intergenerational IEK transfer program “Handing Down Knowledge”. An evaluation of that program was held and the CLC received very positive feedback regarding its involvement. The recommendations included continuing to invest in Indigenous ecological knowledge (IEK) programs and the CLC was involved in a number of meetings and workshops throughout the Northern Territory and nationally to promote support for IEK.

The CLC continued to provide significant support in the planning, resourcing and co-ordination of on-ground IEK projects in the Dulcie Ranges National Park, Epenarra, Jarra Jarra and the Karlantijpa South ALT. Assistance was also provided with successful grant for Lajamanu, Mungkarta, Pertame (Southern Arrernte Traditional Owners, and Tennant Creek.

TRADITIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Most CLC land management field activities provide an opportunity for Traditional Owners and community members to access country and undertake a range of traditional land management and cultural practices. Country visits ranging in duration from day trips to a week or more frequently allow for one or more of the following activities to be conducted:

- Cleaning out of culturally-significant waterholes.
- Maintenance of other significant sites through actions to address environmental threats such as fire, weeds, stock and feral animal impacts.
- Undertaking of associated ceremonies and other cultural obligations.
- Traditional burning of country.
- Intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge.
- Hunting and collection of bush foods, medicinal plants and artefact materials.

Many of these continued to be supported by CLC’s growing ranger group network, in particular where they occur in conjunction with IPA management and feasibility assessment activities in the northern Tanami, southern Tanami and Katiti-Petermann regions. Others arose from opportunistic value-adding to core-funded land management functions and targeted externally-funded activities.

In a more targeted initiative, opportunities for the intergenerational transfer of traditional fire management knowledge of senior Traditional Owners of the Katiti and Petermann ALTs were greatly enhanced with the commencement of the Anangu-Tjuta Tri-state Cooperative Fire Management project in the cross-border region of NT, WA and SA. border region.



Anmatyerr ranger Serena Presley working with a Ti Tree School student to clean a rockhole

OUTPUT 4.4

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Aboriginal people in Central Australia are committed to driving their own development to create a better life now and in the future for their children and grandchildren. They are working together to plan, implement and evaluate sustainable projects that benefit people at a regional, community and outstation level.

Aboriginal groups are doing this through carefully facilitated community development processes, which have been shown to be an effective engagement strategy in Aboriginal development. With meaningful local participation at its core, community development processes can achieve social, cultural and economic outcomes, as well as building self-reliance, good governance and stronger communities.

Now in its eighth year, the CLC's Community Development (CD) Program has grown from two to six major regional projects. CLC staff work in partnership with Aboriginal people to direct their resources to projects that both maintain their Aboriginal identity, language, culture and connection to country and strengthen their capacity to participate in mainstream Australia through improving health, education and employment outcomes.

The four objectives of the CLC Community Development Program are:

- Maximise opportunities for Aboriginal engagement, ownership and control, particularly in relation to the management of resources that belong to them.
- Generate outcomes which benefit Aboriginal people and are valued by them, including social, cultural and economic outcomes.
- Build an evidence base for the CLC's community development approach and the value it has for contributing to Aboriginal capabilities.
- Share lessons learned with other government and non-government agencies.

PERFORMANCE

A 2012 paper by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Institute of Family Studies found the CLC's community development approach "highly effective" in strengthening Aboriginal groups and organisations to run their own affairs (Tsey et al, 2012). During this reporting period the CLC continued to apply this approach to its four large projects, the Uluru Rent Money (URM) Project, the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) Project, the Granites Mine Affected Areas Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) Project and the NT Parks Rent Money Project, as well as the smaller Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project.

These projects are funded from different sources: the URM and NT Parks Rent Money Projects put rent received by relevant Traditional Owners towards a range of sustainable initiatives; WETT and the Dialysis Project use mining royalties for sustainable education, training and health benefits respectively; and the GMAAAC Project supports nine communities to apply 'affected area' monies flowing from mining for broad community benefit. But they are all implemented using the same community development (CD) approach. Each project involves facilitating Aboriginal groups to draw on their own financial resources, knowledge, skills and local governance structures to achieve positive outcomes for the group.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The CLC is committed to improving processes, assessing outcomes, transparency and accountability to its constituents, and building an evidence base for its community development approach. Systematic monitoring of the CD Program has been conducted since 2009 with support from international development monitoring and evaluation specialist, Dr Linda Kelly of Praxis Consultants. With limited resources, starting with only \$10,000 in 2009, a CD program Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy was designed and implemented.

This strategy has been further refined each year. The monitoring work has been extended and now involves annual collation and analysis of the following data sets: semi-structured interviews with Aboriginal project participants and community-based service providers conducted by an independent researcher; progress or final reports from project partners; and, four-monthly reflective staff reports on their CD practice and project outcomes. This data is collated and analysed by the consultant and written up in an annual monitoring report.

The 2011 Monitoring Report again concluded that the CD Unit is continuing to work effectively towards its four major objectives. There has been considerable ongoing achievement in terms of Aboriginal ownership of, and engagement with projects, particularly in relation to URM and WETT (the two longest running projects). Significantly community engagement is increasing in the large GMAAAC Project which involves nine communities applying approximately \$2m annually to community initiatives and funding projects that will have broad development outcomes for their communities, rather than directing money to projects that are more likely to benefit individuals.

I enjoyed every bit of WETT meetings, talking with Government people. And now everyone listens to us. Everything was working out really good, proper way. They (the CLC) were not just telling, they were listening. We were listening to each other, agreeing with what was discussed (Lajamanu community member).

We are getting new ideas from people; having a vote – learning and participating with each other. Everyone respects each other; it works well. Men talk with men, women with women. Then we get together and talk in big group. No problems” (GMAAAC committee member).

“We get community members together – some people listen on the side. Sometimes we start arguing and sometimes we let it go. It’s our idea what we’re going to spend the money on. They [CLC] put on the board how much money and we talk about what we need” (GMAAAC committee member).

Monitoring also shows where constraints exist such as internal community issues or external pressures and practices of other organisations which can lessen the positive value the CD projects bring; and, while Aboriginal people value the benefits of projects, some external stakeholders and organisations do not understand or share their views.

The 2011 report includes recommendations to develop the monitoring system further. The CLC has begun implementing several of these and has secured additional FaHCSIA funds to employ Aboriginal community-based researchers to work on monitoring in 2012, as well as to engage Health Economics Consulting to scope indicators and data sources that can be used to measure the outcomes of the CLC CD Program.

WETT

The Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) was set up in 2004 and uses royalties from Newmont Asia Pacific's mining operations in the Tanami region to improve education and training outcomes for Warlpiri people. The trustee for the fund is the Kurra Aboriginal Corporation and WETT is administered by the CLC.

As Kurra's agent, the CLC consults Warlpiri people to identify their education and training priorities and then facilitates the development of projects with input from relevant project partners.

These projects are further developed by the WETT Advisory Committee, which includes eight representatives from the Warlpiri-patu-kurlangu-Jaru Association (WpkJ – the peak Warlpiri education body), one representative each from the CLC and Newmont Asia Pacific and three independent members with expertise in education and Indigenous governance. Projects are then recommended for funding to the Kurra WETT Committee and, if approved, are implemented by the project partners.

WETT governance was further strengthened this year by the Kurra WETT Committee who decided to move a resolution at the next Kurra meeting to increase members' terms from one to two years to retain the growing corporate knowledge of the group. In addition, three WETT Advisory Committee meetings were held, as well as governance training for the WpkJ WETT subcommittee. The comprehensive community development approach and the strong WETT governance structure ensure that Warlpiri people continue to make informed decisions about the application of their significant WETT resources to quality programs. In this period WETT continued to focus on the implementation, consolidation and expansion of four long-term education and training subprograms. There was a particular emphasis on the WETT Learning Community Centre Program through a consolidated and growing partnership with Batchelor Institute for Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE).

WETT Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program

The ECCD Program, managed by World Vision Australia (WVA), continued to provide a range of benefits including early childhood activities in each of the four Warlpiri communities and training for community members in Certificates 1-3 in Children's Services. During this period the third year external evaluation (undertaken by Curtin University) was

completed. Based on findings of the external evaluation, CLC worked with WVA to develop a year four program plan, budget and indicators.

Key outcomes

Early Childhood Activities

Regular playgroups were supported in Willowra, Lajamanu and Nyirripi and a range of positive activities for young children were provided to assist them to become school ready.

Training

Early childhood training was delivered across the four WETT communities and 18 women completed at least one unit. Twelve students attained the Certificate I in Work Preparation and nine of these women attained a Certificate II in Community Services. Eleven students completed units in the Certificate III in Children's Services.

Aboriginal Employment

One Warlpiri ECCD Program facilitator and 12 Aboriginal playgroup workers were employed as casuals across the four Warlpiri communities.

Capacity Development/Governance

Three Warlpiri playgroup workers presented to an Indigenous Playgroup conference in Perth and presented on the role of language and culture in early learning. Six local reference group meetings took place across the four communities.

WETT School Support Program

Elder Payments and Country Visits Program

The CLC considers it critical to successful educational outcomes that senior people in remote communities are able to participate in the education system and some good progress was made in this area with a number of overnight camps conducted by schools and communities with help from WETT and senior people.

Secondary Schooling

Interstate excursions are extremely significant for schoolchildren from remote communities. Many of these children have never been to one of Australia's major cities or even outside the region. More than 30 students from Willowra, Nyirripi and Lajamanu schools went on interstate excursions paid for by WETT funds while another seven at boarding school in Darwin were funded for camps and excursions. In one case WETT funds were used to enable a family to stay in Darwin while their daughter overcame her homesickness at boarding school.

WETT Youth and Media Program

A second funding agreement was signed with the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC – formerly known as Mt Theo) to continue and expand the program for a further three years in the Warlpiri region, in partnership with Pintupi Anmatyerre Warlpiri (PAW) Media. This program is funded by WETT with additional funding from government sources. While the first three years of the program focused on diversionary activities for young people, Warlpiri community members have set a future focus on education, training and employment pathways.

Training and Capacity Development

Media trainees presented to a national AIATSIS conference on new media and produced three short films in Nyirрпи as a result of training under this program. Two of them collected acting and production awards at the National Remote Indigenous Media Festival awards.

Aboriginal Employment

Thirteen young people were employed across the four communities in a variety of work places including local stores, the Central Desert Shire, a health clinic and WYDAC.

WETT Learning Community Centre Program

The WETT Learning Community Centre Program had a significant boost when the CLC and the Batchelor Institute for Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE) secured \$1,150,000 from FaHCSIA for this regional program. This funding supplements the WETT three year contribution of \$1,237,682 and will be used to: employ a regional coordinator based in Alice Springs, upgrade and operate the Lajamanu Learning Community Centre; and operate the Willowra Learning Community Centre program once construction of the new building is complete.

Nyirрпи Learning Community Centre

The WETT funded Nyirрпи Learning Community Centre delivered informal training in a wide range of areas including numeracy and literacy skills, land management and construction, and art and craft. An evaluation of the pilot program demonstrated positive outcomes and enabled a two-year project plan to proceed. Three local Indigenous staff are employed at the centre to facilitated community engagement and learning outcomes.

Lajamanu Learning Community Centre

This community learning centre requires renovations and a plan has been developed with community input and involvement from the Centre for Appropriate Technology (CAT). A learning centre facilitator was engaged by BIITE and has commenced work in Lajamanu.

Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre Construction Project

After many years of planning, setbacks and finally approval of ABA and additional FaHCSIA operational funding to supplement WETT funding, this construction project was substantially progressed. Leases for staff accommodation and the learning centre were approved by the Land Trust and the Australian Government, architect designs were finalised and Tangentyere Construction was contracted to construct the Centre. Four local Aboriginal employees were engaged by Tangentyere Construction to work on the building project.

Expenditure on WETT Projects and governance 2005-2012

Early Childhood	\$ 2,450,745
School programs	\$ 1,110,892
Youth and Media	\$ 1,963,482
Learning Community centres	\$ 1,435,657
WpkJ Capacity building	\$ 387,000
Total	\$ 7,347,776



WETT member Maisie Kitson and CLC community development staff member Emily Wellard with a model of the Learning Centre

ULURU RENT MONEY PROJECT

The Traditional Owners of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park allocate funding every year from the rent paid from the national park to community development projects across the south west of the Northern Territory, and into South Australia. The Uluru Rent Money (URM) Project also involves considerable work in Mutitjulu which receives its own portion of rent because of the many Traditional Owners living there.

CLC staff facilitate planning processes to identify communities' priorities and develop projects that address these issues, and then identify partner organisations able to do the projects. Once costed, projects that comply with the URM Project's selection criteria are endorsed by the Traditional Owner group and signed off by the CLC Executive. Comprehensive funding agreements are made and projects are then delivered by the partner organisations. Monitoring in 2011 found that the various projects supported by the URM Project reflected a strong interest by *Anangu* in services which contributed to their culture and identity, as well as to their ability to participate in the wider community. In communities where a large proportion of project funds has been directed over time people had a much clearer sense of the control they could have over their resources and lives.

Consultations have been held with the full group of Uluru Traditional Owners as well as the Mutitjulu Working Group (MWG).

Funding approved for projects 2011-2012

Extend and increase the Ara Irititja Project (digitised visual history archive) for another three years in 8 communities	\$195,000
Support for the Western Desert Nganampa Waltja Palyalpai Tjutangu (WDNWPT) organisation to operate its renal "bus" for 12 community visits over 12 months	\$49,800
Homeland/Outstation repairs and upgrade projects which assist return to country, tourism enterprise development, remote schooling and youth diversionary activities at: Aeroplane, Umpiyara, Ukaka, Lilla, Iltjiltjari and Angas Downs	\$350,000



The CLC's Kaltukatjara rangers and the CAT team finish the Piyultjarja Outstation upgrade using Uluru rent money project funds

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT IN 2012

The Mutitjulu Pool

Significant progress was made towards the construction of the Mutitjulu pool, including:

- An agreement with CAT Projects to manage the construction project.
- Approval from the Director of National Parks to proceed with pool construction.
- The selection of invited tenderers to construct the pool.

Fortunately the Aboriginals Benefit Account has agreed to additional funds for the pool's construction. Negotiations about its operation are ongoing with the Royal Lifesaving Society Australia Northern Territory Branch (RLSSA NT).

Other projects

A number of meetings were held to develop projects at five new locations: Akanta, Wallany, Eagle Valley, Kulail and Yulara Pulka.

Projects completed in 2011-2012

Outstation upgrades were carried out at Piyultjara, Lilla, Ukaka, Patji and Angas Downs.

The first three years of the Ara Irititja Program were also completed successfully and the program has been funded to continue for another three years in Apatula, Mutitjulu, Kaltukatjara and Imanpa and an additional four communities.

A visitors' ablution block including disabled access was completed at Imanpa.

THE GMAAAC PROJECT

In 2011-2012 the CLC continued to implement the comprehensive CD process introduced in 2008-2009 with all Granites Mine 'affected area' monies in accordance with the Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) rules. Staff worked extremely hard with the elected committees to make decisions on where GMAAAC would spend its funds.

Project agreements were developed for 74 community benefit projects funded by GMAAAC in 2011-12 totalling \$2,410,369. The agreements put in place clear project management arrangements to ensure that objectives are achieved and community benefits are maximised and sustained beyond project completion. GMAAAC projects aim to improve housing, health, education, employment and training, and essential services, as well as to promote Aboriginal self-management.

Between February and June 2012 CLC staff convened 10 community meetings and 12 committee meetings in the five large GMAAAC communities to determine GMAAAC spending for 2012.



Amelia Brown and granddaughter shopping in the Yuendumu Womens Centre Op-Shop

NT PARKS RENT MONEY PROJECT

Significant progress was made in 2011-2012 by the NT Parks Rent Money Project, which is now in its second year and involves 16 Aboriginal groups spread right across the CLC region. The NT Parks Rent Money Project was initiated when a CLC meeting in November 2010 passed a resolution directing all the rent and income monies from 16 Northern Territory National Parks (recently handed back by the NT Government) be used for community benefit purposes only and not be distributed to individuals.

Since the Council resolution staff have met with 14 of the 16 groups to inform the Traditional Owners of the Council decision and begun assisting Traditional Owner groups with five-year planning and implementation of smaller projects which were developed during this planning. The upgrade of the Titjikala Church, which has been funded with rent from the Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve, was completed.

Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project

The CLC continues to oversee the implementation of the Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project on behalf of the Kurra Aboriginal Corporation (Kurra). This project is managed by the Western Desert Nganampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjukatu Aboriginal Corporation (WDNWPT), and currently provides much needed health services to kidney patients in Yuendumu, with plans progressing for a similar unit in Lajamanu. The project also provides support to Warlpiri patients on dialysis in Alice Springs, Katherine and Darwin.

Yuendumu

This program is now in its second year and is well used and supported in the community. This year saw the allocation of additional \$380,462 Kurra funds to provide some additional infrastructure needs. Between July and December 2011 there were 249 dialysis sessions in Yuendumu involving 13 patients, and nine Yuendumu patients were provided dialysis at the Purple House in Alice Springs. A local Aboriginal community liaison worker was employed using Kurra funds to support renal patients travelling between Alice Springs and the renal facility in Yuendumu.

Lajamanu

The development of the Kurra and ABA funded Lajamanu dialysis unit and staff accommodation was delayed due to inadequate water infrastructure in the community. However, in early 2012 the NT Government announced funding for bores and rising mains in Lajamanu which will ensure an adequate water supply for the Lajamanu dialysis unit. With this funding in place the infrastructure can now be developed. An additional \$106,430 was provided by Kurra for operational costs of the patient support service and \$250,000 was secured from the Lajamanu Progress Association to support the operational costs of the dialysis unit. Renal patients living in Katherine and Darwin and a May 2012 were able to come home on a visit to Lajamanu for three weeks.

COMMUNITY LEASE MONEY PROJECT

Following the Australian Government's decision to pay rent for having taken over community leases during the five year NTER period the CLC has added a sixth major project to its community development portfolio.

The new Community Lease Money Project will work with a large number of communities and Community Living Areas which have chosen to invest their substantial five year lease rent and other lease income in projects that create lasting benefits for the residents.

The groundwork was done for the Community Lease Money Project. Consultations were conducted with 20 out of the 30 affected communities about how Traditional Owners and residents wanted to apply this rent. The amount of money that was directed by Aboriginal people to community development, rather than individual distribution, suggests CLC constituents see significant value in the organisation's CD Program.

FUTURE PROJECTS

CLC staff have continued discussions with several Traditional Owner groups that are interested in applying future royalties to community development projects if and when mining goes ahead. Traditional Owners of the proposed Wunara, Rover and Nolan's Bore mines have all expressed some interest in future planning support from the CD Unit both in relation to compensation payments and royalties.



OUTPUT GROUP 5

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

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

OUTPUT	5.1 DISTRIBUTIONS
	5.2 ADMINISTER LAND TRUST
	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.

OUTPUT 5.1

DISTRIBUTIONS

All payments received by the CLC with respect to third party use of Aboriginal land are deposited in its Land Use Trust Account. Funds from that account are distributed only in accordance with a decision or determination of the Council.

As a matter of policy, the CLC has, for many years, with few exceptions, distributed funds from that account to Aboriginal associations now incorporated under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act).

Funds received pursuant to s.64(3) must be paid to an association.

Pursuant to section 35C recipient associations are required to provide the Land Council with their financial statements and a written report containing the information specified by the section.

There is no statutory mechanism for the Land Council to enforce these reporting requirements other than where payments have been made to an

association pursuant to a determination. However, financial statements are now publicly available on the ORIC website.

Once the funds have been distributed by the CLC to the recipient associations, the CLC's AAMC assists the associations with the management of their corporate and accounting obligations under the CATSI Act, distribution of funds or benefits to or on behalf of their members.

Associations may engage the services of the AAMC on an opt-in basis, subject to agreement on cost recovery arrangements. The CLC's ongoing role with each association is the subject of a letter of engagement that is confirmed at the AGM.

PERFORMANCE

Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act)

Compliance and Governance	
Annual General Meetings and committee meetings held and income distribution instructions taken	36
Corporations independently audited prior to annual general meetings	34
Corporations' Statutory Financial statements lodged with ORIC	34
Corporations closed	nil
General reports lodged	
Membership lists of all associations updated and also forwarded to ORIC	
All required signed chairperson and directors reports forwarded to the Registrar after meeting held	33

ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATIONS MANAGEMENT CENTRE [AAMC]

The Central Land Council's Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) provides administration, accounting, consultation, secretarial, compliance and corporate governance services to incorporated associations that negotiated compensation and other payments arising from the application of the ALRA and the Native Title Act 1993.

The associations are required to convene annual general meetings and to make decisions about the distribution of funds to or for the benefit of their members.

AAMC helps associations to convene their meetings, to maintain an up to date register of members (seeking anthropological advice where appropriate), and will administer the funds of the association on its behalf in accordance with the decisions made at the AGM. The AAMC has proven that it is cost effective in providing its services to associations.

Association meetings are held at the communities where the majority of members reside, and AAMC staff attend those locations to assist in the conduct of the meetings. In 2011-2012 the unit provided assistance to 33 associations.

AAMC also ensures that all associations are GST compliant, arranging all tax and BAS returns as required, as well as the annual audit of each association.

AAMC has a staff of seven comprising three project officers and four accounting staff. During the year the unit assisted associations to convene 34 AGMs and 71 committee and sub committee meetings.

In cases of disagreement within the association concerning the allocation of an association's funds among the members over eligibility for membership or even whether a proposed transaction is permitted by the rules of the association, AAMC is able to call upon the services of other parts of the CLC such as the mining, anthropology or legal sections, and where necessary or appropriate, relevant CLC personnel from those areas will attend a meeting to assist the members.

During the year, due largely to the receipt of Australian Government rent money, the AAMC now has a close association with the CLC's CD Unit, especially where community proposals will involve decisions about individual distribution that the AAMC can assist with.

In addition to the administrative assistance it provides to associations, AAMC has been required to administer certain funeral and ceremonial purpose funds that are allocated to the CLC from the ABA or by some associations.. These funds assist with outlays for ceremonies and funerals. During this year funding assistance was provided for 185 funerals.

ASIC compliance

- Performed for three incorporated companies
- Income distribution

Land Rights Act

Pursuant to the rules of corporations, AGMs and committee meetings were convened to provide income distribution instructions.

Native Title

Five distribution meetings were held for native title holder groups.

OUTPUT 5.2

ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS

Aboriginal land is formally held by Land Trusts - Aboriginal people who hold the title for the benefit of all the Traditional Owners and people with traditional interests in the land.

Aboriginal Land Trusts are statutory entities and usually consist of a chairperson and not less than three members who hold office for periods not exceeding five years. Land trust members are usually traditional Aboriginal owners of the land held in trust.

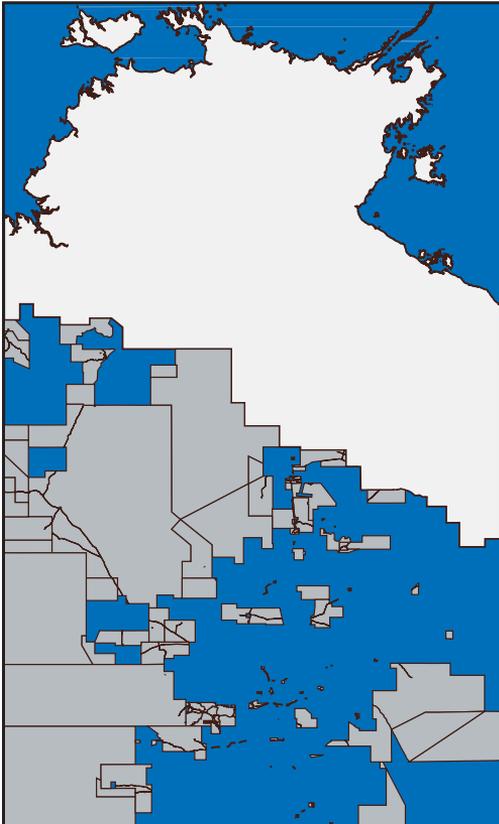
The functions of a land trust are to hold title to land, exercise powers to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property for the benefit of the traditional landowners and where land is granted in a deed of grant held in escrow, to acquire the estates and interests of other persons with a view of gaining the delivery of the title to the land trust.

A land trust can only deal with the land in ways that the Land Council directs it to, but land councils can

only direct land trusts to deal in land in ways that the Traditional Owners have determined.

To assist the Land Trusts the CLC:

- Provides secure storage for Deeds of Grant in trust and common seals.
- Maintains a register of common seals and trustees.
- Ensures membership is up to date and complies with the Aboriginal Land Rights Act.
- Registers agreements.
- Conducts consultations.
- Land Trusts are included in public indemnity insurance maintained by the CLC.



■ Aboriginal land ■ Pastoral lease

PERFORMANCE

There are 89 land trusts in the CLC's region.

Two new Aboriginal Land Trusts were created in 2011-2012, the Alkwete Aboriginal Land Trust and the Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust.

ABORIGINAL LAND TRUST IN CLC REGION

Ayleparrarntenhe ALT	Ntaria ALT
Central Desert ALT	Pantyinteme ALT
Daguragu ALT	Pawu ALT
Erlterlapentye ALT	Petermann ALT
Haasts Bluff ALT	Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre ALT
Hooker Creek ALT	Pmere Nyente ALT
Iliyarne ALT	Purta ALT
Ilparle ALT	Pwanye ALT
Inarnme ALT	Pwanye No 2 ALT
Irlwentye ALT	Rodna ALT
Irrinjirrinjirri ALT	Roulpmaulpma ALT
Irrmarne ALT	Rrurtenge ALT
Irterrkewarre ALT	Santa Teresa ALT
Iwupataka ALT	Thakeperte ALT
Kanttaji ALT	Thangkenhareng ALT
Karlantijpa North ALT	Tyurretye ALT
Karlantijpa South ALT	Uluru-katatjuta ALT
Katiti ALT	Uremerne ALT
Lake Mackay ALT	Uretyingke ALT
Lhere Pirnte ALT	Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT
Ltalaltuma ALT	Uruna ALT
Mala ALT	Wakaya ALT
Malngin 2 ALT	Wampana - Karlantijpa ALT
Malngin ALT	Warrabri ALT
Mangkururra ALT	Warti-Yangu ALT
Melkng ALT	Warumungu ALT
Mount Frederick ALT	Watarrka ALT
Mpwelarre ALT	Wirliyajarrayi ALT
Mpweringe-arnapipe (2) ALT	Yalpirakinu ALT
Mpweringe-arnapipe ALT	Yewerre ALT
Mt Frederick (no.2) ALT	Yingualyalya ALT
Mungkarta 2 ALT	Yiningarra ALT
Mungkarta ALT	Yuendumu ALT
Ngalurrtju ALT	Yunkanjini ALT

OUTPUT 5.3

DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO LAND

Each Land Council has a statutory duty under section 25 of the Land Rights Act to conciliate disputes. Fortunately, in the CLC area the number of disputes is modest.

In some cases it is recognised that conciliation is, or will ultimately be, ineffective to resolve a dispute. In such a situation the CLC adopts strategies to manage the dispute over time and minimise disturbance among groups associated with the area in dispute.

PERFORMANCE

Disputes to which section 25 of the Land Rights Act applies to are uncommon in the CLC's region.

Again this year there were no disputes in the CLC region that required the CLC to undertake conciliation under section 25.

Most disagreements are between family groups and arise from some other cause. There were a number of disagreements during the intensive rounds of consultations concerning leasing in Aboriginal communities and concerning distribution of rent paid by the Australian Government for the five year leases. Due to CLC staff adopting well understood strategies to minimise disagreement, largely through thorough consultation and transparent decision making, none of these disagreements escalated into a formal dispute.

Yuendumu disturbance

Regrettably there were further episodes of disturbances at Yuendumu, stemming from the original circumstances that arose in 2010. These disturbances are not related to land issues.



OUTPUT GROUP 6

NATIVE TITLE

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

OUTCOMES

Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the 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 is the legal term used by the Australian High Court to describe the rights and interests Aboriginal people have over their lands since long before European settlement of Australia.

These rights and interests are called 'common law' Indigenous property rights and were recognised by the High Court in the Mabo judgment in June 1992 and made into legislation in 1993. The High Court's subsequent Wik judgment (December 1996) further determined that native title could coexist with other rights on land 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 the land in the way that the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 does.

THE CLC'S NATIVE TITLE PROGRAM

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

The CLC aims to certify applications for native title determination and applications for registration for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in a timely manner. Native title determinations and ILUA applications are presented to the Council or the CLC Executive before going to the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT).

The CLC Native Title Program is underpinned by an operational plan developed annually as part of its annual funding bid to FaHCSIA.

Review and planning sessions are held twice a year to evaluate progress of activities, identify emerging trends or priorities, map out details of the work program and financial commitments for the months ahead, and if need be, revise the operational plan to reflect changes in workload demands or circumstances.

While CLC's native title functions are subject to separate funding and compliance requirements, its Native Title Program functions are undertaken within a fully integrated CLC structure which promotes a seamless program work flow.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The CLC currently has 19 native title funded positions which include a manager, a principal legal officer, other legal officers, a research officer, anthropologists and mining officers, as well as administrative, land management and project staff.

These positions are located within various departments of the CLC.

Consultants

The CLC engaged 14 consultants to work on native title activity during 2011-12. Each consultant possessed the required qualifications and expertise relevant to their contract.

NATIVE TITLE CONSENT DETERMINATIONS

Neutral Junction Determination

On 13 July 2011, Justice Reeves handed down a native title consent determination at a special sitting of the Federal Court at Arnerre outstation, located within Neutral Junction pastoral lease, 300 kilometers north of Alice Springs.

The determination area covers 1664 square kilometres of the North-Western section of the Neutral Junction Perpetual Pastoral Lease and includes the parallel Crawford and Osborne Ranges, the floodout of the Taylor Creek and flat spinifex plains.



Celebrating the Neutral Junction Consent Determination

The estate is located centrally within the territory of the Kaytetye people who have maintained their customs and laws despite the considerable changes since their first encounter with Europeans, when John McDouall Stuart camped at Taylor Creek in 1862.

There are known gold reserves at Neutral Junction in the same area where a critically important complex of sacred sites exist. Traditional Owners have historically resisted any exploration in this region and any form of ground disturbance has caused a high level of anxiety to senior people.

For some years, the area had been protected by agreements between the CLC and exploration and mining companies not to interfere with sites. In the early 1990s the CLC sought Reservation of Occupancy from the Northern Territory Government under the Mining Act in order to protect sacred sites, but this was declined. It was the threat of mining that prompted Traditional Owners to seek recognition of their native title rights and to ensure their right to negotiate over any future exploration and mining. The recognition of native title will now ensure these rights and some protection for the future.

Kurundi Consent Determination

At a special sitting of the Federal Court 14 July 2011, at Injaridjin Waterhole within the Davenport Range National Park, Justice Reeves handed down a native title consent determination recognising the non-exclusive native title rights of the claimants over 3857 square kilometres of land held under the Kurundi Perpetual Pastoral Lease.

The determination area lies within the territories of the Mirtartu, Warupunju, Arrawajin and Tijampara landholding groups who have maintained their strong connection to their country on the Kurundi pastoral lease in sometimes difficult circumstances. Many of the native title holders and their ancestors lived and worked at the station over several decades. Working as stockmen gave them an opportunity to stay on their country, learn all their stories and abide by their law. The native title determination recognises their traditional rights to hunt, gather and fish on the land and waters, the right to conduct cultural activities and ceremonies, the right to live on the land and for that

purpose, to camp, erect shelters and other structures, and it secures their right to negotiate over any future acts such as mining within the determination area.

Kurundi will continue to operate as a cattle station with the native title rights recognised by the Federal Court co-existing with those of the pastoralist and pastoral lease. However, recognition of native title rights will provide a legal basis for native title holders to access and protect their traditional country and sacred sites into the future.

Pending Consent Determinations

In addition to the two consent determinations handed down in July 2011, matters relating to the Lake Nash, Glen Helen and Sandover native title applications were substantially resolved in the reporting period and consent determinations tentatively scheduled for late 2012.

Abbreviated Anthropology reports

A recent development has been the preparedness of the NT Government to consider abbreviated or short-form anthropology material in relation to the resolution of a number of native title consent determinations.

This is a positive development which allows the CLC to use native title resources more effectively and see a more timely resolution of claims.

In the reporting period, CLC worked on preparation of short-form anthropology reports and report overviews for Stirling PPL (NTA registered 19 July 2011), as well for Bushy Park, Huckitta, Henbury and New Crown/ Andado PPLs for which NTAs will be filed in 2012.

COMPENSATION APPLICATIONS

Where possible the CLC seeks to deal with compensation matters by negotiating outcomes.

When deemed appropriate and instructed by native title holders, the CLC will seek to secure compensation for acts resulting in the extinguishment or impairment of their native title rights and interests.

No new native title compensation applications were lodged with the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) during 2011-12.



Justice Reeves of the Federal Court with Kurundi native title holders

CLAIMANT APPLICATIONS

The CLC pursues native title determinations that will achieve recognition and protection of native title rights and deliver outcomes that are important to native title holders. The CLC has a total of 14 active native title claimant applications registered with the NNTT. During 2011-12, CLC staff undertook a total of 66 meetings and consultations relating to native title applications and made significant progress in anthropological research, as well as preparation and delivery of consent determination reports.

New Applications

Stirling PPL

New application was filed 19 July 2011 and has been registered with the NNTT.

Mt Doreen PPL

Original application (NTD5/2005) was withdrawn and a new application over the whole of Mt Doreen PPL was filed 14 October 2011 and has been registered with the NNTT.

Amended Applications

Sandover

An amended application was filed 5 April 2012 and registered with the NNTT. Amendments were made to the original Native Title application (NTA) to bring it up to date with current law, to amend the composition of the claim group following further research and to reflect changes to the named applicants.

Current Applications

The CLC and the NT Government are pursuing negotiations for determinations by consent in the following applications and hope to have these settled in 2012-13: Lake Nash, Sandover, Glen Helen and Kalkarindji.

Anthropological reports and material in respect of Lake Nash, Sandover, Napperby, Glen Helen, Mt Doreen, PPLs, as well as Kalkarindji Township and Rainbow Valley National Park, have been finalised and lodged with the NT Government.

In the reporting period, research was completed for New Crown/Andado, Mt Cavenagh/Victory Downs, Bushy Park, Huckitta and Stirling claims and significant progress made towards finalising anthropology reports. Substantial research was also undertaken for Mt Denison and a draft anthropology report has been prepared and reviewed.

Consent for a native title application over Rainbow Valley National Park has been requested from the NT Government and as at 30 June 2012 the CLC still awaiting a response.

Finalised/withdrawn applications

Kurundi

Matter finalised. Native Title consent determination was handed down July 2011.

Neutral Junction

Matter finalised. The Native Title consent determination was handed down July 2011.

Mt Everard

The Native Title Application was withdrawn 12 June 2012. A right to negotiate application arising from future act (non-mining) was filed registered with the NNTT 20 April 2006. Further action was dependent on site selection for a proposed nuclear waste dump under the *Commonwealth Radioactive Waste Management Act 2005*. Following the passage of the National Radioactive Waste Management Bill in April 2012, instructions were obtained to withdraw the application.

Stirling

An application was filed 19 July 2011 and registered in respect of the whole of Stirling PPL and remainder of Neutral Junction PPL (not covered by the existing native title determination).

There is a history of mining and exploration interest and activities on and near the claim area and Traditional Owners instructed CLC to pursue a native title claim in order to protect sites and secure their right to negotiate over any future exploration or mining.

The NT Government indicated it would be satisfied with an abbreviated anthropology report and the existence of two successful land claims nearby (Ti Tree Land Claim, Alyawarra Kaititja Land Claim) further supported the viability of a quick resolution of this claim.

Field research and affidavits were completed in the reporting period.

Aileron

An application was filed in December 2007 and registered in October 2008 in respect of a small portion of Aileron PPL, close to Nolan's Bore. The NTA was in response to drilling (target minerals rare earth oxide and uranium) and proposed further works with ELA 23671 held by Arafura Resources.

Mining operations were expected to commence in 2010 but the mining company advised that global financial conditions were delaying the project and as at 30 June 2012, had not proceeded.

There has subsequently been further mining and exploration interest in other areas of Aileron PPL and Traditional Owners are therefore keen to ensure sites of cultural importance are protected and that they have a say in any future development. The CLC will be looking to withdraw the current NTA and replace it with a whole of lease NTA in 2012-13.

Patta and West MacDonnell Ranges National Park

Aboriginal freehold title to Dulcie Ranges was granted to Traditional Owners in June 2009 and the area leased back to the NT Government as a national park. The withdrawal of the native title claim over the land has been waiting for title for a living area within the park to be granted.

Grant of Aboriginal freehold title to the West MacDonnell Ranges National Park has been scheduled for 18 July 2012. The park is being handed back as a result of settlement of long-standing claims over some national parks under the Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act.

Grant of title to the Patta Aboriginal Land Trust was delayed while matters relating to access easements were being resolved with the Northern Territory Government.

In June 2012, Justice Reeves of the Federal Court ordered CLC to write to the Australian Government requesting that NTP7021 be scheduled. He also ordered the Australian Government to advise when the matter would be finalised.

The West MacDonnell Ranges National Park and the Patta claim will be withdrawn as part of a negotiated settlement with the Northern Territory Government which includes grant of freehold title under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976, and lease of the area to NT Government together with joint management of the parks.

Extensive consultations in relation to joint management of the parks continued during the reporting period.

Alyawarr (Sandover), incorporating Derry Downs, Murray Downs, Elkedra and Ammaroo PPLs

The native title application was lodged in response to mining and horticultural future acts.

All documents were lodged with the Northern Territory Government in March 2011. It accepted that the connection report and other materials supplied by the CLC establish that the landholding groups listed hold native title over the application area. The Government advised it is waiting on Cabinet approval on outstanding issues (former stock route) before it can finalise documents.

The Alyawarr Awenyerre Aperte Ingkerr-Wenh Aboriginal Corporation has been established as the Prescribed Body Corporate (PBC) in anticipation of the determination.

Kalkarindji

An amended native title application was lodged in February 2011. It is anticipated that this application will be settled through negotiation with the Northern Territory Government.

In the reporting period, there were four field visits to Kalkarindji for negotiations with Traditional Owners and the Northern Territory Government regarding extinguishment of native title over the claim area and compensation for an all of township consent determination. The NT Government advised that it has taken the proposal to various agencies and will need to go to Cabinet for approval. CLC will then take further instructions on the NT Government's final proposal and an ILUA will need to be executed as a whole of township agreement.

Consent determination has been tentatively set for late 2012/early 2013.

Lake Nash

The application was lodged in response to mining future acts. An amended application was filed in April 2012, as at 30 June, a further amendment of the NTA will be required due to the death of a named applicant.

There were four field visits in the reporting period to finalise affidavits and obtain instructions for establishment of the PBC. The matter has been set down for Consent Determination 15 August 2012.

Glen Helen NTD34/10, Narwietooma (formerly South Glen Helen) NTD6007/2003

Two applications relating to areas on the Glen Helen PPL have been filed and registered in response to exploration licence applications.

In 2010, Native Title Application NTD2/2005 was withdrawn and replaced with a single 'whole of lease' Application (NTD34/10) over Glen Helen PPL. All anthropological materials relating to this claim were provided to the NT Government in August 2011 and it accepted the applicants' connection as native title holders. The CLC and the Government have agreed on terms of a Minute of Consent and are waiting for final approvals. A consent determination has been tentatively set for 26 September 2012.

The other Glen Helen Native Title Application (NTD6007/2003 now amended) covers parts of the adjoining Narwietooma PPL and other PPLs. The NTA has been renamed "Narwietooma" by order of the Federal Court. In June 2011, the CLC received instructions to pursue a NTA over the whole of Narwietooma PPL.

In the reporting period, CLC engaged a consultant anthropologist who prepared a draft anthropology report on Narwietooma. Once the report is finalised, CLC will seek instructions to withdraw the original amended Application (NTD6007/2003) and replace it with a new NTA over the whole of Narwietooma.

Alcoota (1)

Prior to the grant of Aboriginal freehold this native title claim was lodged in response to future acts by exploration companies.

A land claim to Alcoota station under the provisions of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 was completed in October 2004. The Aboriginal Land Commissioner's Report was delivered in May 2007 and recommended the entire Alcoota PL be granted. Legal work on finalising the survey and detriment issues was completed in 2011-12 and grant of Aboriginal freehold title by the Australian Government scheduled for 18 July 2012.

Alcoota (2)

A right to negotiate application arising from future act (non-mining) was filed with the NNTT on 8 November 2005 and registered on 13 April 2006.

The Australian Government introduced the National Radioactive Waste Management Bill 2010 to replace the *Commonwealth Radioactive Waste Management Act 2005*. The bill provided for the removal of the three sites listed in Schedule 1 of the current Act, which include Alcoota and Mt Everard.

This Bill was passed in April 2012. CLC has scheduled a meeting with the applicants in October 2012 to obtain instructions to withdraw the native title claim.

Mount Doreen

A native title application was filed in 2005 and registered in respect of a portion of Mount Doreen PPL to deal with "mining future acts" relating to three exploration licence applications where the target mineral is uranium.

On registration an objection was filed in the NNTT. In 2005-06 an application was made to the NT Minister for Mines to declare reservations from occupancy under a provision of the Mining Act to protect certain parts of the Mount Doreen area from further mining/ exploration.

This application (NTD5/2005) was withdrawn by consent on 11 October 2011 and replaced with a new application over the whole of Mt Doreen PPL (NTD39/2011) which was filed 12 October 2011 and registered with the NNTT.

There were four field visits to Mt Doreen in the reporting period to finalise matters relating to the native title claim, and to authorise the withdrawal of the original native title application and replacement native title application.

Both the CLC and the NT Government have broadly agreed to the terms of a consent determination and aiming to have this scheduled by the end of 2012/early 2013.

Napperby

An application was filed in 2005 in response to a future act. On registration an objection was filed with the NNTT. An agreement was reached in 2005 whereby the NT Government could grant the exploration licences.

However, the native title holders instructed the CLC that they did not want to participate in any further activities regarding the exploration as they were not able to prevent the grant.

Following concerns from native title holders, a decision was taken to proceed with an NTA over the whole of Napperby PPL. The original NTA was withdrawn and replaced with a whole of lease native

title application filed in March 2011.

All anthropological material was provided to the NT Government in June 2011. This was followed by a teleconference with the NT Government in January 2012 at which authors of the anthropology report identified essential references on which they relied and provided copies of the references to the NT Government that week. The NT Government is in the process of completing its peer review of the anthropology report and is expected to provide a tenure history report to CLC by January 2013. A consent determination is expected in the first half of 2013.

FUTURE ACTS

Mining future acts are the largest driver of CLC's native title work program and the activity that draws most heavily on staff time and resources. The number of exploration tenements notified under s29 of the Native Title Act has increased steadily over recent years and the CLC needs to obtain instructions from native title holders and respond to these notifications in a timely manner.

The CLC seeks to notify and provide information to native title claimants and holders of future acts that may impact on their native title rights and interests. Administration of "future acts" as defined by the Native Title Act is ongoing and a high priority for the CLC. During the reporting period all reasonable steps to notify native title holders on future acts affecting their native title rights and interests were undertaken.

The Northern Territory media is monitored on a daily basis and the CLC maintains a database of all applications, relevant timelines and associated tasks. The CLC responds to all applicants with correspondence outlining the native title process and recommending negotiated agreements as a preferred option.

Mining/Exploration Future Acts

All applications for exploration licences within the Northern Territory include a statement from the NT Government that the grant attracts the "expedited procedures" as laid out in the legislation. This determines a process within a strict time limit set by the Native Title Act (1993).

The CLC responded to 176 notifications under s29 of the Native Title Act in the 2011-12 reporting period. Each notification was assessed as to its potential impact on the exercise of native title rights and interests both legally and practically.

There were a total of 73 future act mining and exploration related field trips, meetings and consultations with affected native title holders in the reporting period. In other instances existing instructions adequately dealt with the application. With all notifications, contact with the applicant was required at some stage of the process. However an ongoing difficulty in the process is determining whether the application is a genuine exploration proposal or the development of saleable property.

There were 28 instances where CLC anthropology staff conducted research and issued advice for exploration and mining activities.

Future act meetings, consultations and site clearances — exploration licence applications and exploration petroleum applications.

	2011	2012
Site Survey/Work Area Clearance field trips / consultations	23	28
Consultations and instructions meetings	13	39
Native title holder identification field trips	4	2
Miscellaneous	3	4
Total	43	73

Numerous other smaller meetings or contacts with individual native title holders were held by mining officers and anthropology staff for notification or research purposes.

Mining and Exploration Agreements

2011-12 native title exploration and mining matters and decisions in respect of the allocation of compensation to native title holders flowing from agreements.

	2011	2012
Mining Agreements	1	0
Exploration Agreements	1	8
Deeds of Assumption	2	3
Distribution of compensation monies	3	2
Total	20	13

Non Mining Future Acts

There were a total of 24 'future acts non-mining' related field trips in 2011-12. These included 17 consultations/instructions meetings and seven clearances.

- Bonya airstrip upgrade
- Harts Range airstrip upgrade
- Government employee housing at Harts Range
- Rubbish pit at Ti Tree
- Damage from earthworks at Mt Doreen
- Government employee housing at Atitjere
- Excision of Red Gum Store from Old MacDonald Homestead
- Carbon farming proposal on Henbury PPL
- Telstra works at Milton Park Regen building
- Southern Road deviation on Mt Doreen PPL
- Various proposed works within Rainbow Valley National Park
- Proposal for expansion of Alice Springs Gaol on Owen Springs PPL
- Proposed infrastructure development on vacant crown land near Finke
- Construction of cathodic protection works near gas pipeline Tennant Creek and Aileron PPLs
- Construction Global Satellite Navigation System base station on Mt Doreen PPL

INDIGENOUS LAND USE AGREEMENTS

The CLC has implemented a clear strategy to secure beneficial outcomes for native title holders through negotiated Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) and other agreements, including "good faith" agreements under s31 of the Native Title Act. The CLC currently has a total of 71 ILUAs registered with the National Native Title Tribunal.

In the reporting period, CLC finalised negotiations and drafted an ILUA for the surrender and

extinguishment of a block of land at Harts Range. Negotiations with the NT Government and Traditional Owners continued regarding the extinguishment of native title over the Kalkarindji claim area and compensation deal for an all of township consent determination. Once the terms of the proposal are finalised, an ILUA will be drawn up and executed as a whole of township agreement.

POST DETERMINATION ASSISTANCE

Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (Alice Springs PBC)

The Prescribed Body Corporate, Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (LAAC), of the native title owners in the Alice Springs determination (Hayes v Northern Territory) reached agreement with the CLC in 2004-2005 giving effect to its independence.

The CLC was approached by LAAC for assistance in early 2012, when the organisation found itself in a critical financial situation apparently as a consequence of mismanagement and poor decisions by the former management and Board.

A new Board was appointed in April 2012 and while it is struggling to unravel the complex set of commercial structures and substantial debts it has inherited, is confident it can re-establish itself and function with credibility and in the interests of its members.

Since then, CLC has been working with members of the newly elected Board and designated officers to secure basic resources to help the organisation sort through its financial situation and stay operational. FaHCSIA approved a one-off allocation of \$50k to CLC as "crisis support" for Lhere Artepe and this was released to the corporation as a contribution towards resolution of existing short-term debts and to facilitate continued operations.

CLC believes that the survival of Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation is critically important for the Arrernte people of Alice Springs and the wider community. We therefore support any action by the new Board to rebuild and strengthen the governance and functionality of the corporation and are prepared to extend reasonable practical assistance.

Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation

A meeting with native title holders was held at Alpururulam in March 2012 at which instructions were taken for setting up of the PBC to be called Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation. This was established in the March 2012 and CLC assisted native title holders with a grazing sub-lease for Ooratippra Aboriginal Corp over Irrmarne Aboriginal Land Trust.

Patta Aboriginal Corporation

The CLC has been receiving and remitting funds to Patta in respect of ILUA's and continues to provide advice and assistance on the implementation of the agreements and models for beneficial usage of compensation monies.

In the reporting period, CLC assisted with negotiations and agreement for surrender of land held by Partta Land Aboriginal Corporation and grant of same land to the Warti-Yangu Land Trust as Aboriginal Freehold land.

Crawford Ranges (Neutral Junction)

A PBC named Kaytetye Tywerate Arengge Aboriginal Corporation was established in June 2012 following an instructions meeting with native title holders at Tara in June 2012.

Newhaven

A PBC named Yankanjini Aboriginal Corporation was established following an instructions meeting with native title holders at Christmas Bore in June 2012.

Kurundi

A PBC named Mitata Aboriginal Corporation was established following a meeting with native title holders at Whistle Duck Bore in July 2011.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Routine CLC process attempts to identify and minimise disputes over land from initial contact with native title holders.

There have been no major disputes relating to overlapping native title claims in the CLC region during 2011-12. In anticipation that disputes may arise in the future, the CLC provides relevant staff with the opportunity to develop negotiation/mediation skills.

ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE AGREEMENTS

The CLC did not enter into alternative procedure agreements during the reporting period.

BODY CORPORATE AGREEMENTS

No Body Corporate Agreements were entered into during the reporting period.



CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Central Land Council is committed to:

- Best practice accounting, financial management, and performance reporting.
- Maintaining and developing accounting and financial management systems.
- Providing relevant, accurate and timely performance-based management reporting.
- Medium and long term financial planning to support strategic decisions.
- Managing procurement of funds to sustain and advance the CLC strategic and operational plans and performance of statutory functions.
- Administering and monitoring compliance with all statutory regulatory requirements.
- Recruitment, training and development opportunities for CLC personnel.
- Supporting Aboriginal Corporations in the management and administration of their affairs.
- Effective risk management including preparing and managing appropriate governance and risk management frameworks.

The CLC is a body under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* (CAC Act) and therefore the financial statements are required to take the form prescribed by the Act (Schedule 2), as determined by the Minister. The CLC is also a Native Title Representative Body within the terms of the Native Title Amendment Act 1998, and various sections of that Act and related funding agreements apply to financial reporting requirements.

The CLC's statutory annual financial reports are published in this report together with unqualified audit opinions issued by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO).

In collaboration with FaHCSIA, an outcomes and outputs framework was approved by the Minister in 2006. Although in the process of being reviewed, the framework provides a basis for preparing budget estimates and reporting on performance and utilisation of resources. CLC management continues to endeavour to extract value from the application of the framework to routine reporting of operational performance. The *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* also requires additional expanded compliance and governance activity demanding additional compliance resource application.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Estimates Review

The CLC submits estimates of administrative expenditure to the Minister on an annual basis. The Minister subsequently engages a consultant to conduct an independent review and assessment of the estimates to facilitate the approval process. In 2011 the Minister agreed that, in future, 'employee costs' increases would be determined relative to enterprise agreements, although other aspects of the CLC's estimated expenditure are currently constrained to estimated increases based on consumer price index changes. The CLC enterprise agreement rates, to be finalised early in the following financial year, will be the basis of the next estimates' setting.

Significant demand for growth in CLC activities, with budgetary pressures especially compounded by above

average Northern Territory and Central Australian cost increases and expansion in grant funded programs, continue to cause ongoing challenges. The CLC makes 'additional estimates' submissions to obtain essential additional resources and capacity. Additional estimates have been requested in 2012-2013 with a focus on regional office upgrades and vehicle tracking due to significant work health and safety issues in CLC's remote working environments.

Where approved, the estimates provide the CLC funding for operational expenses, salaries and wages, and capital expenditure for the financial year. During the financial year, at four-monthly intervals, the CLC submits performance reports to the Minister.

Statutory Reporting

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 have been audited and an unqualified audit opinion has been issued by the ANAO. CLC reporting responds to CAC, Financial Management Orders (FMOs) issued by the Finance Minister, various ALRA reporting requirements, and Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations).

The ANAO is requested by the Minister to perform the annual audit of CLC financial statements. The purpose of the audit is for the ANAO to express an opinion whether the financial statements give a true and fair view.

Risk Management and Fraud Control

The Australian Government Fraud Control Guidelines apply to all agencies covered by the FMA Act and bodies covered by the CAC Act receiving at least 50 percent of operational funding from the Australian Government or a Australian Government agency.

A review of its fraud control guidelines, in conjunction with the Audit Committee, will be undertaken in conjunction with a review of the risk management framework following the finalisation of the strategic plan. ANAO guidelines will provide the basis of better practice approaches for fraud control.

The Director certified that the required fraud data has been collected and reported as required under the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2011*.

The CLC has developed various internal practices and procedures to ensure appropriate authorisations and financial delegations are in place and for rigorous monitoring and detection of any anomalies, as well as continuous ongoing review.

Staff and management of the CLC operate under an Instrument of Authorisations which documents

the appropriate financial delegations and authorities framework.

A Code of Conduct prescribes personal and professional behaviour and ethics in the workplace and as part of the CLC Executive and Council members meetings.

The CLC is proud of its positive track record and some procedures have been referred to as best practice in peer organisations and the wider community. It has been agreed with the Audit Committee that a comprehensive review of a risk management strategy will be undertaken when the strategic plan is finalised later in 2012.

The CLC again engaged in the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking survey, and will use components of the survey in the proposed framework review for assessing improvements.

Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies

There were no judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies.

Audit Committee

The Committee comprises three independent members. Bill McAinsh (partner of Deloitte), Danny Masters (lawyer) and Bruce Walker (Executive Officer, Centre for Appropriate Technology Inc. and Chairman/Director of CAT Projects Pty Ltd.) were appointed to the CLC Audit Committee in 2010. Danny Masters is the Chairperson and Bruce Walker the Deputy Chairperson. The Committee met three times during the financial year. The Committee oversees an agreed work plan and Audit Committee Charter.

Date	Location	Attendees	External Auditor Attendance
6th September 2011	Alice Springs	Danny Masters, Bruce Walker, Bill McAinsh	ANAO (Kristian Gage), Merit Partners (Mathew Kennon)
13th December 2011	Alice Springs	Danny Masters, Bruce Walker, Bill McAinsh	
1st May 2012	Alice Springs	Danny Masters, Bruce Walker, Bill McAinsh	

Indemnities and Insurance Premiums for Officers

No indemnity against liability has been given by agreement or other means to a current or former officer.

The CLC holds general liability and professional indemnity insurance (which includes directors' and officers' liability provisions) with Comcover and, in addition, the compulsory professional indemnity insurance required by the Law Society Northern Territory is held in respect of legal practitioners.

Significant Events

No significant events referred to in section 15 of the CAC Act have taken place during the financial year.

ALRA fees

No fees were received under sections 33A and 33B.

Amounts paid to Consultants

Consultant	2011/2012	Consultant	2011/2012
Anthropology		Corporate Services & Finance	
Susan Donaldson	18,700	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	32,379
AKA Consulting	52,200	Maloney Field Services	49,600
Olaf Geerken	25,400	Tangentyere Design	20,120
Miles Holmes	14,415	Land Management & Ranger Programs	
John Morton	20,000	Desert Wildlife Services	45,915
Jitendra Kumarage	17,550	Geoffrey Bagshaw	45,000
Natalie Kwok	56,631	Bush Agribusiness Pty Ltd	22,660
Anna Peeti Meltzer	20,400	Tony Edwards	31,700
Nicolas Peterson	18,000	David Raftery	36,000
Sackett Anthropological Services	93,875	Central Desert Training Pty Ltd	80,000
Community Development		Pringle Environment Consulting	17,500
Alice Springs Film & Television	34,291	Mining and miscellaneous	
Flinders University	27,500	Sally Hodson	18,000
Praxis Consultants	18,844	James Weiner Pty Ltd	11,500
Chris Doran	32,250	Toni Bauman	22,830
Susan Dugdale & Associates	36,107	Other consultants (< \$10,000)	167,693
David Jagger	59,736	Total	1,217,695
Petronella Vaarzon-Morel	70,899		

Consultant is defined as an individual/organisation providing expertise to a minimum annual accumulated value of at least \$10,000

SECTION 35 DETERMINATIONS

On 21 August 2012 the Central Land Council passed a resolution that determines that all money paid to it under subsection 64(3) in respect of the area affected by the Granites/Callie mining operations shall be paid, within 6 months of its receipt by the Land Council, to the Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (ICN – 1195). The Council also passed a resolution that determines that all money paid to it under subsection 64(3) in respect of the area affected by the Palm Valley and Mereenie Oil/Gas Field operations shall be paid, within 6 months of its receipt by the Land Council, to the Ngurratjuta/Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation (ICN – 414). These determinations shall be valid for a period of 5 years from the date of this resolution, unless altered or rescinded by a further resolution of the Council.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Employee Relations

The working conditions of employment for all CLC staff (unless varied by individual contract for staff employed under SES salary classifications) are described in the CLC Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (EBA). The Enterprise Agreement, for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2015, was finalised in readiness for a staff vote and subsequent evaluation by Fair Work Australia. Key productivity improvements include a commitment to implementation of a performance information framework and a proposed transport planning study.

Ministerial authorisation and estimates support has been received to implement the new agreement.

All salary progression at the CLC is subject to meeting the required performance standards. The CLC did not offer performance bonuses to employees during the reporting period.

The development, implementation, administration and evaluation of human resources/industrial relations strategies and policies enables the CLC to enhance organisational flexibility, improve workplace productivity, and facilitate workplace reform to support its general objectives.

Staffing Information

Full-time and Part-time contracted staff for 2011-2012 (Figures are represented as full time equivalent (FTE))

Salary Classifications	All Staff	Aboriginal	%	Non-Aboriginal	%	Female	%	Male	%
CHAIRMAN	1.0	1.0	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	1.0	0.5%
SES 2	1.0	1.0	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	1.0	0.5%
SES 1	2.0	0.0	0.0%	2.0	1.0%		0.0%	2.0	1.0%
Senior Managers	3.0	0.0	0.0%	3.0	1.5%		0.0%	3.0	1.5%
SOG A	7.6	0.0	0.0%	7.6	3.7%	4.9	2.4%	2.7	1.3%
SOG B	8.0	1.0	0.5%	7.0	3.4%	4.0	2.0%	4.0	2.0%
SOG C	23.2	5.0	2.5%	18.2	8.9%	12.2	6.0%	11.0	5.4%
ASO 6	58.5	10.7	5.3%	47.9	23.5%	29.2	14.4%	29.4	14.5%
ASO 5	20.0	12.4	6.1%	7.8	3.8%	9.6	4.7%	10.6	5.2%
ASO 4	27.2	17.6	8.6%	9.5	4.7%	15.1	7.4%	12.0	5.9%
ASO 3	14.4	11.4	5.6%	2.8	1.4%	6.6	3.2%	7.6	3.7%
ASO 2	37.6	37.5	18.4%		0.0%	7.0	3.4%	30.5	15.0%
Total	203.5	97.6	48.0%	105.8	52.0%	88.6	44%	114.8	56%

The higher representation of Aboriginal staff members at the ASO 2 levels is largely due to the number of staff employed as rangers in the community ranger program. As at 30 June 2012 there were 18 unfilled vacancies across the organisation.

The CLC also employed a total of 117 casual staff members (16.6 FTE) during 2011-2012.

Salary Classification	ALL Staff	Aboriginal Staff	Non-Aboriginal Staff	Female Staff	Male Staff
ASO 6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
ASO 5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9
ASO 4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1
ASO 3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
ASO 2	4.0	3.2	0.8	1.7	2.3
ASO 1	9.6	9.6	0.0	1.1	8.5
Total	16.6	13.9	2.7	3.9	12.6

Staff Development and Training

The CLC is committed to ongoing professional development of its workforce and supports access to appropriate training. It is especially committed to developing strategies that facilitate employment and career development for Aboriginal staff who represent nearly half of the staff employed, and have formally stated this commitment in Part 3 of the CLC EBA.

Staff can access training and further education as part of the CLC Career Development program. All new staff are required to complete a three day induction and cross-cultural program which provides them with a comprehensive insight into the functions of the CLC, as well as its policies and expectations. Most employees also receive first aid, work health and safety related topics and 4WD Awareness training in their commencement year to assist them to perform their roles safely.

There was a total of 571 attendees at 97 needs based short courses, conference's or information seminars/ workshops during 2011-2012. This year 137 staff were put through bridging training before implementing an upgrade to MS Office v2010 across the organisation. In addition Work Health and Safety legislation training was held for all managers and supervisors.

Equal Opportunity

CLC is committed to providing a working environment recognising staff as valued organisation members who are treated fairly and are acknowledged in the organisation's success.

Equal Opportunity (EO) supports the development and implementation of strategically-based anti-discrimination, equal employment opportunity (EEO) and affirmative action policies and programs as well as Aboriginal Employment and Career Development. CLC respects and values diversity in the workplace.

Work Health and Safety (WHS)

The CLC is committed to meeting its obligations under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and prior to January 1 2012 the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991, and supports the development of strategically based health and safety programs. The CLC's work health policies and management ensure a work environment where people are able to work effectively and to minimise any risks to their health, safety and wellbeing.

The CLC continued to focus on timely and effective injury management for both compensable and non-compensable injuries through early intervention initiatives and fitness for continued duty assessments.

The Employee Assistance Program continued to be promoted and managed. The program offers employees and members of their immediate families free, short-term professional counselling.

Reporting Requirements under the WHS Act 2011

Work health and safety continued to be managed at the CLC consistent with the WHS policy and health and safety management arrangements (HSMA).

The following statements are provided in accordance with section 276 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

Two notifiable incidents were reported to Comcare under section 38 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. Internal investigations and risk management procedures were applied to these incidents.

There were no notices issued under section 90 (Provisional Improvement Notices), section 191 (Improvement Notices), section 195 (Prohibition notices), section 198 (Non-disturbance notices) of the WHS Act 2011. No Comcare investigations were conducted in 2011–2012 and the CLC remains committed to adhering to Comcare guidelines.

Performance against the National Disability Strategy

Building design was completed, planning application made and funding was approved during the year to construct visitor and staff disability access ramps at the head office in Alice Springs. Construction will occur during 2012-13.

Since 1994, Commonwealth departments and agencies have reported on their performance as policy adviser, purchaser, employer, regulator and provider under the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. In 2007-08, reporting on the employer role was transferred to the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service Report and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at www.apsc.gov.au. From 2010/11, departments and agencies have no longer been required to report on these functions.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The CLC maintains a modern and efficient computing infrastructure, particularly focussed on providing a high level of service to regional offices through the provision of the best available communication systems and remote support services.

The CLC is committed to ensuring the integrity and security of the CLC's electronic data through backup systems, secure network access and virus protection. It also facilitates increased efficiency of the organisation through the development and implementation of new systems that provide improved access to information and communications.

In addition two specialist staff are responsible for maintaining an extensive geographical information system and manipulating geographic data sets to produce customised maps for CLC projects.

The main goals of 2011-2012 were to deploy Windows 7 and Office 2010, implement an e-mail archive, and improve network access at direct-to-Internet remote offices.

CLC maintains and develops financial accounting and reporting systems utilising the SUN enterprise-wide integrated business application and associated products.

Managers and other staff access operational management financial reporting, including budget funding versus actual expenditure variance analysis, in an on-line real-time password secured and controlled environment.

David Jupurrula Long Resource Centre (Library and Records)

The CLC provides a professional research service for all employees of the Central Land Council through its library which provides online services and inter-library loan services and a specialist collection.

Records are managed in accordance with the Australian Government Archives Act 1983 and according to the Records Management Association of Australia's Administrative Functions Disposal Authority (AFDA) schedules. Record holdings are 75,000 items.

REGIONAL OFFICES

The CLC maintains a network of nine regional offices staffed by regional coordinators or other staff with more specialist functions. The Tennant Creek office is a larger office with a number of staff due to demand in the area.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY

Under Section 516A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Australian Government authorities must now include a report on environmental matters, to:

- Report how activities have accorded with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD).
- Identify how outcomes contributed to ESD.
- Document impact upon the environment and measures taken to minimise those impacts.
- Identify the review mechanisms in place to review and increase the measures taken to minimise its impact upon the environment.

Although not obligatory, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities provides guidelines and performance indicators for meeting reporting obligations. This is the second time that the CLC is reporting on its impact on the environment in this detail.

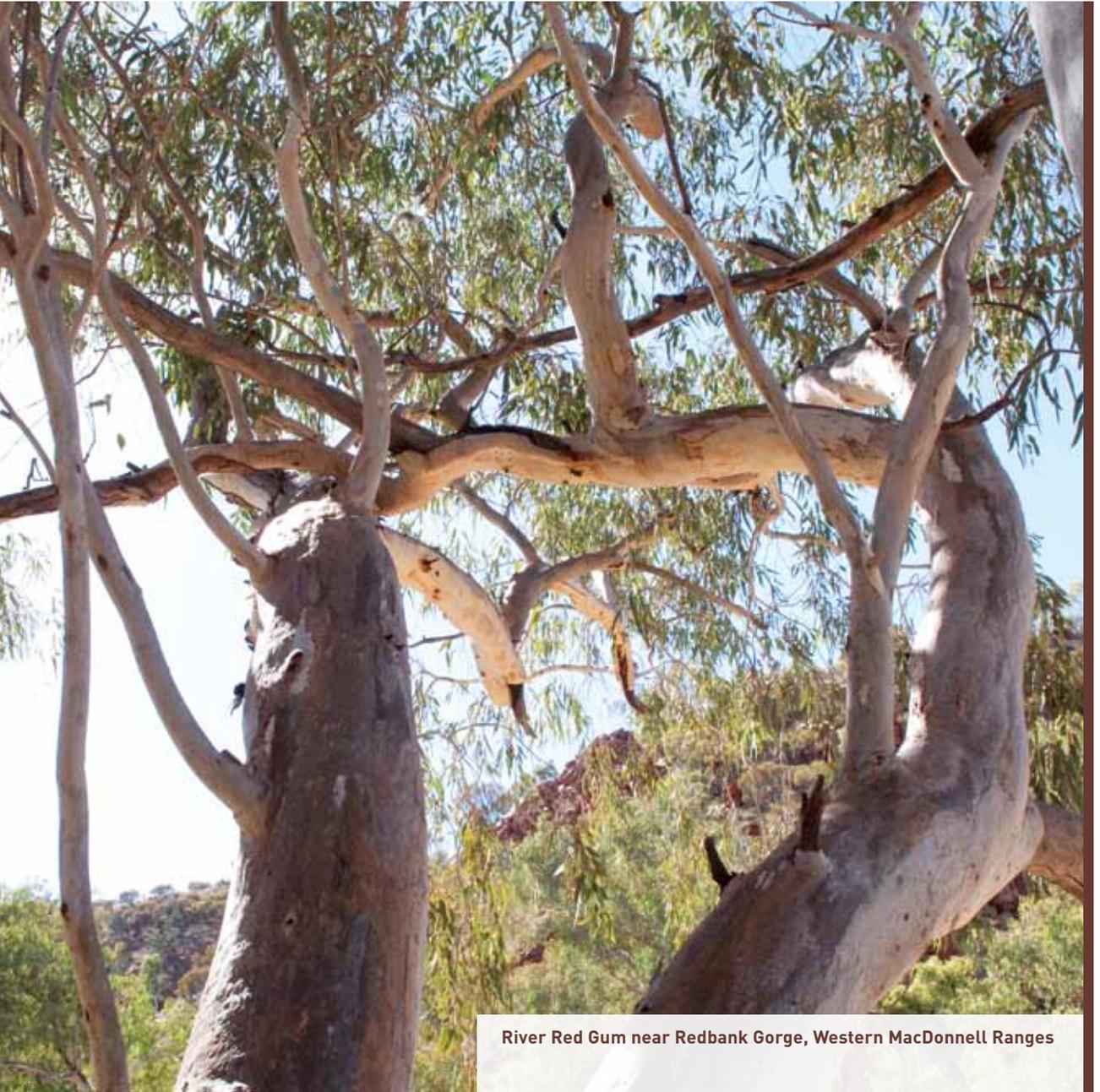
Especially note that various aspects of the CLC's operations are specifically concerned with the environment in which the CLC operates, and reference should also be made to those other outputs in this report, in particular the Land and Natural Resource Management Output 1.2.

The CLC has taken a number of corporate management actions to address energy efficiency that integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental and social considerations to promote ESD principles. Examples include:

- Developing, in conjunction with the its strategic planning, a performance information framework.
- Sustainability and environmental impact measures.
- Including in this report the recommended environmental measures for all Australian Government authorities.
- Including in the proposed Enterprise Bargaining Agreement and the proposal to undertake a comprehensive transportation study. Efficiency gains would also have consequences for CLC's impact on the environment.

				2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Energy Efficiency	Total consumption of energy, this includes all energy consumed when undertaking the functions of the agency, such as energy consumed for office buildings and transportation	Electricity purchased	\$	129,645	140,064	134,533	
		Electricity consumed	kWh	692,933	655,780	636,351	
		Gas purchased	\$	27,671	44,271	33,335	
		Other fuels purchased/consumed	L	547,256	476,516	453,000	
		Air travel distances	km	740,247	850,448	878,921	
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Air travel greenhouse gas (CO2)	tonnes	80.5	92.5	131.3	
		Electricity greenhouse gas (CO2)	tonnes	845.4	800.1	776.3	
		Gas greenhouse gas (CO2)	tonnes	38.2	54.4	38.6	
		Other fuels greenhouse gas (CO2)	tonnes	1,477.6	1,286.6	1,223.9	
		Total CO2 emissions	tonnes	2,441.7	2,233.5	2,170.1	
	Relative energy use per employee	Electricity used	KWh per employee	3,315.5	2,954.0	2,932.5	
		Gas used	Gj per employee	108.1	144.9	153.6	
		Other fuels used	L per employee	3,542	2,146	2,088	
	Renewable Energy	Renewable energy	Electricity produced	kWh	N/A	N/A	17,003
			Savings	\$	(1)	(1)	3,911
CO2 savings			tonnes	(1)	(1)	11.7	
Renewable electricity in % of total electricity consumed and produced			% kwh	(1)	(1)	2.6	
Waste	Total waste going to landfills	Amount going to landfills	cbm	411	466	474	
	Total waste going to recycling facilities	Amount going to recycling facilities (cbm)	cbm	219	219	270	
	Relative waste production	Amount of waste per employee (cbm)	cbm	3.4	3.1	3.4	
Water	Total consumption of water	Amount of water consumed (KL)	kl	4,653	6,733	7,026	
	Relative water consumption	Total water use	kl per employee	22.3	30.3	32.4	
Other	Camels removed under CLC Feral Camel project	Camels removed	number	N/A	N/A	309	
		CO2 emission savings (.96tCo2e/camel/year)	tonnes	N/A	N/A	296.6	

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



River Red Gum near Redbank Gorge, Western MacDonnell Ranges



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Central Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2012, which comprise: a Statement by the Directors, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Cash Flow Statement; Statement of Changes in Equity; Schedule of Commitments; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Central Land Council are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Central Land Council's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Central Land Council's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Central Land Council:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Central Land Council's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Kristian Gage
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

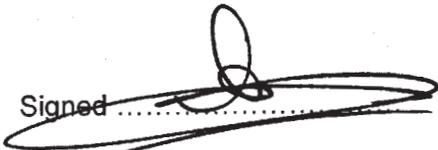
22 August 2012

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

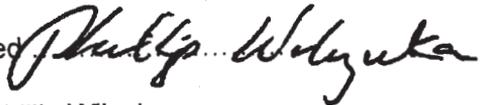
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997, as amended.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Central Land Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This Statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Signed 

Mr. David Ross
Director / Chief Executive Officer
21-8-12 .

Signed 

Mr. Phillip Wilyuka
Chairman
21/8/2012

Signed 

Mr. Nigel Graves
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 30 June 2012

	NOTES	2012 \$	2011 \$
EXPENSES			
Employees and council members benefits	3(a)	17,172,746	15,728,415
Suppliers	3(b)	10,104,500	13,686,797
Grants	3(c)	4,841,079	-
Depreciation and amortisation	3(d)	2,441,774	1,981,724
Write-down and impairment of assets/receivables	6(b)	35,878	37,713
Total Expenses		34,595,977	31,434,649
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(a)	3,039,346	2,808,302
Interest	4(b)	589,335	519,152
Rental	4(c)	34,301	33,853
Total own-source revenue		3,662,982	3,361,307
Gains			
Gains from sale of assets	4(d)	598,586	215,095
Reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments	4(e)	37,713	-
Other gains	4(f)	216,000	-
Total gains		852,299	215,095
Total own-source income		4,515,281	3,576,402
Net cost of services		30,080,696	27,858,247
Revenue from government	4(g)	35,353,835	31,977,523
Surplus / (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		5,273,139	4,119,276
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		2,317,209	-
Total other comprehensive income		2,317,209	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		7,590,348	4,119,276

BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2012

	NOTES	2012 \$	2011 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	12,423,199	9,591,125
Trade and other receivables	6(b)	622,706	291,819
Total financial assets		13,045,905	9,882,944
Non-financial Assets			
Land and buildings	7(a)	20,405,970	16,617,067
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7(b)	5,213,728	3,765,757
Intangibles	7(d)	-	-
Inventories	7(e)	15,652	1,073
Total non-financial assets		25,635,350	20,383,897
Total assets		38,681,256	30,266,841
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8(a)	1,586,744	1,214,885
Other Payables	8(b)	93,994	13,822
Total payables		1,680,738	1,228,707
Provisions			
Employee provisions	9(a)	2,608,046	2,236,011
Total provisions		2,608,046	2,236,011
Total liabilities		4,288,784	3,464,718
NET ASSETS		34,392,471	26,802,123
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		4,051,610	1,734,401
Retained earnings		30,340,861	25,067,722
TOTAL EQUITY		34,392,471	26,802,123

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 30 June 2012

	Retained Earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	25,067,722	20,948,446	1,734,401	1,734,401	26,802,123	22,682,847
Comprehensive Income						
Surplus / (deficit) for the period	5,273,139	4,119,276	-	-	5,273,139	4,119,276
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	2,317,209	-	2,317,209	-
Total Comprehensive income	5,273,139	4,119,276	2,317,209	-	7,590,348	4,119,276
of which:						
Attributable to the Australian Government	5,273,139	4,119,276	2,317,209	-	7,590,348	4,119,276
Transactions with owners	-	-				
Transfer between equity components - Asset revaluation reserve realised in relation to sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	30,340,861	25,067,722	4,051,610	1,734,401	34,392,471	26,802,123

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$	2011 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		2,880,465	3,140,457
Receipts from Government		37,354,612	34,339,587
Rental income		34,301	33,853
Net GST received/(paid) to ATO		(102,495)	60,360
Interest		589,335	474,906
Total cash received		40,756,218	38,049,163
Cash used			
Employees		16,706,717	15,607,751
Suppliers		16,670,574	16,418,628
Total cash used		33,377,291	32,026,379
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10(a)	7,378,927	6,022,784
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		598,586	215,095
Total cash received		598,586	215,095
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		5,145,439	3,394,552
Total cash used		5,145,439	3,394,552
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(4,546,853)	(3,179,457)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		2,832,074	2,843,327
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		9,591,125	6,747,798
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	10(b)	12,423,199	9,591,125

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 2012

	2012 \$	2011 \$
BY TYPE		
Commitments receivable		
Net GST recoverable on commitments	38,178	104,727
Total commitments receivables	38,178	104,727
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
Motor Vehicle	213,351	1,152,002
Total capital commitments	213,351	1,152,002
Other Commitments		
Operating leases	206,605	42,580
Total other commitments	206,605	42,580
Net Commitments by Type	381,778	1,089,855
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	30,178	104,727
From one to five years	4,000	-
Over five years	4,000	-
Total commitments receivable	38,178	104,727
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	213,351	1,152,002
Total capital commitments	213,351	1,152,002
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	118,605	42,580
From one to five years	44,000	-
Over five years	44,000	-
Total operating lease commitments	206,605	42,580
Net Commitments by Maturity	381,778	1,089,855
NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.		

Nature of capital commitments	General description of arrangements
Motor Vehicle	Represents pending commitments for motor vehicle purchases.
Nature of operating lease commitments	General description of arrangements
Leases for office accommodation	Lease payments are subject to annual increase in accordance with upwards movements in the Consumer Price Index.

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

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Entity

The Central Land Council (the "CLC" or the "Council") is a statutory authority formed within the provision of Section 21 of the Aboriginal Land Right (NT) Act 1976 (the "Act"). It is a not-for-profit entity. The CLC receives appropriations from the Aboriginal Benefits Account (the "ABA") pursuant to ministerially approved estimates prepared in accordance with Section 34 of the Act and made available under Section 64 of the Act. The CLC in its present form with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and continuing funding by Parliament.

The CLC is structured to meet outcomes in the Act and the outcomes (output groups) reported upon in this annual report, which are as follows:

- Protect and represent the rights and interest of the Aboriginal people,
- Pursue and protect Aboriginal ownership and land interest,
- Support Aboriginal people in land protection of significant sites and maintaining their culture, heritage and languages,
- Enable Aboriginal people to sustainably use and manage land,
- Best practice for processing development proposals and managing income arising,
- Aboriginal people to develop strong communities, outstations, and regions, and
- Best practice corporate management.

The funding conditions of the Council are laid down by the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976, and any special purpose agreement guidelines. Accounting for monies received from the ABA is subject to conditions approved by the Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (FMO's) for reporting period ended on or after 1 July 2011; and,
- Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations 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 historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefit will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executor contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments and contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the CLC's statement of comprehensive income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the CLC has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

- The fair value of land and buildings has been taken to be the market value 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 accounting period.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in standard.

New standards/revised standards/interpretation/amending standards issued prior to the sign-off date applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact on the Council and are not expected to have future financial impact on the Council.

The following new accounting standards (including reissued standards)/Interpretations are applicable to the 2011-12 financial year:

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – November 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements – May 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows – May 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors – May 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting period – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 Revenue – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits - October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosure – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – December 2009 (Compilation)

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The following new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the sign-off date, which are not expected to have a financial impact on the entity for future reporting periods:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments – December 2010 (Principal)
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement – September 2011
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits – September 2011
- AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements
- AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australia Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9
- AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13
- AASB 2011-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of items of Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

1.5 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the Central Land Council:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
 - o the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

- o the council retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
- o the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- o it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 days credit term, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at the end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.
- Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.
- Revenue from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.
- Revenue from the rendering of a service, other than those contributions on receipt as per AASB 1004, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract to provide the service. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Resources received free of charge

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

Program Funding Agreements

Most agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. Receipts from agreements are recognised as income when received. Where agreement funds have been paid in advance had a stand-ready obligation to return unspent funds, a liability is recognised.

Revenues from Government

Funding received or receivable is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection or a loan. These are recognised at the time the Council becomes entitled to the funding or as contribution on receipt as per AASB 1004 Contributions.

1.6 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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

Sale of Assets

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

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

1.7 Employee Benefits

Employee Benefits

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

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

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provisions for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the Council is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

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

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

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The CLC recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

The majority of employees of the Central Land Council are members of Acumen Superannuation Fund. The Central Land Council makes employer contributions to the Acumen at the rate of 9% paid on monthly basis. The Central Land Council complies with the requirements of the superannuation choice legislation. All superannuation contributions are to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.8 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where 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.

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 basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.9 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.10 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and any demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

1.11 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 held at cost - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

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

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

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

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, including any necessary make good provisions.

Revaluations Basis

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value Measured at:
Land	Market selling price
Building excl Leasehold improvements	Market selling price or Depreciated replacement cost
Leasehold Improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment, Computer Equipment	Market selling price
Heritage and cultural assets	Market selling price
Library assets	Market selling price

Assets that are surplus to requirement are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2012 the Central Land Council held no surplus assets (30 June 2011: \$0).

Following initial recognition at cost, land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Formal revaluations are at fair value, being re-valued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset class is not materially different, as at reporting date, from its fair value. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets restated to the revalued amount.

Frequency

Freehold land, buildings and plant and equipment are subject to a formal valuation at a minimum of every five years. The Central Land Council policy is for formal valuations to be carried out by an independent qualified valuer. Between formal valuations assets are assessed for movements in fair value.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Central Land Council using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Residual values are re-estimated for a change in prices only when assets are revalued.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2012	2011
Buildings on freehold land	40 years	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Motor vehicles and computer equipment	3 to 4 years	3 to 4 years
Plant and equipment	7 to 10 years	7 to 10 years

The revalued amount of property, plant and equipment are depreciated for the remaining life of the property.

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 7c. Library assets, as the majority of purchases are individually under \$2,000 (the asset threshold), and are charged directly to expenses, are subject to periodic revaluations and are not depreciated.

Impairment

All the assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2012. Where indications of impairment exist, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment is made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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

Derecognition

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

1.16 Intangibles

The CLC intangibles comprise internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the CLC software are 7 to 10 years .

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2011.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

1.17 Inventories

Inventories not held for resale are valued at cost, unless they are no longer required, in which case they are valued at net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and conditions are assigned as follows:

- raw materials and stores – purchase cost on a first-in-first-out basis; and
- finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable costs that are capable of being allocated on a reasonable basis.

Inventories acquired at no cost or nominal consideration, are initially measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

1.18 Taxation / Competitive Neutrality

The Central Land Council is exempt from all forms of taxation except for fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

1.19 Insurance

The Central Land Council has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund Comcover. Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

Note 2: Events After the Reporting Period

In July and August 2012, CLC has signed construction contracts to the value of \$4.7m to build a community pool in Mutitjulu and an early Learning Centre in Willowra.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 3: EXPENSES	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 3(a) - Employee Benefits		
Wages & salaries	15,032,770	13,781,353
Superannuation (Defined contribution plans)	1,376,222	1,205,835
Leave and other entitlements	604,346	344,350
Separation and redundancies	59,017	-
Other employee benefits	100,391	396,877
Total employee benefits	17,172,746	15,728,415
Total employee expenses	17,172,746	15,728,415
<p>The Land Council undertakes to make regular monthly contributions in accordance with the Superannuation Guarantee legislation at the prescribed rate of 9%. All payments are within the terms of the 2004 CLC EBA and Awards. The Land Council pays compulsory Professional Indemnity Insurance to Law Society NT for all its practicing Lawyers.</p>		
Note 3(b) - Suppliers		
Goods and services		
Accounting & Audit	211,631	145,359
Consultants and other contractors	1,698,476	1,690,302
Travel, motor vehicle and meeting expenses	3,116,237	2,927,321
Accommodation & utilities	1,360,303	1,139,226
Other operating	3,078,169	2,410,178
Grant expense	304,755	5,236,936
Total goods and services	9,769,571	13,549,322
Goods and services are made up of:		
Provision of goods - related entities	290,774	271,100
Provision of goods - external entities	5,209,994	9,010,286
Rendering of services - related entities	178,957	161,940
Rendering of services - external entities	4,089,846	4,105,996
Total goods and services	9,769,571	13,549,322
Other supplier expenses		
Operating lease rentals (minimum lease payments) - external entities	99,140	84,990
Workers Compensation & Professional Indemnity Insurance premium	235,789	52,485
Total other supplier expenses	334,929	137,475
Total supplier expenses	10,104,500	13,686,797

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 3: EXPENSES	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 3(c) - Grants		
Private sector:		
Non-profit Organisations	4,841,079	-
Total grants	4,841,079	-

Note 3(d) - Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Buildings	496,593	359,938
Motor vehicles	1,662,788	1,336,290
Plant and equipment	190,694	160,486
Library	-	-
IT Equipment	91,699	125,010
Total depreciation	2,441,774	1,981,724
Amortisation of intangibles (software)	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	2,441,774	1,981,724

The aggregate amounts of depreciation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are detailed in Note 7(c) - Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Note 4: Income	2012	2011
	\$	\$
OWN SOURCE REVENUE		
Note 4(a) - Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		
Provision of goods - External entities	100	5,513
Rendering of services - External entities	3,039,246	2,802,789
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	3,039,346	2,808,302

Note 4(b) - Interest		
Interest from cash & short-term deposits	589,335	519,152
Total interest	589,335	519,152

Note 4(c) - Rental Income		
Operating lease - other	34,301	33,853
Total rental income	34,301	33,853

Note 4(d) - Sale of Assets		
Motor Vehicles, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	598,586	215,095
Carrying value of assets sold	-	-
Net gain from sale of assets	598,586	215,095

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 4: Income	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 4 (e) - Reversal of Previous Asset Write-Downs and Impairments		
Reversal of impairment losses	37,713	-
Total reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments	37,713	-
Note 4(f) - Other Gains		
Accommodation/storage containers received free of charge - from FaHCSIA	216,000	-
Total other gains	216,000	-
Note 4(g) - Revenue from Government		
From Government - ABA s.64(1)	13,672,416	11,723,170
From Government - ABA s.64(1) - 1996 to 2007 receivable	4,641,079	-
From Government - Special Purpose Contracts	9,999,091	16,314,927
From Government - Special Purpose Contracts (revenue received in advance but not yet spent)	7,041,249	3,939,427
Total revenue from Government	35,353,835	31,977,523

“Revenue received in advance but not yet spent (Unearned Revenue)

AASB 1004 requires recognition of revenue once control of assets is with the CLC. Under the interpretation of this standard restriction over how the money should be spent do not result in obligations. Therefore no liability has been recognised, and the grant is recognised as income when cash is received.”

This accounting treatment has the effect of additional revenue being recognised for the CLC in the 2011/2012 financial year. For the 2011/2012 financial year, \$7,041,249 (2010/2011: \$3,939,427) was received and recognised as revenue, with corresponding outflows of resources expected in the 2012/2013 financial year. Refer also Note 16 to these accounts.

“ABA s.64(1) - 1996 to 2007 receivable

In April 2012, \$4,641,079 was paid to CLC resolving a receivable from the ABA pursuant to s.64(1) accrued between 1996 and 2007. This amount was required to be paid to an aboriginal organisation in accordance with section 35(1) of ALRA as it was in force at the time the receivable accrued. Refer also Note 5(a).”

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	ABA		
	Approved	ABA Actual	Variance
	Estimates		
	\$	\$	\$
	2011/2012	2011/2012	2011/2012
Expenditure			
Salaries and related expenses	10,313,890	10,187,857	126,033
Operational expenses	4,640,284	5,557,729	(917,445)
Total recurrent expenditure	14,954,174	15,745,587	(791,413)
Capital	1,532,246	1,650,576	(118,330)
Total expenditure	16,486,420	17,396,163	(909,743)
Income			
ABA sec. 64(1)	13,672,420	13,672,416	(4)
Administration fees	1,670,842	1,987,703	316,861
Interest	250,000	512,692	262,692
Sale of assets	276,118	494,949	218,831
Recoveries	580,000	1,011,558	431,558
Other	37,040	143,118	106,078
Total income	16,486,420	17,822,436	1,336,016
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2012	-	426,273	426,273
The net surplus of \$426,273 is accounted for as follows:		\$	
		2011/2012	
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2012:		426,273	
(less) Committed - community & s.19 leasing	(387,000)		Notes (i)
(less) Committed - 27 Stuart Highway capital (WHS)	(458,500)		(ii)
(less) Budgeted in 2011/2012 - Title Handbacks	(32,000)		(iii)
(add) Committed - fleet (refer Note 5 - 2010/2011)	465,165		(iv)
		13,938	

"Notes:

(i) In November of 2011, the Minister varied the CLC s.64(1) annual estimates for requested additional resources to support community & s.19 leasing of Aboriginal land. Of this increase, \$387,000 was a 'one-off' increase and will be utilised in the coming year as the additional resources are deployed. As at the 30th of June, only a portion of the overall 5 year lease negotiated rent had been received from the Australian Government.

(ii) In November of 2011, the Minister varied the CLC s.64(1) annual estimates (as a 'one-off' increase), of which \$403,000 was capital in 2011/2012. Construction for the 27 Stuart Highway offices (Disability access ramps & WHS items) has been subject to planning approval delays (planning now approved as at writing of this report). Revised to an estimate of \$458,500 as at the time of writing this report.

(iii) Various Land Title handbacks were budgeted in 2011/2012 and will occur early in 2012/2013 incurring costs.

(iv) Refer Note 5 30th June 2011 - capital purchases were delayed by manufacturing issues in Japan, these commitments were completed in 2011/2012."

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(a): Reconciliation - ABA cash Receipts to Income Statement

Cash release received during the reporting period:	2012	2011
	\$	\$
ABA Section 64(1)	13,672,416	11,723,170
ABA Section 64(1) - payment under s.64(1)	4,641,079	-
	18,313,495	11,723,170

The Land Council maintains accounts on an accrual basis, however, the budget comparison is prepared on a pre-dominantly cash basis, consistent with the cash estimates and guidelines approved by the Minister. During the period \$4,641,079 was received as a payment under s.64(1), payable to an association. As agreed with the Minister for FaCSIA, this will be applied for long term sustainable benefit of indigenous people in CLC's region. This receipt has been reported as income and expenditure in the accounts of CLC in the current year.

Note 5(b): Reconciliation - ABA Special Purpose Grant: Funeral and Ceremony

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	203,000	-
Total income / (repayment)	203,000	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	290,629	287,150
Total expenditure	290,629	287,150
Annual movement in grant funds	(87,629)	(287,150)

Multi-year grant balance of funds: (\$28,567)

Note 5(c): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre - Vehicle

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income	-	50,000
Total income		50,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	(7,850)	7,850
Total expenditure	(7,850)	7,850
Annual movement in grant funds	(7,850)	42,150

Multi-year grant balance of funds: Nil

The grant was transferred to Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre - Capital

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(d): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre - Capital

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	1,150,000	206,310
Total income / (repayment)	1,150,000	206,310
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	218,752	23,223
Total expenditure	218,752	23,223
Annual movement in grant funds	931,248	183,087
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$1,114,335		

Note 5(e): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Mutitjulu Youth Recreation Precinct

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	212,500	540,000
Total income / (repayment)	212,500	540,000
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	239,702	411,051
Total expenditure	239,702	411,051
Annual movement in grant funds	(27,202)	128,949
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$101,747		

Note 5(f): FaHCSIA Special Purpose Grant: Women's Law and Culture Meeting - 2011

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income	-	80,000
Total income	-	80,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	12,747	67,253
Total expenditure	12,747	67,253
Annual movement in grant funds	(12,747)	12,747
Multi-year grant balance of funds: Nil		

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(g): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Community Governance Project

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	-	17,800
Total income / (repayment)	-	17,800
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	16,800	1,000
Total expenditure	16,800	1,000
Annual movement in grant funds	(16,800)	16,800
Multi-year grant balance of funds: Nil		

Note 5(h): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Women's Law and Culture Meeting - 2012

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	80,000	-
Total income / (repayment)	80,000	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	-	-
Total expenditure	-	-
Annual movement in grant funds	80,000	-
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$80,000		

Note 5(i): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Men and Women of Central Australia Oral History Project

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	50,000	-
Total income / (repayment)	50,000	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	1,875	-
Total expenditure	1,875	-
Annual movement in grant funds	48,125	-
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$48,125		

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(j): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Strong Business Strong Men

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	46,221	-
Total income / (repayment)	46,221	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	46,221	-
Total expenditure	46,221	-
Annual movement in grant funds	-	-
Multi-year grant balance of funds: Nil		

Note 5(k): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Ranger Housing

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	(25,761)	1,610,000
Total income	(25,761)	1,610,000
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	-	1,692,534
Total expenditure	-	1,692,534
Annual movement in grant funds	(25,761)	(82,534)
Multi-year grant balance of funds: NIL		

Note 5(l): ABA Special Purpose Grant: ABA Ranger Capital and Operational

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	2,879,000	650,000
Total income / (repayment)	2,879,000	650,000
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	2,281,224	211,461
Total expenditure	2,281,224	211,461
Annual movement in grant funds	597,776	438,539
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$1,036,315		

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Note 5(m): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Acquisition of Huckitta Perpetual Pastoral Lease

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income	-	5,600,000
Total income	-	5,600,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	301,804	5,271,783
Total expenditure	301,804	5,271,783
Annual movement in grant funds	(301,804)	328,217
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$26,414		

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 6(a): Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit (refer also Note 10(b))	12,423,199	9,591,125
Total cash and cash equivalents	12,423,199	9,591,125
Note 6(b): TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Goods and Services:		
Goods and Services - related entities	165	137,500
Goods and Services - external parties	400,888	147,786
Less: impairment allowance	(35,878)	(37,713)
Total receivables for goods and services	365,175	247,573
GST receivable	88,673	-
Interest receivable	168,859	44,246
Total trade and other receivables	622,706	291,819
All receivables are current assets. Debtors are recognised at their nominal amounts due less provisions for impairment, if any. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely. All debtors are unsecured and as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk.		
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	622,706	291,819
More than 12 months	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	622,706	291,819
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	613,088	285,821
Overdue by:		
- less than 30 days	6,341	3,122
- 31 to 60 days	13,225	556
- 61 to 90 days	780	19,430
- more than 90 days	25,151	20,603
	45,496	43,711
Total Receivables (gross)	658,584	329,532
The impairment allowance is aged as follows:		
- 31 to 60 days	11,168	19,343
- more than 90 days	24,710	18,370
	35,878	37,713

An impairment provision was raised during the financial year for 1 minor invoice within the 31 to 60 days and 3 minor invoices >90 days all relating to Mining meetings recoverable costs and admin fees in relation to Mining agreements.

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 7: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 7(a) – Land and Buildings		
Building - Work-in-progress	263,342	-
Freehold land at gross carrying value (at fair value)	2,441,990	2,441,990
Buildings on freehold land:		
- fair value	18,180,348	15,083,463
- accumulated depreciation	(496,421)	(908,385)
	17,683,929	14,175,077
Buildings on leasehold land:		
- fair value	16,884	-
- accumulated depreciation	(172)	-
	16,711	-
Total Land and Buildings	20,405,970	16,617,067

All land and buildings were subject to revaluation and were independently revalued by Maloney Asset Services as at 1st July 2011.

A revaluation increment of \$2,317,209 for land and buildings (2011: NIL) were credited to the assets revaluation reserve and included in the equity section of the balance sheet.

At 30 June 2012, the directors believe that all non-financial assets are carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found for non-financial assets.

No property, plant or equipment is currently held for sale or expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months.

Note 7(b) - Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment		
Motor vehicles - at cost	7,698,817	6,069,481
Accumulated depreciation	(4,456,974)	(4,154,129)
	3,241,843	1,915,352
Plant and equipment - at cost	1,901,713	1,568,722
Plant and equipment - at fair value	125,450	125,450
Accumulated depreciation	(626,484)	(435,789)
	1,400,679	1,258,383
Library at fair value	500,000	500,000
Accumulated depreciation	(50,000)	(50,000)
	450,000	450,000
Computer equipment at cost	823,864	1,383,903
Accumulated depreciation	(702,658)	(1,241,880)
	121,206	142,023
Total Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5,213,728	3,765,757

At 30 June 2012, the directors believe that all non-financial assets are carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found for non-financial assets.

No property, plant or equipment is currently held for sale or expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 7: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Note 7(c) – Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment (2011-12)

“Table (A):

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2011/2012”	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Equipment	Library	Computer Equipment	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2011						
Gross book value	17,525,452	6,069,482	1,694,172	500,000	1,383,903	27,173,009
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	(908,385)	(4,154,130)	(435,789)	(50,000)	(1,241,880)	(6,790,184)
Net book value 1 July 2011	16,617,067	1,915,352	1,258,383	450,000	142,022	20,382,824
Additions						
Work-in-progress	263,342					263,342
By purchase	1,704,946	2,989,278	332,991	-	70,882	5,098,097
Revaluation movements						
Revaluation increments recognised in equity	2,317,209					2,317,209
Reversal of accumulated depreciation in gross value	(908,385)					(908,385)
Reversal of accumulated depreciation	908,385					908,385
Depreciation expense	(496,593)	(1,662,788)	(190,694)	-	(91,699)	(2,441,774)
Disposals - Gross value		(1,359,942)	-	-	(630,921)	(1,990,863)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation		1,359,942	-	-	630,921	1,990,863
Net book value 30 June 2012	20,405,970	3,241,842	1,400,679	450,000	121,206	25,619,698
Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by						
Gross book value	20,902,564	7,698,817	2,027,163	500,000	823,864	31,952,408
Accumulated depreciation	(496,593)	(4,456,975)	(626,484)	(50,000)	(702,658)	(6,332,710)
Accumulated impairment losses						
Closing net book value	20,405,970	3,241,842	1,400,679	450,000	121,206	25,619,698

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 7: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS						
“Table (B): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2010/2011”	Land & Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Library \$	Computer Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2010						
Gross book value	15,322,815	5,529,880	1,522,350	500,000	1,247,007	24,122,052
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(548,448)	(3,161,434)	(275,303)	(50,000)	(1,116,870)	(5,152,056)
Opening net book value 1 July 2010	14,774,367	2,368,446	1,247,046	450,000	130,137	18,969,996
Additions						
By purchase	2,202,637	883,197	171,822	-	136,895	3,394,552
Depreciation expense	(359,938)	(1,336,290)	(160,486)		(125,010)	(1,981,724)
Other Movements - Reconstitution of Assets - Gross Value		179,647				179,647
Other Movements - Reconstitution of Assets - Accumulated Depreciation		(179,647)				(179,647)
Disposals - Gross Value		(523,242)	-	-	-	(523,242)
Disposals - Accumulated Depreciation		523,242	-	-	-	523,242
Net book value 30 June 2011	16,617,067	1,915,352	1,258,383	450,000	142,022	20,382,824
Net book value 30 June 2011 represented by						
Gross book value	17,525,452	6,069,482	1,694,172	500,000	1,383,903	27,173,009
Accumulated depreciation	(908,385)	(4,154,130)	(435,789)	(50,000)	(1,241,880)	(6,790,184)
Accumulated impairment losses						
Closing net book value	16,617,067	1,915,352	1,258,383	450,000	142,022	20,382,824

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 7: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 7(d) - Intangibles		
Computer software - at cost	-	17,965
Accumulated depreciation	-	(17,965)
Total Intangibles	-	-
No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.		

Note 7(e): Inventory		
Inventories not held for sale (cost):		
Tyres	15,652	1,073
Total Inventories	15,652	1,073
No indications of impairment were found for inventories. All inventories are expected to be consumed in the next 12 months.		

Note 8: PAYABLES		
Note 8(a): SUPPLIERS		
Trade creditors	833,080	802,037
Sundry creditors and accruals	753,664	412,848
Total supplier payables	1,586,744	1,214,885
Supplier payables are expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	239,446	85,153
External entities	1,347,298	1,129,732
Total	1,586,744	1,214,885

Note 8(b): Other Payables		
Salaries and Wages	93,994	-
GST payable to ATO	-	13,822
Total Other Payables	93,994	13,822
All payables are expected to be settled within 12 months		

Note 9: PROVISIONS		
Note 9(a): EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS		
Leave	2,608,046	2,236,011
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	2,608,046	2,236,011
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	1,856,326	1,649,260
More than 12 months	751,720	586,751
Total employee provisions	2,608,046	2,236,011
Long Service Leave liabilities were calculated using the shorthand method in 2011/2012 as allowed by FMO 43.2.		

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 10 - CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 10(a): Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(30,080,696)	(27,858,247)
Add revenue from government	35,353,835	31,977,523
Adjustments for non-cash Items		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,441,774	1,981,724
Gain on disposal of assets	(598,586)	(215,095)
Donated assets	(216,000)	-
Impairment of assets	35,878	-
Reversal of impairment losses	(37,713)	-
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease /(Increase) in receivables	(329,052)	80,470
Decrease /(Increase) in inventory	(14,579)	1,337
Increase /(Decrease) in employee provisions	372,035	120,664
Increase /(Decrease) in payables	452,031	(65,593)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	7,378,927	6,022,783

Note 10(b): Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement		
Cash balance comprises:		
Cash on hand		
- Petty cash	500	593
Cash at bank		
- Operations	5,259,960	2,291,277
- Term deposits	7,000,000	7,076,821
- OIPC account	162,739	222,434
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	12,423,199	9,591,125

All accounts are recognised at their nominal values. Interest, which is earned at the daily prevailing rate, is credited to revenue as it accrues and is paid semi-annually. Refer Note 17 - Financial Instruments for further details.

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 11 - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REMUNERATION	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by the Executive committee:		
Salaries and benefits	219,697	179,929
Superannuation contributions	16,038	15,245
	235,735	195,174
The number of Executive committee members of the Land Council included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$Nil - \$29,999	13	11
\$180,000-\$209,999	1	1
Total number of Executive committee members of the Land Council	14	12
Executive members met 7 times this year. The Superannuation Guarantee contribution is paid where appropriate. The rates for executive committee and chairman remuneration are set by the Australian Government Remuneration Tribunal.		
The names of the Land Council Executive who have held office at some time during the year ended 30 June 2012 are shown below.		
L Bookie - Chairman	S Anderson	
P Wilyuka - Chairman (appointed 23/05/2012)	S Dempsey	
G Smith - Deputy Chair	M Jones	
M Liddle - Deputy Chair (appointed 23/05/2012)	D Williams	
V Lynch	M Ryan	
S Clyne	N Kunoth-Monks	
M Ross	D Multa	

Note 12 - 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.

Note 13 - SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

13(a) - Senior Executive Remuneration Expense for the Reporting Period

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	761,312	739,311
Annual leave accrued	(16,155)	18,032
Performance bonus	-	-
Other	41,362	9,522
Total Short-term employee benefit	786,519	766,865
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation (post-employment benefits)	79,419	80,603
Total post employment benefits	79,419	80,603
Other long-term benefits:		
Other long-term benefits	23,972	(2,800)
Total other long-term benefits	23,972	(2,800)
Total	889,910	844,668

Note 13(a) was prepared on an accrual basis. No bonuses were paid or are payable. Prior year comparatives have been amended in line with the definition of "Senior Executive" in Finance Ministers Orders (FMO) 23.1.

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 13 - SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Note 13B: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Substantive Senior Executives for the Reporting Period

Average annual reportable remuneration	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary \$	2012		Bonus paid \$	Total \$
			Contributed superannuation \$	Reportable allowances \$		
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
less than \$150,000	-					-
\$150,000 to \$179,999	1	151,354	21,052	2,492		174,897
\$180,000 to \$209,999	1	177,323	15,070	4,565		196,959
\$210,000 to \$239,999	1	182,142	34,552	4,565		221,259
\$270,000 to \$299,999	1	243,883	47,565	2,355		293,803
Total	4					
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
less than \$150,000	-					-
\$150,000 to \$179,999	1	144,278	20,546	2,402		167,226
\$180,000 to \$209,999	1	169,445	14,631	4,406		188,482
\$210,000 to \$239,999	1	189,601	23,803	4,406		217,810
\$270,000 to \$299,999	1	222,448	60,523	2,312		285,283
Total	4					

1. This table reports on substantive senior executives who received remuneration during the reporting period. Each row represents an average figure based on headcount for individual in the band.

2. Reportable salary include the following:

- a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
- b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax benefits); and
- c) exempt foreign employment income.

3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average actual superannuation contributions paid to senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period, including any salary sacrificed amounts.

4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.

5. There were no Bonus payments to CLC employees during the financial year.

6. Various salary sacrifice arrangements were available to senior executives including superannuation, motor vehicle and expense payment fringe benefits. Salary sacrifice benefits are reported in the 'reportable salary' column, excluding salary sacrificed superannuation, which is reported in the 'contributed superannuation' column.

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 13 - SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Note 13C: Other Highly Paid Staff

2012						
Average annual reportable remuneration	Staff No.	Reportable salary \$	Contributed superannuation \$	Reportable allowances \$	Bonus paid \$	Total \$
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
\$150,000 to \$179,999	2	133,607	18,260	3,270		155,138
Total	2					

2011						
Average annual reportable remuneration	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary \$	Contributed superannuation \$	Reportable allowances \$	Bonus paid \$	Total \$
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
\$150,000 to \$179,999	2	136,911	19,187	3,404		159,502
Total	2					

1. This table reports staff:

- a) who were employed by the entity during the reporting period;
- b) whose reportable remuneration was \$150,000 or more for the financial period; and
- c) were not required to be disclosed in Tables A, B or executive committee disclosures.

2. Reportable salary include the following:

- a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
- b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax benefits); and
- c) exempt foreign employment income.

3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average actual superannuation contributions paid to senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period, including any salary sacrificed amounts.

4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.

5. There were no Bonus payments to CLC employees during the financial year.

6. Various salary sacrifice arrangements were available to senior executives including superannuation, motor vehicle and expense payment fringe benefits. Salary sacrifice benefits are reported in the 'reportable salary' column, excluding salary sacrificed superannuation, which is reported in the 'contributed superannuation' column.

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 14 - REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Remuneration to auditors for the reporting period are as follows:		
Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) - for statutory audit	47,500	47,500
Merit Partners Pty Ltd - for acquittal of grants	32,250	33,000
PriceWaterhouseCoopers for auditing the accounts of Associations assisted by the Land Council	82,175	76,205
	161,925	156,705

The Audit Fees above report the costs associated with auditing each financial year.

The Land Council incurs the cost of an audit on each of the Aboriginal Corporations, trusts and companies for which the Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) assists. Subsequently these costs are covered by fees charged to the Associations. PriceWaterhouseCoopers continues to perform the audits and some tax agent services for these entities.

No other services were provided by the ANAO during the reporting period.

Note 15: LAND USE TRUST ACCOUNT

The Land Council maintains a Land Use Trust Account. Monies received on behalf of the Associations of Aboriginal people and individuals in accordance with Section 35 of the ALR (NT) Act, are held in the Land Use Trust Account and are disbursed in accordance with the terms of the trust. These monies are not available for other purposes of the Land Council, and are not recognised in the financial statements.

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Opening Balance	7,572,818	6,509,760
Add receipts		
Subsection 64(1) & (3) statutory royalty equivalents	7,077,125	2,779,787
Section 42,43,44,46,48a & 48d negotiated monies	10,849,226	10,296,070
Section 15,16,19 & 20 rental and lease monies	4,580,937	4,761,906
Nothern Territory - National Emergency Response Act 2007	-	-
Other monies	2,112,068	1,911,752
Total Receipts	24,619,357	19,749,514
Deduct payments		
Section 35(2) statutory royalty equivalents	2,436,046	2,779,787
Section 35(3) negotiated payments	10,702,112	10,367,722
Section 35(4) rental and lease monies	3,259,796	3,537,706
Nothern Territory - National Emergency Response Act 2007	952,286	0
Other payments	843,160	2,001,241
Total Payments	18,193,400	18,686,456
Closing Balance	13,998,775	7,572,818
Cash at bank and term deposits	13,998,775	7,572,818

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 15: LAND USE TRUST ACCOUNT

Note 15(a) - Details of amounts paid - S35(2)

Details of amounts paid as required by Section 37(4) ALR (NT) Act:	2011/2012	2010/2011
Ngurratjuta Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation	275,592	124,960
Granites Mines Affected Areas Aboriginal Corporation	2,161,808	2,654,826
	2,437,400	2,779,786

Determinations under s. 35(2) - both made 24 August 2011

(i) That all money paid to it under subsection 64(3) in respect of that area affected by the Palm Valley and Mer-eeenie

Oil/Gas Field operations shall be paid, within 6 months of its receipt by the Land Council, to the Ngurratjuta/Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation (ICN - 414)

(ii) That all money paid to it under subsection 64(3) in respect of that area affected by the Granites/Callie mining operations shall be paid, within 6 months of its receipt by the Land Council, to the Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (ICN - 1195)

Note 15(b) - Details of amounts paid - S35(4a)

Details of amounts paid as required by Section 35(4A) 'Account-able Amounts' ALR (NT) Act.

Rent paid by the Director of National Parks under the lease of the Uluru-Katatjuta National Aboriginal Corporation

	2011/2012
Alice T & C Maintenance	56,755
Centre for Appropriate Technology	606,588
Christian Family Centre	45,000
Pitjantjatjara Council Inc	87,600
Principals Aust Inc	18,182
	814,124

Note 16 – SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTRACTS

	2012	2011
	\$	\$

Statement of completion for Special Purpose Contracts

Revenue received in advance but not yet spent (Unearned Revenue)

"Contract contributions unexpended at 30th June (refer Note 4(g) for revenue disclosure)"	9,004,663	3,939,427
Closing balance unexpended grants	9,004,663	3,939,427

The total balance of unexpended grants as at 30th June 2012 is \$9,004,663, of which \$7,041,249 relates to revenue recognised in the 2011/2012 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 year revenue in relation to these agreements.

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 17: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 17(a) – Categories of financial instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash on hand or on deposit	12,423,199	9,591,125
Trade and other receivables - net of impairment losses	534,034	291,819
Total	12,957,233	9,882,944
Carrying amount of financial assets	12,957,233	9,882,944
Financial Liabilities		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	833,080	802,037
Sundry creditors and accruals	753,664	412,848
Total	1,586,744	1,214,885
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	1,586,744	1,214,885

The carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short term nature. The majority of the financial assets/liabilities above are short term payables and receivables. The Central Land Council has not transferred financial assets in which it has retained an interest. Trade and other receivables of \$534,034 (2011: \$291,819) have been reduced by GST receivable of \$88,673 (2011: NIL). The amount has also been reduced by allowances for impairment amounting to \$35,879 in 2012 (2011: \$37,713).

Note 17(b) – Net income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities

Loans and receivables

Interest revenue (see note 4(b))	589,335	519,152
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	589,335	519,152
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	589,335	519,152

There was no income or expense to be recognised from financial liabilities of the Central Land Council.

Note 17(c) – Credit risk

Cash at the bank and receivables for goods and services represent the total exposure of the Central Land Council to credit risk. The Central Land Council is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of receivables are short term; are due under legislation or contract; or are receivable from the Australian Taxation Office in the form of a GST refund. An ageing analysis can be found at Note 6(b).

All bank accounts and term-deposits are held with one of Australia's Big 4 banks. CLC has a concentration of credit risk with National Australia Bank ("NAB") as CLC's bank accounts and term deposits are held with NAB.

All debtors are unsecured and as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk. The Central Land Council holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 17: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 17(d) – Liquidity risk and market risk

The Central Land Council's financial liabilities are suppliers payables and employee liabilities. The Central Land Council in its present form with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament. The Central Land Council manages its budget to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. Financial liabilities at 30 June 2012 of \$1,818,440 (2011: \$1,214,885) are all current liabilities (due within 1 year).

CLC's sensitivity to movement in interest rates in relation to the nature of interest bearing assets in 2012 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash as at 30th June 2012, movement of 1% would equate to a \$124,227 increase / decrease in profit and corresponding increase / decrease in equity (2011: \$95,905 increase or decrease in profit or increase / decrease in equity).

There is no market risk relating to the Central Land Councils financial assets or liabilities.

Note 17(e) – Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Notes	Floating Interest Rate		Non-Interest Bearing		Total	
		2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets							
Cash at bank	10(b)	12,422,699	9,590,532			12,422,699	9,590,532
Cash on hand	10(b)	-	-	500	593	500	593
Receivables goods & services	6(b)	-	-	534,034	291,819	534,034	291,819
Total		12,422,699	9,590,532	534,534	292,413	12,957,233	9,882,944
Total Assets						38,681,256	30,266,841
Financial Liabilities							
Trade creditors	8(a)			1,586,744	1,214,885	1,586,744	1,214,885
Total				1,586,744	1,214,885	1,586,744	1,214,885
Total Liabilities						4,288,784	3,464,718

**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 18: CONSULTANTS

The following table summarises for reporting in relation to s.37(8) the consultancy expenditure by category for consultants engaged by the council during the reporting period to do work in relation to the Council's performance of functions or exercise of powers under ALRA.

Consultants engaged in	2011/2012
Anthropology (Land Tenure)	124,940
Community Development	252,278
Corporate Services	10,500
Employment Unit	58,182
Finance	32,379
Land Management	86,265
Media	10,525
Mining	18,000
Parks Joint Management	4,000
Property	69,720
Regional Land Management	104,119
Directorate - Governance & Policy	40,896
Leasing	6,633
Native Title - (Anthropology)	340,134
CLC Ranger Program	59,124
	1,217,695

Note 19: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2012, the CLC had no significant legal claims in progress. Where quantifiable costs exist, accruals have been raised.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Central Land Council – Native Title Representative Body for the year ended 30 June 2012, which comprise: a Statement by the Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Cash Flow Statement; Statement of Changes in Equity; Schedule of Commitments; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Central Land Council – Native Title Representative Body are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Central Land Council – Native Title Representative Body's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Central Land Council – Native Title Representative Body's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Central Land Council – Native Title Representative Body:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Central Land Council – Native Title Representative Body's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Kristian Gage
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

23 August 2012

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Central Land Council (CLC) is a Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) as prescribed in the *Native Title Act 1993*. Since being recognised as an NTRB, the CLC has performed the functions of the NTRB in association with other CLC mainstream functions.

There has been a requirement since 2002 for the CLC to prepare financial statements for the NTRB under section 203 DC of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, as amended.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Body will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed 

Mr. David Ross
Director / Chief Executive Officer

Date 21/8/2012

Signed 

Mr. Phillip Wilyuka
Chairman

Date 21/8/2012

Signed 

Mr. Nathan Morisillo
Chief Financial Officer

Date 21/8/2012

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2012

	NOTES	2012 \$	2011 \$
EXPENSE			
Employees and council members	3(a)	1,553,090	1,653,546
Suppliers	3(b)	1,688,053	1,784,603
Depreciation	3(c)	130,555	169,459
TOTAL EXPENSES		3,371,698	3,607,608
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source Revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(c)	363,006	267,836
Interest	4(b)	30,482	36,868
Total Own-source Revenue		393,488	304,704
Gains			
Gains from disposal of assets	4(d)	87,273	-
Total Gains		87,273	-
Total own-source Income		480,761	304,704
Net cost of services		(2,890,937)	(3,302,904)
Revenue from government	4(a)	3,136,000	2,957,545
Surplus/ (deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		245,063	(345,359)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	-
Total other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Australian Government		245,063	(345,359)

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2012

	NOTES	2012 \$	2011 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	10	162,738	222,432
Total financial assets		162,738	222,432
Non-financial Assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6(a)	382,418	59,736
Total non-financial assets		382,418	59,736
Total assets		545,156	282,168
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7(a)	300,698	282,773
Total provisions		300,698	282,773
Total liabilities		300,698	282,773
NET ASSETS		244,458	(605)
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		14,288	14,288
Retained surplus/(loss)		230,170	(14,893)
Total equity		244,458	(605)

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Retained Surplus/(Loss)		Asset revaluation reserve		Total Equity	
	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$
Opening balance	(14,893)	330,466	14,288	14,288	(605)	344,754
Other Comprehensive Income						
Surplus/(loss) for the period	245,063	(345,359)	-	-	245,063	(345,359)
Total Comprehensive income/(loss)	245,063	(345,359)	-	-	245,063	(345,359)
Closing balance as at 30 June	230,170	(14,893)	14,288	14,288	244,458	(605)

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$	2011 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Revenue from government	3(a)	3,136,000	2,957,545
Interest	3(b)	30,482	36,868
Sales of goods and rendering of services	3(c)	363,006	267,836
Total cash received		3,529,488	3,262,249
Cash used			
Employees		1,535,165	1,591,082
Suppliers		1,688,053	1,784,603
Total cash used		3,223,218	3,375,685
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	8	306,270	(113,436)
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		87,273	-
Total cash received		87,273	-
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		453,237	-
Total cash used		453,237	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(365,964)	-
Net increase /(decrease) in cash held		(59,694)	(113,436)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		222,432	335,868
Cash at the end of the reporting period	10	162,738	222,432

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
BY TYPE		
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
Motor Vehicle	-	235,748
Total capital commitments	-	235,748
Net Commitments by Type	-	235,748
BY MATURITY		
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	-	235,748
Total capital commitments	-	235,748
Net Commitments by Maturity	-	235,748

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

Nature of capital commitments

Name	General description of arrangements
Motor Vehicle	Fleet purchases planned for the 2010/2011 financial year experienced manufacturing delays due to catastrophic events in Japan.

There were no commitments receivable or operating lease commitments as at 30th June 2012.

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

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2012**

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Overview

The Central Land Council (CLC) is a Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) as prescribed in the Native Title Amendment Act 1998 and a Land Council under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. It is a not-for-profit entity. Since being recognised as an NTRB, the CLC has performed the functions of the NTRB in association with other CLC functions. The CLC has reporting requirements specified in the Native Title Amendment Act 1998, Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 (schedule 1) and through Finance Minister's Orders.

The NTRB is dependent on the continued release of these funds for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities. The funding conditions of the NTRB are laid down by the Native Title Act, and any special purpose grant guidelines. Accounting for monies received from Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs is subject to conditions approved by the Land Rights Branch.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The financial statements of the Central Land Council as a NTRB are required by Section 203DC (4) of the Native Title Amendment Act 1998 and are general purpose financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (FMO's) for reporting period ended on or after 1 July 2011; and,
- Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The CLC as a NTRB has prepared the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and Cashflow Statement applicable to the NTRB operation and function. All NTRB account balances have been identified from within the CLC financial information and accurately extracted from the CLC accounts, representing the completeness and existence of all assets and liabilities of the NTRB. The CLC maintains an NTRB revenue and expenditure cost centre and the Statement of Comprehensive Income is a complete and accurate record of NTRB revenue and expenditure.

The NTRB Statement of Comprehensive Income and Balance Sheet have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial report is prepared in Australian dollars.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard or directed by an FMO, assets and liabilities are recognised in the NTRB Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the NTRB or a future sacrifice of economic benefit will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are however not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the NTRB Statement of Comprehensive Income when, and only when, the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in the notes, the CLC has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

- The fair value of land and buildings has been taken to be the market value of similar properties as determined by the directors or an independent valuer.

No other accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

**CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2012**

1.4 New Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in standard.

New standards/revised standards/interpretation/amending standards issued prior to the sign-off date applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact on the Council and are not expected to have future financial impact on the Council.

The following new accounting standards (including reissued standards)/Interpretations are applicable to the 2011-12 financial year:

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – November 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements – May 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows – May 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors – May 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting period – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 Revenue – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits - October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosure – December 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – June 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – October 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – December 2009 (Compilation)

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The following new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the sign-off date, which are not expected to have a financial impact on the entity for future reporting periods:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments – December 2010 (Principal)
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement – September 2011
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits – September 2011
- AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements
- AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australia Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9
- AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13
- AASB 2011-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of items of Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

1.5 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the CLC:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
 - o the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
 - o the NRTB retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
 - o the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - o it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method as set out in AASB 139 Financial Instruments, Recognition and Measurement.

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- Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 days credit term, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at the end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.
- Revenue from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.
- Revenue from the rendering of a service, other than those contributions on receipt as per AASB 1004, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract to provide the service. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Resources received free of charge

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

Program Funding Agreements

Most agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. Receipts from agreements are recognised as income when received. Where agreement funds have been paid in advance had a stand-ready obligation to return unspent funds, a liability is recognised.

Revenues from Government

Funding received or receivable is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection or a loan. These are recognised at the time the Council becomes entitled to the funding or as contribution on receipt as per AASB 1004 Contributions.

1.6 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Employee Benefits

Employee Benefits

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

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

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provisions for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been

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made for sick leave as it is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the NTRB is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

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

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

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The NTRB recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

The majority of employees of the CLC are members of Acumen Superannuation Fund. The Central Land Council makes employer contributions to the Acumen at the rate of 9% paid on monthly basis. The CLC as a NTRB complies with the requirements of the superannuation choice legislation.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.8 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance lease effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease, is a lease that is not finance lease. In operating lease, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where 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.

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 basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.9 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.10 Cash

Cash includes notes and coins held at bank. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.11 Financial Assets

The NTRB 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

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future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the NTRB 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 each balance date.

- Financial assets held at amortised cost - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Financial assets held at cost - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or where appropriate, a shorter period.

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

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

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

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, including any necessary make good provisions.

Revaluations Basis

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value Measured at:
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	Market selling price
Motor Vehicles	Market selling price

Assets that are surplus to requirement are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2012 the NTRB held no surplus assets (30 June 2011: \$0).

Following initial recognition at cost, infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Formal revaluations are at fair value, being re-valued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset class is not materially different, as at reporting date, from its fair value. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus / deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus / deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Frequency

Infrastructure, plant and equipment is subject to a formal valuation at a minimum of every five years. Central Land Council and NTRB policy is for formal valuations to be carried out by an independent qualified valuer. Between formal valuations assets are assessed for movements in fair value.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the NTRB using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Capital work-in-progress assets are not depreciated until assets are ready for use.

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Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Residual values are re-estimated for a change in prices only when assets are revalued.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2012	2011
Motor vehicles	3 to 4 years	3 to 4 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

The revalued amount of property, plant and equipments are depreciated for the remaining life of the property.

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 6b.

Impairment

All the assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2012. Where indications of impairment exist, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment is made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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

Derecognition

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

1.16 Taxation / Competitive Neutrality

The NTRB is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

1.17 Insurance

The Central Land Council on behalf of the NTRB has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund Comcover. Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There were no significant events after balance date.

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Note 3: EXPENSES	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 3(a) - Employee benefits		
Wages & salaries	1,379,224	1,441,081
Superannuation	133,721	125,052
Leave	17,925	62,463
Other employee benefits	22,220	24,950
Total employee benefits expenses	1,553,090	1,653,546

There were no expenses incurred for separation or redundancy of employees.

The NTRB undertakes to make regular monthly contributions in accordance with the Superannuation Guarantee legislation at the prescribed rate of 9%.

Note 3(b) - Supplier Expenses		
Goods from related entities	-	-
Goods from external entities	108,743	396,680
Services from related entities	37,393	64,615
Services from external entities	1,516,855	1,323,308
Workers Compensation premium	25,062	-
Total Suppliers expenses	1,688,053	1,784,603

In 2010/2011 certain cost recovery income and expense related to Native Title was incorrectly classified. This expense has been included in the 2011 comparatives above. For further details of expense by category, please refer to Note 5.

Note 3(c) - Depreciation		
Motor vehicles	128,221	167,229
Plant and Equipment	2,334	2,230
Total depreciation	130,555	169,459

The aggregate amount of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable assets are detailed in Note 6 - Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment.

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Note 4: REVENUE	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 4(a) - Revenues from Government		
FaHCSIA Grant - Operational	3,136,000	2,957,545
Total revenues from government	3,136,000	2,957,545
Note 4(b) - Interest revenue		
Interest from deposits	30,482	36,868
Total interest revenue	30,482	36,868
Note 4(c) - Sale of goods and rendering of services		
Rendering of services - External entities	363,006	267,836
Total sales of goods and rendering of services	363,006	267,836
<p>In 2010/2011 certain cost recovery income related to Native Title was incorrectly classified. This income and its corresponding expense has been included in the 2011 comparatives above.</p>		
Note 4(d) - Net Gains from Sale of Assets		
Motor Vehicles, Plant & Equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	87,273	-
Net book value of assets disposed	-	-
Net gain from disposal	87,273	-

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Note 5 - FaHCSIA GRANT: Native Title - Operational

	2011/2012 Approved Budget \$	2011/2012 Actual \$
INCOME		
Other Project Income		
Bank Interest	20,000	30,482
Vehicle Trade-in	147,273	87,273
AGI - cost recovery	250,000	363,006
2010-11 Capital Funds C/fwd	222,432	222,432
FaHCSIA Funding		
Capital	164,000	164,000
Operational	2,972,000	2,972,000
TOTAL INCOME	3,775,705	3,839,193
EXPENDITURE		
Capital		
Vehicles	549,705	453,236
Total Capital	549,705	453,236
Operational		
Salaries		
CEO/GM or equivalents	170,000	195,000
Corporate staff	513,376	468,274
Project staff	1,018,162	988,212
Services		
Accommodation	174,400	202,136
Motor Vehicles - Corporate	29,487	31,583
Motor Vehicles - Attributable	49,500	66,271
Repair and Maintenance - Equipment	58,000	10,519
Repair and Maintenance - Buildings	29,700	23,600
Bank Charges	2,000	-
Audit Fees	12,000	6,880
Consultants - Corporate	10,000	-
Consultants - Attributable	339,325	307,478
Communications, Telephones, Fax and IT	80,900	86,062
Insurance - Other	16,000	25,062
Insurance - Assets	19,800	35,400
Insurance Professional Indemnity	23,000	14,279
Corporate HR / Finance / Property Services / Library	124,100	138,062
Training & Development		
Governing Committee	3,500	-

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Note 5 - FaHCSIA GRANT: Native Title - Operational *continued*

EXPENDITURE	2011/2012 Approved Budget \$	2011/2012 Actual Budget \$
Staff	46,500	13,842
Meetings		
Governing Committee	14,850	17,700
Attributable Other meetings expenses	43,200	51,364
Travel & Allowances		
Chairperson	9,000	-
Other Governing Committee members	15,000	3,732
Members (Travel)		-
Claimants (Travel)	22,000	67,397
Staff (Travel) Corporate	21,517	45,340
Staff (Travel) Attributable	46,483	43,944
Supplies & Consumables		
Recruitment exp/misc. office exp.	34,200	1,520
Other		
Misc. recoverable meetings attributable expenses	250,000	329,561
PBC - Lhere Artepe	50,000	50,000
	3,226,000	3,223,219
Balance as at 30th June 2012	-	162,738

Consistent with Note 1.1, 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.

Surplus position as at 30th June 2012 includes commitments to: (a) Microsoft Licensing now due in September 2012; (b) vehicle GPS tracking delayed; (c) filling staff vacancy (which has incurred delays); (d) consulting and (e) regional office maintenance which did not eventuate as planned in 2011/2012.

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Note 6: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 6(a) - Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment		
Motor vehicles - at cost	897,161	643,672
Accumulated depreciation	(533,943)	(589,658)
	363,218	54,014
Plant and equipment - at cost	114,932	99,120
Plant and equipment - at fair value	92,111	92,111
Accumulated depreciation	(187,843)	(185,509)
	19,200	5,722
Total Infrastructure, plant and equipment	382,418	59,736

Note 6(b) – Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

Table (A): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2011/2012	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2011			
Gross book value	643,672	191,231	834,903
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(589,658)	(185,509)	(775,167)
Net book value as at 1 July 2011	54,014	5,722	59,736
Additions			
By purchase	437,426	15,812	453,238
Depreciation Expense	(128,221)	(2,334)	(130,555)
Disposals - Gross Value	183,937	-	183,937
Disposals - Accumulated Depreciation	(183,937)	-	(183,937)
Net book value as at 30 June 2012	363,219	19,200	382,419
Net book value as at 30 June 2012 represented by			
Gross book value	897,161	207,043	1,104,204
Accumulated depreciation	(533,943)	(187,843)	(721,786)
Accumulated impairment losses			
Closing net book value	363,218	19,200	382,418

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Note 6: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS continued			
Table (B):	Motor	Plant &	TOTAL
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances	Vehicles	Equipment	
of property, plant and equipment 2010/2011	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2010			
Gross book value	643,672	191,231	834,903
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(422,429)	(183,279)	(605,708)
Net book value as at 1 July 2010	221,244	7,952	229,196
Additions			
By purchase	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	(167,229)	(2,230)	(169,459)
Disposals - Gross Value	-	-	-
Disposals - Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-
Net book value as at 30 June 2011	54,014	5,722	59,737
Net book value as at 30 June 2011 represented by			
Gross book value	643,672	191,231	834,903
Accumulated depreciation	(589,658)	(185,509)	(775,167)
Accumulated impairment losses			
Closing net book value	54,014	5,722	59,736
Note 7: PROVISIONS			
		2012	2011
		\$	\$
Note 7(a): Employee Provisions			
Leave		300,698	282,773
Aggregate employee entitlement liability		300,698	282,773
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:			
No more than 12 months		182,752	188,898
More than 12 months		117,946	93,875
Total employee provisions		300,698	282,773
Note 8 - CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION			
		2012	2011
		\$	\$
Reconciliation of operating deficit to net cash from operating activities			
Net cost of services		(2,890,937)	(3,302,904)
Add revenue from government		3,136,000	2,957,545
Non-Cash Items			
Depreciation of plant & equipment		130,555	169,459
Gain on disposal of assets		(87,273)	-
Changes in Assets and Liabilities			
Increase /(Decrease) in employee liabilities		17,925	62,464
Net cash from operating activities		306,270	(113,436)

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Note 9 - DIRECTOR REMUNERATION	2012	2011
	\$	\$

There were no director remuneration payments made during the period with NTRB funding.

Note 10: CASH	2012	2011
	\$	\$

Cash at bank and on hand - NTU account	162,738	222,432
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	162,738	222,432

Cash at bank – accounts are recognised at their nominal values. Interest, which is earned at the daily prevailing rate, is credited to revenue as it accrues

Note 11 - AUDITORS REMUNERATION	2012	2011
	\$	\$

Remuneration to the Australian National Audit Office for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.

The fair value of services provided was:	8,500	8,500
	8,500	8,500

The Audit Fees disclosed above were treated as expenses in the period (FMO 23.1).

Only audit services were provided by the ANAO during the reporting period.

Note 12 - EMPLOYEE NUMBERS	2012	2011
	\$	\$

The staffing levels for the NTRB as at 30 June were:	17	16
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Note 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2012	2011
	\$	\$

Note 13(a) – Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets

Loans and receivables

Cash at bank	162,738	222,432
Carrying amount of financial assets	162,738	222,432

The carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 13(b) – Net income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities

Loans and receivables

Interest revenue (see note 3(c))	30,482	36,868
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	30,482	36,868
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	30,482	36,868

There was no income or expense to be recognised from financial liabilities of the NTRB.

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Note 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

Note 13(c) – Credit risk

The NTRB is not exposed to credit risk as receivables are short term; are due under legislation or contract; or are receivable from the Australian Taxation Office in the form of a GST refund. As at 30 June 2012 there were no receivables for the NTRB.

Where incurred, all debtors are unsecured and as such, the carrying value of the net receivables represents the amount exposed to credit risk.

Note 13(d) – Liquidity risk and market risk

The NTRB's liabilities are employee liabilities. The NTRB in its present form with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament. The NTRB manages its budget to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. Financial liabilities at 30 June 2012 are \$Nil.

There is no market risk relating to NTRB financial assets or liabilities. Sensitivity to movement in interest rates in relation to the nature of interest bearing assets in 2012 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash balance as at 30 June 2012, an increase / decrease of 1% would equate to a \$1,627 increase/decrease in profit and equity (2011: \$2,224 increase / decrease in profit and equity).

Note 14 – Contingent Liabilities

At 30 June 2012, the NTRB had no significant legal claims in progress. Where quantifiable costs exist, accruals have been raised.

GLOSSARY

ABA: Aboriginal Benefits Account

Aboriginal land:

- (a) land held by a Land Trust for an estate in fee simple; or
- (b) land the subject of a deed of grant held in escrow by a Land Council.

AFCMP: Australian Feral Camel Management Program

ALRA: Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976

ALT: Aboriginal Land Trust

ANAO: Australian National Audit Office

CAC Act: Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997

CAC body: a body governed by the CAC Act

CBIT: Community Based Indigenous Training

CFI: Carbon Farming Initiative

CFOC: the Australian Government's Caring for our Country

CLM: conservation and land management

CNRM: cultural and natural resource management

CLA: Community Living Area

Corporate governance: The process by which agencies are directed and controlled. It is generally understood to encompass authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control.

DEEWR: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

Depreciation: Apportionment of an asset's capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence, or the passage of time.

EMU: Ecosystem Management Understanding

Expenses: The full costs of an activity; that is, the total value of all the resources consumed in producing goods and services or the loss of future economic benefits in the form of reductions in assets or increases in liabilities of the entity. Expenses

include cash items such as salary payments, as well as expenses that have been incurred, such as accruing employee entitlements that will be paid in the future.

FAHCSIA: Australian Government, Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

Fair value: The amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

FEP: Flexible Employment Program

FTE: fulltime equivalent

GLM: Grazing Land Management

GMAAAC: Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation

Grants: Non-reciprocal transfers of economic resources, where the payer agency does not receive approximately equal value in return.

IBA: Indigenous Business Australia

IEK: Indigenous Ecological Knowledge

IEP: Ranger Indigenous Employment Program

ILC: Indigenous Land Corporation

ILUA: Indigenous Land Use Agreement

IPA: Indigenous Protected Area

IPP: Indigenous Pastoral Program: Key partners in the IPP are the Central Land Council (CLC), the Northern Land Council (NLC), the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC), the NT Department of Resources (NT DOR), the Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), NT Cattleman's Association (NTCA)

JMC: Joint Management Committee

JMO: Joint Management Officers

JMP: Joint Management Partnership

Land Council: means an Aboriginal Land Council established by or under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act

Land Trust: means an Aboriginal Land Trust established under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act

Mineral royalties: means royalties payable to the Australian Government or the Northern Territory in respect of the mining of minerals.

NAISMA: North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance

NLC: Northern Land Council

NTCA: NT Cattlemen's Association

NTPWS: NT Parks and Wildlife Service

PPL: Perpetual Pastoral Lease

NRETAS: NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, Arts and Sport

NRM: Natural Resource Management

NTRB: Native Title Representative Body

Outcomes: The Outcomes are desired results, impacts or consequences for Aboriginal people as influenced by the actions of the Central Land Council. Actual outcomes are assessments of the end results or impacts actually achieved.

RIS: Regional Investment Strategy

RLMO: Regional Land Management Officers

Sacred sites: Sacred sites may be parts of the natural landscape such as hills, rocks, trees, springs and offshore reefs – places that are not always spectacular or interesting to the non-Aboriginal eye. They may be places that are significant to Aboriginal people because they mark a particular act of a creation being. They also include burial grounds and places where particular ceremonies have been held

SEWPAC: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Formerly DEWHA

SOPs: standard operational procedures (aerial camel culling)

Territory NRM: formerly NT Natural Resource Management Board

Traditional owners: in relation to land, means a local descent group of Aboriginal people who: have common spiritual affiliations to a site on the land, being affiliations that place the group under a primary spiritual responsibility for that site and for the land; and are entitled by Aboriginal tradition to forage as of right over that land.

UKTNP: Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park

WELL: Workplace English Literacy and Learning

WETT: Warlpiri Education and Training Trust

COMPLIANCE INDEX OF COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES AND COMPANIES ACT 1997 (CAC ACT) REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

Requirement:	Reference: Commonwealth Companies (Annual Reporting)	Page/s
Approval by Directors	Orders 2011, Clause 6	12
Details of exemptions granted by Finance Minister in regard to reporting requirements	Orders 2011, Clause 7	N/A
Enabling legislation	Orders 2011, Clause 10	N/A
Responsible Minister	Orders 2011, Clause 11	11
Ministerial Directions	Orders 2011, Clause 12	nil
General Policy Orders	Orders 2011, Clause 12	nil
Work Health and Safety	Orders 2011, Clause 12	102
Advertising and Market Research	Orders 2011, Clause 12	
Disability Reporting Mechanisms	Orders 2011, Clause 12	102
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	Orders 2011, Clause 12	103
Information about Directors	Orders 2011, Clause 13	3
Organisational Structure	Orders 2011, Clause 14	13
Board Committees and their main responsibilities	Orders 2011, Clause 14	11 & 99
Education and performance review processes; and ethics and risk management policies	Orders 2011, Clause 14	12, 98-101
Significant events under section 15 of the CAC Act	Orders 2011, Clause 16 (a)	nil
Operational and financial results	Orders 2011, Clause (b)	105-171
Key changes to the authority's state of affairs or principal activities	Orders 2011, Clause 16 (c)	15
Amendments to authority's enabling legislation	Orders 2011, Clause 16 (d)	nil
Significant judicial or administrative tribunal decisions	Orders 2011, Clause 17 (a)	N/A
Reports made about the authority	Orders 2011, Clause 17 (b)	nil
Obtaining information from subsidiaries	Orders 2011, Clause 18	N/A
Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers	Orders 2011, Clause 19	99

ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS (NORTHERN TERRITORY) ACT 1976 (ALRA)

Compliance Index	Page
<p>Fees</p> <p>Specify the total fees received for services provided by the land council:</p> <p>a) under Part IV (Mining); and</p> <p>b) under 33A for services prescribed by the regulations that it provides in performing any of its functions, whether in the reporting year or the previous year.</p> <p>Specify total fees received under s33B (other fees charged to the Commonwealth).</p>	99
<p>Section 35 Determinations</p> <p>Include details of payments by the Council under Sec. 35 (2) or (3) and any determinations made by the Minister under Sec. 35 (6) made during the reporting year.</p> <p>Details of payments made by determination or otherwise under 35(2), 35(6), 35(4), 35(4B), 35(11), and 67B (6) must be provided and include, the recipient of the amount; the subsection under which the amount was paid; and the total of the amount paid.</p>	141
<p>Details of amounts held in trust</p> <p>In respect of amounts paid to the Council and held in trust at the end of the year; provide details of the amount paid to Council and the year it was paid, the amount held in trust, and the mining operation concerned.</p>	144
<p>Delegations</p> <p>If there is a delegation under s28, particulars of activities during the year related to any delegated functions or activities must be provided</p>	N/A
<p>Committees</p> <p>If a committee has been appointed under s29A to assist the Council in relation to the performance of any of its functions or the exercise of any of its powers, detailed information of its activities must be included.</p>	12
<p>Consultants</p> <p>Specify each consultant engaged by council during the year and the amount paid to each consultant. In order for comprehensive information to be reported details of the nature of work undertaken the total cost of the consultancy and the reasons why a consultant was required could be included in addition to the details required by this provision.</p>	103



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Front cover image :

Keith Butler from an outstation near Papunya at the CLC's camel muster near Mt Leibig